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STUDY SESSION AGENDA
234 N. Second Avenue, Covina, California
Covina Library Community Room
Tuesday, December 15, 2015

**CITY COUNCIL/SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE COVINA
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY/COVINA PUBLIC FINANCING
AUTHORITY/COVINA HOUSING AUTHORITY/
FINANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
JOINT MEETING—STUDY SESSION
5:00 p.m.**

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

Council/Agency/Authority Members: Walter Allen III, Peggy A. Delach, Jorge Marquez, Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Kevin Stapleton and Mayor/Chair John C. King

Finance Advisory Committee Members: Claudia Casasolan, Mark Cook, Diane Fonseca, Kay Manning, Thomas Melendrez, Vice-Chair Geoff Cobbett, and Chair Richard Jett.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

To address the Council/Agency/Authority please complete a yellow speaker request card located at the entrance and give it to the City Clerk/Agency/Authority Secretary. Your name will be called when it is your turn to speak. Those wishing to speak on a LISTED AGENDA ITEM will be heard when that item is addressed. Those wishing to speak on an item NOT ON THE AGENDA will be heard at this time. State Law prohibits the Council/Agency/Authority Members from taking action on any item not on the agenda. Individual speakers are limited to five minutes each.

COUNCIL/AGENCY/AUTHORITY COMMENTS

Council/Agency/Authority Members wishing to make any announcements of public interest or to request that specific items be added to future Council/Agency/Authority agendas may do so at this time.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS

NEW BUSINESS

NB 1. Report of research findings for relocation of senior programming.

Report: [Relocation Report](#)

NB 2. City of Covina Economic Development Action Plan.

Report: [Economic Development Action Plan](#)

NB 3. Discussion regarding the Utility Users Tax and other potential tax measures.

Report: [Utility Users Tax](#)

ADJOURNMENT

The Covina City Council/Successor Agency to the Covina Redevelopment Agency/Covina Public Finance Authority/Covina Housing Authority will adjourn to its next regular meeting of the Council/Agency/Authority scheduled for Tuesday, December 15, 2015, at 7:00 p.m. for closed session and 7:30 p.m. for open session inside the Council Chamber, 125 East College Street, Covina, California, 91723.

Any member of the public may address the Council/Agency/Authority during both the public comment period and on any scheduled item on the agenda. Comments are limited to a maximum of five minutes per speaker unless, for good cause, the Mayor/Chairperson amends the time limit. Anyone wishing to speak is requested to submit a yellow Speaker Request Card to the City Clerk; cards are located near the agendas or at the City Clerk's desk.

MEETING ASSISTANCE INFORMATION: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (626) 384-5430. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

If you challenge in court any discussion or action taken concerning an item on this agenda, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised during the meeting or in written correspondence delivered to the City at or prior to the City's consideration of the item at the meeting.

The Covina City Clerk's Office does hereby declare that, in accordance with California Government Code Section 54954.2(a), the agenda for the Tuesday, December 15, 2015, meeting was posted on December 10, 2015, on the City's website and near the front entrances of: 1) Covina City Hall, 125 East College Street, Covina; 2) the Covina Public Library, 234 N. Second Avenue, Covina; and 3) the Joslyn Center, 815 N. Barranca Avenue, Covina.

MATERIALS RELATED TO AN ITEM ON THIS AGENDA, AND SUBMITTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE AGENDA, ARE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AT 125 E. COLLEGE STREET, COVINA.



CITY OF COVINA

STUDY SESSION REPORT

ITEM NO. NB 1

-
- MEETING DATE:** December 15, 2015
- TITLE:** Report on Research Findings for Relocation of Senior Programming
- PRESENTED BY:** Amy Hall-McGrade, Parks & Recreation Director
Siobhan Foster, Public Works Director
Brian Lee, Community Development Director
Danielle Tellez, Human Resources Director
- RECOMMENDATION:**
- A. Review and discuss options for the relocation of senior programming from the Joslyn Center to another facility, including the Valleydale Park Community Center and a possible co-sponsorship agreement with Los Angeles County for Valleydale Park Community Center.
 - B. Provide direction to staff.
-

BACKGROUND:

On September 15, 2015, the City Council received and filed the Joslyn Center update, authorized the City Manager to issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) for community and internal outreach to ascertain facility-user needs and Parks & Recreation Department programming needs, including the City Council, and directed staff to identify temporary locations to accommodate senior programming requirements as an interim measure and initiate negotiations with property owners.

On November 10, 2015, the Department of Public Works issued the RFP to Provide Planning, Programming, Architectural and Engineering Services for the Initial Phase of the Covina Senior Center Project. Consulting services for the initial phase of the Project include completion of user and programmatic needs assessments, community and internal engagement, site evaluation and recommendation, visioning and conceptual designs, cost estimates, and project timelines. Seven proposals were received. The consideration of contract award by the City Council is tentatively scheduled for January 19, 2016, followed by the issuance of the Notice to Proceed on January 20, 2016.

DISCUSSION:

An interdepartmental staff team consisting of representatives from the City Manager's office and the Departments of Public Works, Community Development, Human Resources/Risk Management, and Parks & Recreation have been meeting and researching relocation options for the city's senior programming from the Joslyn Center to another location. The detailed research findings are included in Attachment A.

A total of 26 facilities were determined as possible locations to relocate senior programming. All available sites were evaluated based on uniform criteria using a "Facility Report Card." The criteria included ADA compliance, facility condition and parking, space to accommodate

programs, and kitchen/dining capacity for the congregate meal program. Following extensive analysis, including site visits, it was concluded that two facilities (Brunswick Covina Bowl and Valleydale Park Community Center) were viable options based on their ability to accommodate the majority of current programs and services.

In discussions with Brunswick Covina Bowl, the facility use cost provided to City staff appears to make this option prohibitive. Discussions with Los Angeles County regarding the use of Valleydale Park Community Center are much more favorable. County staff have expressed their desire to pursue an agreement with the City, which would allow the City to bring in well-established senior programming and potentially help enhance Valleydale's current program, which is not well attended. Under this agreement, the City would have access to the facility Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-2 p.m., along with Saturday options. This would allow for at least 80% of current senior programs to be relocated. Most of the remaining programs would be accommodated in other City of Covina facilities.

The interdepartmental team is ready to proceed with the Valleydale Park Community Center option, and is seeking input from the City Council during today's Study Session. The process with Los Angeles County will take a minimum of 60 days, as it will need to be considered and approved by the Board of Supervisors. If approved by the City Council, staff would attempt to expedite this process to the extent possible and relocate the senior programming as soon as agreement is reached. In the interim, senior programs will continue to operate at the Joslyn Center, and in the event of inclement weather, established policies will be followed.

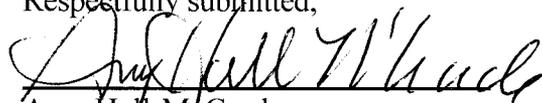
FISCAL IMPACT:

The exact fiscal impact is unknown at this time. If the Valleydale Park Community Center is used, the potential costs include an approximate \$55 per day facility/staff fee, as well as payment of 10% of program fees collected by the city (for classes, events, etc.).

CEQA (CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT):

The project has been reviewed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is exempt per Section 15061 (b) (3). The project is covered by the General Rule that CEQA applies on to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. The review of senior programming options will not result in any significant effect on the environment.

Respectfully submitted,



Amy Hall-McGrade

Parks & Recreation and Library Services Director

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A: Report on Research Findings for relocation of Senior Programming

REPORT ON RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR RELOCATION OF SENIOR PROGRAMMING

Section 1.0 Purpose of Assessment Study

The purpose of this research is to secure a temporary facility for the City of Covina to successfully execute, to the best of its ability, the current level of senior programming for the center's participants (for an approximate 24-month period). The ultimate goal of the project is the construction of a new, permanent Senior Citizen Center. Therefore, the expenditure of resources to provide temporary accommodation for existing Joslyn Center Senior programs must be evaluated in consideration to the resources required for the construction of the permanent facility.

Therefore, for the purposes of evaluating the scope and scale of potential temporary facility options for the Joslyn Center Senior programs, the interdepartmental staff team (the "Team") has defined the primary Senior Citizen programs subject for temporary relocation as the "Core Services." The Core Services are defined as follows:

- **Core Services No. 1:** Nutrition Program (the lunch program), case management services, and blood pressure checks;
- **Core Services No. 2:** Physical exercise program(s) necessary to address minimum health and wellness fundamentals, and socialization program(s) necessary to address minimum mental health and wellness fundamentals; and,
- **Core Services No. 3:** Selected other programs that can be reasonably accommodated within the physical space of a temporary facility that is of minimally sufficient size to accommodate Core Services Nos. 1 and 2.

Section 2.0 Scope of Assessment Study

To complete the Assessment Study, the Team has determined the minimum facility needs to provide for the Core Services described above are as follows:

- **Facility Need No. 1:** Floor area. A minimum floor area of approximately 3,000 to 4,000 square feet;
- **Facility Need No. 2:** Delineated space/use requirements. A minimum of three rooms (or spaces) is necessary. The dining area at a minimum floor area of approximately 1,500 square feet and a multi-function space to accommodate Core Services Nos. 2 and 3 of approximately 1,000 to 1,500 square feet;
- **Facility Need No. 3:** Handicapped accessible Men's and Women's restrooms;
- **Facility Need No. 4:** Sufficient on-site vehicle parking with ADA parking stalls and appropriate ADA path of travel to access the facility; and,
- **Facility Need No. 5:** Sufficient floor area to accommodate incidental on-site program management and staff support.

It should be noted that numerous other Senior Citizen activities and services are currently provided at the Joslyn Senior Citizen’s Center. Examples of these activities and services include, but are not limited to, billiards, various yoga and stretching classes, computer class, quilting, scrapbooking, various art-oriented classes and similar. The number of participating senior citizens in the aforementioned activities range from a low of 4 to 5 to a high of 20 to 40. The estimates of the participation volumes by the City’s senior citizen clients by the Parks & Recreation Department are provided in Appendix E. In an effort to replicate the breadth and quality of services available to the City’s senior citizen client base, the Team concluded some of the activities may be able to be provided in other facility locations. This scenario will be further discussed in this Temporary Relocation Strategy Assessment.

Section 3.0 Discussion of Minimum Temporary Facility Requirements Hypothesis

As discussed in Section 2.0, the Team identified a minimum of five facility needs in order to provide the minimum services of the Core Service activities identified in Section 1.0. The discussion of the explanation of five facility needs is as follows:

- **Facility Need Nos. 1 and 2:** Floor area. A minimum floor area of approximately 3,000 to 4,000 square feet.

In determining the minimum amount of floor area necessary to provide the Core Services, an evaluation of minimum necessary floor area is as follows:

Table No. 3.0

Core Service	Activity	Floor Area	Explanation
Core Service No. 1	Senior Citizen Lunch Program – Max. 80 served.	Approximately 1,500 sq.ft.	8 people per 6 ft. table = 10 tables. 120 sq.ft. total + 80 people @ 7 sq.ft./person = 560 sq.ft. total. Min. floor area req. = 680 sq.ft. Floor area necessary for serving tables and warmers = 100 sq.ft. Total minimum floor area = 780. Double the floor area to provide for reasonably comfortable circulation and access = 1,560 sq.ft.
Core Service No. 2	Physical and mental exercise programs and classes	Approximately 1,000 sq.ft. to 1,500 sq.ft.	The participation level is estimated at approximately 80 people. A room of 1,000 sq.ft. would allow 12.5 sq.ft. per person @ a maximum 80 people.
Core Service No. 3	Miscellaneous programs.	N/A	Miscellaneous programs that could be accommodated within the floor area provided for Core Services Nos. 1 through 2.

- **Facility Need No. 3:** Handicapped accessible Men’s and Women’s restrooms.

In order to provide accommodation to a facility that serves approximately 100 people, two ADA accessible restrooms (Men’s and Women’s) would be required. The public restrooms on the ground floor of City Hall are a good visualization example. Each restroom is approximately 220 square feet in size. Total square footage required for two public restrooms would total approximately 440 square feet.

- **Facility Need No. 4:** Sufficient on-site vehicle parking with ADA parking stalls and appropriate ADA path of travel to access the facility.

The Parks & Recreation Department estimates that on-site vehicle parking sufficient to accommodate the current 118 vehicles in Kelby Park. A parking lot that provides for 118 parking spaces, a minimum of 3 of those parking spaces would need to be designated for handicapped accessibility (ADA accessibility).

- **Facility Need No. 5:** Sufficient floor area to accommodate incidental on-site program management and staff support.

A floor area space of approximately 200 to 400 square feet should be sufficient, depending upon the number of on-site staff and modest supply storage needs.

Section 4.0 Discussion of the Accommodation of Non-Core Services

Appendix E is a list of all the services and activities that are currently provided at the Joslyn Senior Citizen Center. Pursuant to Section 2.0, a significant amount of currently provided services and activities would be classified as “Non-Core Services.” Being classified as “Non-Core Services” does not mean that those services are not valuable or important; but when evaluated in consideration to the baseline project hypothesis discussed in Section 1.0, the Team has made the value-judgement that providing temporary accommodations for the “Non-Core Services” does not maximize the City’s available resources when evaluated through the lens of the overall project goal. However, it is possible to provide accommodations for Non-Core Services, if the space needs for the Non-Core Services can be provided in other existing City facilities and/or for reasonable cost.

In assessing the space needs demands for the Non-Core Services, it appears as if many of those activities and services are utilized (on average) by a client base of approximately 12 senior citizens or less. Following is a brief discussion of possible alternative accommodations that may be feasible:

- **4.1. City Hall Duplicating/Mail Room:** The City Hall Duplicating/Mail Room is approximately 900 square feet. Due to staff and function reorganization, the tasks that occurred in this space have been transferred to different locations and departments within

City Hall. The result is that the space previously allocated to the duplicating/mail room functions is now available for reuse. One of the reuse alternatives being considered for the Duplicating/Mail Room is to transform the space into a City meeting room/multi-purpose room. The reason the Duplicating/Mail Room option becomes advantageous is the expense to transform the space into a meeting facility for temporary Senior Citizen activities and services wouldn't be wasted. This is because after the completion of the permanent Senior Citizen Center, the transformed Duplicating/Mail Room would become useable City Hall meeting space. The Team determined that this space could provide room for the Billiard program from 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., Monday-Thursday (no Fridays). Legal and Notary Services could be scheduled at the same time to accommodate the office space inside Duplicating.

Table No. 4.1

	Opportunities	Challenges
4.1.1	The Duplicating/Mail Room space is available for reuse.	Funding for the conversion of the Duplicating/Mail Room into useable meeting space would need to be secured.
4.1.2	Adequate public parking with appropriate ADA parking is provided. No financial investment is required.	
4.1.3	Adequate access to public restrooms is available on the ground floor of City Hall.	
4.1.4	Expenditure of resources would not be used on non-City owned facilities. The converted space would continue to be used for City activities after the completion of the permanent Senior Citizen Center.	The activities/services placed in the converted Duplicating/Mail Room space would be separated from the larger Senior Citizen activities.
4.1.5	Current and future need for additional meeting space for City Hall functions could be addressed concurrent with providing temporary Senior Citizen access.	See 4.1.4 above.

- 4.2. Lease of Non-City-Owned Property:** The temporary leasing of non-City-owned property is also an option. This would involve the leasing of either currently vacant commercial space or institutional space. If the temporary leased space is to provide for Non-Core Services, then the square footage floor area demand could be limited to less than 1,000 square feet. Essentially, the Non-Core Services would be to provide for quasi-office (i.e., case management) or small group functions (i.e., class instruction). A listing of potentially available Non-City-Owned properties is provided in the Joslyn Center Facilities Report Card & Analysis. A brief discussion of the general categories of potentially available Non-City-Owned properties is as follows:

Table 4.3

	Non-City-Owned Property	Opportunities	Challenges
4.3.1	Available church facilities.	Many churches have meeting rooms of varying sizes that are not fully used by the church.	Long term lease arrangements may not always be available; the quality of the facilities vary; ADA access and facility accommodations will apply; and, lease rates may vary.
4.3.2	Commercial properties.	There are existing commercial retail properties available within the boundaries of the City.	Scheduling and cost issues are challenges. Typically, commercial properties will require commercial lease rates.
4.3.3	Office properties.	There are existing office properties available within the boundaries of the City.	Same as with 4.3.2, however, lease rates may be less with office properties than commercial retail properties.
4.3.4	Other – Specialty. (Example, vacant storefront properties in the downtown – Olsen mixed use.)	Use of vacant mixed use store area would “populate” the streetscape for approximately 24 months.	Tenant Improvement expenses for ADA restrooms, etc. would be required, as well as ongoing lease rates. Also, zoning considerations would be required for non-retail activity.

Section 5.0 Evaluation of Relocation Alternatives

Appendix A presents the potential temporary Relocation Accommodations alternatives studied by the Team. In assessing the viability of the various alternatives a number of factors were taken into consideration. These factors were then translated into Report Card scoring criteria.

The Report Card is broken down into four main sections, with each section having a maximum point value of 25 points. Adding together the four 25-point sections, gave each facility a possible score of 100 total points. Each alternative was assigned a score. The scoring criteria is broken into four areas represented in the following sections:

Section 1: ADA Compliance

- Does facility meet with the current guidelines for ADA Compliance?
- What improvements would be required to bring facility up to those guidelines?
- Is the parking lot ADA accessible?
- Are the restrooms ADA accessible?

Section 2: Facility Condition and Adequate Parking

- Does the facility have adequate parking for all participants? This would include if joining with another city, and determining if the current parking situation would be adequate for both cities' participants?
- Does the facility have HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning)?
- How clean is the facility? Will it require major efforts to bring the facility into move-in condition?
- What structural improvements will the facility require to move in? Will it need painting and carpet cleaning or will it require more significant improvements such as wall repairs, threshold and door replacement, new carpet or flooring, etc.

Section 3: What Current Senior Programs Can Transfer to the Temporary Facility?

- With the help of the Joslyn Center's Case Manager and Social Worker, the classes and programs were placed in three priority levels based on importance/need. For ratings of programs, classes or activities, refer to Appendix A.
- Point values were developed for each priority level and are as follows:
 - Priority Level 1 (2 points)
 - Priority Level 2 (1 point)
 - Priority Level 3 (1/2 point)
- Each facility's representative who agreed to look at Covina's current programming to either "fold in" or "make room for," took the listing and applied it directly to their own senior programming. In most cases, duplication of classes or programs would result, or there was little space to add in Covina seniors or space availability simply eliminated current Covina programs, classes, and clubs.

Section 4: Nutrition Program, Kitchen Type, and Dining Capacity

- The type of meal program holds the most significant point value in this section, as the current funding for the meal program is provided through CDBG (Community Development Block Grant). Continuing with the same meal program will ensure that there will be no disruption in the current funding source.
- The kitchen type was also evaluated. Currently, Covina seniors are offered a catered-meal with food served from chafing dishes onto trays.
 - Full kitchens with all the amenities provide the option of continuing the same meal service that Covina seniors are used to.
 - Small kitchens or facilities with no kitchen will only allow the YWCA to provide a box lunch, which consists of a warm main portion and cold side dishes.

- Each facility was also evaluated on their dining capacities. Could the facility accommodate between 75-80 seniors from the City of Covina.

Table No. 5.0

	Scoring Criteria	Score
5.1	Refer to individual Report Cards IN Appendix A.	A Point Total: 90 – 100
5.2	Refer to individual Report Cards in Appendix A.	B Point Total: 80 - 89
5.3	Refer to individual Report Cards in Appendix A.	C Point Total: 70 - 79
5.4	Refer to individual Report Cards in Appendix A	D Point Total: 60 - 69
5.5	Refer to individual Report Cards in Appendix A	F Point Total: 59 or less

6.0 Evaluation of Relocation Alternatives Scoring

The potential Temporary Relocation Accommodations alternatives studied by the Team received scores pursuant to the discussion in Section 5.0. Following is a discussion of the Relocation Accommodation alternatives and the rationale as to in why the alternatives were placed in their assigned scoring category. To complete this section, 26 facilities and two organizations were listed as possible locations or partners to relocate senior programming. All available sites were visited, analyzed, and then scored based on the same criteria using a Facility Report Card.

This process served to be a very valuable way to assess each facility fairly and honestly. It was beneficial to visit the other cities, as it helped to provide valuable insight and information that helped staff develop the Report Card and come to these conclusions and recommendations.

After evaluating each facility through site visits and meetings, it is determined that the majority of the facilities that were on the list do not meet the need or provide the space needed to successfully execute the current level of senior programming.

According to the results of the Report Cards, there are two facilities that best meet the needs of the senior programming for the City of Covina. In addition, the possible use of the Duplicating/Mail Room to be used for the Billiards program and other smaller individual services is viable.

Table 6.1
Scoring Level “A”

	Facility Evaluated	Discussion of Scoring
6.1.1	Brunswick Bowling Alley (Covina Bowl)	<p>Covina Bowl offers an option that would be able to accommodate all the current programming (including billiards). The facility would require some cleaning and minor improvements to door handles with the addition of push bars on some doors, but it provides ample space with four spacious rooms. There is an office with two large rooms that would also be available for staff and smaller-type programs. The facility would be available for senior programming, with an option of adding a senior bowling league, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (no Saturdays).</p> <p>Staff met with the Facility Supervisor, as well as the District Manager Jeff Varney. A drawback to this facility is the cost. The City was provided with an unofficial quote, by email, for the use of the facility. The quote was \$4,500/week. In the meeting with the Mr. Varney, staff learned that the facility sits empty most of the time until the late afternoon. This could make the cost negotiable. Late in the evaluation process, the Team discovered the property owner may have the property up for sale.</p>
6.1.2	Valleydale Park Community Center	<p>This center sits on the border of Covina and Azusa on Lark Ellen Avenue, just north of Arrow Highway. The center is run by the Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation Department. Staff met with Frank Gonzales, Deputy Director. They are in favor of creating a co-sponsorship agreement between the City of Covina and the County of Los Angeles Parks & Recreation Department. They are offering the facility for free from 9-2 p.m. There may be minor fees for staff and the facility from 8-9 a.m. However, this is not their intention. If there are any costs at all it will be minimal.</p> <p>The facility has two very large rooms and one medium-sized room. The facility is available for senior programming from 8 a.m.-2 p.m., Monday through Friday, along with the option of adding Saturdays to the senior programming schedule as well. The facility is open on Saturdays, but currently has no programming offered. This would provide the City with ample time on Saturdays to fill in club meetings and special events for the seniors.</p> <p>Currently, Valleydale serves 5-8 seniors in their facility. The partnership would allow the City of Covina to bring in well-established senior programming. Joining forces will also help to enhance Valleydale’s current senior programs and help them build a strong foundation for future senior programs at the facility. This is a win-win situation. The only program that could not be accommodated at transfer to the Valleydale Center is the men’s billiards program.</p> <p>In a meeting that took place on November 23, staff was provided a list of their year-round programs. The County runs an 8-10 week summer day camp program that will run Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-6 p.m. There was a willingness of both County and City staff to work around this to create a solution.</p>

7.0 Nonviable Facilities Options

The Team reviewed the following options that were deemed nonviable due to cost and building limitations:

7.1.1 City of Lawndale – Modular Unit Available

In the final stages of this analysis, another option was presented. On Wednesday, November 11, Mike Estes, Director of Community Services for the City of Lawndale, sent out an email blast notifying any interested cities and counties that they had a 1,200 square foot modular unit that they would give away for free. The unit was used to house their senior programs for four years until their new facility was built. The only expense to the recipient would be the cost of transporting and installation. Covina staff responded and was told Covina would be listed as the third entity to call with interest in the unit. The Team determined that the potential costs for the structure to be relocated from Lawndale and the cost of required foundation and utility hookups would be prohibitive. In addition, when the City has completed the construction of the new Center, there would be additional costs in removing the facility.

8.0 Conclusion

According to the letter from the Joslyn Center's Case Manager and Social Worker Appendix D, all of the programs offered at Joslyn Center have some range of value to each individual senior depending upon need and interest. Each in their own way, brings socialization and keeps seniors' minds and bodies active, preventing health issues like depression, dementia, and immobilization.

The Valleydale option seems to be the best alternative for meeting the majority of the senior needs. This option would include Covina staff onsite to continue to serve our seniors in cooperation with Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation Department. If approved by City Council and County staff will create a Sponsorship Agreement, to bring back to the City Council and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for approval.

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CITY OF COVINA

STUDY SESSION REPORT

ITEM NO. NB 2

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2015
TITLE:	City of Covina Economic Development Action Plan
PRESENTED BY:	Brian K. Lee, AICP, Director of Community Development Barry Foster, Economic Development Consultant
RECOMMENDATION:	Provide direction to City staff as appropriate.

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to the direction by the City Council resulting from the City Council's Strategic Visioning/Economic Development Strategy workshops held in August 2015, an Economic Development Action Plan has been prepared for consideration. Along with the Economic Development Action Plan, an overview on CDBG programs are included, since in some cases CDBG funds can be used for economic development and public infrastructure projects.

DISCUSSION:

As mentioned, this report will contain two (2) components, the Economic Development Action Plan and the CDBG Funding Overview. Briefly, these two (2) components consist of the following information:

○ **Economic Development Action Plan:**

The Economic Development Action Plan (the "EDAP") encompasses a three (3) year implementation period. The EDAP establishes a focused vision on the City establishing certain actions, core philosophical values and a future work program schedule over the three (3) year implementation period. Because of the City's finite resources, it is necessary to pragmatically focus the EDAP implementation strategy to accomplish goals and action items that are attainable. Therefore, the EDAP has identified six (6) "Focus Areas of Opportunity" as follows:

- Downtown Covina;
- Azusa Avenue;
- Citrus Avenue;
- Grand Avenue;
- Medical and Healthcare, Office, R&D and Light Industrial/Manufacturing; and,
- Higher Education.

For each of the aforementioned Focus Areas of Opportunity, the EDAP provides a series of overall objectives and specific tasks for the City to implement. In some cases the specific tasks may be to further study existing planning documents, such as the Downtown Covina Specific Plan. Finally, the EDAP concludes with sixteen (16) general economic development activities for the City to implement on a city-wide basis.

○ **CDBG Funding Overview:**

Community Development Block Grant (“CDBG”) funds are federal funds that cities in the United States receive from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The use of CDBG funds are restricted in how they can be used by the individual cities. The manner in which CDBG funds can be used are defined in three (3) basic general program policies. Furthermore, each spending program must meet a “National Objective” as defined by HUD. In order to ensure compliance with HUD’s program policies and the national objectives, each city has to submit for approval plans and reports to HUD that specify how each city will spend its CDBG allotment. During the course of the year, each city will be audited and/or monitored by HUD personnel. Because of the population of the City of Covina is less than 50,000 (pursuant to the last national census), Covina receives its CDBG funds through an intermediary agency, the Los Angeles County Community Development Commission (LACDC). Covina’s relationship with LACDC is memorialized in an agreement that has a three (3) year duration period.

Since CDBG funds may be spent on some economic development and public infrastructure projects, an overview of the CDBG program and what the funds may be spent on is provided as part of the discussion on the Economic Development Action Plan.

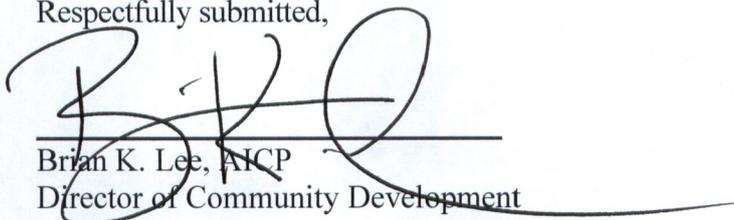
FISCAL IMPACT:

None at this time.

CEQA (CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT):

This item is not subject to the provisions of CEQA.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian K. Lee, AICP
Director of Community Development

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. City of Covina 3-Year Economic Development Action Plan
- B. CDBG Funding Overview

CITY OF COVINA

3-YEAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Successful economic development calls for creating an environment that supports and strengthens existing business areas, attracts new businesses and creates employment opportunities in the community, while also enhancing city revenues. Actions by the City of Covina aimed at improving the business climate and to make Covina a 'BEST PLACE TO DO BUSINESS' should include:

- Seek a business environment that embraces innovation and technology
- Encourage activities that attract both residents and visitors
- Create commercial districts that have a sense of place and provide quality shopping, dining and entertainment possibilities
- Ensure an effective and consistent business and development permitting process
- Support community investment that creates employment opportunities and enhances city revenues
- Strengthen and diversify the City's tax base while preserving Covina's unique culture and superior quality of life.

The overall economic development goals include:

- Business Retention & Expansion
- Business Attraction
- Business Support Services

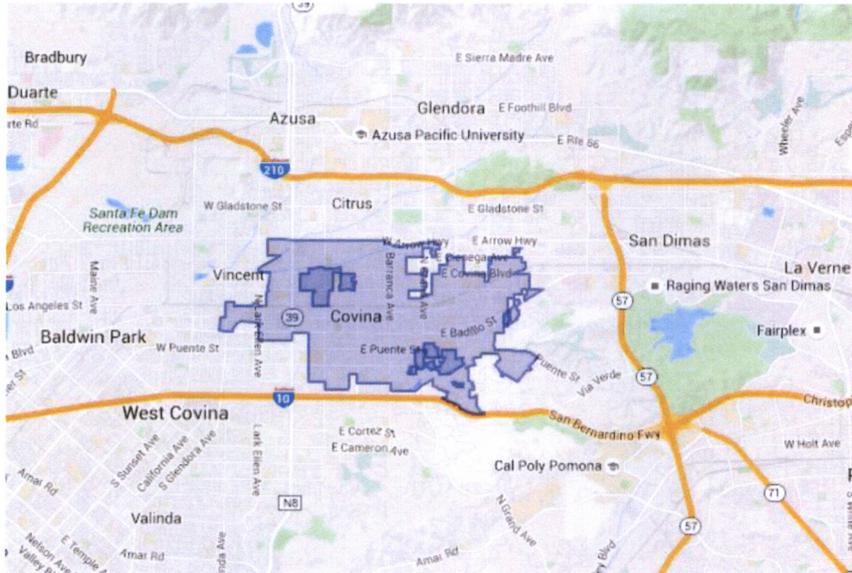
FRAMEWORK AND VISION

An Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP) has been formulated to capitalize on near-term opportunities in the City of Covina during a three-year period. The EDAP helps provide a framework of the City of Covina's vision for advancing economic development efforts during the next three-year period. Once formulated and adopted, the VISION for Covina must be embraced by all including the City Council, the City staff and the business community. Success should not only be measured in specific projects, but also with aggregate results over time.

COVINA KEY FACTS

Some key facts about Covina that will help generate new economic development opportunities include:

- Covina has a population of nearly 50,000 within a geographic area of seven square miles, but serves a much broader trade area that includes Azusa, Glendora, San Dimas and West Covina.
- Covina has a strategic location within the San Gabriel Valley, which offers a variety of amenities such as leading research and educational institutions, as well as easy access to the greater LA marketplace.
- Covina offers multiple business parks dedicated toward technology and light industrial based firms that value an address near LA, along with positive assets such as a highly educated workforce, quality education programs. Research facilities and convenient access to U.S and international markets.
- Covina has an Average Household Income of \$79,156.
- Covina has a healthy and prosperous Downtown area, along with a mix of established shopping centers situated within the community.



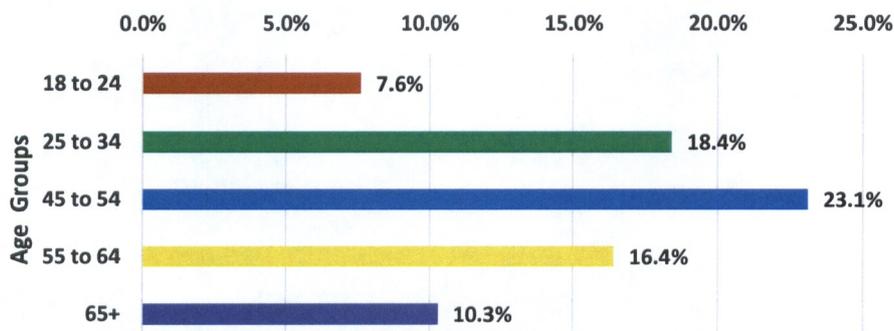
BACKGROUND

Covina was incorporated in 1901 and has an important history especially with the citrus industry and its historic Downtown Covina area. Additionally, Covina offers multiple business parks dedicated towards technology and light industrial uses that take advantage of a highly educated workforce and key location within the Los Angeles marketplace.

Downtown Covina offers a historic area that has retained its small town charm and walkable environment. Over the years, other shopping areas have developed in the community providing a variety of retail and restaurant opportunities.

Today, technology change is unprecedented with smart phones, apps, social media, Yelp, the internet and e-Commerce becoming the norm. It is a must for businesses and cities to understand and embrace technology. E-Commerce and on-line retail is growing but still represents a small percentage of total retail sales with 7.4% of total retail sales in the U.S. in 2014 coming from on-line purchases. Nationally, 59.1% of on-line purchases in 2014 were from females and 40.9 from male shoppers. The age breakdown for on-line shoppers is as follows:

Age Breakdown for Online Shoppers



Commercial retail areas and shopping center still remain important to a community. Recent trends to consider include:

- Changes in shopping behavior including the impact of e-commerce
- Shrinking size of store and restaurant footprints
- Changes in shopping center
- Designing effective mixed use development

Brick and mortar retail stores and restaurants still have a strong position, but must understand the competition and seek to create business environments that offer quality sense of place and superior customer service.

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES

- Established Community
- Safe Environment
- Authentic Downtown
- Strong location in LA Market
- Educated & Competent Workforce
- Diversified & Affordable Housing Stock

WEAKNESSES/THREATS

- Limited Freeway Exposure
- Built-out Community that Requires Infill or Reuse of Properties
- Inefficient Development Services Process
- Infrastructure Needs
- Need a Unified Vision for Covina

CONSUMER DEMAND & MARKET SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

A Consumer Demand & Market Supply Assessment report for Covina identifies unfulfilled market supply for consumer demand within Covina in the following business categories:

- General Retail Merchandise--Clothing Apparel
- Restaurants including-Casual Dining, Fast-Casual and Quick-Service concepts
- Grocery Stores and Specialty Markets
- Building Materials & Supplies
- Automotive Dealerships

FOCUS AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY

The Economic Development Action Plan helps establish a framework for pursuing opportunities within six areas of focus in Covina during a 3-year time frame. The Economic Development Action Plan includes the overall economic development goals, along with a variety of objectives in the following six areas of focus:

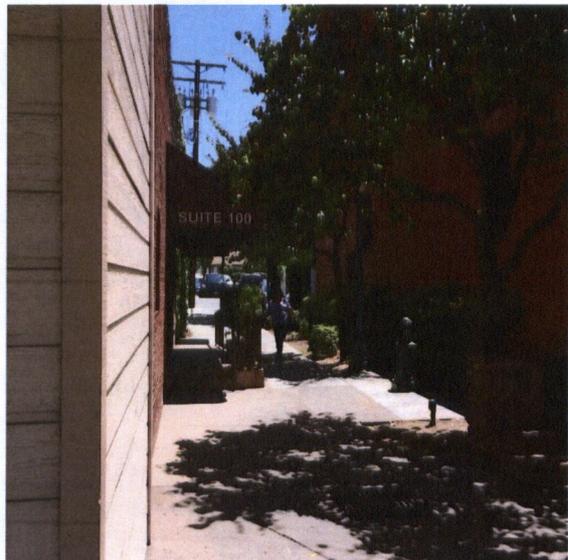
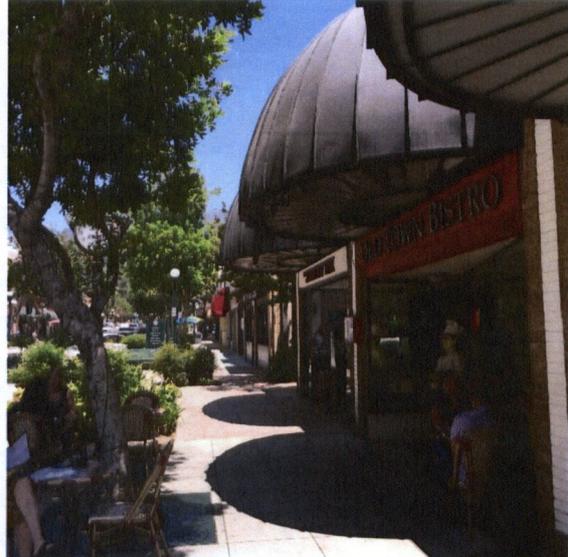
- Downtown Covina
- Azusa Avenue
- Citrus Avenue
- Grand Avenue
- Medical & Healthcare, Office, R&D and Light Industrial-Manufacturing
- Higher Education

DOWNTOWN COVINA

Work towards the further enhancement of Downtown Covina *to make the area into a special place to live, shop, dine and visit.*

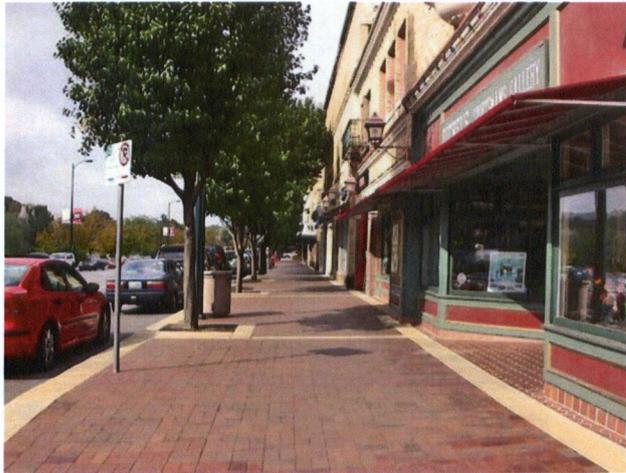
OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

- Pursue making Downtown Covina a regional draw through effective uses, quality design features, interesting public spaces, and creating a unique sense of place.
- Work to create an '18-hour' business environment for Downtown Covina. Including understanding the daytime/nighttime population base using Downtown Covina.
- Strive for a proper balance of uses that cater to families and nighttime activity.
- Strive to make Downtown Covina a more walkable environment with effective pedestrian connections from parking areas, along with the use of unique design features and pavement treatments in walkways and sidewalks, as well as effective wayfinding signage, all aimed moving people in and around Downtown Covina without having to get in their vehicle.



- Work with the real estate profession to promote opportunities for new businesses in Downtown Covina including marketing and facilitating the reuse of vacant building spaces in the Downtown Covina area.
- Work closely with the Covina Downtown Association and Covina Chamber of Commerce to explore more effective ways to brand, market and enhance the Downtown Covina experience.
- Pursue properly planned transit oriented development opportunities for Downtown Covina that benefit from the Metrolink Station, including properly planned mixed-use development.

- Support new residential opportunities in and near Downtown Covina to help support the business environment, but make sure that mixed-use development is properly planned for in creating both commercial development and residential products that works for the Covina marketplace.
- Continue to invest in strategic infrastructure projects through the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that will upgrade pavement management and enhance traffic circulation in Downtown Covina, along with the use of special pavement treatments and more modern LED lighting techniques at key intersection in Downtown Covina.



SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Work with the property owner of Citrus Walk to use the empty commercial ground floor space to create an Arts Academy to be used by non-profits and schools to showcase and promote local artists.
- Work with the Covina Downtown Business Association on developing ways to promote and enhance the environment of Covina's downtown business district with more special events (similar to Thunder Fest) aimed at generating activity and customers to Downtown Covina, especially events aimed at attracting families to Downtown Covina.



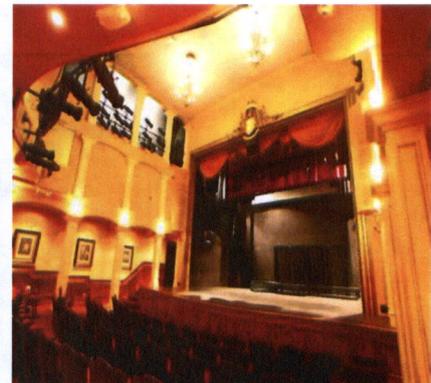
- Create a taskforce for City staff to work with property owners and local restaurants to encourage outdoor dining opportunities, but within established design guidelines aimed at creating a unique spaces and quality dining experiences in the Downtown area.



- Plan for effective pedestrian connections between Downtown Covina and the Metrolink station including walkways, sidewalks, trails, and proper wayfinding signage, including developing a circulation plan.

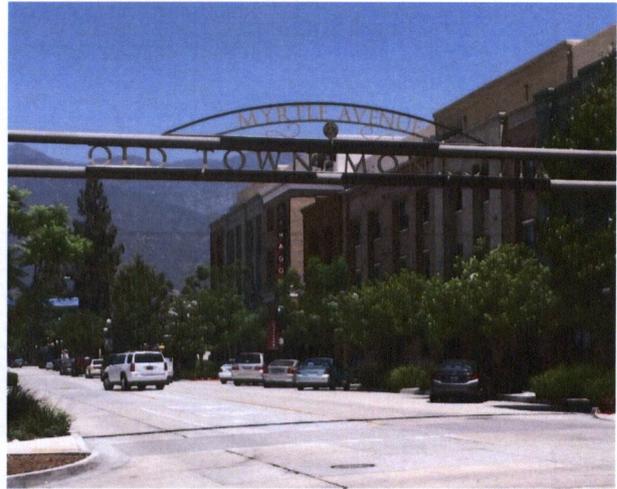


- Support the continued operation of the Covina Performing Arts Center in Downtown Covina, including possibilities to upgrade and/or reposition the role and effectiveness of this unique anchor for Downtown Covina, including the possible use of an experienced professional management company.

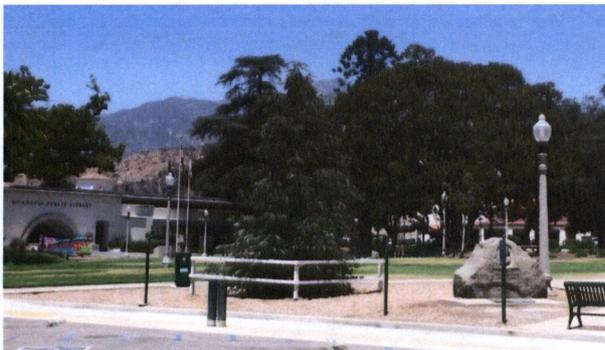


- Work to provide a secure parking facility for the Covina Police Department that might also be folded into a larger scale economic development project to help enhance Downtown Covina.
- Consider the possibility of expanding the effectiveness of the Covina Downtown Association to be a comprehensive Business Improvement District (BID) for the Downtown Covina area that could focus on parking improvements, upgrading infrastructure, properly maintaining public spaces and effectively marketing Downtown Covina.
- Facilitate opportunities to redevelop the NE and NW corners of Citrus and San Bernardino to be more focal points for Downtown Covina including pedestrian friendly design features.

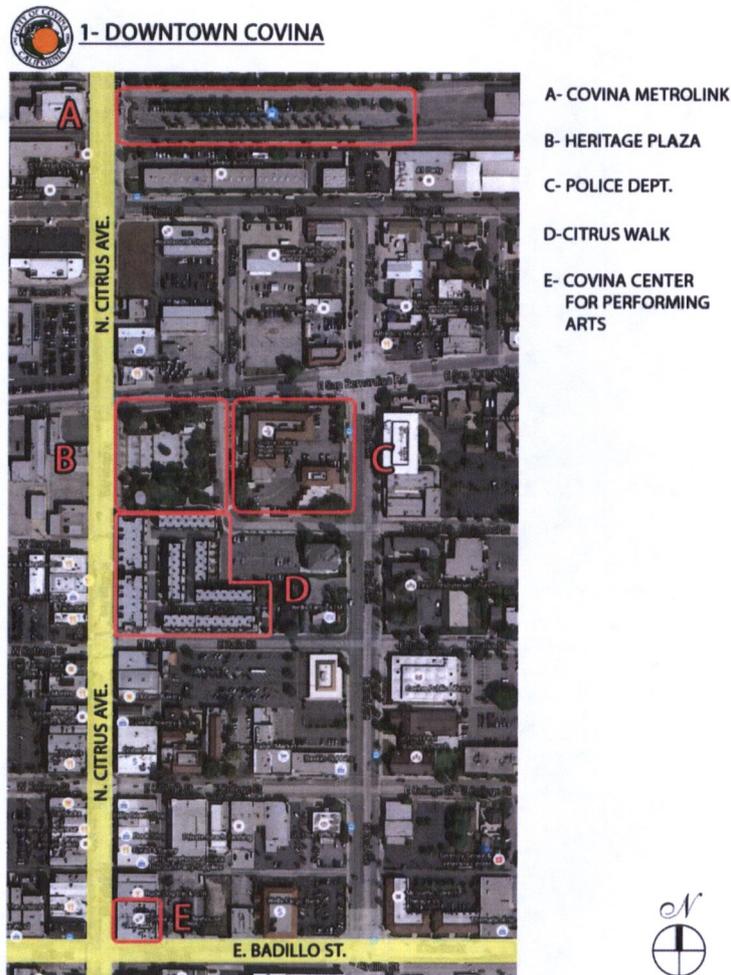
- Consider enhancing Downtown Covina's sense of place through landscape design, public spaces and signage including retaining a design consultant to prepare conceptual plans for installing an Entry Arch or Gateway Feature on Citrus Avenue.



- Explore the idea of reorienting Heritage Park to become a more useful feature that is properly integrated into Downtown Covina, including retaining a design professional to create possibilities.



- Update the existing Downtown Specific Plan to create sub-districts for Downtown Covina, as well as formulating specific action items to make Downtown Covina a better place.



AZUSA AVENUE

Facilitate opportunities to enhance commercial development along the Azusa Avenue corridor.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

- Work with property owners and real estate professionals to facilitate the reuse of vacant commercial properties on Azusa Avenue.
- Help redevelop or reposition older shopping centers along Azusa Avenue.

SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Work with existing shopping centers on Azusa Avenue including Covina Plaza, Bert's Mega Mall, the Walmart Center and Covina Town Square to maximize retail, restaurant and entertainment opportunities.

- Work with the property owner of the Brunswick Covina Bowling Center site to reposition or redevelop the site with an entertainment center, hotel and/or commercial retail project.
- Cooperate in the opening of the new Aldi market in the Covina Town Square.
- Work with the new property owner to facilitate opportunities to properly reuse the former Albertson's store building at 1000 North Azusa Avenue.



2- AZUSA AVE. CORRIDOR



- A- COVINA TOWN SQUARE
- B- VACANT ALBERTSON'S
- C- BRUNSWICK COVINA BOWLING CENTER



CITRUS AVENUE

Help enhance commercial development along the Citrus Avenue corridor.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

- Work with property owners and real estate professionals to facilitate the reuse of vacant commercial properties on Citrus Avenue.
- Help redevelop or reposition older shopping centers or commercial properties along Citrus Avenue.

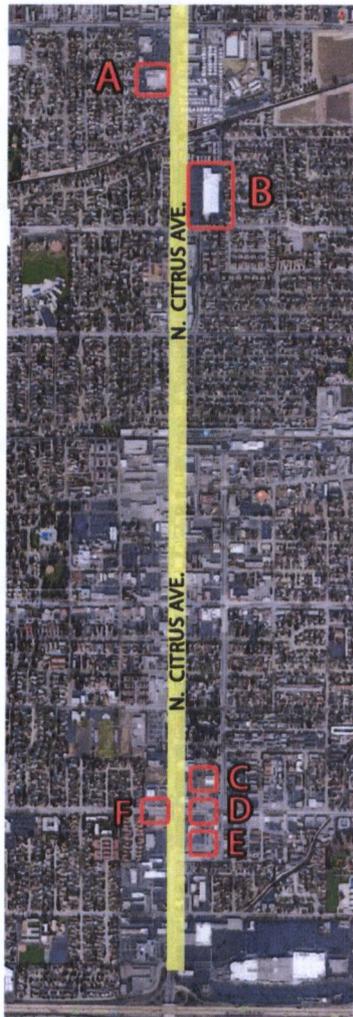
SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Work with existing shopping centers along Citrus Avenue including Arrow Center, Citrus Plaza and the Superior Grocers center to maximize shopping opportunities and create the right tenant mix.
- Work with MLC Holdings to pursue the redevelopment of the former Kmart site with an effective mixed-use project that includes a public-private partnership.
- Seek opportunities to bring new automobile dealerships to the Citrus Avenue corridor to help complement existing operating dealerships that include Acura, Chevrolet, Kia and Volkswagen. Targets could include Fiat, Infiniti, Lexus, Subaru and Volvo, as well as pre-owned automobile sales facilities.





3- CITRUS AVE. CORRIDOR



- A- SUPERIOR GROCERS CENTER
- B- KMART SITE

Existing Automobile Dealers:

-  C- BOZZANI VW
-  D- THOMAS ACURA
-  E- COVINA VALLEY KIA
-  F-SAGE CHEVROLET

Target Automobile Dealers:

-  FIAT
-  INFINITI
-  LEXUS
-  SUBARU
-  VOLVO



GRAND AVENUE

Facilitate opportunities to advance commercial development along the Grand Avenue corridor.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES:

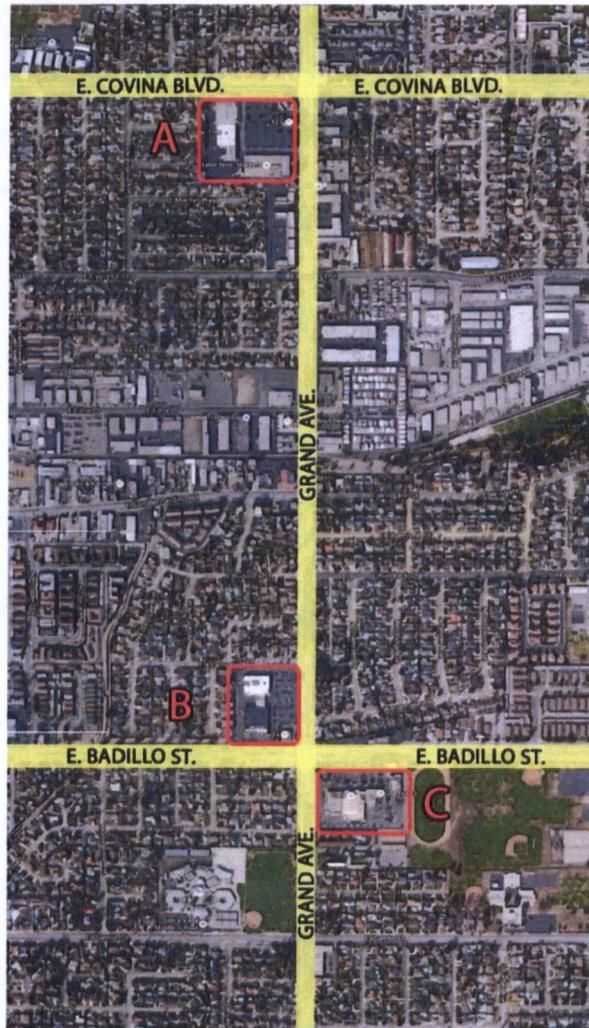
- Work with property owners to help redevelop or reposition older established shopping centers along Grand Avenue.

SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Work with the property owner to reposition and upgrade the shopping center at the NW corner of Grand Ave/Badillo Street, including a reuse of the closed Fresh & Easy Market space.
- Cooperate with existing shopping centers along Grand Avenue including the Stater Bros Center, Fresh & Easy Center and Von's Center to create effective tenant mixes.



4- GRAND AVE. CORRIDOR



A- STATER BROS.
CENTER

B- FRESH &
EASY CENTER

C- VON'S
CENTER



MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE, OFFICE, R&D AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Cooperate with medical and healthcare providers to upgrade and expand facilities that serve the greater Covina area and provide employment opportunities in the community. Facilitate opportunities for new office, R&D (Research & Development) and light industrial businesses in Covina's business parks.

SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Seek ways to expand healthcare services in the five-block area adjacent to Citrus Valley Medical Center, which includes Covina Rehabilitation Center, East Valley Community Health Center, College Street Medical, Cure Continuum Care, Covina Podiatry and many others.

- Support efforts to expand or update the Aurora Charter Oak Hospital.
- Cooperate with Citrus Valley Medical Center to explore opportunities to expand or update medical and healthcare service offerings in Covina.



- Facilitate more R&D uses along San Bernardino Avenue.
- Support light-manufacturing and technology users for the Arrow Grand Business Park and Covina Technology Center.
- Work with Vita-Pakt Citrus Products Company on new business opportunities in Covina.



5- MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE, OFFICE, R&D & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES



- A- ARROW GRAND BUSINESS PARK & COVINA TECHNOLOGY CENTER
- B- VITA-PAKT CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
- C- CITRUS VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER & HEALTHCARE FACILITIES



HIGHER EDUCATION

Support growth opportunities higher education facilities that are located in communities nearby Covina including Azusa Pacific, Claremont Colleges, Citrus College and California State Polytechnic University-Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona).



CAL POLY POMONA



SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Work with officials from nearby colleges, universities and higher education institutions about possibilities of locating satellite facilities in Covina.
- Seek to involve Cal Poly Pomona in the business incubator effort being pursued in the redevelopment of the former Kmart property on Citrus Avenue.

OTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In addition to pursuing economic development opportunities in the focus areas, it is highly recommended that Covina support overall economic development efforts through the adoption of the following key activities:

1. The City of Covina must make economic development a top priority.
2. City Council, City staff and business leaders must work together but also understand their respective roles in the economic development process.
3. Form a 'Team Covina' comprised of key City and Development Services staff to help support and quickly advance new development opportunities in Covina.
4. Foster a business support system that will include the City of Covina, Covina Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Covina Business Association, service clubs and leading businesses.
5. Coordinate the City of Covina's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) with economic development efforts to ensure that the proper infrastructure is in place to support new development projects.
6. Fast-track the planning and entitlement process in Covina, including creating an ombudsman or concierge program aimed at providing a comprehensive range of business support services.
7. Ensure land use policies are appropriate for future redevelopment or repositioning opportunities aimed at producing the 'highest and best uses' over the long-term.

8. Constantly seek quality development for Covina that create a strong sense of place through consistent design standards, amenities, and effective public spaces.
9. Explore new technology possibilities for Covina's Development Services functions (and their supporting consultants) to electronically accept and process plan review submittals.
10. Redesign Covina City Hall to create a One-Stop Development Services processing area aimed at improving the customer service environment for the business community.
11. Create a Business Visitation Program for City staff to annually visit with the top 25 sales tax producers, along with the major employers in Covina.
12. Meet annually with major developers (residential, commercial retail and office) and real estate professionals to explore ways to make Covina a "Best Place to do Business".
13. Work with the Covina Chamber of Commerce, Covina Downtown Business Association and leading businesses in the community in the formulation of a Shop Covina marketing program.
14. Utilize the Covina Chamber of Commerce and Covina Downtown Business Association to undertake a survey of the small business community on identifying barriers to business growth, along with soliciting ways to enhance the business climate in Covina.
15. Explore ways to create successful special events for Downtown Covina to help existing businesses to prosper, as well as enhance the experience and sense of place in Downtown Covina.
16. Develop a 'VISION' and effective brand for marketing Covina as an outstanding place to live, work, visit, shop, dine and invest in.

ATTACHMENT B

CDBG Funding Overview

December 15, 2015

1.0 Background

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Funds are distributed to the City of Covina through the Community Development Commission, a division of the County of Los Angeles (LACDC).

The LACDC administers the federal funds through the Los Angeles Urban County Program. The City of Covina has a three-year agreement with the County of Los Angeles to be part of the Los Angeles County Urban County.

Individual CDBG programs are approved on a yearly basis. The City's annual allocation has been in the \$300,000 range.

2.0 CDBG Fund Restrictions

2.1. "General Policies". HUD CDBG funds are restricted in how they may be spent. Programs are required to meet the following "General Policies":

- 2.1.1. Benefit to low- and moderate-income families;
- 2.1.2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; and,
- 2.1.3. Meet a particularly urgent community need.

2.2. "National Objectives". In addition, any program spending CDBG funds pursuant to the General Policies stated in 2.1, must also demonstrate that it meets the following "National Objectives". A more complete explanation of how HUD defines "National Objectives" is provided in Section 3.0.

2.2.1. Activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons, qualified by :

- Area benefit;
- Limited clientele;
- Housing; and,
- Job creation or retention.

2.2.2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, qualified by:

- Area basis;
- Spot basis; and,
- Urban renewal area.

2.3. Meet an urgent community need.

A minimum of 70% of the funds must be spent on low to moderate-income individuals, and no more than 30% of the funds can be spent on projects qualifying under urban blight or redevelopment. No more than fifteen percent of the funds can be spent on Public Service

Programs, such as those concerned with crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, fair housing counseling, or recreation.

3.0 HUD's Definition of "National Objectives"

3.1. (Reference Sections 2.1.1 and 2.2.1) Activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons.

3.1.1. Area benefit.

- An activity which is available to benefit the identified needs of Low- to Moderate-Income persons (L/M) in a residential area where at least 51% of the residents are low-income persons.
- Certain activities that serve an area are designed to meet the needs of only some persons in that area. An example of this would be a facility that is used exclusively as a senior center. Such area benefit activities serving special needs usually must qualify under the Limited Clientele subcategory of the L/M Income Benefit national objective.

3.1.2. Limited clientele.

- An activity which provides benefits to a specific group of person rather than everyone in an area generally. 51% of the beneficiaries of the activity must be L/M income persons.
- A limited clientele activity must meet one of four tests:
 - Exclusively benefit a clientele who are presumed to be principally L/M persons. (This includes elderly persons, homeless persons, illiterate adults, abused children, battered spouses, severely disabled adults, persons living with AIDS and migrant farm workers), or
 - Require information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51% of the clientele are persons whose family income does not exceed the L/M income limit, or
 - Be of such nature and in such location that it may reasonably be concluded that the activity's clientele will primarily be L/M income persons (e.g., a day care center that is designed to serve residents of a public housing complex), or
 - Be an activity that serves to remove material or architectural barriers to the mobility or accessibility of elderly persons or of adults defined as "severely disabled" provided it is restricted, to the extent practicable, to the removal of such barriers by assisting
 - The reconstruction of a public facility or improvement, or portion thereof, that does not qualify under the L/M income area benefit criteria;
 - The rehabilitation of a privately-owned nonresidential building or improvement that does not qualify under the L/M income area benefit criteria or the L/M income jobs criteria; or
 - The rehabilitation of the common areas of a residential structure that contains more than one dwelling unit and does not qualify under the L/M income housing criteria. §570:208(a)(2)(ii)
- Examples of activities that could qualify under L/M income limited clientele:
 - Construction of a senior center

- Public services for the homeless
- Assistance to L/M income persons developing a microenterprise
- Meals on wheels for the elderly, and
- Construction of job training facilities for severely disabled adults

3.1.3. Housing.

- Activities which assists in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of permanent, residential structures must result in housing that will be occupied by L/M income households upon completion.
- If the housing is to be rented, it must be available at affordable rents. §570.208(a)(3).
- Qualification is based on households, not persons.
- Examples of activities that could qualify under L/M income housing subcategory:
 - Acquisition of property to be used for permanent housing,
 - Rehabilitation of permanent housing,
 - Conversion of nonresidential structures into permanent housing,
 - Newly constructed housing (when eligible), and
 - Assistance to a household to enable it to acquire ownership of a home (homeownership assistance).

3.1.4. Job creation or retention.

- The National Objective for jobs creation may be met in the following three ways:
 - Be located in a predominantly L/M income neighborhood and serve the L/M income residents (e.g., a grocery store serving a L/M income neighborhood qualifies as area benefit); or
 - Involve facilities designed for use predominantly by L/M income persons (e.g., a for-profit hospital designed to serve patients on Medicaid or welfare); or
 - Involve the employment of persons, the majority of whom are L/M income persons (e.g., a retail store creates jobs primarily for L/M income persons). §570.203

3.2. (Reference Sections 2.1.2 and 2.2.2) Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.

- 3.2.1. Area basis;
- 3.2.2. Spot basis; and,
- 3.2.3. Urban renewal area.

4.0 Categories of Eligible Activities Using CDBG Funds

	Category	Explanation/Comment
1.	Acquisition of a permanent interest in real property.	<p>The purpose of the property purchase, and its ongoing use following the purchase, must meet a national objective. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of property to be converted and used as a homeless shelter; • Purchase of land to be used as a park serving a residential neighborhood that is predominately low and moderate income (based upon census tract); and, • Buying an apartment house to provide dwelling units to low-and moderate income households at affordable rents, where at least 51% of the units will be occupied by low-and moderate income households.
2.	Public Facilities and Improvements.	<p>Eligible expenses include acquisition (purchase) of real property, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation of existing facilities, or the installation of public improvements or facilities (buildings and facilities for the general conduct of government is not allowed). Examples of eligible expenses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving of public streets in a predominately low and moderate income census tract; • Rehabilitation of a building to be used to provide services for disabled people; • Rehabilitation or construction of a senior citizen's facility; and, • Building a public road adjacent to a factory to allow larger and heavier trucks access to the facility, determined to be necessary for plant expansion and the creation of new jobs, where the business agrees to fill 51% of the jobs with low-and moderate income persons.
3.	Property/Site Clearance.	<p>Site clearance and building demolition on property; removal of debris, removal of environmental contaminants on property where the intended use of the new building or facility will meet a national objective. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance or building demolition to make room for new construction of a senior citizen's center; • Demolishing and clearance of a building to allow for a residential housing project, where at least 51% of the residential units will be occupied by low and moderate income households at affordable rent levels; and, • Using CDBG funds to demolish one or more deteriorated buildings located in a designated slum or blighted area.
4.	Public Services.	<p>Provide public services (including labor, supplies, materials, etc.) to implement programs that meet the national objective. Also, not more than 15% of the City's annual CDBG allocation can be directed to public service(s) activities. Public service activities can be performed by outside vendors/non-profits. Examples of public service activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care, health care, job training, recreation programs to low and moderate income people/households or within low and moderate census tracts; • Education programs, public safety programs and services for senior citizens to low and moderate income people/households or within low and moderate census tracts; and, • Services for homeless persons, drug abuse counseling and treatment, etc.
5.	Rehabilitation.	<p>Costs incurred for the rehabilitation of buildings that meet the national objective, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential properties for low and moderate income households; • Commercial/industrial rehabilitation if the property is owned by a non-profit and is limited to the exterior and used to correct code violations; • Façade improvements to commercial structures located in a predominately low and moderate income census tract; and, • Correction of code violations that will enable a business to survive and retain jobs, the majority of which are held by low and moderate income persons.
6.	Construction of Housing.	<p>New housing construction is ineligible, except as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing construction project that has received funding through a Housing Development Grant; • Housing of last resort, replacement housing to provide for person displaced by a CDBG funded project and the pending project is delayed because required replacement housing is otherwise not available; and, • Conversion of existing non-residential structures to a residential structure. (This is not considered "new housing", but "rehabilitation".)
7.	Special Economic Development Activities.	<p>CDBG funds may be used for special economic development activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial or industrial improvements carried out by the City or a non-profit CDBG subrecipient; and, • Assistance to for-profit entities that result in job creation, where at least 51% of the created jobs benefit low and moderate income persons.

8.	Microenterprise Assistance.	CDBG funds to a business having five (5) or fewer employees, one or more of which owns the business. The CDBG funds may be used to provide financial assistance for either technical assistance or general support to the owners.
9.	Special Activities by CBDO's.	CBDO's are Community Based Development Organizations and must meet specific criteria articulated in the CDBG regulations. Generally, CBDO's are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized under state or local law to carry out community development activities; • Maintain at least 51% of its governing body's membership to be Low-and Moderate income residents, or owners or senior officers of private businesses located within its area of operation, or representatives of Low-and Moderate income neighborhood organizations located within its area of operation; • Have as its primary purpose the improvement of the physical, economic, or social environment of its area of operation, with emphasis on the needs of Low-and Moderate income persons; and, • Implement projects such as neighborhood revitalization, community economic development and energy conservation.
10.	Homeownership Assistance.	CDBG funds may be used to assist low- and moderate income households to purchase a home.
11.	Code Enforcement.	CDBG funds may be used to pay the salaries and overhead costs of code enforcement personnel where the actual code enforcement activity occurs in census tract areas that are low and moderate income, or classified as low and moderate Income Area Benefit or Slum/Blight Area.
12.	Interim Assistance.	CDBG rules provide two (2) instances where CDBG funds can be used, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate an emergency condition, such as damage caused by a flood. Such as the removal of storm damaged tree limbs from streets in a predominately low and moderate income neighborhood and removing obstacles to the access of emergency vehicles; • Limited improvements to a deteriorating area as a prelude to permanent improvements, such as street repair, sidewalk repairs, parks and playgrounds, etc.
13.	Relocation Assistance.	CDBG funds may be used for relocation payments and assistance for displaced persons where required by HUD regulations.
14.	Paying for the cost to dispose (sell) real property purchased with CDBG funds.	The sale of the property to a user/activity must meet the national objective (see Category 1, above). Expenses for the sale of property include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of appraisals; • Cost of preparation of property surveys; and , • Cost of financial services (escrow, etc.).
15.	Planning and Capacity Building.	CDGB funds may be used for studies, analysis, data gathering, preparation of plans, and similar activity designed to improve the City's capacity to plan and manage programs and activities for the City's CDBG program. Costs are subject to the 20% cap for the CDBG program as a whole and not for activity-specific administration costs.
16.	Program Administration Costs.	HUD allows 20% of the CDBG annual allocation to be spent on program administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of community development activities assisted with CDBG funds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program administration costs include staff and related costs required for overall program management, coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; and, • In recent years, the City's contract with the CDC has removed this category of funding. Program administration costs are limited to 20% of the funds spent on specific projects, if budgeted.

5.0 Section 108 Program

The Section 108 program is a loan program available through the Community Development Commission (CDC) which allows the up-front use of CDBG funds with a pay-back over twenty (20) years.

The amount of Section 108 funds available is determined based on the City's ability to 100% collateralize the loan and the source and amount of repayment funds determined to be sufficient through the underwriting process

For example, if the City of Covina were to borrow \$3,000,000 of Section 8 funds to assist with building a new senior center, the anticipated annual repayment would be:

Loan Amount	Term of Loan	Est. Annual Interest Rate	Estimated Annual Debt Service
\$3,000,000.00	20 Years	6%	\$257,915.00

As the City's current annual CDBG allocation is approximately \$317,000, the repayment amount would decrease the amount available over the next twenty (20) years to fund other projects. However, based on the current allocation, sufficient funds would be available to fund the current public service projects (Literacy, Senior lunches, Senior Case Management and Senior Information and Referral).

Considerations in discussing a Section 108 loan:

- The identification of satisfactory collateral (cannot be the City's annual CDBG allocation);
- Back-up plan to pay the loan if CDBG is not funded by Congress; and,
- Using any CDBG funds will restrict the use of the senior center to seniors only for five (5) years.

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CITY OF COVINA

STUDY SESSION REPORT

ITEM NO. NB 3

MEETING DATE: December 15, 2015

TITLE: Discussion Regarding the Utility Users Tax and Other Potential Tax Measures

PRESENTED BY: Andrea M. Miller, City Manager
John Michicoff, Interim Finance Director

RECOMMENDATION: Review and discuss the existing Utility Users Tax, explore other potential tax measures, and provide direction to staff.

BACKGROUND:

Over the last several years, increases in the City's expenses outpaced the growth in revenue, requiring the City to draw down its reserves and utilize one-time monies and special, or restricted, funds which may be used for capital improvements to fund operational costs. Recognizing this practice was unsustainable as budget shortfalls were projected for the foreseeable future, the City Council took decisive action to reduce expenses by nearly \$2.4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 including eliminating 22 City positions and cutting non-essential expenses. At the same time, the City Council committed to increasing revenues that support essential government services and developing funding sources for capital investment in the City's streets, public buildings and facilities, parks, and open space areas.

DISCUSSION:

In FY 2015-16, the City's General Fund revenues are projected at \$33,293,855. The three primary sources of General Fund revenue, which account for 72% of the total revenue, include: Property Tax, 30%; Sales Tax, 26%; and the Utility User Tax (UT), 16%. Franchise fees, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, other taxes, financing, and fines and forfeitures account for the remaining 28% of the General Fund revenues.

The City's General Fund supports many of the most visible and essential City services such as police, fire, street maintenance, library, recreation programs, and park maintenance. In FY 2015-16, General Fund Appropriations are projected at \$33,198,207. Of this, 69%, or \$23,087,345, is dedicated to public safety services including \$14,408,775 (43%) for law enforcement and \$8,678,570 (26%) for fire suppression. The remaining funds support public works, 6%; culture and recreation, 11%; planning and community development, 3%; administration, 8%; and other miscellaneous, 3%.

As addressed previously, the City's General Fund revenues are not keeping pace with expenditures. At the same time, there is increasing pressure on the City's resources related to increasing demand for programs and services, higher maintenance costs to repair and replace aging and outdated infrastructure, and rising utility and operational costs.

In an effort to ensure revenues are sufficient to fund the quality municipal services our community expects, this Report identifies, for the City Council's consideration and direction, information related to the UUT as well as various additional options to preserve and/or increase revenues. Each of the proposed measures presented in this Report would require voter approval.

Utility Users Tax

The Utility Users Tax (UUT) is a general tax that was first adopted in Covina in 1992. In 1999, voters approved a 10-year extension through 2009; and in 2008, prior to the expiration, voters approved an additional 10-year extension which sunsets on March 16, 2019. The tax rate is 6%. The UUT is a tax on users of certain utilities and is collected by the utility providers who serve them. The utility then remits the tax payments to the City.

The estimated annual revenue in FY 2014-15 from the utility users tax (electric, gas, water, land line phone, and cell phone) is \$5.2 million, which accounts for 16% of the City's General Fund revenues. The City of Covina receives the full 6% charged to the consumer, and the revenue is used by the City to support basic services in the General Fund.

Each 1% increase on utilities currently taxed (telephone, electric, water and gas) would yield approximately \$867,000 annually. Further, sanitary sewer service, sanitation, and refuse collection are currently not part of the utility user tax. The City may want to consider modernizing and expanding the utility user tax to cover utilities not currently included.

Any change to either the rate or the base requires voter approval. A utility user tax increase can only be voted on during a general election of the City Council, unless the City Council declares a fiscal emergency and puts the potential tax increase to a vote during a special election. It should be noted that costs for special elections are higher. For Covina, a special election would cost approximately \$85,000 to \$100,000. If the revenue is not earmarked for a specific purpose, it would be considered a general tax and require a simple majority vote. If the revenue were earmarked, it would require a 2/3 vote and could be placed on the ballot at any time as a special election. Most UUT levies by California cities are general taxes.

If there is no action related to the City's UUT, the UUT will sunset on March 16, 2019, resulting in a loss of more than \$5 million annually and requiring significant changes to the City's service delivery.

Timeline for UUT Extension and/or Changes

An extension, change in the UUT rate or base results in revenues for general purposes, it would be a general tax that would require voter approval at a general election of the City Council. Voter approval needed would be 50% of those voting, plus one. The next City Council election will occur on March 7, 2017, and the election thereafter will occur on March 5, 2019. There are several steps to be completed in order to get a measure on the ballot. A ballot measure would need to be prepared

and approved for Council consideration and approval. With respect to a March 2017 ballot, Council would have to approve a resolution calling for a measure election in October 2016 to allow for adequate time for public comment before submitting the final resolution to the Registrar of Voters. For a 2019 ballot, the resolution calling for a measure election would have to be approved by October 2018. The additional cost to add a ballot measure to the 2017 Council election is estimated at \$10,000.

The UUT could also be earmarked for a specific purpose, which would make it a special tax subject to the 2/3 voter approval threshold. As a special tax, an election may be held at any time. It should be noted that few cities have passed an earmarked UUT in recent years. The majority of UUTs are general taxes.

Status of UUT Measures

Attachment A is information obtained from Ballotpedia.org related to California Utility Taxes from 2002 through 2015. A list of ballot measures and recall votes listed on local ballots for cities, school districts and special districts from 2004 to 2016 prepared by Ballotpedia.org is included as Attachment B.

Real Property Transfer Tax

Property Tax is the tax on real property in the City. For each \$1 in property tax paid by the property owner, the City receives \$0.1541. The remaining amount, or \$0.8459, is allocated to various entities including Los Angeles County, the State Education Fund, and the Covina Valley Unified School District. This fiscal year, the City anticipates receiving \$10,080,670.

In addition to the property tax, in California, some cities have imposed a tax on the transfer of real property located within the city. The tax, known as the documentary transfer tax or real property transfer tax, is largely based on the federal documentary stamp tax, which was repealed in 1976. In California, counties and cities have been authorized to impose a tax on deeds of transfer of realty. The amount of the tax is based on the consideration or value of the realty transferred. The current County rate is one dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) for each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of value. Of that amount, the City receives \$0.55 and the County receives the remaining \$0.55. The transfer tax must be paid by the person who signs or issues any document subject to the tax or for whose use or benefit the document is made, signed or issued. Real Estate Transfer Taxes, authorized as documentary transfer taxes by the California Revenue and Taxation Code on the sale or transfer of real property, are currently levied by all counties and many cities.

Real Property Transfer Taxes may be applied only to residential sales or to other types of real estate transactions including commercial and industrial sales. Revenue raised from the Real Property Transfer Tax may be used to support essential City services.

The Real Property Transfer Taxes imposed by cities in Los Angeles County range from \$2.2 (Pomona, Redondo Beach) to \$4.50 (Culver City, Los Angeles). If the City were to implement a rate of \$4.50 per \$1,000 of value, which is at the high end, to provide a base level of funding necessary to deliver essential services to the community. The proposed rate would generate roughly \$609,530 annually.

Sales Tax

Sales tax is one of the City’s largest sources of General Fund revenue. Covina receives 1% of the local sales and use tax levied on the sale or use of tangible personal property, which is collected at the time of the transaction and remitted to the State Board of Equalization for administration. The current total tax on retail sales in Covina is presently 9%. Of this, 1% flows to the General Fund budget of Covina, amounting to a projected \$8,775,200 in FY 2015-16. The remaining 8% is remitted to the State of California (5.75%), local transit measures (1.75%), and local public safety (0.5%).

In addition to the local measure, some cities have imposed a transaction and use tax within the city to fund general municipal services. It is estimated that a ½ cent increase in the sales tax rate would provide approximately \$2.5 million in General Fund revenue.

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)

The Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) is a tax charged on hotel stays. Covina presently has a TOT rate of 10%, which is the County average. In the Los Angeles County area, some cities charge as much as 14% (City of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills). For our City, TOT generates approximately \$335,000 per year in revenues, meaning that each 1% of the tax generates about \$33,500.

Increasing the rate by 1% would retain Covina’s rate at the lower end of the County range and would generate \$33,500 in annual revenues. There might be some negative impact of the higher tax rate on occupancy rates at the local hotel. For these reasons, we are not recommending an increase of the existing TOT.

City-wide Landscape/Lighting District

The City currently has a Street Lighting Assessment District as well as a Street Trees and Landscape Assessment District that cover only a small portion of the City’s properties. These districts are intended to defray the costs of maintenance, electricity, water and landscaping services for the City’s medians, urban forest and street lights. Because the territory of the District, the costs to provide these services exceed the assessments resulting in an annual General Fund contribution of approximately \$150,000 per year. The creation of a City-wide District would increase the assessments, which would be used to fund these costs.

Public Safety Parcel Tax

A special tax that shall be used only for the purpose of providing public safety, e.g. law enforcement and fire services, may be adopted. There are currently 12,414 parcels within the City. If each parcel were assessed \$200, this would result in approximately \$2.45 million per year in revenues that would be required to be used to pay for public safety costs. In FY 2015-16, the estimated cost for fire suppression services is \$8.7 million and \$14.4 million is allocated for the Police Department.

911 Communications Fee

While often called a “fee,” this potential revenue source is actually a tax requiring voter approval. If approved by the voters, the tax would be charged on most personal and business telephone lines and cell phones in the City. This charge would be in addition to the existing .75% state-wide surcharge

on all landline and cellular telephones. Some exemptions typically exist, mainly relating to customers on lifeline service and service to non-profit organizations and government offices.

Communities that have implemented this fee estimate that approximately 90% of the phone accounts in their community are taxed. The justification for charging a fee to telephone subscribers is that only people who have telephones can call 911 for emergency services. Further, the telephone service subscribers derive significant benefits from ongoing operation of the modernized integrated system in the form of more efficient dispatch of services to a 911 emergency request.

FISCAL IMPACT:

If there is no action related to the City’s UUT, the UUT will sunset on March 16, 2019, resulting in a loss of more than \$5 million annually and requiring significant changes to the City’s service delivery models.

CEQA (CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT):

Not applicable.



Andrea M. Miller
City Manager

City Manager	City Attorney	Finance	City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A: California Utility Taxes, 2002 to 2015, Ballotpedia.org
- Attachment B: Ballot Measures and Recall Votes in Los Angeles County, 2002 to 2016, Ballotpedia.org



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California Utility User Taxes

Utility User Taxes (UUTs) in **California** are taxes that cities and counties are allowed to impose on the consumption of certain utility services. As of September 2008, city and county UUTs generated about \$2 billion per year in tax revenues.

About 146 California cities and 4 counties have a UUT. In nearly all these cases, the UUT was adopted prior to 1996 through a vote of the city council or the County Board of Supervisors. However, after the 1996 passage of Prop 218, to pass such a tax, the voters who would be paying the tax had to approve it directly through voting on a ballot measure.

About half of all California residents pay a UUT, because although the tax only applies in a relatively small minority of California cities, the cities in which it does apply includes nearly all of the cities in the state with higher populations.

Voter approval of UUTs (2002-2008)

Note: Ballotpedia tracks UUT results from 2008 to the present in detail below.

From June 2002 through June 2008, 83 utility user tax measures were placed before voters by cities and counties. Two of these were county measures and 81 were for cities.

- 30 proposals were for new or increased UUTs. Only six of these proposals were approved.
- 19 of the 30 were for an increase in the UUT tax rate. Only two of those passed.
- 19 measures asked to increase an existing UUT past a built-in sunset period. 16 of those measures passed.

As technology advanced and wireless and internet phones started to replace land lines, cities with UUTs began to change their ordinances to ensure that they applied to all modern forms of telecommunications (wireless and internet) and billing methods (flat rates).

- 23 cities proposed such changes between June 2002 and June 2008. 22 of those requests were approved.
- Citizens placed 14 referenda placed on the ballot seeking to repeal or alter local UUTs.
- - Seven measures seeking total repeal failed.
 - Four out of five measures seeking to reduce the UUT tax rate failed.
 - In Greenfield, voters reduced their UUT from 6% to 3%.
 - A referendum to restrict the use of UUT revenues to law enforcement services passed in Seaside (Monterey County) in November 2002.

Details on such measures from 2008 to the present are below.

Taxable utilities

Contents

- 1 Voter approval of UUTs (2002-2008)
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 - 6.8 2008
 - 6.8.1 November 4
 - 6.8.2 June 3
 - 6.8.3 April 8
 - 6.8.4 February 5
- 7 External links

The list of utilities that can be taxed with a UUT includes:

- Electricity
- Gas
- Water
- Sewer
- Telephone (including cell phones and long distance services)
- Sanitation
- Cable television.

UUT tax rates

City UUTs range from a low of 1% to a high of 11%.

The rate of a UUT is set by the city in which it is levied. UUT's can be imposed:

- As a special tax, earmarked for a specific purpose.
- As a general tax to be used for a variety of municipal service needs at the discretion of the city council.

The tax is levied by the city, and then collected by the relevant utility as a part of its regular billing procedure. The utility then sends the tax it has collected on behalf of the city to the city.

Some cities charge different tax rates for residential usage versus commercial usage.

Counties with a UUT

As of 2008, just four of California's 58 counties levied a UUT. They were:

- Alameda. (See Alameda County Unincorporated Areas Utility Users Tax, Measure F (June 2008)).
- Los Angeles
- Sacramento
- San Francisco

For details about what counties enacted a UUT since 2008 to the present see below.

UUTs and the FET

Many of the UUTs in California refer to the Federal Excise Tax (FET) in defining which utilities are covered by the tax. The FET does not cover certain telecommunications services. FET, for instance, does not cover:

- Telephone calls which are not charged based on both time and distance (those paid by coin in phone booths, for example).
- Any cell phone bills which are based on a package which provides a mix of local and long-distance calling for a flat rate. (In 2007, the IRS ruled that telephone service packages which provide a mix of local and long-distance calling for a flat rate or a fixed fee are not subject to the FET.)

When California cities realized that the wording of their UUT ordinance, by tying which utilities are covered by the tax to the FET's definition, did not allow them to extend their UUT to charging the tax on cell phone usage. Since cell phone usage is becoming more common, even replacing landline use, especially for younger people, cities feared loss of UUT revenues.

As a result, a number of city councils began putting before voters ballot measures to change the ordinance defining which telecommunications services could be taxed with their local UUT so that they could tax cell phone usage.

Election results (2008-present)

2015

Ballot Measure:	County:	Outcome:	Yes:	No:	Amount:	Expires:
		✘	47.6%	52.4%		Never

Ballot Measure:	County:	Outcome:	Yes:	No:	Amount:	Expires:
City of Carson Utility Users Tax, Measure A (March 2015)	Los Angeles County				2% continuation	
City of Hercules Utility User Tax Continuation, Measure C (November 2015)	Contra Costa County	▼	72.22%	27.78%	2% continuation	6 years
City of Paramount Utility Users Tax Increase, Measure P (March 2015)	Los Angeles County	▼	75.27%	24.73%	2.5% increase	Never
City of San Marino Utility User Tax Update and Extension, Measure U (November 2015)	Los Angeles County	▼	71.79%	28.21%	Decrease to 5%	10 years

2014

In 2014, **19** utility user tax and fee measures were decided by voters. Of the total, **13** were approved, and **six** were defeated.

November 4

See also: November 4, 2014 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Details	Outcome
Adelanto (city of), Measure O	San Bernardino County	7.95% for 7 years	✘
Alturas (city of), Measure Z	Modoc County	\$1.50 per water meter	▼
Anaheim (city of), Measure N	Orange County	4% utility revenue transfer	✘
Artesia (city of), Measure Y	Los Angeles County	4.9% uut	✘
Blue Lake (city of), Measure T	Humboldt County	4% uut	▼
Canyon Lake (city of), Measure DD	Riverside County	3.95% uut for 6 years	▼
Cloverdale (city of), Measure O	Sonoma County	3% uut for 8 years	▼
Coalinga (city of), Measure P	Fresno County	5.5% uut, special (2/3 required)	▼
Newark (city of), Measure Y	Alameda County	5-yr cont. & reduce from 3.5% to 3.25%	▼
Norwalk (city of), Measure B	Los Angeles County	Modernize to include cell and internet technology	▼
Palo Alto (city of), Measure C	Santa Clara County	Cont., reduce 5% to 4.75%, included cell, internet, etc.	▼
Salinas (city of), Measure H	Monterey County	Reduce 6% to 5%, modernize to include wireless	▼
San Jacinto (city of), Measure CC	Riverside County	6.5% uut for 10 years	✘
Santa Ana (city of), Measure AA	Orange County	Cont., reduce 6% to 5.5%, modernize, removed tax cap	▼
Santa Rosa (city of), Measure N	Sonoma County	Reduce 5% to 4.5%, modernize	✘
Seal Beach (city of), Measure DD	Orange County	Reduce 11% to 10%, modernize	▼
Sebastopol (city of), Measure R	Sonoma County	Reduce 4% to 3.75%, expand scope	▼

June 3

See also: June 3, 2014 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Rate	Outcome
Davis (city of), Measure P	Yolo County	Reduce in water rates	▼

April 8

See also: April 8, 2014 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Rate	Outcome
Sierra Madre (city of), Measure UUT	Los Angeles County	Continue and decrease	✘

2013

November 5

See also: November 5, 2013 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Rate	Outcome
Portola (town of), Measure Q	San Mateo	Reduction	▼
Pacifica (city of), Measure V	San Mateo	Expansion	✘
Grand Terrace (city of), Measure C	San Bernardino	5% (6 years)	✘

April 9

See also: April 9, 2013 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Vernon Utility Users Tax, Measure M	Los Angeles	▼

March 5

See also March 5, 2013 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Monterey Park Utility Users Tax, Measure MP-DD	Los Angeles	▼
City of Rialto Utility User Tax Extension, Measure W	San Bernardino	▼

2012

November 6

See also November 6, 2012 election in California

Ten utility tax measures were on the November 6, 2012, ballot in nine different counties.

Measure	County	Outcome
Arcata (City of), Measure I	Humboldt	▼
Bellflower (City of), Measure P	Los Angeles	▼
Berkeley (City of), Measure Q	Alameda	▼
Chico (City of), Measure J	Butte	✘
Citrus Heights, Measure K	Sacramento	✘
Downey (City of), Measure D	Los Angeles	▼
Los Alamitos (City of), Measure DD	Orange	▼
Needles (City of), Measure T	San Bernardino	▼
Pinole (City of), Measure M	Contra Costa	▼
San Luis Obispo (City of), Measure D	San Luis Obispo	▼

September 18

See also September 18, 2012 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Vernon, Measure A	Los Angeles	▼

June 5

See also June 5, 2012 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
Foresthill PUD, Measure C	Placer	▼
Parlier, Measure S	Fresno	✘
Stanton, Measure J	Orange	✘

April 10

See also April 10, 2012 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
Bradbury, Measure A	Los Angeles	✘
Sierra Madre, Measure 12-1	Los Angeles	✘
Sierra Madre, Measure 12-2	Los Angeles	✘

2011

November 8

See also November 8, 2011 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
Brawley, Measure K	Imperial	▼
Holtville, Measure M	Imperial	✘
Holtville, Measure N	Imperial	✘
Holtville, Measure O	Imperial	✘
Modesto, Measure N	Stanislaus	▼
South Pasadena, Measure UT	Los Angeles	▼

June 7

See also June 7, 2011 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
Rio Vista Rollback, Measure A	Solano	✘

2010

November 2

See also November 2, 2010 election in California

Measure	County	
Albany, Measure O	Alameda	▼
Bellflower, Measure A	Los Angeles	✘
Chula Vista, Measure H	San Diego	✘
El Segundo, Measure O	Los Angeles	✘
Elk Grove, Measure J	Sacramento	▼
Guadalupe, Measure P	Santa Barbara	✘
Huntington Beach, Measure P	Orange	▼
Indio, Measure S	Riverside	▼
La Palma, Measure U	Orange	▼
Lincoln, Measure K	Placer	✘
Mountain View, Measure T	Santa Clara	▼
Newark, Measure U	Alameda	▼
Oakland, Measure W	Alameda	✘
Oroville, Measure A	Butte	▼
Pinole, Measure S	Contra Costa	✘
Placentia, Measure W	Orange	▼
Pleasant Hill, Measure T	Contra Costa	✘
Pomona, Measure SP	Los Angeles	✘
Port Hueneme, Measure G	Ventura	▼
Rancho Cordova, Measure E	Sacramento	▼
Santa Cruz City, Measure H	Santa Cruz	▼
Santa Fe Springs, Measure S	Los Angeles	▼

June 8*See also June 8, 2010 election in California*

Measure	County	Outcome
Coachella, Measure I	Riverside	▼
Mammoth Lakes, Measure U	Mono	▼
Winters, Measure W	Yolo	▼

April 13*See also April 13, 2010 ballot measures in California*

Measure	County	Outcome
El Segundo, Measure M	Los Angeles	▼

2009**November 3***See also November 3, 2009 ballot measures in California*

Measure	County	Outcome
Coachella, Measure M	Riverside	✘
Cupertino Measure B	Santa Clara	▼
Dinuba Measure M	Tulare	▼
Huntington Park Measure E	Los Angeles	▼
Irwindale Measure U	Los Angeles	▼
Newark, Measure L	Alameda	✘
Palm Springs, Measure G	Riverside	▼
Pico Rivera Measure TR	Los Angeles	▼
Pomona Measure PC	Los Angeles	▼
Portola Valley, Measure P	San Mateo	▼
Redondo Beach UU	Los Angeles	✘
Tulare Measure N	Tulare	▼
Vallejo, Measure U	Solano	▼

June 9*See also June 9, 2009 ballot measures in California*

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Arcadia Utility Users Tax, Measure A (June 2009)	Los Angeles	▼

May 19*See also May 19, 2009 ballot measures in California*

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Hayward Utility Users Tax, Measure A (May 2009)	Alameda	▼
City of Desert Hot Springs Utility Users Tax, Measure A (May 2009)	Riverside	▼
City of Rancho Cordova Utility Users Tax, Measure B (May 2009)	Sacramento	✘

March 3

See also March 3, 2009 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Bellflower Utility User Tax, Measure A (March 2009)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Carson Utility User Tax, Measure C (March 2009)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Gardena Utility User Tax, Measure A (March 2009)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Redondo Beach Utility User Tax, Measure A (March 2009)	Los Angeles	▼

2008

November 4

See also November 4, 2008 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Cathedral City Utility Users Tax, Measure L (November 2008)	Riverside	▼
Eureka Sales Tax/Utility Tax Measure D	Humboldt	▼
City of Hawthorne Utility Users Tax, Measure V (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Hemet Utility Users Tax, Measure O (November 2008)	Riverside	✘
Holtville Measure C, 2008	Imperial	✘
City of Indio Utility Users Tax, Measure K (November 2008)	Riverside	▼
City of Inglewood Utility Users Tax, Measure UUT (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Lakewood Utility Users Tax, Measure L (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Long Beach Utility Users Tax, Measure G (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
Unincorporated Areas of the County of Los Angeles Utility Users Tax, Measure U (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Lynwood Utility Users Tax, Measures HH and II (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Moreno Valley Utility Users Tax, Measure P (November 2008)	Riverside	▼
City of Morgan Hill Utility Users Tax, Measure G (November 2008)	Santa Clara	✘
City of Pomona Utility Users Tax, Measure PC (November 2008)	Los Angeles	✘
Rossmoor Incorporation and Utility Tax, Measures U-A, U-B and U-C (November 2008)	Orange	✘
City of Sacramento Utility Users Tax, Measure O (November 2008)	Sacramento	▼
San Francisco Telephone Tax, Proposition O (November 2008)	San Francisco	▼
City of San Gabriel Utility Users Tax, Measure SG (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of San Jose Telecommunications Taxes, Measures J and K (November 2008)	Santa Clara	▼
City of San Leandro Utility Users Tax, Measure RR (November 2008)	Alameda	▼
		▼

City of Santa Barbara Utility Users Tax, Measure G (November 2008)	Santa Barbara	
County of Santa Cruz Emergency Response Fees and Taxes, Measure B (November 2008)	Santa Cruz	✘
City of Santa Monica Telecommunications Tax, Measure SM (November 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Seaside Utility Tax Repeal, Measure E (November 2008)	Monterey	✘
Sebastopol Utility User Tax, Measure M (November 2008)	Sonoma	▼
Stockton Utility User Tax, Measure U (November 2008)	San Joaquin	▼
City of Watsonville Telephone Tax, Measure C (November 2008)	Santa Cruz	✘

June 3

See also June 3, 2008 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
Alameda County Measure F (2008)	Alameda	▼
City of Covina Utility Tax, Measure C (June 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Oakland Utility Users Tax, Measure J (June 2008)	Alameda	▼
City of Torrance Utility Users Tax, Measure T (June 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
City of Winters Utility Users Tax, Measure T (June 2008)	Yolo	▼
City of McFarland Utility Users Tax, Measure E (June 2008)	Kern	✘

April 8

Measure	County	Outcome
Culver City Utility Users Tax, Measure W (April 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
Malibu Utility Users Tax, Measure D (April 2008)	Los Angeles	▼
Sierra Madre Utility Users Tax, Measures U and UA (April 2008)	Los Angeles	▼

February 5

See also February 5, 2008 ballot measures in California

Measure	County	Outcome
City of Richmond, Measure B	Contra Costa	▼
City of Arcata, Measure A	Humboldt	▼
City of Huntington Park, Measure B	Los Angeles	▼
City of Pasadena, Measure D	Los Angeles	▼
City of Los Angeles, Proposition S	Los Angeles	▼
City of San Bernardino, Measure L	San Bernardino	▼

External links

- CaliforniaCityFinance.Com Utility User Tax facts (<http://www.californiacityfinance.com/UUTfacts08.pdf>) (*dead link*)
- UUT Info (<http://www.uutinfo.org/>)
- CalTax May 19 local tax measures (http://www.caltax.org/caltaxletter/2009/052209_local_tax_elections.htm)
- June 3, 2008 UUT election results (<http://www.mltpa.org/download/documents/file/147/Measure%20R%20Election%20Results.pdf>)
- CaliforniaCityFinance.Com Local revenue measures on the February 5, 2008 ballot (<http://www.californiacityfinance.com/Votes0802.pdf>)
- CaliforniaCityFinance.Com Utility user taxes on November 6, 2007 ballot (<http://www.californiacityfinance.com/Votes0711.pdf>) (scroll to page 4]
- Utility user taxes on November 7, 2006 ballot (<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/reports/elections/112006.pdf>) (scroll to page 18)
- Utility user taxes on November 8, 2005 ballot (<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/reports/elections/2005Nov.pdf>)
- California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission, Results of the February 5 election (<http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/reports/elections/2008Feb.pdf>)

Category: Local utility tax and fees, California

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Los Angeles County, California ballot measures

This page lists ballot measures and recall votes that are listed on local ballots for cities, school districts and special districts throughout Los Angeles County, as well as ballot measures that apply to the entire county. When local ballot measure elections in Los Angeles are consolidated with elections for state or federal office, they are generally administered by the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk. Many cities in Los Angeles County have elections that are not consolidated with county-administered elections, however. Most such cities have an Orange County-based private company, Martin & Chapman Co. (<http://www.martinchapman.com/Html/About%20Us.htm>), conduct those elections. The city clerks of the City of Los Angeles (<http://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/>) and the City of Long Beach (<http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/elections/>) administer their cities' municipal elections.

See also: City of Los Angeles, California elections

2016

November 8

See also: November 8, 2016 ballot measures in California

- City of Santa Monica Funding for Affordable Housing Measure (November 2016)

2015

- City of Los Angeles \$15 per Hour Minimum Wage Initiative (2016)
- City of Carson Raiders and Chargers Professional Football Stadium Zoning Initiative (2015) ♥

November 3

See also: November 3, 2015 ballot measures in California

- ✘ **Measure PS:** City of Claremont Public Safety Parcel Tax
- ♥ **Measure S:** Compton Unified School District Bond Issue
- ♥ **Measure H:** City of Hermosa Beach Hotel Tax Increase
- ♥ **Measure E:** Las Virgenes Unified School District Parcel Tax
- ✘ **Measure W:** City of Malibu Shopping Center at Cross Creek and Civic Center Way
- ♥ **Measure SA:** City of San Marino Public Safety Parcel Tax
- ♥ **Measure U:** City of San Marino Utility User Tax Update and Extension
- ♥ **Measure L:** City of South Pasadena Library Parcel Tax
- ✘ **Measure O:** Walnut Valley Unified School District Bond Issue
- ♥ **Measure C:** City of West Covina City Manager Rules

June 2

See also: June 2, 2015 ballot measures in California

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● City of Inglewood Hollywood Park Professional Football Stadium Initiative (June 2015)



April 14

See also: April 14, 2015 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure O:** City of Vernon Filling Unexpired Terms Charter Amendment
- ▼ **Measure P:** City of Vernon Compensation, Duties and Tenure of Officers Charter Amendment

March 10

See also: March 10, 2015 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure E:** San Marino Unified School District Parcel Tax Continuation

March 3

See also: March 3, 2015 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure 1:** City of Los Angeles New City Election Dates and Schedules Charter Amendment
- ▼ **Measure 2:** City of Los Angeles LA Unified School District Election Date Alignment Charter Amendment
- ✘ **Measure O:** City of Hermosa Beach E&B Oil Drilling and Production Project
- ▼ **Measure P:** City of Paramount Utility Users Tax Increase
- ✘ **Measure B:** City of Redondo Beach AES Power Plant Removal & Harbor Village Development Plan Initiative
- ▼ **Measure C:** City of Bell Administrative Charter Amendments
- ▼ **Measure A:** City of Cudahy Council Member Term Limits
- ▼ **Measure A:** City of Azusa Transient Occupancy Tax (Hotel Tax) Increase
- ✘ **Measure A:** City of La Habra Heights Ban on New Oil & Gas Wells and Fracking Initiative
- ▼ **Measure A:** City of Cerritos Transient Occupancy Tax (Hotel Tax) Increase
- ✘ **Measure A:** City of Carson Utility Users Tax

2014

November 4

See also: November 4, 2014 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure A:** Altadena Library District Special Parcel Tax
- ✘ **Measure AA:** ABC Unified School District School Improvement Funding
- ▼ **Measure B:** City of Norwalk Utility Users Tax
- ▼ **Measure C:** Compton Community College District Bond Issue
- ✘ **Measure BE:** City of Redondo Beach Charter Amendment
- ✘ **Measure CM:** City of Redondo Beach Charter Amendment
- ▼ **Measure CT:** City of Redondo Beach Charter Amendment
- ▼ **Measure E:** Los Nietos School District Bond Issue
- ▼ **Measure EE:** Saugus Union School District Bond Issue
- ▼ **Measure LC:** City of Santa Monica Airport Development Council-Referrred Question
- ✘ **Measure D:** City of Santa Monica Voter Approval of Airport Development Initiative
- ▼ **Measure FS:** City of Santa Monica Rental Registration Fees
- ✘ **Measure H:** City of Santa Monica Real Estate Transfer Tax
- ▼ **Measure HH:** City of Santa Monica Real Estate Transfer Tax Advisory Question
- ▼ **Measure G:** Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District Bond Issue
- ✘ **Measure I:** Fullerton Joint Union High School District Bond Issue
- ✘ **Measure J:** North Orange County Community College District Bond Issue (also in parts of Orange County)

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- ✓ **Measure K:** City of Azusa School Improvement Funding Measure
- ✗ **Measure L:** Snowline Joint Unified School District Bond Issue (also in parts of San Bernardino County)
- ✓ **Measure M:** El Monte City School District Bond Issue
- ✓ **Measure N:** Los Nietos School District Bond Issue
- ✓ **Measure O:** City of Downey School Improvement Funding Measure
- ✗ **Measure P:** Los Angeles County Parks and Recreational Facilities Special Parcel Tax
- ✗ **Measure PPL:** City of Pomona Special Library Tax
- ✗ **Measure Q:** Hermosa Beach City School District Bond Issue
- ✓ **Measure R:** Malibu City Commercial Property Regulations
- ✓ **Measure RS:** Rosemead School District Bond Issue
- ✗ **Measure S:** City of Santa Clarita Advertisement Development
- ✓ **Measure T:** Torrance Unified School District Bond Issue
- ✓ **Measure U:** Torrance Unified School District Bond Issue
- ✓ **Measure V:** City of Bassett School Improvement Funding Measure
- ✓ **Measure W:** City of Claremont Bond Issue
- ✗ **Measure Y:** City of Artesia Utility User Tax
- City of Santa Monica Bergamot Transit Village "Hines Project" Veto Referendum (November 2014)

June 3

See also: June 3, 2014 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure CC:** Culver City Unified School District Bond Issue
- ✗ **Measure B:** City of Downey Police and Fire Staffing Charter Amendment 14
- ✓ **Measure G:** City of Glendale County Vacancy Appointment Election Date Question
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Monterey Park Zoning and Development Plan Ordinance
- ✗ **Measure U:** City of Signal Hill "Taxpayers' Right To Know and Vote" Initiative
- ✓ **Measure W:** City of Whittier Equal Districts and City Council Terms Ordinance

April 8

See also: April 8, 2014 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Proposition A:** City of Long Beach Medical Marijuana Sales Tax
- ✗ **Measure UUT:** City of Sierra Madre Utilities Tax Question

March 4

See also: March 4, 2014 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure LC:** La Canada Unified School District parcel tax

2013

November 5

See also: November 5, 2013 ballot measures

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Hawthorne Mayor Term Length
- ✗ **Measure B:** City of Hermosa Beach Postmidnight Business Hours
- ✓ **Measure W:** Wiseburn Unified School District Formation
- ✓ **Measure S:** City of Santa Fe Springs Oil Production Tax
- ✗ **Measure EM:** City of El Monte Extension of Mayoral Term
- ✓ **Measure GG:** City of El Monte Temporary City Services Preservation Tax
- ✗ **Measure RM:** City of El Monte Rotating Mayor

July 2

See also: July 2, 2013 ballot measures in California

- ✘ **Measure FF:** City of Monterey Park Fire Department Consolidation

May 21

See also: May 21, 2013 ballot measures in California

- ✔ **Measure C:** City of Los Angeles Limits to Campaign Spending and Rights of Corporations
- ✔ **Measure D:** City of Los Angeles Medical Marijuana Dispensary Regulation (referred by city council)
- ✘ **Measure E:** City of Los Angeles Medical Marijuana Dispensary Regulation (initiative)
- ✘ **Measure F:** City of Los Angeles Medical Marijuana Dispensary Regulation (initiative)

April 9

See also: April 9, 2013 ballot measures in California

- ✔ **Measure K:** City of Vernon Business License Tax Increase
- ✔ **Measure L:** City of Vernon Parcel Tax on Commercial Properties
- ✔ **Measure M:** City of Vernon Utility Users Tax
- ✘ **Measure S:** City of Burbank Parcel Tax for Sewer/Refuse

April 2

See also: April 2, 2013 ballot measures in California

- ✔ **Measure P:** City of Inglewood Publication of Ordinances
- ✔ **Measure W:** City of Inglewood Waiver of Reading

March 12

See also: March 12, 2013 ballot measures in California

- ✔ **Measure R:** San Marino Unified School District parcel tax
- ✔ **Measure S:** South Pasadena Unified District parcel tax

March 5

See also: March 5, 2013 election in California

- ✔ **Measure BUSD-S:** Burbank Unified School District bond proposition
- ✘ **Measure M:** City of Carson Mayoral Selection
- ✔ **Measure C:** City of West Hollywood Term Limits
- ✔ **Measure LHH-A:** City of La Habra Heights Appropriations Limit
- ✘ **Proposition A:** City of Los Angeles Sales Tax Increase
- ✔ **Proposition B:** City of Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan
- ✔ **Measure LHH-B:** City of La Habra Heights Oil and Gas Taxes
- ✔ **Measure MP-DD:** City of Monterey Park Utility Users Tax
- ✔ **Measure MP-EE:** City of Monterey Park Term Limits
- ✘ **Measure RH-A:** City of Rolling Hills Stable Zoning Ordinance
- ✔ **Measure RH-B:** City of Rolling Hills "Protected View" Preservation Rules
- ✘ **Measure A:** Redondo Beach Initiative to Retire the AES Power Plant
- ✔ **Measure SD-A:** City of San Dimas Hotel Tax Increase

2012

November 6

See also: November 6, 2012 ballot measures in California

- ✘ **Measure A:** County of Los Angeles Appointed County Assessor
- ✔ **Measure B:** Los Angeles Porn Actors Required to Wear Condoms Act
- ✔ **Measure C:** El Monte Use of Revenue from Measure H

- ♥ **Measure D:** City of Downey Utility Taxes
- ♥ **Measure E:** El Camino Community College District bond proposition
- ✘ **Measure F:** El Monte Rent Control on Mobile Homes
- ♥ **Measure G:** Cerritos Community College District bond proposition
- ✘ **Measure H:** El Monte Soda Tax
- ♥ **Measure I:** La Mirada Sales Tax Increase
- ✘ **Measure J:** Los Angeles County Sales Tax for Transportation
- ♥ **Measure K:** Lynwood Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure L:** Lancaster Elementary School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure M:** Artesia Business License Tax Increase
- ♥ **Measure N:** City of Long Beach Minimum Wages for Hotel Workers
- ✘ **Measure O:** City of Long Beach Change in City Election Dates
- ♥ **Measure P:** City of Bellflower Utility User Tax
- ♥ **Measure Q:** Redondo Beach Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure R:** Rowland Unified School District bond proposition (also on ballot in parts of Orange County)
- ♥ **Measure S:** Temple City Unified School District bond proposition
- ✘ **Measure T:** Pomona City Council Members Elected At-Large
- ✘ **Measure U:** Pomona Charter Revisions
- ✘ **Measure V:** Pomona Hotel Tax Increase
- ✘ **Measure W:** Pomona Real Property Transfer Tax Increase
- ✘ **Measure X:** Pomona Library Parcel Tax
- ♥ **Measure Y:** City of Culver City Sales Tax Increase
- ♥ **Measure Z:** Whittier City Elementary School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure AA:** City of Commerce Sales Tax Increase
- ♥ **Measure ALF:** Sierra Madre Amendment of the Kensington Project
- ♥ **Measure BB:** Bellflower Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure CC:** Covina-Valley Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure CL:** Local Classrooms Funding Authority (Centinela Valley Union area) parcel tax
- ♥ **Measure DD:** Palmdale Elementary School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure EE:** Little Lake City School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure ES:** Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure GA:** Santa Monica Rent Control Adjustments
- ♥ **Measure GG:** Inglewood Unified School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure HH:** Santa Monica Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority parcel tax
- ♥ **Measure MM:** Woodland Hills, Encino, and Tarzan Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority parcel tax
- ♥ **Measure QS:** Castaic Union Elementary School District bond proposition
- ♥ **Measure TT:** Little Lake City Elementary School District parcel tax
- ✘ **Measure WP:** Westside Union Elementary School District parcel tax
- ♥ **Measure WR:** Westside Union Elementary School District bond proposition
- ♥♥♥ Mario Hernandez, Maribel De La Torre, and Brenda Esqueda recall, San Fernando, California (2012)

September 18

See also: September 18, 2012 ballot measures in California

- ✘ **Measure A:** City of Vernon Utility Users Tax

June 5

See also: June 5, 2012 ballot measures in California

- ♥ **Measure A:** Pasadena Unified School District Formation of Geographic Subdistricts
- ♥ **Measure B:** Compton Formation of City Council Districts
- ♥ **Measure CK:** Sulphur Springs Union Elementary School District bond proposition

- ▼ **Measure CO:** Charter Oak Unified School District bond proposition
- ▼ **Measure H:** County of Los Angeles Hotel Tax
- ▼ **Measure L:** County of Los Angeles Landfill Tax

April 10

See also: April 10, 2012 ballot measures in California

- ✘ **Measure 12-1:** Sierra Madre Utility User Tax Increase
- ✘ **Measure 12-2:** Sierra Madre Utility User Tax to Fund Paramedics
- ✘ **Measure A:** City of Bradbury Utility User Tax
- ▼ **Measure D:** City of Arcadia Hotel Taxes
- ✘ **Measure P:** El Segundo Transfer of Fire Protection Service to Los Angeles County Ordinance
- ▼ **Measure X:** Culver City Hotel Tax Increase

March 13

See also: March 13, 2012 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure A:** Arcadia Unified School District parcel tax

2011

November 22

See also: November 22, 2011 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure E:** Vernon Housing Commission Requirement
- ▼ **Measure F:** Vernon Independent Reform Monitor
- ▼ **Measure G:** Vernon Vacancies Filled by Special Elections
- ▼ **Measure H:** Vernon Prohibition on City Council Members Increasing Their Own Compensation
- ▼ **Measure I:** Vernon Use of Revenue from the Light and Power Fund
- ▼ **Measure J:** Vernon Open and Competitive Bidding Process

November 8

See also: November 8, 2011 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure A:** Vernon City Council Term Limits
- ▼ **Measure B:** Vernon Prevailing Wages Paid on City Works Projects
- ▼ **Measure C:** Vernon End the Mandate of At-Will Employment of City Employees
- ▼ **Measure D:** Vernon Eliminate Restrictions on City Administrator's Employment
- ✘ **Measure C:** City of Maywood Appointed City Clerk
- ▼ **Measure E:** Newhall School District bond proposition
- ✘ **Measure I:** Las Virgenes Unified School District parcel tax (also on ballot in Ventura County)
- ▼ **Measure M:** Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District parcel tax
- ▼ **Measure N:** Hermosa Beach Business License Tax Simplification
- ▼ **Measure O:** Montebello Competitive Bidding Process for Solid Waste Hauling Services
- ▼ **Measure P:** San Marino City Council term limits
- ✘ **Measure Q:** Hermosa Beach Business Tax
- ▼ **Measure S:** San Marino Parcel Tax for Public Safety
- ✘ **Measure T:** City of Maywood Appointed City Treasurer
- ▼ **Measure UT:** South Pasadena Utility Users Tax

April 5

See also: April 5, 2011 ballot measures in California

- ▼ **Measure S:** Glendale Unified School District bond proposition

March 8

See also: March 8, 2011 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure 2P:** City of Beverly Hills Two Hours of Free Parking Initiative
- ✗ **Measure 3P:** City of Beverly Hills Three Hours of Free Parking for Residents
- ✗ **Measure O:** City of Beverly Hills Tax on Oil and Natural Gas
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Commerce Term Limits
- ✓ **Measure G:** City of Los Angeles Pension Reform
- ✓ **Measure H:** City of Los Angeles Restriction on Campaign Contributions from City Contractors
- ✓ **Measure I:** City of Los Angeles DWP Ratepayer Advocate
- ✓ **Measure J:** City of Los Angeles DWP Revenue Transfers and Budget Deadline
- ✓ **Measure L:** City of Los Angeles Reassignment of Funds for Library System
- ✓ **Measure M:** City of Los Angeles Tax on Medical Marijuana
- ✓ **Measure N:** City of Los Angeles Public Funding of Campaigns
- ✗ **Measure O:** City of Los Angeles Tax on Oil Companies
- ✓ **Measure P:** City of Los Angeles Emergency Reserve and Budget Stabilization Fund
- ✓ **Measure Q:** City of Los Angeles Civil Service Hiring Rule Changes
- ✓ **Measure BB:** City of Monterey Park Trash-Hauling Ordinance
- ✗ **Measure RPV-C:** City of Rancho Palos Verdes Adoption of a City Charter
- ✗ **Measure WH-A:** City of West Hollywood Billboard Taxes and Regulation
- ✓ **City of Bell:** Oscar Hernandez recall
- ✓ **City of Bell:** Teresa Jacobo recall
- ✓ **City of Bell:** Luis Artiga recall
- ✓ **City of Bell:** George Mirabal recall



Website logo of the "Tax Billboard Act" campaign

January 25

See also: January 25, 2011 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** Referendum on the Azusa Rock Quarry Approval

2010**November 2**

See also: November 2, 2010 election in California

- ✗ **Measure A:** City of Bellflower Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure B:** City of Long Beach Tax on Recreational Marijuana
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Long Beach Veteran's Preference
- ✓ **Measure D:** City of Long Beach Harbor Department and Oil Properties
- ✓ **Measure E:** Duarte Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure G:** City of Redondo Beach Harbor Zoning
- ✗ **Measure H:** Carson City Sales Tax
- ✗ **Measure L:** Lynwood Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure M:** City of La Puente Marijuana Business License Tax
- ✓ **Measure N:** City of La Puente Medical Marijuana Business License Tax
- ✗ **Measure O:** City of El Segundo Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure P:** City of Rancho Palos Verdes Improvement of Marymount College
- ✓ **Measure R:** City of South El Monte Sales Tax
- ✓ **Measure S:** City of Santa Fe Springs Utility Users Tax

- ✓ **Measure Y:** City of Santa Monica Sales Tax Increase
- ✓ **Measure YY:** Santa Monica Sales Tax Proceeds for Schools Advisory Question
- ✓ **Measure AA:** Wiseburn School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure CL:** Claremont Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure CV:** Centinela Valley Union High School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure EE:** El Rancho Unified School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure GG:** City of Long Beach Civil Service Reform
- ✓ **Measure RR:** City of Santa Monica Eviction for Cause
- ✗ **Measure SP:** City of Pomona Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure SS:** Pomona Unified School District parcel tax

August 31

See also: August 31, 2010 ballot measures in California

- **Measure A:** City of Vernon Qualifications of City Council Members
- **Measure B:** City of Vernon Parcel Tax
- **Measure C:** City of Vernon Allowable Uses of Light and Power Revenues

June 8

See also: June 8, 2010 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure A:** Torrance Change in Election Schedule
- ✗ **Measure AA:** Lynwood Unified School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure CS:** Inglewood Civil Service Positions
- ✗ **Measure E:** Los Angeles Unified School District parcel tax

May 25

See also: May 25, 2010 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure A:** Santa Monica-Malibu Unified Schools parcel tax

May 4

See also: May 4, 2010 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure CC:** Pasadena Unified School District parcel tax

April 13

See also: April 13, 2010 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure M:** City of El Segundo Utility Tax
- ✓ **Measure N:** City of El Segundo Business License Tax
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Lancaster Home Rule Charter
- ✓ **Measure I:** City of Lancaster Invocation Policy
- ✓ **Measure M:** City of Lancaster Length of Mayoral Term
- ✓ **Measure ED:** City of Sierra Madre Eminent Domain

February 23

See also: February 23, 2010 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **City of Montebello:** Kathy Salazar recall
- ✓ **City of Montebello:** Robert Urteaga recall

2009

November 3

See also: November 3, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** Santa Clarita Annexation Vote
- ✗ **Measure B:** Santa Clarita Annexation Vote
- ✓ **Measure C:** Santa Clarita Annexation Vote
- ✗ **Measure D:** City of West Covina Election of City Council Members
- ✗ **Measure E:** City of Huntington Park Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure L:** City of South Pasadena Library Tax
- ✓ **Measure M:** City of Montebello Police and Fire Services
- ✗ **Measure P:** City of El Monte City Council Reorganization
- ✓ **Measure S:** City of Artesia Hotel Tax
- ✓ **Measure T:** City of Irwindale Hotel Tax
- ✗ **Measure T:** Long Beach Unified School District parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure U:** City of Irwindale Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure Y:** City of Artesia Business Tax
- ✓ **Measure CH:** City of Palmdale Adoption of a City Charter
- ✓ **Measure EE:** Culver City Unified School District parcel tax
- ✗ **Measure MS:** Annexation of City of Maywood properties by LAUSD
- ✗ **Measure PC:** City of Pomona Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure RR:** City of El Monte Prohibition on Overnight Street Parking
- ✓ **Measure SC:** City of Maywood Alternate LAUSD School Site Selection
- ✓ **Measure SE:** City of South El Monte Mayoral Terms
- ✗ **Measure TOT:** City of Rancho Palos Verdes Hotel Tax
- ✓ **Measure TR:** City of Pico Rivera Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure UU:** City of Redondo Beach Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **West Valley County Water District:** John Gaglione recall



June 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30

June 30:

See also: June 30, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure LC:** La Canada Unified School District parcel tax
- ✗ **Measure E:** Rowland Unified School District parcel tax (also on the ballot in parts of Orange County)

June 23:

See also: June 23, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure V:** Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District parcel tax

June 16:

See also: June 16, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure S:** South Pasadena Unified School District parcel tax

June 9:

See also: June 9, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Arcadia Utility Users Tax

June 2:

See also: June 2, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Vernon Election Procedures
- ✗ **Measure E:** City of Compton Change in Election Dates
- ✗ **Measure P:** City of Compton Increase of City Council Districts

May 19

See also: May 19, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Palmdale Hotel Tax
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Palmdale Repeal of Term Limits

May 5

See also: May 5, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure E:** San Marino Unified School District parcel tax

April 21

April 21, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure F:** City of Compton Fireworks Ban
- ✓ **Measure L:** City of Compton Charter Amendments

March 3

See also March 3, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Bellflower Utility User Tax
- ✗ **Measure P:** City of Beverly Hills Business License Tax
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Carson Utility User Tax
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Gardena Utility User Tax
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Glendora Retail Areas Use Plan
- ✓ **Measure G:** City of La Habra Heights Appropriations Limit
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of La Mirada hotel tax
- ✓ **Proposition A:** City of Los Angeles Fire Department Independent Assessor
- ✗ **Proposition B:** City of Los Angeles Solar Panels
- ✓ **Proposition C:** City of Los Angeles Disabled Children Benefits
- ✓ **Proposition D:** City of Los Angeles Survivor Benefit Program
- ✗ **Proposition E:** City of Los Angeles Economic Incentives for Business
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Redondo Beach Utility User Tax
- ✗ **Measure A:** City of San Gabriel Appointed Clerk and Treasurer
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of San Marino Term Limits (Advisory)

January 13

See also: January 13, 2009 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **City of San Fernando:** Jose Hernandez recall
- ✓ **City of San Fernando:** Julie Ruelas recall

2008

November 4

See also November 4, 2008 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure A:** City of Los Angeles parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure B:** City of Los Angeles Low Rent Housing Authorization
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Lynwood Term Limits
- ✓ **Measure D:** El Monte Union High School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure E:** Beverly Hills Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure G:** City of Long Beach Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure H:** City of Beverly Hills Location of Proposed Hilton Hotel
- ✗ **Measure I:** City of Long Beach parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure J:** Los Angeles Community College District bond proposition

- ✓ **Measure K:** Long Beach Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure L:** City of Lakewood Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure M:** El Segundo Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure O:** Rosemead Elementary School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure P:** City of Pico Rivera Sales Tax Increase
- ✓ **Measure Q:** Los Angeles Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure R:** County of Los Angeles Sales Tax
- ✓ **Measure S:** Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Ban on Automatic Water Softeners
- ✗ **Measure T:** City of Santa Monica Commercial Development Limits
- ✓ **Measure U:** Unincorporated Areas of the County of Los Angeles Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure V:** City of Hawthorne Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure W:** Whittier Union High School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure Y:** Torrance Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure Z:** Torrance Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure AA:** Santa Monica Community College District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure AB:** Bonita Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure BB:** Manhattan Beach Unified School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure CC:** City of Rosemead City Charter and Term Limits
- ✓ **Measure CF:** Acton-Agua Dulce School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure CV:** Centinela Valley Union High School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure DD:** City of Redondo Beach Slow Growth Initiative
- ✓ **Measure EE:** City of Redondo Voter Approval of Zoning Changes
- ✓ **Measure GG:** City of El Monte Sales Tax Increase
- ✓ **Measure HH:** City of Lynwood Utility Users Tax (advisory)
- ✓ **Measure II:** City of Lynwood Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure JJ:** Victor Valley Community College District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure KC:** El Monte City Elementary School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure MC:** City of Maywood Sales Tax
- ✓ **Measure MM:** Alhambra Unified School District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure PC:** City of Pomona Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure PS:** Pomona Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure RR:** Mount San Antonio Community College District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure SA:** William S. Hart Union High School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure SG:** City of San Gabriel Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure SM:** City of Santa Monica Telecommunications Tax
- ✓ **Measure SP:** City of South Pasadena Revelopment Plan
- ✓ **Measure TT:** Pasadena Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure UUT:** City of Inglewood Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure WS:** Westside Union Elementary School District bond proposition

June 3

See also June 3, 2008 ballot measures in California

- ✗ **Measure A:** Centinela Valley Union High School parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure C:** City of Covina Utility Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure E:** Hermosa Beach City School District parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure H:** Hawthorne Elementary School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure M:** Los Nietos School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure P:** City of South Gate Sales Tax Increase
- ✓ **Measure T:** City of Torrance Utility Users Tax

April 8

See also: April 8, 2008 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Lancaster 2009 Election Consolidation
- ✓ **Measure B:** City of Lancaster 2011 Election Consolidation
- ✓ **Measure A:** City of Lawndale Community Center
- ✓ **Measure D:** Malibu Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure E:** Malibu View Maintenance Act
- ✗ **Measure P:** Sierra Madre Police Benefits Act
- ✓ **Measure U:** Sierra Madre Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure UA:** Sierra Madre Utility Users Tax (Advisory)
- ✗ **Measure Z:** City of Avalon Admissions Tax
- ✓ **Measure W:** Culver City Utility Users Tax

February 5

See also February 5, 2008 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Measure A:** San Gabriel Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure B:** Huntington Park Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure C:** Redondo Beach Unified School District bond proposition
- ✓ **Measure D:** City of Pasadena Utility Users Tax
- ✓ **Measure E:** Long Beach Community College District bond proposition
- ✗ **Measure F:** City of Inglewood Fireworks Prohibition
- ✗ **Measure G:** City of Downey Term Limits
- ✓ **Measure R:** Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District parcel tax
- ✓ **Measure S:** City of Los Angeles Communications Users Tax
- ✗ **Measure V:** Acton-Agua Dulce Unified School District bond proposition

2006

November 7

See also November 7, 2006 ballot measures in California

- ✓ **Proposition R:** City of Los Angeles Term Limits
- ✓ **Measure Y:** City of San Gabriel Marijuana Enforcement Priorities

2004

March 2

See also: March 2, 2004 ballot measures in California

- **Measure D:** Advisory Vote on Reestablishing the Compton Police Department

See also

- Los Angeles city ballot measures
- Local ballot measures, California
- California 2008 local ballot measures

External links

- *Los Angeles County Elections Office* website
(<https://www.lavote.net/home/voting-elections>)

Blogs covering Los Angeles

- 1947 Project (<http://www.1947project.com/>)
- Big Action (http://bigaction.blogs.com/big_action/) (*dead*)



Ballotpedia has an article on
Los Angeles County

link)

- Blogging LA (<http://la.metblogs.com/>)
- Brady Westwater (<http://lacowboy.blogspot.com/>)
- City Feeds LA (<https://web.archive.org/web/2/http://losangeles.cityfeeds.com/>)
- Don Garza's Central City East (<http://centralcitye.blogspot.com/>)
- LA Observed (<http://laobserved.com/>)
- LA Voice (<http://lavoice.org/>)
- Losanjealous (<http://www.losanjealous.com/>)
- Mayor Sam (<http://mayorsam.blogspot.com/>)

References

Category: California counties
