

PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627



EXHIBIT A JAN PERRY BIOGRAPHY

Creating a jobs-housing balance has been an important part of Jan's goals. She knows that a healthy city is one that is committed to building housing for people at all income levels. She has championed the development of housing for the formerly homeless downtown, built it along side of market rate housing, and has enriched some depressed neighborhoods with new mixed-use housing with grocery stores and other neighborhood serving retail. Jan understands how to leverage funds and work with both the public and private sector to support the development of affordable housing that meets the unique needs of every community. Her housing legacy will include the development of over 4,000 units of affordable housing for persons living at extremely low income to work force and senior housing.

Jan believes that Los Angeles can address the needs of a growing population by building viable public transportation systems. She currently serves on the Exposition Light Rail Construction Authority and has been a leading voice in ensuring that this key transportation system is fully developed. When complete, the light rail system will serve as a key link between the communities of the East and Westside, South Los Angeles, Long Beach and Downtown. She sees the development of light rail, subway, and bus systems as a means of seamlessly connecting the communities of Los Angeles in order to relieve traffic congestion, support transit dependant communities, and create a healthier and more livable city.

As the City of Los Angeles' representative on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and the Chair of the City Council's Energy and Environment Committee, Jan has experience developing policies and strategic plans designed to reduce air pollution, promote the use of alternative energy, and engage policy-makers and constituencies in creative solutions to environmental challenges. She is a leading voice for moving toward solar energy, supports alternative vehicles for the City's extensive fleet, and has championed creative solutions like the development of a man-made wetland to capture, clean, and recycle storm water run-off. In 2003, Jan co-authored and received overwhelming support for Proposition O, a Clean Water Bond designed to address pollution in our oceans, rivers, and waterways.

Jan takes a back seat to no one on the subject of homelessness. She worked hard to gain the support of her colleagues at the city council to build the continuum of care for the homeless by expanding the city's emergency shelters to a year-round program with case management and housing location services and by supporting the development of supportive transitional and permanent housing solutions for homeless families and individuals living with disabilities.

In order to reduce crime, Councilwoman Perry is supporting programs for at risk youth, employment opportunities, and after-school programs that serve as an alternative to gang life. She also is putting into place aggressive crime stopping measures and is working for stronger deployment of LAPD personnel and resources in high crime areas.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Prior to being elected in 2001 to serve as the representative of the Ninth District, Jan had a long history of public service with the City of Los Angeles. During the five years she spent as Chief of Staff at the Ninth District, she became intimately involved with the concerns of the community. In 1998, she was appointed by Mayor Richard Riordan as the Executive Director of the Census 2000 Outreach Project for the City of Los Angeles.

Jan made Los Angeles her home in 1974. She attended the University of Southern California, earning a Bachelors Degree in Journalism, Cum Laude. She received her B.A. in 1977, followed by a Masters in Public Administration in 1981. In addition, she earned a Certificate in Litigation from the University of California, Los Angeles Extension in 1979.

Jan follows the example that her parents set as both were elected officials. She was taken by their hand to voter registration events, worked and drove people to the polls from an early age. Her family embraced the American dream. Her father achieved his law degree on the GI Bill and worked with the Stokes brothers on fair housing law. Her mother was and remains politically active and involved in local politics in Ohio. From the time Jan arrived in Los Angeles and Tom Bradley was building his legacy as mayor, she has been determined to participate and make the City of Los Angeles better and stronger. She believes that the pride that was instilled in her being part of the enormous change that Mayor Bradley brought to the city can be brought back to the people that live, invest and work in the City of Los Angeles through smart growth, job creation, investment and solid planning that takes into account the environment, community interests, and gives careful consideration to the quality of life for all.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

EXHIBIT B 12-Single Family Townhouse Complex LUPC Notes

Staff, Sarah Dennison Applicant, LEN JUDAKEN (310) 838-4818 Public Comment

1.

Robin Murez - Silver Triangle

а

Dangerous and narrow street on Mildred

b.

Venice Blvd Landscape Plan – runs the length of Venice Bld in to the beach and the set back should be maintained

C.

Keeping the green space is needed and there is a historic tree

d.

Beautification grant was awarded to landscape Venice Blvd (10K grant with matching private donations, fully funded)

e.

This is one of the few easily accessable park spaces in the neighborhood.

2.

Susan Beningfeild – Silver Triangle and lives several blocks away

a.

The land is key to the community nad provides a safety and beauty for the resdents walkers and cyclist. The city should not give these assets away

3.

Nicolette Navvola

a.

The public land should not be given away, the land could be developed without using public land to maximize it.

b.

There is a safety issue at the corner





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

EXHIBIT C Request for City to Commit to Alley and Alley Gate Maintenance Letter

Dear Mayor Villaraigosa:

The alleys and alley gates in Venice are in serious disrepair. Many Venice residents have individually contacted your office, the Bureau of Street Services, and Councilman Bill Rosendahl to request that alleys and alley gates in Venice be repaired, reconstructed, or maintained only to be told a flat out nodespite the fact that the City's failure to maintain its property, in many cases, puts residents' public safety at risk.

Therefore, on November 15, 2011, the Venice Neighborhood Council passed the following motion: Whereas the failure to maintain Venice alleys and alley gates presents a public safety and security risk, and

Whereas a large number of residents report a seriously degraded state of alley and alley gate maintenance, and

Whereas multiple residents have individually attempted to address this issue with a variety of city officials (ie. Councilmember Bill Rosendahl, Mayor's Office, Bureau of Street Services),

Therefore, the Venice Neighborhood Council resolves that the City of Los Angeles repair, reconstruct and maintain the alleys and alley gates in Venice. Moreover, to provide assistance to the City, the VNC resolves to work with the community to identify alleys in need of repair and collect the information for presentation to the City Council and Mayor.

Venice residents expect that you will allot whatever funds necessary to ensure that this work occurs. Sincerely,

Linda Lucks

CC:

Bureau of Street Services Councilman Bill Rosendahl





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

EXHIBIT D1

DWP Fee Increase for Low-Income Seniors/Disabled Residents

Between January 2011 and October 2011, Los Angeles residents who are low-income seniors and/or persons with disabilities on the Lifeline Program have seen the "Solid Resource Fee," also known as the "Trash Fee," on their DWP bill increase by between \$17 and \$25 per month as the result of an ordinance passed by the City Council in November 2010. This fee increase is unaffordable for the majority of those affected, who live predominantly on fixed incomes derived from Social Security or Disability payments from the Federal Government.

Prior to the City Council's passage of this Ordinance (#181410), no public hearing was held, as required by Prop 218 for any fee increase on property owners, nor were those residents who would be affected consulted or surveyed to evaluate the potential impact on this population.

Councilman Bill Rosendahl, who prides himself in being a champion for the poor and for senior citizens, was one of the City Councilmembers who chose to vote for this fee increase on this vulnerable population, and thus far Mr. Rosendahl and his office have failed to respond to community members' requests to address this problem.

Now, several Venice residents, in partnership with a city-wide community organizing group, are leading an effort to seek fair treatment of those affected by this fee increase by mobilizing low-income seniors, people with disabilities and their supporters and allies to demand that the Bureau of Sanitation and City Council hold a community forum on this fee increase that will allow those impacted to have a voice.

We ask that the Venice Neighborhood Council endorse this effort.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Legislative Analyst's Office, December 1996



Understanding Proposition 218

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Chapter 1: How Proposition 218 Changes Local Finance and Governance
- Chapter 2: Understanding the Vocabulary of Proposition 218
- Chapter 3: Are Existing Revenues Affected by Proposition 218?
- Chapter 4: What Must a Local Government Do to Raise New Revenues?
- Chapter 5: May Residents Overturn Local Taxes, Assessments, and Fees?
- Appendix I: Areas in Which Legislative or Judicial Clarification May Be Needed
- Appendix II: Text of Proposition 218

Introduction

Proposition 218 significantly changes local government finance. This constitutional initiative--approved by the state's voters in November 1996--applies to each of California's nearly 7,000 cities, counties, special districts, schools, community college districts, redevelopment agencies, and regional organizations.

The purpose of this guide is to help the Legislature, local officials, and other parties understand Proposition 218, including the actions local governments must take to implement it. The guide includes five chapters:

- How Proposition 218 Changes Local Finance and Governance.
- Understanding the Vocabulary of Proposition 218.
- Are Existing Revenues Affected by Proposition 218?
- What Must a Local Government do to Raise New Revenues?





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

May Residents Overturn Local Taxes, Assessments, and Fees?

Finally, the appendix to this guide summarizes major areas of uncertainty pertaining to Proposition 218 (some of which the Legislature may wish to address), and includes the text of Proposition 218 (now Article XIII C and D of the California Constitution).

Chapter 1

How Proposition 218 Changes Local Finance and Governance

Nearly two decades ago, Proposition 13 sharply constrained local governments' ability to raise property taxes, the mainstay of local government finance. Proposition 13 also specified that any local tax imposed to pay for specific governmental programs—a "special tax"—must be approved by two-thirds of the voters.

Since that time, many local governments have relied increasingly upon *other* revenue tools to finance local services, most notably: assessments, property-related fees, and a variety of small general purpose taxes (such as hotel, business license, and utility user taxes). It is the use of *these* local revenue tools that is the focus of Proposition 218.

In general, the intent of Proposition 218 is to ensure that all taxes and most charges on property owners are subject to voter approval. In addition, Proposition 218 seeks to curb some perceived abuses in the use of assessments and property-related fees, specifically the use of these revenueraising tools to pay for general governmental services rather than property-related services.

In this chapter, we provide an overview and perspective on the impact of Proposition 218 on local finance and governance.

Proposition 218 Changes Local Government Finance

Proposition 218 makes several important changes regarding local government finance. Figure 1 summarizes our observations regarding their fiscal impact.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Fig	ure 1
Pro	position 218's Impact on Local Finance
•	The measure's fiscal impact cannot be fully ascertained until the uncertainty regarding some of its provisions are resolved.
	Most local revenues are not affected.
	The impaction certain local governments could be substantial.
•	Local government revenue reductions will begin in 1997.
•	In the long term, local government revenues are likely to be some- what lower and come from different sources.

Some Uncertainty Regarding Proposition 218's Provisions

Proposition 218's requirements span a large spectrum, including local initiatives, water standby charges, legal standards of proof, election procedures, and the calculation and use of sewer assessment revenues. Although the measure is quite detailed in many respects, some important provisions are not completely clear.

In this guide, we provide our interpretation of the measure's requirements. This interpretation is based on our extensive review of the measure, as well as consultations with the measure's drafters, local government officials, and legal counsel. In some cases, however, we are not able to fully ascertain the meaning or scope of a Proposition 218 requirement. We believe our uncertainty-frequently shared by other analysts of the measure--will be resolved only when the Legislature enacts implementing statutes or court rulings become available.

Accordingly, throughout this guide we discuss Proposition 218 as we understand it. Where other parties have different opinions or the measure's requirements are not clear, we provide this information. Finally, we provide in Appendix I a summary of the areas in which clarifying legislative or judicial action may be necessary.

Most Local Revenues Are Not Affected

California local governments raise more than \$50 billion annually from taxes, assessments, and fees. As Figure 2 shows, most of these local revenues are *not* affected directly by Proposition 218. Instead, Proposition 218's provisions apply to a relatively small subset of local government revenues.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Figure 2 Which Local Revenues Are Affected by Proposition 218?								
Affected	Not Directly Affected							
Taxes								
New and some recently imposed "general" taxes.	Property taxes. Bradley-Burns sales taxes. Special taxes. Vehicle license taxes. Redevelopment revenues. Mello-Roos taxes. Timber taxes.							
Asses	sments							
All new or increased assessments. Some existing assessments.	Most existing assessments.							
F	ees							
Property-related fees. (Fees imposed as an "incident of propert ownership," not including gas, elec tric, or developer fees.)								

Given the relatively small number and dollar value of local revenue sources that are affected by Proposition 218, we think it is highly unlikely that the measure could cause more than a 5 percent annual decrease in *aggregate* local government own-source revenues.

Impact on Certain Local Governments May Be Substantial

The actual impact of Proposition 218 on local public services may be greater than our 5 percent estimate would suggest, however, for a variety of reasons. First, some governments are highly reliant upon the types of assessments and fees that would be restricted by this measure. These local governments--typically, small, newly incorporated cities, and library, fire, and park and recreation special districts--may sustain revenue reductions of much more than 5 percent. Some special districts also lack the authority to propose taxes to replace the lost assessment and fee revenues.

Second, many local governments have limited flexibility to reduce programs when revenues decline. Most major county programs, for example, are subject to state and federal mandates and spending requirements. As a result, relatively small revenue losses can trigger significant reductions to the few programs over which the local government has control.



O PLES

PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Finally, many local governments will experience both revenue reductions *and* cost increases to comply with Proposition 218. For example, some local governments will lose part of their assessment and fee revenues, and have to pay:

- Assessments charges to other local governments.
- Increased election, property-owner notification, and administrative costs.

These increased costs will increase the fiscal impact of this measure on local government programs.

Fiscal Impact Begins in 1997

The fiscal impact of Proposition 218 will begin almost immediately. Within eight months of Proposition 218's passage, local governments will need to reduce or eliminate certain existing assessments and fees to meet the measure's requirements. (These requirements are discussed in Chapter Three.) We estimate that these actions will reduce local government revenues by at least \$100 million in 1997-98.

Proposition 218 also requires local governments to place before the voters certain existing assessments and taxes. Unless the voters ratify these assessments and taxes, local governments will experience additional revenues losses, potentially exceeding \$100 million annually.

Longer Term: Different Revenue Sources, Probably Less Money

Proposition 218 restricts local governments' ability to impose assessments and property-related feesand requires elections to approve many local government revenue raising methods. Because of this, it is likely that over the long term local governments will raise fewer revenues from assessments, property-related fees, and some taxes.

Unless these reduced local revenues are replaced with other revenues, local government spending for local public services will decrease accordingly. What other revenues could offset these revenue reductions? It is likely that local governments will pursue one or more of the following sources of potential replacement revenues:

- Redevelopment revenues.
- Developer exactions.
- General taxes imposed on particular groups (such as business license, hotel occupancy, and sporting or entertainment admission taxes).
- Special taxes imposed on properties within small, discrete areas.
- Intergovernmental transfers.
- Non-property related fees.

Limited Ability to Raise Replacement Revenues. Local governments' ability to expand these six other revenue sources is not great. Various legal and practical restrictions limit a major expansion of redevelopment or developer exactions, for example. In addition, many local government observers





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

believe that existing hotel and business taxes are already high and not all parts of the state have major entertainment or sporting centers. (We include these taxes on the above list because these taxes are not paid directly by most voters. Thus, the likelihood of their being approved by a majority of voters may be higher than other general taxes.)

Similarly, while local governments in California have had difficulty securing the requisite two-thirds vote to impose special taxes, it is likely that some additional special taxes will be approved. Special taxes probably are more likely to be adopted in small, discrete areas of a community where the commonality of interest is high, however, rather than on a community-wide basis. Thus, the likelihood of generating significant revenues from special taxes is not great.

Additional major revenues from the state or federal government also do not appear likely, given the fiscal limitations faced by both these level of governments. (Please see our November 1996 publication, *California's Fiscal Outlook*, for our projections of the state's fiscal condition.)

This leaves the last revenue source on our list: non-property related fees. Ultimately, the ability of local government to expand this revenue source turns on how the term "property-related" fee is defined by the Legislature or courts. If the definition of a property-related fee is broad, then local government's ability to replace revenues lost by Proposition 218 is limited. Conversely, if this definition is narrow, then local government will have greater opportunities to replace lost revenues with expanded non property-related fees. (Even then, however, the state Constitution and statutes do not permit local government to charge fees in excess of costs.)

All in all, our review indicates that most local governments will have some ability to raise revenues to replace some of the funding lost by Proposition 218. This ability, however, is limited. Accordingly, we expect that in the long term, local governments will raise somewhat less revenues than they would have otherwise--and local government revenues will come from somewhat different sources. These revenue reductions will result in lower payments by people and businesses to government--and decreased spending for local public services.

Proposition 218 Changes Local Governance

In addition to changing local finance, Proposition 218 changes the governance roles and responsibilities of local residents and property owners, local government, and potentially, the state. While the full ramifications of these changes will not be known for years to come, some elements are already apparent.

Increased Role for Local Residents And Property Owners

Prior to Proposition 218, the local resident and property owner's role in approving most new local government revenue-raising measures was minimal. Local governments typically raised new funds by imposing new or increased assessments or fees, or in the case of charter cities, general-purpose taxes on utility use, business licences, and hotel occupancy. In most cases, California residents or property owners could object to these taxes or charges at a public hearing or during a statutory





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

protest procedure, but these taxes or charges were not placed on the ballot. In short, locally elected governing bodies held most of the power over local revenue raising.

Proposition 218 shifts most of this power over taxation from locally elected governing boards to residents and property owners. In order to fulfill this considerable responsibility, local residents and property owners will need greater information on local government finances and responsibilities. Even with this information, however, the task of local residents and property owners will be difficult, given the frequently confusing manner in which program responsibilities are shared between state and local government, and among local governments.

Local Government Remains Responsible for Expenditures

Local government's powers, in contrast, become significantly constrained. While locally elected governing boards continue to be fully responsible for decision-making regarding the expenditure of public funds, they now have very little authority to raise funds without a vote of the residents or property owners. In addition, Proposition 218 limits local government's authority to call an election to raise revenues. Specifically, except in cases of emergency, local governments now may hold elections on general taxes only once every two years (consolidated with an election for members of the governing board.) Moreover, Proposition 218 limits the amount of an assessment or property-related fee that may be put before the property owners for a vote.

State Government Role May Expand

Proposition 218 may also alter the state's role and responsibilities regarding local government in several important ways. First, the Legislature will be asked to play a large role in interpreting Proposition 218's requirements, and helping set the rules regarding local government finance. In some cases, local governments are likely to ask for urgency legislation to enact these measures because the deadline for compliance with some Proposition 218 provisions is July 1, 1997.

Second, the Legislature will probably receive requests for fiscal assistance from local governments. These requests are likely to begin in the spring of 1997, as the fiscal consequences of the assessment and fee restrictions become apparent. Local governments are likely to turn to the state because it has more fiscal flexibility than local government. For example, the Legislature may raise taxes at any time with a two-thirds vote of its members.

Finally, any effort to restructure state-local program responsibilities is now more complicated. Specifically, the Legislature will have less flexibility to realign programs in a manner that increases local government responsibility without providing a direct subvention of state funds. This is because local governments have little or no flexibility to adjust their own revenues.

Chapter 2





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Understanding the Vocabulary of Proposition 218

Any discussion of Proposition 218 requires an explanation of several local government finance words and terms. This chapter explains the vocabulary.

What Is a Tax?

Taxes are government's most flexible revenue raising tool. A tax is a charge on an individual or business that pays for governmental services or facilities that benefit the public broadly. There need not be any direct relationship between how much tax a person pays and how much service he or she receives from government. Example of taxes include the property tax, sales tax, business licence tax, hotel occupancy tax, and utility users tax.

Special Tax Versus General Tax

A tax is called a "special" tax if its revenues are used for specific purposes and a "general" tax if its revenues may be used for any governmental purpose. This distinction is important because it determines whether a tax must be approved by a majority vote of the electorate (general tax)--or a two-thirds vote (special tax).

What Is an Assessment?

An assessment is a charge levied on property to pay for a public improvement or service that benefits property. Assessments are usually collected on the regular property tax bill. They are different, however, from the regular 1 percent property tax and property tax debt overrides in that assessment rates are not based on the value of the property. Assessments are also different from another charge that sometimes is placed on the property tax bill, parcel taxes. Unlike parcel taxes, assessments typically were not voter approved prior to Proposition 218. In addition, assessment rates were linked to the cost of providing a service or improvement, whereas parcel taxes could be set at any amount. Typical assessments include those for flood control improvements, streets, and lighting and landscaping.

What Is a Fee?

A fee is a charge imposed on an individual or business for a service or facility provided directly to an individual or business. Local governments charge fees for a wide range of purposes, from park entry fees to building plan check fees. The amount of the fee may not exceed the cost of government to provide the service.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

A New Term: "Property-Related Fee"

Proposition 218 restricts property-related fees, defined as fees imposed "as an incident of property ownership." At this time, there is no consensus as to which fees meet this definition. The drafters of Proposition 218 indicate that it was their intent to include most fees commonly collected on monthly bills to property owners, such as those for water delivery, garbage service, sewer service, and storm water management fees. Other analysts of Proposition 218 contend that fees that vary by level of service (for example, a fee for metered water usage) should not be considered a property-related fee, because it is based on service usage, rather than property ownership. Because Proposition 218 does not restrict nonproperty-related fees, the definition of this term will be an important and sensitive issue for the Legislature and courts.

Overlapping Terms

While the terms tax, assessment, and fee are each legally distinct, in practice they overlap. For example, communities in California may finance streets from taxes, assessments, and/or fees. In addition, local government officials sometimes call a charge one term, when it was legally adopted as another. As a result, the work of sorting out whether a particular charge must comply with Proposition 218's requirements for a tax, assessment, or fee will not always be easy.

Chapter 3

Are Existing Revenues Affected by Proposition 218?

Local governments must bring their existing taxes, assessments and property-related fees into conformity with Proposition 218. The deadline for each of these actions is:

- July 1, 1997--for assessment and property-related fees.
- November 6, 1998--for taxes.

Below, we discuss Proposition 218's requirements regarding *existing* taxes, assessments, and fees. (The requirements for *new* or *increased* revenue raising tools is the topic of the next chapter.) After each section, we answer some common questions regarding Proposition 218's requirements.

Requirements for Existing Taxes





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627

Proposition 218 does not affect existing special taxes or most general taxes. Proposition 218 affects only those *general* taxes that were imposed in 1995 or 1996 without a vote of the people.

In order to continue such a tax, Proposition 218 requires the governing body to place the tax before the voters by November 6, 1998. Unless the governing body unanimously votes to declare the election an emergency, the tax election must be consolidated with a regularly scheduled election for members of the governing body. The local government may continue an existing tax if it is approved by a majority vote.

Questions

Are general taxes imposed before 1995, without a vote of the people, safe from challenges?

No. Our review indicates that general law cities and counties that imposed general taxes in the early 1990s, without a vote of the people, continue to be vulnerable to a challenge that they did not place their tax on the ballotas required by Proposition 62. In 1995, the California Supreme Court reversed earlier lower court decisions and found Proposition 62 to be constitutional.

Are Mello-Roos taxes affected?

No. Mello-Roos taxes are not affected by Proposition 218. Mello-Roos taxes—usually imposed on new subdivisions to pay for infrastructure—are special taxes and already require a two-thirds vote. There are a very limited number of cases, however, where a local government has used Mello-Roos law to impose an assessment without a two-thirds vote. We believe local governments must bring these assessments into compliance with Proposition 218's assessments provisions (discussed below).

Requirements for Existing Assessments

Local governments must review all existing assessments, including standby-charges (which the measure defines as assessments). Figure 3 (see next page) shows the actions local governments must take to bring their existing assessments into compliance with Proposition 218.



PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627



EXHIBIT E "Occupy Venice" Statement of Support

"Occupy Venice" is fueled by westside residents from all walks of life who have come together in a demonstration of solidarity with and support for "Occupy Los Angeles" and the national "Occupy Wall Street" protests that began in late September.

"Occupy" demonstrations are a rapidly growing movement with the shared goal of urging citizens to peaceably assemble and occupy public space in order to create a shared dialogue by which to address the problems and generate solutions for economically distressed Americans. In Venice we are offering public education regarding the economic crisis, organizing public events, providing resources and offering a forum for public discussion, exercising our 1st Amendments rights to peacefully assemble, and working with other community groups to educate ourselves and our neighbors about serving the needs of Venice.

We believe our economic system needs help. Currently, over 25 million Americans who seek work are unemployed. More than 50 million Americans are forced to live without health insurance. 1 in 5 American children are growing up poor in households that lack access to resources that provide basic survival needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter. Moreover, in the past 30 years almost all the gains to the economy have accrued to the very top income earnerslargely the top 1%, who now control 40% of the wealth in the United States.

The Occupy movement has mobilized with the intention of creating a fair economy in area communities including Venice, Torrance, Orange County and Los Angeles and is growing domestically and internationally. This movement takes a stand against the corporations, banks and investment firms that not only created our economic collapse in 2008, but continue to take advantage of it today, making billions in profits while demanding further wage and benefit cuts from American workers.

In that spirit and in keeping with the goals and unifying principles of the "Occupy" movement we respectfully request the Venice Neighborhood Council to add it's name to this statement of support and we invite you to join us in this effort.





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

EXHIBIT F TREASURER'S REPORT



U.S BANCORP SERVICE CENTER P. O. Box 6343 Fargo, ND 58125-6343 CITY OF LA - DONE

 ACCOUNT NUMBER
 XXXXX-XXXX-YXXX-1949

 STATEMENT DATE
 10-21-11

 TOTAL ACTIVITY
 \$ 1,093.41

"MEMO STATEMENT ONLY" DO NOT REMIT PAYMENT

- 8		NEW ACCOUNT ACT	IVITY			
POST DATE	TRAN DATE	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE NUMBER	MCC	AMOUNT	Marters CIP
10-03	09-30	PAYPAL *FRSTLUTHERA 402-935-7733 CA	24492151273849110495658	8398	900.00	PILSICIS
10-06	10-05	PUR ID: 5811049506 TAX: 0.00 EIG*IPOWER 866-5392854 MA	24351781278688023569160	5968	20.00	WEB-WEB
10-10	10-09	PUR ID: 28091021 TAX: 0.00 EIG*IPOWER 866-5392854 MA	24351781282969924217032	5968	119.40	WEB
10-11	10-10	PUR ID: 28178030 TAX: 0.00 NOVA COLOR 310-2046900 CA	74275391283900015382604	5970	58.83CR	Guera Alene
10-13	10-12	PUR ID: 1949 TAX: 0.00 CTC*CONSTANTCONTACT.COM 866-2892101 MA	24351781285186937671173	5968	30.00	Email WEB
10-17	10-15	PUR ID: 1101280714767 TAX: 0.00 SMARTNFINAL33210303329 VENICE CA	24164071289929080010940	5411	45.84	Refer to WEB
10-18	10-17	PUR ID: 281288557521184 TAX: 0.00 EIG*IPOWER 866-5392854 MA	24351781290556292830908	5968	12.99	100
10-20	10-18	PUR ID: 28351041 TAX: 0.00 OFFICE DEPOT #951 CULVER CITY CA	24445741292100209384517	5943	3.26	Copies OFF
10-20	10-18	PUR ID: 095120111018 TAX: 0.26 OFFICE DEPOT #951 CULVER CITY CA PUR ID: 095120111018 TAX: 1.67	24445741292100209384699	5943	20.75	CHIE! OFF

	ACCOUNT NUMBER			MMARY
CUSTOMER SERVICE CALL	XXXX-XXX	(X-XXXX-1949	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$.00
800-344-5696	STATEMENT DATE DISPUTED AMOUNT		PURCHASES &	
	10-21-11	\$.00	OTHER CHARGES	\$1,152.2
			CASH ADVANCES	\$.00
SEND BILLING INQUIRIES TO:	AMOU	NT DUE		
	. \$	0.00	CASH ADVANCE FEE	\$.0
C/O U.S. BANCORP SERVICE CENTER, INC U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ND P.O. BOX 6335	DO NO	T REMIT	CREDITS	\$58.8
FARGO, ND 58125-6335			TOTAL ACTIVITY	\$1,093.4

COPYRIGHT 2005 U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ND

PAGE 1 OF 1





PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

2011 - 2012 Expenditures to Budget September 22, 2011 - October 21, 2011

	DONE Category	Current Yr Budget by Acct	% of Bdgt	Amt spent Current Month	Amt Spent in Current Fiscal Year	Amt Available to Spend	% Budget Remain	\$ Moved
Annual Allocation		\$40,500.00						
Rollover								
Sub Total- Unallocated Budget		\$40,500.00						
Neighborhood Comm. Projects 10- 11	•	16,000.00					•	
Total		56.500.00						

Total

Budget

100 Operations

100 Operations		1						
Office Supplies	OFF	\$500.00				\$500.00	100.0%	
Copies	OFF	\$400.00		\$116.44	\$160.96	\$239.04	59.8%	
Office Equipment	OFF	\$750.00				\$750.00	100.0%	
Staffing/Apple One	TAC	\$250.00				\$250.00	100.0%	
Telephone Expense	MIS	\$0.00				\$0.00	100.0%	
Storage	FAC	\$400.00				\$400.00	100.0%	
Board Retreat	EDU	\$400.00				\$400.00	100.0%	
General Operations	MIS	\$1,000.00			\$4.56	\$995.44	99.5%	
sub Total Operations	0	\$3,700.00	6.5%	\$116.44	\$165.52	\$3,534.48	95.5%	

200 Outreach



Venice Neighborhood Council PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org



Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

sub Total Outreach		\$15,170.00	26.8%	\$228.23	\$1,708.90	\$13,461.10	88.7%
General Outreach	EVE	\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00	100.0%
Elections	ELE	\$440.00				\$440.00	100.0%
Newsletter Delivery	NEW	\$2,800.00				\$2,800.00	100.0%
Newsletter Printing	NEW	\$3,800.00				\$3,800.00	100.0%
Newsletter Prodution	NEW	\$1,030.00				\$1,030.00	100.0%
Advertising & Promotions	ADV	\$0.00				\$0.00	
Web Site & e-mail	WEB	\$3,000.00		\$182.39	\$299.34	\$2,700.66	90.0%
Refreshments	EVE	\$400.00		\$45.84	\$219.61	\$180.39	45.1%
Facilities For Public	FAC	\$2,200.00			\$1,096.96	\$1,103.04	50.1%
Copies / Printing	POS	\$500.00			\$92.99	\$407.01	81.4%

300 Community Improvement								
Venice Community BBQ	CIP	\$1,830.00			\$1,393.08	\$436.92	23.9%	
Neighborhood Commun Proj	CIP	\$13,200.00				\$13,200.00	100.0%	
General Community Projects	CIP	\$6,600.00				\$6,600.00	100.0%	
sub Total Community Improvement		\$21,630.00	38.3%	\$0.00	\$1,393.08	\$20,236.92	93.6%	

Total	\$40,500.00	\$344.67	\$3,267.50	\$37,232.50	91.9%	

Neighborhood Commun Proj 2010-							
11	CIP	\$16,000.00	\$841.17	\$2,963.91	\$13,036.09	81.5%	



Venice Neighborhood Council PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org



Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

Community Improvement Projects

	Current Yr Budget by Acct	% of Bdgt	Amt spent Current Month	Amt Spent in Current Fiscal Year	Amt Available to Spend	% Budget Remain	\$ Moved
Neighborhood Community Projects 10-11	2010 - 2011						
Masters in the Chapel-	2010 - 2011						
Concert	\$1,900.00	12%	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	53%	
Walgrove Elem-Cafeteria	ψ1,300.00	12 /0	ψ300.00	\$1,422.7	ψ1,000.00	3370	
Beautification	\$1,325.00	8%		7	-\$97.77	-7%	
Venice Canals	ψ1,020.00	070		•	φοτιτι	. 70	
Foundation-Coastal							
Access Path	\$1,900.00	12%			\$1,900.00	100%	
Venice Historical Society-							
Venice Workbook	\$1,900.00	12%			\$1,900.00	100%	
Venice Canals							
Association-Bridges	\$1,700.00	11%			\$1,700.00	100%	
		-01					
Carnevale	\$1,400.00	9%			\$1,400.00	100%	
Couer d'Alene-Wildilfe	¢4 400 00	9%	ድር በ2	CC44 44	Ф7 ГО ОС	E 40/	
mural Beethoven Elem-	\$1,400.00	9%	-\$58.83	\$641.14	\$758.86	54%	
Learning Garden	\$1,400.00	9%			\$1,400.00	100%	
Venice Vintage	\$1,400.00	3 /0			ψ1, 4 00.00	100 /0	
Motorcycle Rally	\$1,000.00	6%			\$1,000.00	100%	
motor by old 1 tally	ψ1,000.00	070			ψ1,000.00	10070	
Venice Art Crawl	\$500.00	3%			\$500.00	100%	
Venice Japanese-							
American-Marker	\$1,300.00	8%			\$1,300.00	100%	
Spring Fling	\$275.00	2%			\$275.00	100%	
Total	\$16,000.00		\$841.17	\$2,963.9 1	\$13,036.09	81%	

General Community Improvement 2010-2012 \$6,600.00 \$6,600.00 100% **Total Available** \$2,000.00 \$2,000.00 Oakwood Toy Drive 100%



Venice Neighborhood Council PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org



Email: info@VeniceNC.org Phone: 310-421-8627

			\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
			\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
			\$0.00	#DIV/0!	
			\$0.00	#DIV/0!	

Total Allocated \$2,000.00

Total To be Allocated \$4,600.00

> **Total Spent** \$6,600.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100%



PO Box 550, Venice, CA 90294 / www.VeniceNC.org Email: <u>info@VeniceNC.org</u> Phone: 310-421-8627





VENICE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT APPLICATION PACKET (DBF)



PROJECT DESCRIPTION SHEET

PAGE 5

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Include how many stakeholders will be working on this project.) (Maximum 500 words)

The project is do three Public Safety and EP-related projects, each of which has been discussed at multiple Board Meetings.

The first is "Neighborhood Watch." We are requesting funds for Neighborhood Watch signs to be posted in those Venice neighborhoods who have held Neighborhood Watch meetings.

Neighborhood Watch is a nationally-recognized, LAPD endorsed community improvement programs, that brings neighborhoods together and promotes public safety. Block Captains for Neighborhood Watch groups meet quarterly at Block Captain meetings with LAPD where trends and enforcement issues are identified and addressed. We are requesting a budget of \$2,000 for signs and hardware and training materials. (This estimate is based on what Mar Vista and other NCs have spent).

Neighborhood Watch programs are greatly enhanced when residents also "Map" their neighborhood – hence the second request, for "Map Your Neighborhood" flyers. They are literally a means for individuals to create personalized maps of their neighborhoods. Where a neighborhood already has a Neighborhood Watch program, the "Map Your Neighborhood" flyer allows individuals to map out their Neighborhood Watch network – as such – "Map Your Neighborhood" bridges Neighborhood Watch and EP. A "Map Your Neighborhood" flyer in every Venice home gives each Venice resident the ability to identify emergency contact numbers, emergency personnel, the persons on their block, their local emergency services. We are requesting \$1,000 for printing of "Map Your Neighborhood" flyers (this estimate is based on what Mar Vista and other NCs have spent).

Third we are asking for funding to do another EP Expo at Villa Marina. Last year we received \$400 from the VNC and piggybacked on the many thousands of dollars Villa Marina spent. The event was such a great success that we are looking to expand our involvement and have the event have more of a Venice focus with more room at the event devoted to Venice-specific issues. Tentatively, the event will be in late January at Burton Chase Park, and Villa Marina is already in the permit process. We are seeking \$800 for the EP Expo, which will cover the fees associated with putting on the event, getting additional speakers, printing EP awareness materials, etc.

1 + winnounts]

IS THIS PROJECT PART OF A LANGENTING

COMMUNITY BENEFIT (Description of benefit to the entire community and justification for these benefits)

See above.