

Green City Report

The Sustainable City Committee
City of Signal Hill



November 6, 2012

**Green City Report
Sustainable City Committee
City of Signal Hill**

Dedication:

This report and the accomplishments on behalf of sustainable lifestyles for the community of Signal Hill is dedicated to the members of the Sustainable City Committee, past and present with thanks for their hard work, perseverance and success.

Sustainable City Committee Members

Larry Forester, Councilmember
Edward H. J. Wilson, Councilmember
Tom Benson, Planning Commissioner
Jane Fallon, Planning Commissioner
Gary Dudley, Parks and Recreation Commissioner
Frank Virga, Civil Service Commissioner
Victor Parker, Civil Service Commissioner (alternate)
Steve Strichart, Civil Service Commissioner (alternate)
Robert Copeland, Community member
Dave Dressler, Community member
Albert Warot, Community member
Timothy Williamson, Community member

Green Team (staff)

Gary Jones, Community Development Director (past)
Scott Charney, Community Development Director
James Kao, Associate Planner (past)
Colleen Doan, Associate Planner
Reina Schaetzl, Assistant Planner
Shannon Shula, Planning Intern
Joy Getz, Accounting Manager
Maida Alcantara, Director of Finance (alternate)
Charlie Honeycutt, Deputy City Manager
Sue Hughes, Comm. Svcs. Supervisor (past)
Carole Malloy, City Librarian (alternate)
Rick Oliveros, Detective
Casey Quinn, Water Systems Supervisor
Dave Strandberg, Maintenance Supervisor (alternate)

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Introduction

In 2005, the City of San Francisco hosted the **United Nations World Environment Day** and selected “Green Cities” as the unifying theme for the event. Mayors from all over the world came to San Francisco from June 1-5 to share ideas and discuss solutions to universal urban environmental issues on energy, waste reduction, urban design, urban nature, transportation, environmental health and water. From these discussions the **Urban Environmental Accords** were developed (the Accords).

The Accords are a set of 21 actions intended to address the growing interest in global and local environmental challenges and opportunities for cities to address them. The goal of the Accords is to offer a series of implementable actions that can be adopted at the city level to achieve urban sustainability, promote healthy economies, advance social equity and protect the world’s ecosystem. The Accords build on and continue the legacy of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the 1996 Istanbul Conference on Human Settlements, the 2000 Millennium Development Goals and the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. To date, the Urban Environmental Accords have been signed by more than 100 mayors across the globe who have begun applying accord principles in their own cities.

The Purpose of the Accords

The 21 Action Steps of the Urban Environmental Accords are a series of actions that cities can use as reference points for setting achievable goals and standards and that can be tailored to fit the specific structures of their communities. The vision of implementation was to inspire open, active, and participatory dialogue between the city’s residents, community groups, businesses, academic institutions and other stakeholders. Given this vision, it was anticipated that a special advisory group could be appointed to work with City Councils in goal setting and oversight of implementation. It was determined that on June 5, 2012, which is **World Environment Day**, seven years after the initial signing of the Accords, all data collection would end. Cities would then assess their success in implementing their Action Steps, based on the 21 Accords and make a determination as to whether they could then be recognized as a Green City, with a ranking determined by the number of action steps implemented.

Chapter I

Global Sustainable Legislation

In 1983, the United Nations established the World Commission on Environmental Development to address growing concern about the accelerating deterioration of the

human environment and natural resources, and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development. In 1987, this Commission published “Our Common Future,” a report dealing with sustainable development, the global nature of environmental problems, and the political change needed to achieve sustainability. The “Our Common Future” report articulated what has now become a widely accepted definition of sustainability:

“Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

In 2005, **Urban Environmental Accords (UEA)** were developed by the United Nations with a framework of 21 actions addressing environmental concerns and intended to be implemented by local jurisdictions internationally beginning in 2005 and ending in 2012. Global awareness of environmental concerns has grown since the 1987 published report and the development of the UEA framework. The focus on these concerns has been in the forefront of national and international news and politics. In response to these concerns many state and local jurisdictions began to develop their own responses.

California Assembly Bill 32

In 2006, the State of California embraced the sustainable development ideals expressed in the “Our Common Future” report with the adoption of Assembly Bill 32 (“AB 32”) - the Global Warming Solutions Act, a mandate that requires California to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The statute tasks the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) with monitoring and regulating sources of greenhouse gases. CARB has implemented an advanced set of greenhouse gas emission reduction measures or “early action” measures. In December 2007, CARB approved the 2020 emission limit of 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gases. The CARB prepared an emissions inventory and a draft Scoping Plan for meeting the requirement of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels which was released in 2008. The Scoping Plan is a comprehensive set of measures designed to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions throughout the state. The Scoping Plan measures include actions in areas such as: energy efficiency, transportation, green building, recycling and waste, high speed rail, industrial emissions, agriculture, and land use planning.

In 2011, the final environmental document to the Scoping Plan, called the Functional Equivalent Document (FED) was also approved by the CARB. The FED faced a legal challenge to its cap-and-trade program which allows the State to distribute tradable emissions permits. The challenge stated that the CARB did not sufficiently analyze the possibility of adopting a carbon tax in lieu of the cap-and-trade program. The court upheld the legal challenge and in 2011 implementation of AB 32 was temporarily suspended. AB 32 encompasses 68 regulatory policies in addition to the cap-and-trade program; however, the court decision carried with it the potential to block implementation of all of the programs. The ruling compelled the CARB to revise and reissue the FED which was completed and approved in August 2011, along with the

cap-and-trade regulatory document. According to a recent discussion with CARB staff AB 32 is on track to meet its 2020 goal for emissions and the first mandatory 5 year status report will be presented in fall of 2013. The status can be followed in the Highlights section of the CARB document which can be found on their web site at www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm.

California Senate Bill 375

Implementation of AB 32 requires the adoption of additional legislation, such as Senate Bill 375 ("SB 375") authored by Senator Darrell Steinburg. SB 375 builds on the existing regional transportation planning process to connect the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light trucks to land use policy. This law has received much attention from cities because it attempts to synchronize transportation planning, affordable housing production, and greenhouse gas reduction programs. Developers are interested in SB 375 because it contains certain incentives such as an exemption from CEQA review for Transportation Priority Projects that provide high density affordable housing near transportation centers or corridors.

With SB 375, the Gateway Cities had a choice: to prepare our own plan, or allow the regional authority, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), to prepare it on our behalf. The Gateway Cities have a long history of working together to address their unique characteristics such as high density, built-out cities, and very diverse residents. The Gateway Cities wanted to create our own vision of a cleaner, lower-emissions future and have an important role in the implementation of SB 375 including the preparation of a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) envisioned as the land use plan for achieving the SB 375 objectives. The Gateway Cities SCS was finalized in 2012 and is available on the Gateway Cities web site, www.gatewaycog.org. The Executive Summary of the SCS is attached (Exhibit A).

The plan compiles city, county, and regional strategies in the following three categories:

- 1. Transportation Projects:** Includes bicycle and pedestrian improvements, such as separated bike lanes, intersection improvements, and traffic signal synchronization, among many others that will help reduce auto usage and emissions.
- 2. Land Use Change:** Involves denser development near existing or planned transit stations such as in Long Beach, along the Metro Blue Line.
- 3. Travel Demand Management:** Refers to programs like shortened work weeks and employer-sponsored ride sharing, which enable commuters to use their personal cars less often while still getting to and from work.

The projects and strategies comprising the Gateway Cities SCS were integrated into the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) which was adopted in April of 2012. The targets

must be collectively met by the six Southern California counties that comprise the SCAG by the target year of 2035.

Local Sustainable Actions

In response to the growing awareness of environmental issues and the state sustainable legislation, the City Council established the Sustainable City Committee (“SCC”) on June 10, 2008. The City Council appointed representative stakeholders from the community as committee members, including:

- Two City Council members
- One Planning Commission member and alternate
- One Parks and Recreation Commission member and alternate
- One Civil Service Commission member and alternate
- Four Community members
- Staff representatives or “Green Team” from the Administration, Finance, Public Works, Engineering, Community Services, and Community Development Departments.

The Community Development Department took on oversight of the committee. The SCC has continued to meet once a month since September 2, 2008 (Exhibit B).

Following the initial organizational meetings and committee discussion, the SCC refined its interests to focus in on matters most relevant to City business and services. The SCC used sustainable programs established in other cities as a template for how to proceed. The SCC reviewed the processes for the cities of Santa Monica, Pasadena, and other cities that had also made commitments to become sustainable cities.

SCC Mission Statement

On April 21, 2009 the City Council approved the SCC recommendation to adopt the following Mission Statement for the committee (Exhibit C):

The City of Signal Hill Sustainability Committee is committed to striking a balance between economic growth, social responsibility, and environmental well being by partnering with our neighbors, businesses, and the community to provide a healthy and enduring environment for future generations.

The purpose of the Committee is to develop and recommend a sustainability framework to the City of Signal Hill City Council that promotes environmentally sound and financially practical objectives.

The SCC established an agenda format for each meeting focused on four tasks:

- 1. Education:** An educational piece providing instruction, facility tours, and information on local and national environmental and sustainable practices, businesses and priorities.

2. **Local Action:** Local businesses and events are recognized or highlighted for their sustainable activities and chosen to receive the Sustainability Award. (Exhibit D)
3. **Urban Environmental Accords:** Research and implementation of a minimum of 9 of the 21 Action Steps developed under the Accords by June 5, 2012, and achieve the certification of “Green City” under the Accords designations.
4. **Outreach:** The SCC provides leadership and participates in local outreach activities such as the summer concerts in the park. The SCC has maintained an information booth on sustainable lifestyles during the concert series for two years.

Chapter II

The Urban Environmental Accords

In 2005, the United Nations unveiled the Green Cities Declaration and the Urban Environmental Accords (“Accords”); a set of 21 actions for cities to take as first steps toward addressing urban sustainability and providing a clean, healthy and safe environment for all members of society. During the period 2005-2012, the United Nations recommended that cities adopt three actions annually as policies or laws (Exhibit E).

At the end of this time, cities could assess their success in implementing their Action Steps, based on the 21 Accords and make a determination as to whether they could then be recognized as a Green City, with a ranking determined by the number of action steps implemented as follows:

Accords Green City Certifications

- 19-21 Actions Four Leaf Green City
- 15-18 Actions Three Leaf Green City
- 12-17 Actions Two leaf Green City
- 8-11 Actions One Leaf Green City

Chapter III

Sustainable City Committee Sets Local Goals

The City of Signal Hill became a signatory city to the UEA on February 3, 2009 when the City Council approved an Action Plan for the SCC and authorized the Mayor to sign the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (Exhibit F).

The SCC established a self certification procedure to implement the UEA Action Steps. As stipulated in the initial Accords documents, the 21 UEA Action Steps were envisioned to be used as reference points for setting customized achievable goals and standards tailored to the specific structures of individual communities.

The SCC explored the appropriateness and feasibility of the City acting on the 21 UEA Action Steps and researched each one in some depth. They determined that while some were applicable to Signal Hill others were not. The SCC decided to use the 21 UEA Action Steps as a guide to establish local goals that would be applicable and unique to Signal Hill. From the 21 UEA Action Steps the SCC established 9 local goals and developed an action plan to implement them within the three remaining years of the program. Implementation of the 9 local goals would satisfy the self certification program for Signal Hill to become a **One-Leaf Green City**.

The SCC concluded that the City was likely to achieve four Actions by 2012 through existing programs and policies, and that by adopting three Actions the first year and one or more in subsequent years, the City could achieve the One Leaf Green City ranking by 2012.

The SCC established the following local goals and recommended the following actions for implementation by June 5, 2012. The SCC kept an inventory of progress for each action (Exhibit G).

Local Goals for Green City Certification

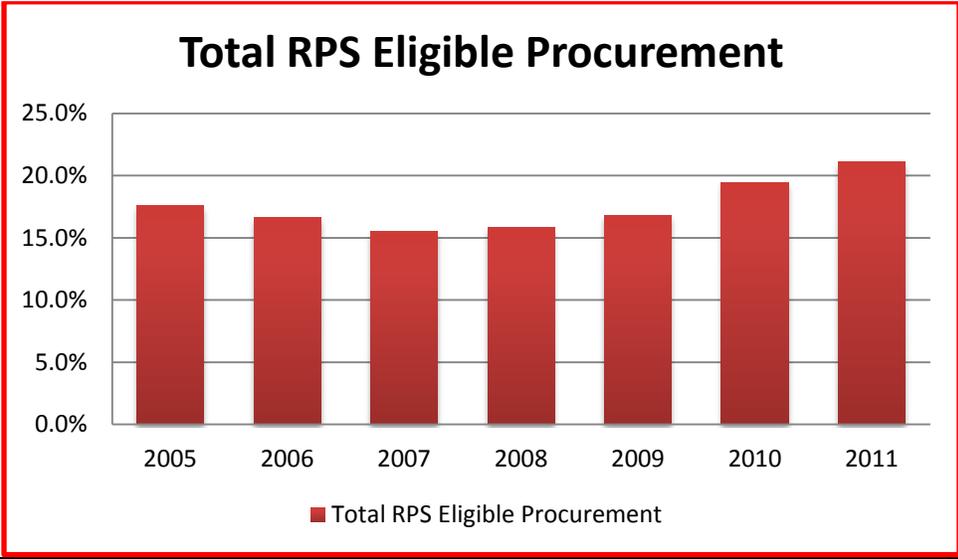
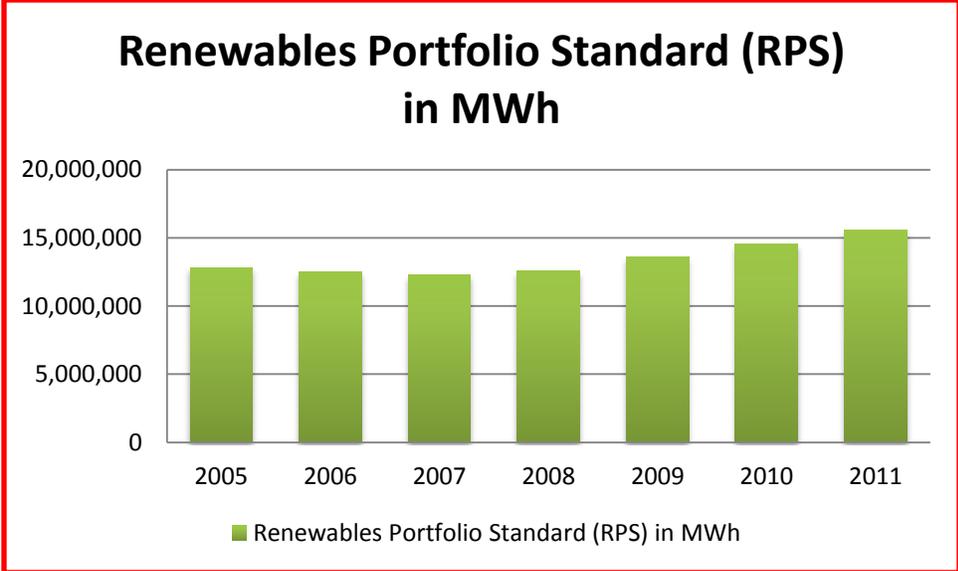
1. Renewable Energy, Signal Hill Local Goal: Demonstrate that the City’s energy provider is in compliance with California state goals to increase the use of renewable energy and that it will meet the 10% target by 2012. **Achieved July 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 1, Renewable Energy**

Justification: Signal Hill’s electrical utility is SCE. SCE was under a state mandate to provide 20% renewables by 2010. In 2005 it achieved 17.6%. The following chart illustrates that SCE has exceeded the local goal of 10% renewable energy use from 2005 to 2011.

Renewable Energy

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Eligible Procurement in MWh</u>	<u>RPS Eligible Procurement %</u>
2005	12,822,189	17.6%
2006	12,485,998	16.6%
2007	12,260,513	15.5%
2008	12,574,328	15.8%
2009	13,622,219	16.8%
2010	14,548,328	19.4%
2011	15,544,000	21.1%



Data and Research

- SCE supplies electricity to Signal Hill. It now generates 21.1% of its power from renewable sources (SCE March 2011 RPS Compliance Report)
- The City’s new police station is nearly complete and will feature a solar car port structure that will generate 55 Kwh of power that will offset 33% of its electrical usage. The facility also makes use of natural daylighting and is seeking LEED certification.
- Las Brisas, an award winning and affordable housing development has installed three solar power systems on its Community Center and Phase 2 building. The three systems generate a combined 46 Kwh of electricity for common areas such as hallways, exterior lights and laundry room. The installations are predicted to offset up to 89% of the Community Center’s

power and up to 13% and 46% for Las Brisas II South and North, respectively. Abode Communities, manager and owner of Las Brisas, was selected by the Sustainable City Committee to receive a Sustainability Award, which was presented to them on April 19, 2011, by the City Council.

- In 2010, the City issued 2 permits to install residential solar power systems and two systems were installed in 2011-12.
- Phases 1 and 2 of the Signal Hill Collection have been completed. This is the City's first LEED certified multi-family housing development. These homes are all-electric and feature solar panels and are pre-wired for electric vehicle chargers.

2. Recycling, Signal Hill Local Goal: Demonstrate that the City consistently meets California state waste diversion targets of 50% by 2012. **Achieved July 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 6, Recycling**

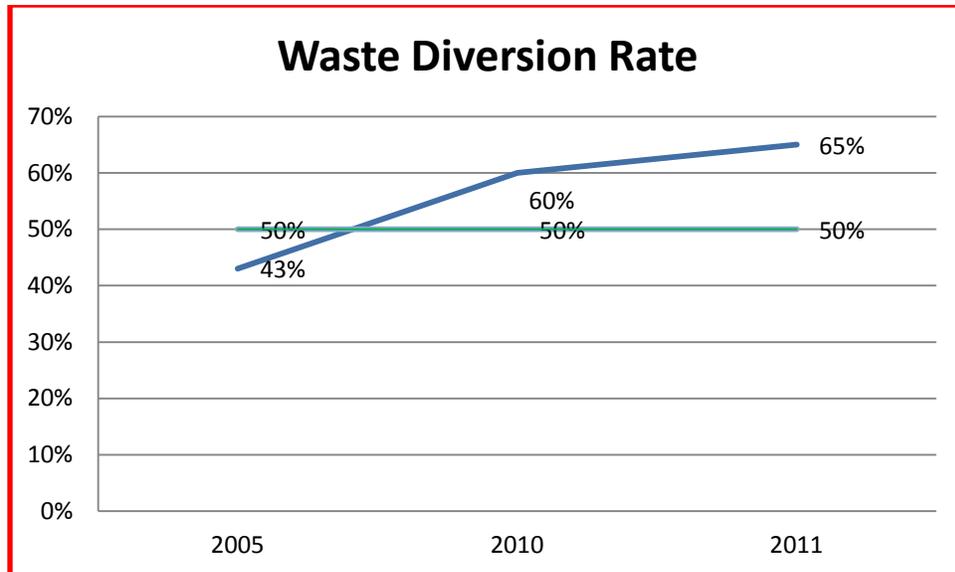
Justification: In 2005, the City had a diversion rate of 43%. In 2006, the rate was 59%. Beginning in 2007 the equation used by the California Department of Recycling and Recovery changed from the % diversion rate to a pounds per person per day (PPD) measurement. The target in this equation is to stay under 8.9 PPD, which represents 50%. Under both scenarios the City met the target of the local goal every year except 2007.

Waste Diversion Rate

<u>Year</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>
2005	43%
2006	59%
2007	9.7 PPD*
2008	5.0 PPD
2009	4.5 PPD
2010	7.1 PPD
2011	5.6 PPD

* In 2007, the measurement equation was revised however the City exceeded the local goal.

The following chart represents the trend in percentages of the City meeting the local goal of a 50% diversion rate between 2005 and 2011.



Data and Research

- The City contracts with EDCO for its waste hauling and recycling needs. EDCO’s residential recycling program accepts glass, cardboard, newspapers, cans, plastic containers marked 1 to 7 and mixed paper.
- On February 2, 2010 the City approved Sustainable Purchasing Policy (Exhibit H).
- Materials recovery facility (MRF) collects from residents and businesses.
- 10% of waste sent to Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERFF) for waste to energy and City credit for waste diversion.
- The City achieved a per capita disposal rate of 7.1 for 2010 and an even better rate of 5.6 in 2011. This is well below the state mandate of 8.9, or equivalent to a 65% diversion rate.
- In 2012, the EDCO recycling and transfer facility on California Avenue began operations, allowing the large scale sorting of recycling materials to occur here in Signal Hill.

3. **Signal Hill Local Goal:** Adopt a policy to meet a minimum LEED Silver standard for the construction of all new municipal buildings. **Achieved May 2012**

- **Developed from UEA Action 7, Green Building**

Justification: The SCC drafted a Municipal Green Building Policy pertaining to the construction of all new municipal buildings, new construction and other commercial and residential additions. City Council adopted the Municipal Green Building Policy in May 2012 (Exhibit I).

Data and Research

- The City is seeking LEED certification for its new police station.
- The proposed library will be designed to meet LEED standards.
- The State has adopted the CalGreen building code. It establishes a minimum green building standard for residential and soon to be commercial construction. The City adopted this standard by ordinance in May 2012.
- In May 2012, the City Council approved the Municipal Green Building Policy pertaining to the construction of all new municipal buildings, new construction and other commercial and residential additions.

4. **Urban Planning, Signal Hill Local Goal:** Adopt urban planning principles and practices of smart growth in the General Plan that advance higher density, mixed-use, pedestrian, bike-friendly, and disabled-person accessible neighborhoods and coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration. **Achieved October 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 8, Urban Planning**

Justification: Policies in the Land Use Element and Circulation Element of the General Plan advance the principles of smart growth.

Data and Research

The main element that addresses mixed use and smart growth principles is the Land Use Element which was last updated in 2001. The goals section contains the following policies that encourage higher density and mixed use developments:

- Policy 1.2—Provide opportunities for a variety of residential densities and housing styles.
- Policy 1.3—Support the maintenance of residential areas and encourage in-fill of vacant lots close to transportation, municipal facilities, and shopping opportunities.
- Policy 1.4—Provide for density bonuses, which exceed maximum densities specified in the land use plan and classification system, for development projects for low and very-low income or “special need” households in low, medium and high-density land use classifications.
- Policy 1.12—Increase the amount and improve the network of public and private open space areas for active or passive recreation.
- Policy 3.4—Promote mixed-use development and ensure compatible integration of adjacent uses to minimize conflicts.
- Policy 3.17—Promote “smart growth” principles that encourage development that is economically viable, creates a sense of community, and preserves natural resources. Smart growth includes narrower streets, mixed uses, smaller setbacks, open spaces, habitat preserves and parks, infill development and compact commercial centers, and the reuse of brownfields.

The Circulation Element addresses walkable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods and transportation, and was recently updated in 2009. It contains the following policies that help to meet the Signal Hill goal:

- Policy 1.b—Require that new development include circulation and utility system improvements, including dedication of land for widening of roadways for pedestrian and bicycle facilities, where appropriate, and construction of new public works facilities reasonably related to the impacts of the development and intended use on the existing systems.
- Policy 1.g—Examine shared parking strategies for developments in mixed-use areas.
- Policy 2.f—As areas develop or are redeveloped, require the construction of “complete streets” which serve all users of the roadway, including motor vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclists and others.
- Policy 3.a—Promote healthy, energy-efficient, and sustainable living by promoting the expansion of the city trails and walkways system.
- Policy 3.b—Preserve existing public access to the trails system to promote recreational walking and hiking, fitness, and alternative modes of transportation.
- Policy 3.g—Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle projects that help meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Policy 4.b—Support increased transit service frequency and capital improvements to serve high-density employment, commercial, residential and mixed-use areas.
- Policy 8.a—Encourage infill of vacant lots close to transportation, municipal facilities, and shopping opportunities to maximize the use and efficiency of the existing circulation system and with high-density and/or high-FAR development encouraging the use of alternative modes of transportation, which will help reduce total vehicular trips.
- Policy 8.b—Promote mixed-use development to reduce the expansion of the roadway system and minimize maintenance costs.

In addition to the General Plan, the City is participating as a member of the Gateway Cities Council of Governments and the Southern California Association of Government’s (SCAG) Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) to address SB 375 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use. The plan has been developed with specific regional targets. The final SCS was made available in June 2011 and the Executive Summary is attached to this report (Exhibit A).

5. Green Space Access, Signal Hill Local Goal: Show that there is a public park or recreational open space within ½ kilometer (1,640 feet) of the majority of properties in residentially zoned neighborhoods. **Achieved July 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 10, Green Space Access**

Justification: Over 99% of residential properties in the city are within a ½ kilometer of a park or recreational open space such as a trail or school.

Data and Research

- There are only a few residential neighborhoods that are not currently within a half-kilometer (1,640 ft) of a public park or recreational open space in Signal Hill. These are the condominiums at Willow Street and Walnut Avenue, along with a few residences in the North End neighborhood near Target on California Avenue. The Willow/Walnut condominiums do have a private golf driving range next door and the North End residences have Reservoir Park which lies within 0.64 kilometers.

6. Tree Canopy, Signal Hill Goal: Plant and maintain street trees in not less than 50% of all available sidewalk planting sites (Exhibit J). **Achieved September 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 11, Tree Canopy**

Justification: The City's new Street Tree Ordinance has definitive guidelines for street tree maintenance and replacement. Sidewalk planting sites are City-owned trees in the public right-of-way. An inventory was carried out to prepare a Street Tree Master Plan and it found that 90% of all sidewalk planting sites are in good to fair condition.

Data and Research

- A consultant was hired to survey all the street trees in the City in order to develop a new street tree policy. The policy addressed planting sites.
- The Department of Public Works completed work on a Street Tree Ordinance in August 2011. The ordinance replaces the street tree policy and establishes more definitive guidelines for street tree maintenance and replacement. The ordinance was adopted by City Council in September 2011.
- The Street Tree Ordinance was presented to the Sustainable City Committee in August 2011 for endorsement to the City Council to demonstrate that providing and maintaining street trees are vital in creating a sustainable city.
- "Sidewalk planting sites" are defined as City-owned trees located in the public rights-of-way which include parkways (between street curb and sidewalk), trees located in sidewalk tree wells, and behind sidewalks but within the public street right-of-way. Trees on private property and on private streets are not subject to these regulations.
- A Street Tree Master Plan inventoried 4,066 planting sites, and established specimen requirements and a maintenance schedule for each. Based on this inventory, 90% of all available sidewalk planting sites are filled and maintained in good-fair condition.
- As development occurs, new trees shall be planted as suitable to each site which will lead to 100% planting of available planting sites.

- The Street Tree Master Plan calls for the planting of a variety of street tree species planted at 30 to 50 feet off center with average canopy coverage or tree spread of 30 feet. As demonstrated in the hypothetical examples below, this results in average canopy coverage in excess of 50% along a typical street.
- Average canopy coverage on sample streets:
 - **1900 block of Junipero = 63%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600' linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 25-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
 - **2700 block of Gaviota = 88%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600' linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 35-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
 - **3300 block of Falcon = 88%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600' linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 35-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
- The Street Tree Ordinance was approved at City Council on November 15, 2011.

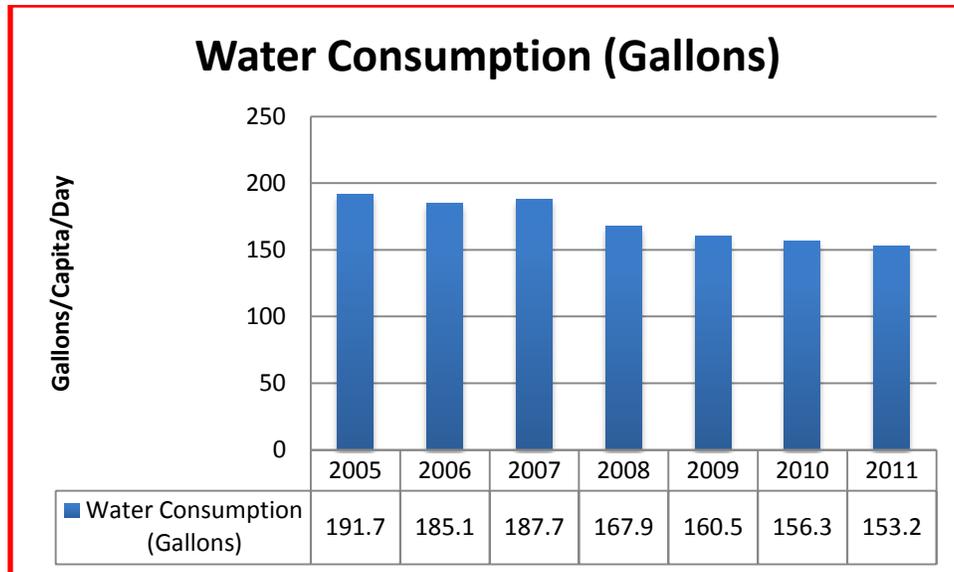
7. Water Conservation, Signal Hill Local Goal: Demonstrate that the City is on track to reduce its per capita use of water 10% by 2012. **Achieved July 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 19, Potable Water Conservation**

Justification: The City reduced water consumption by 20.1% from 2005 to the end of 2011 (191.7 gallons/capita/day in 2005 vs. 156.3 gallons/capita/day in 2010). The 2011 per capita water usage is 153.2 gallons/capita/day. The City has implemented numerous measures to reduce water usage and passed a Water Conservation Program Ordinance and Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance. It is also studying expanding use of recycled water.

Water Consumption

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Gallons/Capita/Day</u>
2005	191.7
2006	185.1
2007	187.7
2008	167.9
2009	160.5
2010	156.3
2011	153.2



Data and Research

- The City serves safe and reliable tap water, with a consumption of greater than 100 liters per capita per day.
- The City’s tap water supply meets and/or exceeds standards set by EPA and California Department of Public Health. The water supply is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity, and bacteria.
- The California Water Conservation Act of 2009 sets a goal for state urban water suppliers to reduce per capita water use by 20% by the year 2020. In June 2011 the City entered into an agreement with other southeast Los Angeles County agencies to meet this 20% water reduction goal on a regional level.
- The City has implemented numerous significant water conservation measures since 2005 which include, but are not limited to: installing waterless urinals, installing weather based irrigation controllers in the parks and large landscape areas, assisting Home Owner Associations to install efficient irrigation systems, encouraging the installation of artificial turf at the golf driving range, performing water audits at property owners’ request, and implementing a tiered water rate structure to discourage over usage of water.
- In May 2009, the City implemented a new Water Conservation Program Ordinance with new permanent water use restrictions. In 2010 the City also implemented a Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance as required by the California legislation. This program and all other conservation measures resulted in a water demand reduction of 13.58% for 2010.
- The City has constructed two drought tolerant California native landscape demonstration gardens.

- The City utilizes recycled water at one large park and elementary school which offsets the City's tap water demand. The City is currently conducting a major study to expand the use of recycled water throughout the City with the goal of further offsetting tap water demand.
- City staff participates in a monthly regional Water Conservation Roundtable forum attended by numerous municipalities throughout the southeast Los Angeles County. This forum allows municipalities to work together to further the development and promotion of water conservation policies.
- Staff has calculated water consumption on a per capita basis measured in gallons per day since base year 2005. The chart above shows water consumption measured in gallons per capita per day. What the data indicates is that the City has reduced its water consumption by 20.1% from 2005 to the end of 2011, a trend that is likely to continue given the City's commitment to reducing its usage by 20% from 2005 levels.

8. Water Source Protection, Signal Hill Local Goal: Show that the City is maintaining the highest standards for drinking water quality. **Achieved July 2011**

- **Developed from UEA Action 20, Water Source Protection**

Justification: The City provides tap water to 11,465 people (2010 census) through approximately 2,900 water service connections. Of the water delivered, 90 percent is from two groundwater production wells; the remainder is imported water provided through Central Basin Municipal Water District, which in turn purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The water system comprises more than 50 miles of distribution and transmission pipeline, a groundwater treatment facility, three booster pump stations, and three storage reservoirs.

The two City wells draw from the Central Coastal Basin (Central Basin), which is operated by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD). The City's groundwater entitlement is 2,022 acre-feet per year (acre-ft/yr) and the City pays a replenishment assessment to WRD for each acre-foot (acre-ft) of water pumped. [One acre-ft of water is equal to 325,851.4 gallons.] The existing City production wells, Well No. 7 and Well No. 8, are both located north of the City service area in the City of Long Beach. The City also owns Well No. 9 located in the City's maintenance yard; Well No. 9 is currently in under construction. Recent groundwater production from Wells 7 and 8 totaled 1,938 acre-ft in 2007, 2,033 acre-ft in 2008, and 2,021 acre-ft in 2009 (in 2010, wells were offline for repair and water was purchased from Metropolitan).

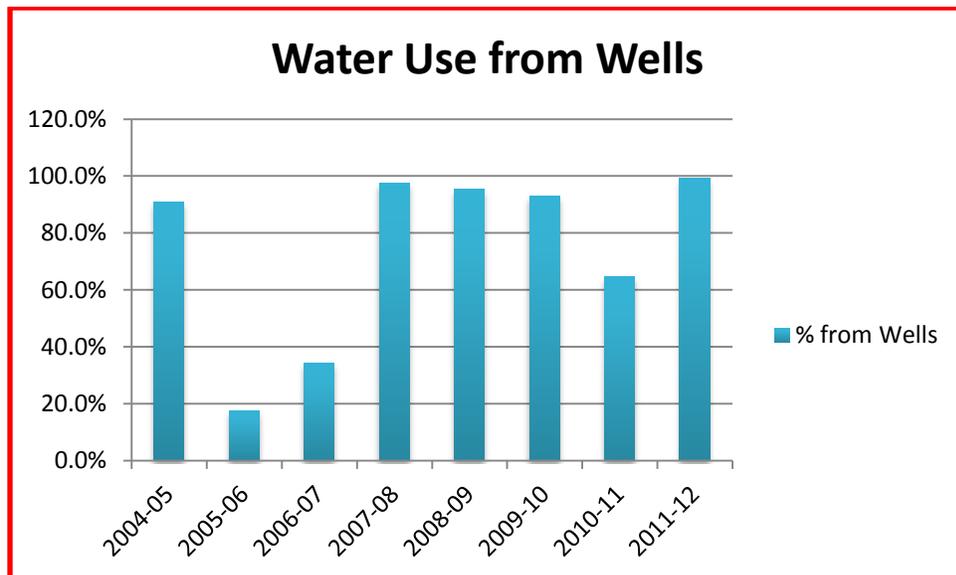
Data and Research

- The majority of the City’s tap water supply comes from deep groundwater aquifers know as the Central Groundwater Basin. Agencies such as the Water Replenishment District, the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Water Resources, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board are charged to protect these groundwater sources.

Water Use Wells

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total from Wells (Acre-Feet, AF)</u>	<u>Total Production (AF)</u>	<u>% from Aquifer</u>
2004-05	2126.9	2340.4	90.9
2005-06*	404.2	2295.4	17.6
2006-07*	822.7	2406.8	34.2
2007-08	2121.8	2175.7	97.5
2008-09	2006.8	2105.3	95.3
2009-10	1835.1	1971.2	93.1
2010-11	1263.6	1953.9	64.7
2011-12	2118.9	2132.7	99.4

*In fiscal years 2005-06 and 2006-07, well production was low due to the rehabilitation of Well No. 7 and the Reservoir Roof Project. In 2010-11, the wells were offline for repair.



- In 2003, the City completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment study as required by the California Department of Public Health. This study found that the physical barrier protecting the City’s groundwater supply is “Highly Effective”. The assessment determined that the aquifer, where the City pumps its groundwater is confined; meaning surface contaminants cannot

percolate down through the ground and into the deeper aquifers. Several thick impermeable clay layers separate the water producing aquifers. These clay layers will protect the deeper aquifers from the percolation of surface contaminants.

- All City water supply wells meet or exceed the Department of Public Health's construction requirements to protect the groundwater sources from contamination. Each of the City's water supply wells has a "sanitary seal" that prevents surface contaminants from moving down around the well casing and degrading the water quality below. In addition, the City's well sites are built outside the 100-year flood plain.
- There are three Seawater Barriers managed by the Water Replenishment District and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. These barriers protect the Central Groundwater Basin from seawater intrusion and are currently using a blend of highly treated recycled water and imported water thereby reducing the regions reliance of imported water.
- The Water Replenishment District manages the Water Independence Now (WIN) program, which is a series of projects that will fully utilize stormwater and recycled water sources to restore and protect the groundwater resources of the Central and West Coast Basins. The WIN program seeks to completely eliminate the dependence on imported water to ensure the future security of our region by developing local resources to create a locally sustainable groundwater supply.
- The Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) will replace a significant portion of the imported water purchased by the Water Replenishment District for replenishment in the Central Groundwater Basin with highly treated recycled water, thus reducing the regions reliance of imported water.
- The California Department of Water Resources actively monitors all water extractions within the Central Groundwater Basin to assure no over-pumping takes place by the water producers. Oversight and control of the groundwater extractions protects the water levels within the basin and assists with the elimination of seawater intrusion.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board has developed a "basin plan" for our hydrologic area and issues waste discharge requirements designed to protect the water quality within the local water bodies. The Board will take enforcement action against violators and monitor water quality.
- The City also has an active program to protect water bodies from debris associated with storm water runoff. The City has trash nets installed on several outfalls and will be installing new catch basin inserts and provide annual cleaning to reduce the amount of trash and debris that enters the LA River and Los Cerritos Channel.

9. **Waste Water Reduction, Signal Hill Local Goal:** Implement wastewater management guidelines to A) reduce the volume of accidental sewer discharges, B) prevent trash and debris from entering the storm drain system by increasing collection methods and C) expand the use of recycled water. **Achieved January 2012**

- **Developed from UEA Action 21, Waste Water Reduction**

Justification: A) The City is part of Sanitation District 29 and has a goal of zero preventable sanitary sewer overflows per year and within the last four years has not allowed untreated wastewater to reach Waters of the State. B) The City has an active program for street sweeping and inserted screens on its catch basins. C) The City uses recycled water for a park and school and is studying expanding its use.

Data and Research

A. Sewer

- In 1986 the City Council adopted an Industrial Waste ordinance and concurrently implemented an Industrial Waste Program which involves the inspection of all facilities equipped with a wastewater pre-treatment system. These wastewater pre-treatment systems include on site recycling systems, clarifiers, grease interceptors and grease traps. Sites are inspected at varying intervals correlating to their respective classifications. The restaurants on the list are inspected annually and must provide evidence of proper grease handling to ensure the grease is not discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Grease can be one of the leading causes of sanitary sewer system overflows. There are currently 106 active Industrial Waste sites within the City. Each site goes through a City Industrial Waste permitting process involving site plans. Once issued, the permits are effective for 5 years, and then must be renewed. Approximately 216 Industrial Waste inspections are conducted annually, with roughly 20 to 40 follow ups per year.
- In 2003/04 the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (District) was required to take measures to reduce the number and volume of sewage spills from its collection system. In response, the District developed several programs, including a Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Plan, a Sewer Pipe Inspection and Condition Assessment Plan, a Sewer Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Plan, a Force Main and Pump Station Condition Inventory and Improvement Plan, a Pump Station Upgrade Plan, a Force Main Upgrade Plan, a Capacity Conditions Assessment Report and a Capacity Assurance Plan.
- In February 2009, the District adopted a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) for Sanitation District 29. Sanitation District 29 consists of 34.4 miles of sewer. The boundaries of Sanitation District 29 and the City of Signal Hill are the same. The overall goals for the SSMP ensures:
 - That the collection system facilities are properly managed, operated, and maintained to eliminate preventable sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's).
 - That response measures are in place and all feasible steps are taken to mitigate the impacts of SSO's to public health and the environment when they occur.

- That reporting procedures are in place to notify the appropriate regulatory and health authorities of SSO's within the required time frames.
- That SSO events, mitigation measures, and corrective actions are documented.

To measure performance of the SSMP goals, the following levels of service were established:

- Zero preventable SSO's per 100 miles of sewer per year;
- Complete 100% of scheduled preventative maintenance work per year; and
- Respond to the scene of an SSO within 1 hour of notification.

Staff is working with the Sanitation District in an attempt to obtain baseline data beginning in year 2005. The City currently has SSO data for the past four years.

1. On August 3, 2009, an SSO occurred on Burnett Street, west of California Avenue, releasing approximately 1,900 gallons of untreated wastewater. The Sanitation District was able to recover 100 gallons, but the remainder of the wastewater did not reach the Waters of the State.
 2. 2010 - No SSO's reported.
 3. On March 21, 2011, an SSO occurred at 640 E. Wardlow Road, releasing approximately 1,900 gallons of untreated wastewater. The Sanitation District recovered all 1,900 gallons. No untreated wastewater reached the Waters of the State.
 4. As of the date of this report only one 30 gallon SSO occurred in 2012 at 28th Street and Signal Parkway. It was recovered and no untreated waste water reached the Waters of the State.
- In April 2011, as part of the Pump Station Improvement Plan, the District installed a permanent emergency back-up generator at the 28th Street lift station and upgraded the controls. The District is also planning the installation of a redundant Force Main at the Alamos Lift Station, as part of the Force Main Upgrade Plan. This project has been awarded to a contractor for construction and the Sanitation District anticipates issuing a notice to proceed in September.

B. Stormwater

- In 2005, as the base year, street sweeping was the primary program to reduce the amount of trash, green waste and debris from reaching the storm drain system and ultimately the Pacific Ocean. Trash removal at the Hamilton Bowl detention basin began in February 2007. The annual pounds of waste collected are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Waste Collected (Pounds)</u>
2007	9,171
2008	8,236
2009	10,017
2010	18,287
2011	12,660



- In 2011, as part of a Gateway Cities grant, catch basin inserts and screens were installed on all catch basins that flow to the L.A. River. These devices are designed to capture trash and debris at the entrance to the catch basin and within the catch basin, and thereby prevent the debris from entering the storm drain pipe itself. The City is responsible for removing the captured debris on an as-needed basis. Since the installation of the devices, the City has conducted two cleanings, with the following results:
 - October 2011 3.80 tons of waste collected
 - January 2012 7.44 tons of waste collected
- With the collection of the waste right at the catch basin, the amount of waste that makes its way to the Hamilton Bowl will be greatly reduced. However, the City will continue to manage both programs.
- Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMP's) are also required on all construction projects throughout the City.
- The current City Stormwater Discharge Permit (MS4 Permit) requires use of Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs (SUSMP) on larger development sites only.
- LID options include:
 - Biofiltration
 - Infiltration

➤ Biotreatment

Jack in the Box – Spring St, 2009



Bioinfiltration Basin

Fresh & Easy - Lime Ave, 2010



Bioinfiltration Planter

Fresh & Easy - Cherry Ave, 2009



Underground infiltration system

C. Recycled Water

- The City of Signal Hill uses approximately 12,000 gallons of recycled water per day for irrigation at two locations, Reservoir Park and Burroughs Elementary School, and has a goal of expanding the use of recycled water to other areas of the City.
- In 2005, the City completed a Recycled Water Feasibility Study. The results of the study concluded that the use of recycled water is economically feasible and will reduce the City's annual demand for tap water.
- In January 2010 the City Council authorized the City Manager to file for a Water Recycling Facilities Planning Grant from the State Water Resources Control Board, in the amount of \$75,000
- A Grant between the City and the State Water Resources Control Board was fully executed, effective August 13, 2010.

- On October 5, 2010, the City Council authorized a Contract Services Agreement with MWH Americas Inc. for the preparation of a recycled water facilities plan. The cost of this contract is not to exceed \$150,000.
- MWH is in the process of completing an expanded feasibility study and has completed a preliminary recycled water system design. Approximately 60 potential recycled water customers have been identified, with an annual usage of approximately 199 AF (Acre-Foot).
- As Grant funds become available, the City will proceed with the final design and construction of the expansion of the recycled water system.

Chapter V

Certification as a Green City

The SCC has reached its overriding goal with respect to the Accords. That goal was to implement 9 of the local goals, developed from the framework of the 21 UEA Action Steps and qualify Signal Hill for certification as a “Green City”. This effort meets the mission of the SCC in that it promotes environmentally sound and financially practical sustainable objectives. This Report together with the back-up documentation and actions by the City qualify Signal Hill as a “One-Leaf Green City” within the established SCC and UEA frameworks.

Executive Summary

The Gateway Cities subregion is one of 14 within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The California law Senate Bill (SB) 375 requires each of the 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPO) in the State to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS).¹ The requirement applies as each MPO prepares its next update of its Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). Unique to the SCAG region, however, a subregional council of governments, such as the Gateway Cities Council of Governments (COG), and the county transportation commission (Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA)) may work together to formulate the SCS for that subregional area. Two of the 14 subregions, Gateway Cities and Orange County, exercised this option. The remaining subregions elected to participate with SCAG in development of the regional SCS.

The Gateway Cities SCS was built first by each city selecting GHG strategies that work for their individual community. These local strategies are a blend of efforts that the Gateway COG and its communities have been pursuing over the last decade and future efforts that each jurisdiction plans to implement over about the next 25 years. The Gateway City communities then integrated these local strategy portfolios with subregional and regional transportation projects located within the subregion that are expected to be part of the 2012 SCAG RTP. The results are a Gateway SCS that will exceed the regional targets set by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

This report provides the Gateway Cities subregional SCS, documenting the program the subregion's jurisdictions plan to implement to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) by 2020 and 2035 using transportation and land use strategies throughout the Gateway Cities.

GHG REDUCTION RESULTS FROM GATEWAY CITIES

Gateway Cities COG worked with SCAG to obtain the information needed to generate the Gateway Cities subregional baseline emissions per capita in 2005, which is the base year specified by SB 375. This analysis applied the Adopted

¹ Set forth in amendments to the Government Code Sections 65080, 65400, 65583, 65584.01, 65584.02, 65584.04, 65587, and 65588, and added to Sections 14522.1, 14522.2, and 65080.01 and to amend the Public Resources Code Section 21061.3, add Section 21159.28, and add Chapter 4.2 (commencing with Section 21155) to Division 13 relating to environmental quality.

2008 RTP Growth Forecast and the Local Input/General Plan 2012 RTP Growth Forecast as the per capita denominator for the SB 375 target years of 2020 and 2035. The results of this analysis produced a daily GHG per capita estimate for 2005 of 16.64 lbs of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) for the Gateway Cities subregion compared to 21.2 lbs CO₂e for the SCAG region.² This difference is consistent with the differences between the Gateway Cities subregion and the SCAG region as a whole: higher land use density, lower car ownership per household, higher density and service levels for transit, and lower vehicle miles of travel (VMT) per household. The 16.64 lbs CO₂e per capita in 2005 for the Gateway Cities subregion was used as the benchmark for the Gateway Cities SCS attainment of the CARB targets for the SCAG region. The estimated GHG reductions relative to this benchmark are achieved with the following five bundles of strategies.

- **Transportation Strategies.** Cities and the County submitted approximately 340 strategies.³ This portfolio generates a significant amount of reduction, the highest GHG reduction after the regional transportation projects. The interactive effects between these strategies and land use (smart growth policies) are accounted for in the land use analysis (described below).
- **Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Strategies.** The focus was on three main categories of TDM: compressed workweek schedules for city employees (12 cities), ridesharing programs for city employees (6 cities), and TDM or Trip Reduction Ordinances for new development (8 cities). This bundle also incorporates the interactive effects between TDM and land use and transit.⁴
- **Land Use.** Of the 26 participating cities, 11 cities chose to evaluate their 2008, 2020, and 2035 default scenarios in the Sustainability Tool (ST). These cities worked with SCAG to revise the 2008 scenario so it more accurately reflected the actual land use at that time. These cities also evaluated their 2020 and 2035 scenarios, which the ST contained as representations of each city's general plan.⁵ After these evaluations, most cities made adjustments so the land use patterns in the ST more closely matched their general plan. None of

² The unincorporated areas of Gateway Cities subregion are included in the daily GHG per capita baseline.

³ Approximately 50 additional strategies were either incomplete, did not have sufficient information for analysis, or were not relevant.

⁴ The inventory of TDM strategies does not include activities being carried out by private businesses or institutions. Insufficient time and resources prevented a survey.

⁵ The ST converts general plan information from each city into 5.5-acre grid cells, where each grid cell is assigned one of 26 possible types of land use. This assignment process provides a reasonable approximation of a city's aggregate land use, but may on occasion assign general plan land use designations to incorrect grid cell types.

these cities adopted land use strategies for their 2020 or 2035 scenarios that will differ from their general plans. The remaining cities used the ST-equivalents of their adopted general plans (i.e., default scenarios in the ST), which is SCAG's best judgment of city general plans converted to grid cells. The ST has functionality that estimates the interactions between land use and proximity to bus and rail (i.e., fixed guideway) transit node.⁶ These are included in the estimated GHG reductions from each city's 2020 and 2035 land use policies.

- **Regional Projects, including Measure R.** Regional transportation projects located within the Gateway Cities will reduce GHG within the subregion. Gateway Cities COG staff determined 17 projects that are included in the RTP, such as multimodal and intermodal facilities; and ramp and freeway improvements, such as carpool (high-occupancy vehicle (HOV)), high-occupancy toll (HOT), and toll lanes. The analysis of their estimated GHG reductions was derived from travel demand model output from LACMTA and SCAG.
- **Interactive Effects Between Land Use and Regional Transit Projects.** The long timeframe for implementation of the Measure R transit projects and the long lead time for redevelopment activities adjacent to new transit justify only attributing estimated GHG reductions resulting from the interaction between land use and Measure R transit projects in the Gateway Cities in 2035 and none in 2020.

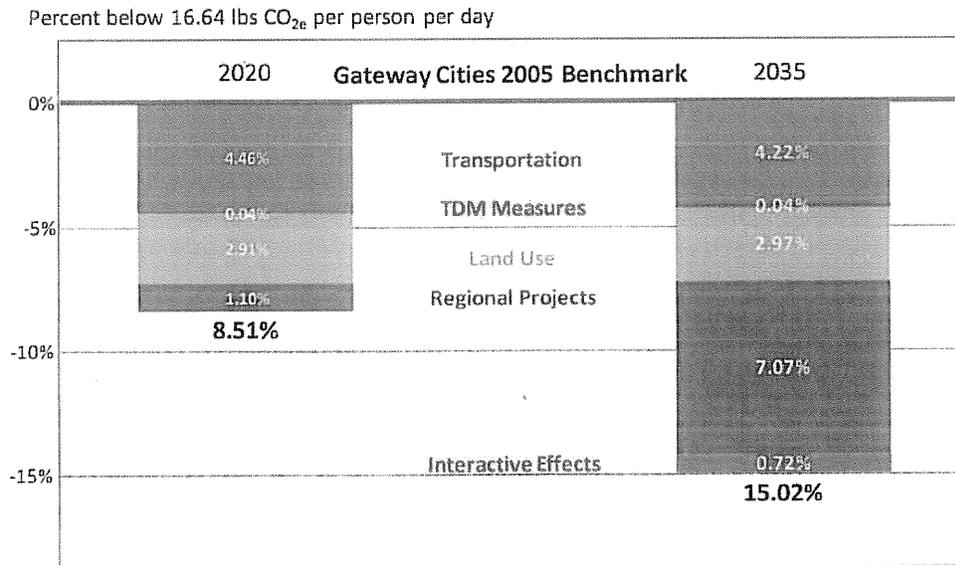
Combining the GHG reduction strategies from the five categories described above, the subregion, as a whole, is expected to reduce GHG per capita from the benchmark in 2005 by approximately 8.4 percent in 2020 and more than 15 percent in 2035. Table ES.1 and Figure ES.1 present these results.

⁶ The influence of land use on travel behavior (i.e., mode choice and VMT) is often separated into four characteristics of the built environment: density, diversity (mix of land use types), design, destination (the 4Ds). The ST has a typology of 24 types of land use that incorporate the significant differences in density, diversity, and design, which is three of the four Ds.

Table ES.1 Summary GHG Reduction Results for Gateway Cities from 2005 Benchmark
In lbs CO_{2e} per Person per Day

	Absolute Daily GHG Reduction per Capita		Percentage Daily GHG Reduction per Capita	
	2020	2035	2020	2035
Transportation	0.74	0.70	4.46%	4.22%
TDM	0.007	0.007	0.04%	0.04%
Land Use	0.48	0.49	2.91%	2.97%
Regional Projects	0.18	1.17	1.10%	7.07%
Interactive Effects	N/A	0.12	N/A	0.72%
Total	1.40	2.48	8.51%	15.02%
SCAG Targets			8%	13%

Figure ES.1 Percentage Daily GHG Reduction Per Capita in Gateway Cities
In lbs CO_{2e} per Person per day from 2005 Benchmark





CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

2175 Cherry Avenue • Signal Hill, California 90755-3799

June 10, 2008

Action Taken by SH City Council/Agency

Approved: 4-0
Noes/Absent/Abstain: none
Ord/Rese #: _____
Certified: _____
Deputy City Clerk

AGENDA ITEM

**TO: HONORABLE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

**FROM: GARY JONES 
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR**

**SUBJECT: PRESENTATION & ESTABLISHMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY
COMMITTEE**

Summary:

The City Council will consider recommendations for the establishment of a sustainable city committee. Dr. Lance Williams, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Chapter of the U.S. Green Building Council, and Tom Bowman, President of the Bowman Design Group, will give presentations to the City Council on green building and sustainability issues affecting California and its cities.

Recommendations:

- 1) Appoint one Councilmember and an alternate to chair the Sustainable City Committee.
- 2) Direct each Commission and City department to recommend one member and an alternate to serve on the committee for consideration at a future Council meeting.
- 3) Direct staff to advertise for three (3) community members. These members can be residents or local business people in Signal Hill that will be appointed by the Council to serve on the Committee.

Fiscal Impact:

Staff time to coordinate the proposed committee.

Background & Analysis:

At the April 22nd meeting, the Council directed staff to implement a sustainable city plan. Staff has researched and talked to other local cities that are implementing sustainability plans such as Pasadena and Huntington Beach and has observed that each city formed an action committee to set goals and objectives and a work plan. These committees are typically composed of city staff and community members who meet on a monthly basis. Staff feels that given Signal Hill's size and organizational structure, it would be advantageous to also include members of the City Council and each Commission on the committee.

Staff is proposing an "ad hoc", single purpose committee that would meet over a series of months to develop recommendations for City Council consideration.

A presentation will be given by Dr. Lance Williams, Executive Director of the Los Angeles Chapter of the U.S. Green Building Council, and Tom Bowman, President of the Bowman Design Group (Attachments A & B, bios).

Approved:



Kenneth C. Farfsing



LOS ANGELES

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Lance A. Williams, Ph. D.



Lance A. Williams, Ph. D.
LEED® Accredited Professional

Lance A. Williams is Executive Director of the US Green Building Council-Los Angeles Chapter. He is a LEED® Accredited Professional. A primary area of Dr. Williams' interest is the relationship between culture and sustainability.

He is a frequent program moderator and speaker on LEED®, green building and sustainability. He has been selected as the keynote speaker at the 2008 Urban Marketplace, hosted by the Los Angeles chapter of the Urban Land Institute.

He has also served as an advisor on green building policy development to Los Angeles County and various corporate organizations. He participated in the 2007 Annual Congress of the World Green Building Council held in Toronto, Canada. He is also a member of the Social Equity Task Force of USGBC national, charged with expanding parameters of the LEED® system.

At the 2007 Greenbuild Annual International Conference and Expo, USGBC-LA received two national awards from USGBC: First Place Award of Excellence, Advocacy, and Honorable Mention, LEED®. USGBC-LA has also recently produced a 2008 Membership Directory, published by McGraw-Hill Construction. Dr. Williams was editor and principal photographer for the Directory.



LOS ANGELES

www.usgbc-la.org

In recent years, Dr. Williams has traveled extensively throughout Brasil. He was recently a featured speaker at the Third Annual Brazilian Conference on Sustainability in Sao Paulo, speaking on the relationship between culture and sustainability and the potential of applying LEED® strategies in that country. He is also currently completing a documentary of his travels.

Dr. Williams holds a Ph. D., in Anthropology, an M. A. in Folklore and Mythology, and a B. A. in History, all from UCLA in Los Angeles. He has amassed over thirty-five years of experience as a professional educator, having taught at fifteen universities and colleges.

He has published over 300 articles and essays on American culture and is co-author of a textbook on the music industry. He has many production credits in radio, cable television and commissioned projects. He is also an accomplished photographer.

Tom Bowman

President

Bowman Design Group

Tom Bowman is one of the premier interpreters of global warming science, impacts, and solutions. Tom led the design teams that created hands-on climate exhibitions for the Marian Koshland Science Museum of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, DC and the Birch Aquarium at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, CA. Policymakers and the design press have acknowledged these award-winning exhibitions as setting standards for bringing balanced, authentic science to the public in engaging ways. He is also contributing to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's framework for public climate literacy.

Bowman Design Group, which he founded in 1988, has worked extensively in energy education, having developed education centers for three major electric utility companies. In addition to energy and climate related projects, Bowman has developed interactive exhibit and video media on topics ranging from infectious disease and public health to cosmology, oceanography, advanced technology, genomics, and competitive sports.

An accomplished public speaker, Tom is a frequent guest lecturer in public and design industry forums. He has spoken to high school students, adults, and industry associations about climate change and sustainability, and he frequently offers education programs in design and brand positioning to the exhibit industry.

Bowman Design Group's clients include the Aquarium of the Pacific, Birch Aquarium at Scripps, NASA, National Academy of Sciences, National Football League, Northrop Grumman, Southern California Edison, and FIFA World Cup USA.

Email: tom@bowmandesigngroup.com

Web: www.bowmandesigngroup.com

Tel: 562-494-3400



City of Signal Hill

Action

Approved: 3-0

Noes/Absent/Abstain: Ward/Hansen

Ord/Reso #:

Certified: *RSB*

Deputy City Clerk

 2175 Cherry Avenue ♦ Signal Hill, CA 90755

April 21, 2009

AGENDA ITEM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: GARY JONES *[Signature]*
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: SUSTAINABLE CITY COMMITTEE MISSION STATEMENT AND
STATUS REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE CITY ACTION PLAN

Summary:

Robert Copeland, Chair of the Sustainable City Committee will submit a Mission Statement for Council approval and present a status report on the implementation of the Sustainable City Action Plan.

Recommendation:

Approve the Mission Statement.

Fiscal Impact:

None anticipated.

Background & Analysis:

On February 3, 2009, Council approved an Action Plan for the activities of the Sustainable City Committee and authorized Mayor Noll to sign the U. S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. Since then the Committee has begun work on the Action Plan including a Public Information Program. The Committee has also completed the following Mission Statement for Council consideration:

The City of Signal Hill Sustainability Committee is committed to striking a balance between economic growth, social responsibility, and environmental well being by partnering with our neighbors, businesses, and the community to provide a healthy and enduring environment for future generations. The purpose of the committee is to develop and recommend a sustainability framework to the City of Signal Hill City Council that promotes environmentally sound and financially practical objectives.

During the past two months the Green Team representatives of the six City departments have attended Sustainable City Committee meetings to report on the implementation of the Action Plan.

- Charlie Honeycutt discussed the City's NPDES program and water conservation efforts.
- Dave Strandberg and Casey Quinn, Public Works / Water Division discussed the water distribution system and chemical used in the water treatment process.
- Joy Getz, Finance Department reported on City's fiscal year 2007 -2008 paper use reporting that the City purchased 248 cases of paper (equals 2480 reams or 1,240,000 sheets of paper).
- Kelly Houser, Community Services, discussed her department's efforts to green city events and provided a schedule of 2009 events.
- All City Departments have contributed to the Inventory of Current Sustainable Practices and City Inventory Hazardous Chemicals and Products (G>Sustainable City> Green Team>City Green Practices Survey>various departments)

The Sustainable City Committee's Public Information Program will begin soon with a Sustainable City Committee booth planned for City sponsored events like the Concerts in the Park.

Approved:



Kenneth C. Farfsing
City Manager

2011 Sustainability Awards

Quarter	Recipient	CC Date of Presentation	Reason
1 st	Abode Community	4/19/2011	Installation of photovoltaic electric systems at the Las Brisas Community Center and Las Brisas II.
2 nd	Conservation Corp of Long Beach	6/7/2011	Renovation of existing offices located on 19 th Street featuring numerous green building technologies and practices.
3 rd	Kluger Architects	9/20/2011	Renovation at their home offices located on Coronado Avenue featuring numerous green building technologies and practices.
4 th	Sustainable Now Technologies	1/17/2012	Cutting edge research and development of clean-burning algae bio-fuel technology.

2012 Sustainability Awards

Quarter	Recipient	CC Date Presentation	Reason
1 st	City Ventures	4/3/2012	Designing energy efficient homes within the Signal Hill Collection at PCH & Orizaba Avenue.
2 nd	Signal Hill Petroleum	6/19/2012	Use of recycled water; production of natural gas & electricity.
3 rd	EDCO Transfer & Recycling Station	10/2/2012	Achieving State mandated recycling goals. New facilities incorporate numerous green building design features.
4 th	Jessie E. Nelson Academy	12/4/2012	Commitment to environmentally sound sustainable building practices.

San Francisco

Urban Environmental Accords

United Nations Environment Program

World Environment Day

June 5th, 2005

ISSUES:

Energy

Renewable Energy | Energy Efficiency | Climate Change

Waste Reduction

Zero Waste | Manufacturer Responsibility | Consumer Responsibility

Urban Design

Green Building | Urban Planning | Slums

Urban Nature

Parks | Habitat Restoration | Wildlife

Transportation

Public Transportation | Clean Vehicles | Reducing Congestion

Environmental Health

Toxics Reduction | Healthy Food Systems | Clean Air

Water

Drinking Water Access | Source Water Conservation | Waste Water Reduction

21 ACTIONS

Energy

1. Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet ten percent of the city's peak electric load within seven years.

2. Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by ten percent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.

3. Adopt a city-wide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction's emissions by twenty-five percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.

Waste Reduction

4. Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.

5. Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

6. Implement "user-friendly" recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty percent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years.

Urban Design

7. Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings.
8. Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological reconstruction.
9. Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods.

Urban Nature

10. Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer of every city resident by 2015.
11. Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in your city; and, then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty percent of all available sidewalk planting sites.
12. Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.

Transportation

13. Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years.
14. Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty percent in seven years.
15. Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.

Environmental Health

16. Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.
17. Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally-grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally-grown and organic food within seven years.
18. Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten percent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."

Water

Action 19 Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2015.

Action 20 Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e., aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).

Action 21 Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 10 percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.

VISION & IMPLEMENTATION

THE 21 ACTIONS that comprise the Urban Environmental Accords are organized by urban environmental themes. They are proven first steps toward environmental sustainability. However, to achieve long-term sustainability, cities will have to progressively improve performance in all thematic areas.

Implementing the Urban Environmental Accords will require an open, transparent, and participatory dialogue between government, community groups, businesses, academic institutions, and other key partners. Accords implementation will benefit where decisions are made on the basis of a careful assessment of available alternatives using the best available science.

The call to action set forth in the Accords will most often result in cost savings as a result of diminished resource consumption and improvements in the health and general well-being of city residents. Implementation of the Accords can leverage each city's purchasing power to promote and even require responsible environmental, labor and human rights practices from vendors.

Between now and the World Environment Day 2012, cities shall work to implement as many of the 21 Actions as possible. The ability of cities to enact local environmental laws and policies differs greatly. However, the success of the Accords will ultimately be judged on the basis of actions taken. Therefore, the Accords can be implemented through programs and activities even where cities lack the requisite legislative authority to adopt laws.

The goal is for cities to pick three actions to adopt each year. In order to recognize the progress of cities to implement the Accords, a City Green Star Program shall be created. At the end of the seven years a city that has implemented:

19 to 21 Actions shall be recognized as a **** City

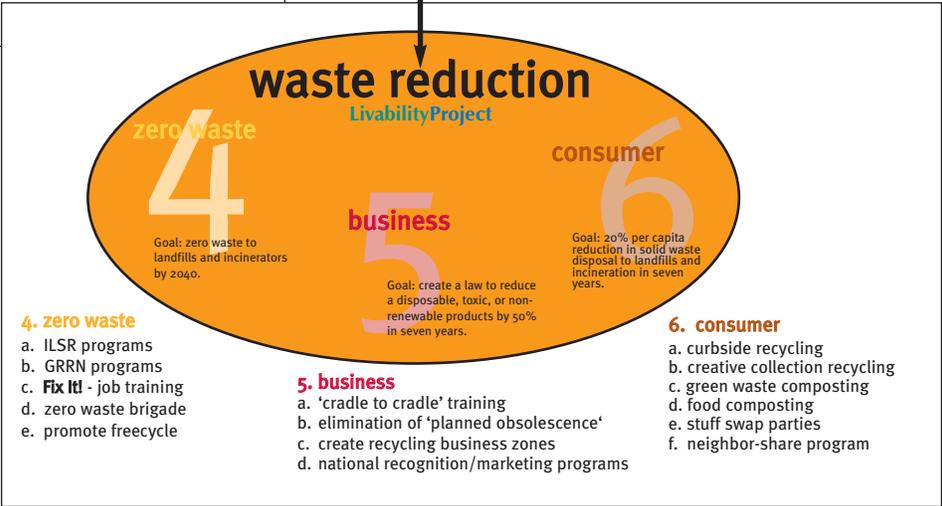
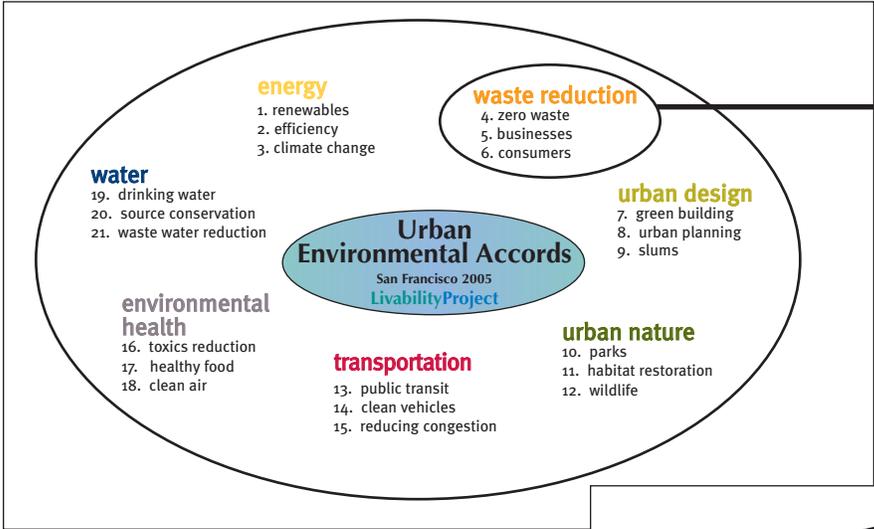
15 to 18 Actions shall be recognized as a *** City

12 to 17 Actions shall be recognized as a ** City

8 to 11 Actions shall be recognized as a * City



2005 Urban Environmental Accords applied with a Livability Map template



Our goal is to **simply & effectively** help your community become more livable and sustainable.

We can help:

1. Create awareness within your community
2. Create a livability vision
3. Implement tangible actions to get started right away
4. Build a local green economy & incubate new green businesses
5. "Green-o-vate" existing businesses
6. Rebuild a sense of community

Contact us to help implement the 2005 SF Accords or other sustainability concepts in your community.

www.livabilityproject.org
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The U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement

(As endorsed by the 73rd Annual U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting, Chicago, 2005)

- A. We urge the federal government and state governments to enact policies and programs to meet or beat the target of reducing global warming pollution levels to 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, including efforts to: reduce the United States' dependence on fossil fuels and accelerate the development of clean, economical energy resources and fuel-efficient technologies such as conservation, methane recovery for energy generation, waste to energy, wind and solar energy, fuel cells, efficient motor vehicles, and biofuels;
- B. We urge the U.S. Congress to pass bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation that 1) includes clear timetables and emissions limits and 2) a flexible, market-based system of tradable allowances among emitting industries; and
- C. We will strive to meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing global warming pollution by taking actions in our own operations and communities such as:
 1. Inventory global warming emissions in City operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.
 2. Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities;
 3. Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling and public transit;
 4. Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in "green tags", advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, recovering landfill methane for energy production, and supporting the use of waste to energy technology;
 5. Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money;
 6. Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for City use;
 7. Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system;
 8. Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel;
 9. Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production;
 10. Increase recycling rates in City operations and in the community;
 11. Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb CO₂; and
 12. Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.

Signal Hill Green City Report Card (Updated 6/26/12)

The accomplishments in this Green City Report are indices of the progress made toward implementing the 21 actions of the framework of the United Nations Urban Environmental Accords. Cities that have successfully implemented actions will be recognized by the United Nations as a Green City on World Environment Day 2012, with a ranking determined by the number of actions completed. Actions shown as achieved on this report card represent Signal Hill achieved goals.

URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORD ACTION

ACHIEVED

UNDETERMINED

	ACHIEVED	UNDETERMINED
Energy		
1. Renewable Energy: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Demonstrate that the City's energy provider is in compliance with California state goals to increase use of renewable energy and that it will meet ten percent target by 2012.	☘	
2. Energy Efficiency: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Reduce the City's peak electric load 10% by 2012.		☘
3. Climate Change: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 25% by 2030.		☘
Waste Reduction		
4. Zero Waste: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.		☘
5. Manufacturer Waste: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Reduce the use of a disposable, toxic or nonrenewable product category at least 50% by 2012.		☘
6. Recycling: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Demonstrate that the City consistently meets California stat waste diversion targets of 50% by 2012.	☘	
Urban Design		
7. Green Building: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> To adopt a policy to meet a minimum LEED Silver standard for the construction of all new municipal buildings.	☘	
8. Urban Planning: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> To adopt urban planning principles and practices of smart growth in the General plan that advance higher density, mixed use, pedestrian, bike-friendly, and disabled-person accessible neighborhoods and to coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.	☘	
9. Environmental Jobs: Create environmentally beneficial jobs in low-income neighborhoods.		☘
Urban Nature		
10. Green Space Access: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Show that there is a public park or recreational open space within ½ kilometer (1,640 feet) of the majority of properties in residentially zoned neighborhoods.	☘	
11. Tree Canopy: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Plant and maintain street trees in not less than 50% of all available sidewalk planting sites.	☘	
12. Habitat Protection: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Protect critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics from unsuitable development.		☘
Transportation		
13. Public Transportation: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Expand affordable public transportation coverage to within ½ kilometer of all City residents by 2015.		☘
14. Clean Vehicles: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Phase down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels; use advanced emission controls on all public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets 50% by 2012.		☘
15. Traffic Congestion: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips for single occupancy vehicles 10% by 2012.		☘
Environmental Health		
16. Toxics Reduction: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Every year identify one product, chemical or compound used within the City that represents the greatest risk to human health and reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.		☘
17. Organic Foods: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Support the public health and environmental benefits of locally grown organic foods. Ensure that 20% of all City facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food by 2012.		☘
18. Air Quality: <u>UEA Goal:</u> Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of a 10% reduction by 2012 the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."		☘
Water		
19. Potable Water Conservation: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Demonstrate that the City is on track to reduce its per capita use of water ten percent by 2012.	☘	
20. Water Source Protection: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Show that the City is maintaining the highest standards for drinking water quality.	☘	
21. Waste Water Reduction: <u>Signal Hill Goal:</u> Implement wastewater management guidelines to A) reduce the volume of accidental sewer discharges, B) prevent trash and debris from entering the storm drain system by increasing collection methods and C) expand the use of recycle water.	☘	
TOTALS		

The status of each of the 21 Actions is based on an assessment by the Sustainable City Committee as follows:

- "undetermined" if there are data, reports, or parameters missing to make a determinations
- "likely" if it is anticipated to be achieved by the target year
- "achieved" if the stated goal has been met

19-21	Actions	☘☘☘☘	City
16-18	Actions	☘☘☘	City
12-15	Actions	☘☘	City
8-11	Actions	☘	City

Urban Environmental Accords City of Signal Hill Implementation Inventory

Updated: June 26, 2012

Note: Underlined text represents the latest updates.

Energy

1. Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet *ten percent of the city's peak electric load within seven years.*

Signal Hill Goal: Demonstrate that the City's energy provider is in compliance with California state goals to increase use of renewable energy and that it will meet ten percent target by 2012.

{Marked as achieved at July 2011 meeting}

- SCE supplies electricity to Signal Hill. It now generates 19.4% of its power from renewable sources (SCE March 2011 RPS Compliance Report)
- The City has broken ground on its new police station that will feature a solar car port structure that will generate 55 KwH of power that will offset 33% of its electrical usage. The facility also makes use of natural daylighting and is seeking LEED certification.
- Las Brisas has installed three solar power systems on its Community Center and Phase 2 building. The three systems generate a combined 46 KwH of electricity for common areas such as hallways, exterior lights and laundry room. The installations are predicted to offset up to 89% of the Community Center's power and up to 13% and 46% for Las Brisas II South and North respectively. Abode Communities, manager and owner of Las Brisas, was selected by the Sustainable City Committee to receive a Sustainability Award, which was presented to them on April 19, 2011, by the City Council.
- In 2010, the City issued 2 permits to install residential solar power systems, and two systems were installed in 2011.
- Phase 1 of the Signal Hill Collection for 18 townhomes, was complete in December 2011. The homes are all-electric and feature solar panels and are pre-wired for electric vehicle chargers.

- Staff obtained electricity use reports from SCE for years 2009 and 2010. The reports show an increase in peak load of 3.9% from 2009 to 2010. Additional reports going back to 2005 baseline year can be obtained for \$300 each year. As of June 2012, all data collection ceased, including the expenditure of \$1200 for additional SCE data and reports.

2. Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by ten percent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.

- The City is a participant in the County of Los Angeles Energy Upgrade California program. This program provides incentives for homeowners to complete energy-saving home upgrades. As of October 12, 2011 funding became available for Signal Hill residents through Long Beach Gas, SCE and Los Angeles County. The City has information at the Community Development Department counter and has placed information on its website.
- Low energy light fixtures have been installed in City Hall, Police Department, Library and City Yard with motion sensors. The renovated restrooms at Signal Hill Park use solar tubes for natural daylight. LED light fixtures were installed on Jessie Nelson and around the exterior of the Civic Center buildings.
- Several departments shut off computers, printers and shredders at end of day.
- In 2010 a Fresh & Easy was built in the City that features numerous energy conserving technologies. Fresh & Easy is seeking LEED certification of its store. SCE's Savings by Design estimates that F & E stores use 30% less energy than a traditional supermarket (Fresh & Easy website).
- Staff obtained electricity use reports from SCE for years 2009 and 2010. The reports show an increase in peak load of 3.9% from 2009 to 2010. Additional reports going back to 2005 baseline year can be obtained for \$300 each year. Staff feels that it is only necessary to obtain 2005 baseline year data and will obtain the funds to obtain this report.

3. Adopt a city-wide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction's emissions by twenty-five percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.

- The State through AB 32 seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

- The City is participating in the SCAG regional Sustainable Community Strategy program through SB 375 which has been given a target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions 8% by 2020 and 13% by 2035.
- The City is entirely surrounded by the City of Long Beach. Long Beach is conducting an annual emissions report that may be useful for Signal Hill.

Waste Reduction

4. Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.

- Construction started in 2010 on the EDCO Recycling and Solid Waste Transfer Station. The facility will increase the City's recycling rate and also provide a hazardous waste drop off site for the community.
- The new CalGreen standards require a construction debris recovery and recycling rate of 50 %.
- In 2010, the City met the state target of 8.9 pounds per person of waste generated by realizing 5.0 pounds per person per day or an equivalent 70% diversion goal.
- The City has given out over 500 reusable shopping bags at community events and at City Hall to reduce the use of plastic bags.
- The City's landscape contractors use mulching mowers to eliminate green waste and tree trimming contractors shred trimmings into mulch.
- The City has a program for free curbside collection and disposal of used motor oil.
- The City purchases park playground equipment and surfacing made with recycled plastic and repaves its roads with recycled rubber shavings.
- In 2009, the City recorded a disposal rate of 4.5 pounds per person. This is a 53% drop from the rate recorded in 2007, 9.7 pounds per person.

5. Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

- In 2009, the City adopted a green purchasing policy.

- Since 2008, the City has not used plastic water bottles at its Council and Planning Commission meetings.
- Youth programs are using more earth-friendly utensils.

6. Implement “user-friendly” recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty percent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years.

Signal Hill Goal: Demonstrate that the City consistently meets California state waste diversion targets of 50% by 2012.

{Marked as achieved at July 2011 meeting}

- The City contracts with EDCO for its waste hauling and recycling needs. EDCO’s residential recycling program accepts glass, cardboard, newspapers, cans, plastic containers marked 1 to 7 and mixed paper.
- Materials recovery facility (MRF) collects from residents and businesses
- 10% of waste sent to Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERFF) for waste to energy and City credit for waste diversion
- The City achieved a per capita disposal rate of 7.1 for 2010, below the state mandate of 8.9, or equivalent to a 60% diversion rate.

Urban Design

7. Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings.

Signal Hill Goal: Adopt a policy to meet a minimum LEED Silver standard for the construction of all new municipal buildings.

{Marked as achieved at May 2012 meeting}

- The City is seeking LEED certification for its new police station.
- The proposed library will be designed to meet LEED standards.
- The State has adopted the CalGreen building code. It establishes a minimum green building standard for residential and soon to be commercial construction. The City adopted this standard by ordinance in 2012.

- The Committee drafted a Municipal Green Building Policy pertaining to the construction of all new municipal buildings, new construction and other commercial and residential additions in April 2012 for Council consideration.
- City Council adopted the Municipal Green Building Policy in May 2012.

8. Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological reconstruction.

Signal Hill Goal: To adopt urban planning principles and practices of smart growth in the General Plan that advance higher density, mixed-use, pedestrian, bike-friendly, and disabled-person accessible neighborhoods and to coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.

{Marked as achieved at October 2011 meeting}

The main element that addresses mixed use and smart growth principles is the Land Use Element which was last updated in 2001. The goals section contains the following policies that encourage higher density and mixed use developments:

- Policy 1.2—Provide opportunities for a variety of residential densities and housing styles.
- Policy 1.3—Support the maintenance of residential areas and encourage in-fill of vacant lots close to transportation, municipal facilities, and shopping opportunities.
- Policy 1.4—Provide for density bonuses, which exceed maximum densities specified in the land use plan and classification system, for development projects for low and very-low income or “special need” households in low, medium and high-density land use classifications.
- Policy 1.12—Increase the amount and improve the network of public and private open space areas for active or passive recreation.
- Policy 3.4—Promote mixed-use development and ensure compatible integration of adjacent uses to minimize conflicts.
- Policy 3.17—Promote “smart growth” principles that encourage development that is economically viable, creates a sense of community, and preserves natural resources. Smart growth includes narrower streets, mixed uses, smaller setbacks, open spaces, habitat preserves and parks, infill development and compact commercial centers, and the reuse of brownfields.

The Circulation Element addresses walkable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods and transportation, and was recently updated in 2009. It contains the following policies that help to meet the Signal Hill goal:

- Policy 1.b—Require that new development include circulation and utility system improvements, including dedication of land for widening of roadways for pedestrian and bicycle facilities, where appropriate, and construction of new public works facilities reasonably related to the impacts of the development and intended use on the existing systems.
- Policy 1.g—Examine shared parking strategies for developments in mixed-use areas.
- Policy 2.f—As areas develop or are redeveloped, require the construction of “complete streets” which serve all users of the roadway, including motor vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclists and others.
- Policy 3.a—Promote healthy, energy-efficient, and sustainable living by promoting the expansion of the city trails and walkways system.
- Policy 3.b—Preserve existing public access to the trails system to promote recreational walking and hiking, fitness, and alternative modes of transportation.
- Policy 3.g—Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle projects that help meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Policy 4.b—Support increased transit service frequency and capital improvements to serve high-density employment, commercial, residential and mixed-uses areas.
- Policy 8.a—Encourage infill of vacant lots close to transportation, municipal facilities, and shopping opportunities to maximize the use and efficiency of the existing circulation system and with high-density and/or high-FAR development encouraging the use of alternative modes of transportation, which will help reduce total vehicular trips.
- Policy 8.b—Promote mixed-use development to reduce the expansion of the roadway system and minimize maintenance costs.

In addition to the General Plan, the City is participating as a member city of the Southern California Association of Government’s (SCAG) Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) to address SB 375 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through land use. The plan is currently being developed with specific regional targets and a draft SCS was made available in November 2011. The likely result of this may be an emphasis to place higher-density housing along regional transportation corridors to minimize vehicle miles travelled (VMTs).

9. Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and /or low-income neighborhoods.

- The Long Beach Conservation Corps constructed a new facility in Signal Hill which is a green building. It offers job training and education for area at-risk youths.

- The City's Redevelopment Agency used to create jobs through development of retail and auto centers that offer job opportunities. As of February 2012, the Redevelopment Agency and its funding for these opportunities were dissolved.

Urban Nature

10. Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer of every city resident by 2015.

Signal Hill Goal: Show that there is a public park or recreational open space within ½ kilometer (1,640 feet) of the majority of properties in residentially zoned neighborhoods.

{Marked as achieved at July 2011 meeting}

- There are only a few residential neighborhoods that are not currently within a half-kilometer (1,640 ft) of a public park or recreational open space in Signal Hill. These are the condominiums at Willow and Walnut and some residences in the North End neighborhood near Target and California. The Willow/Walnut condominiums do have a private golf driving range next door and the North End residences have Reservoir Park which lies within 0.64 kilometers.

11. Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in your city; and then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty percent of all available sidewalk planting sites.

Signal Hill Goal: Plant and maintain canopy coverage or tree spread in not less than 50% of all available sidewalk planting sites.

{Marked as achieved at September 2011 meeting}

- A consultant was hired to survey all the street trees in the City in order to develop a new street tree policy. The policy will address planting sites.
- The Department of Public Works completed work on a Street Tree Ordinance in August. This ordinance replaces the street tree policy and establishes more definitive guidelines for street tree maintenance and replacement. The ordinance was presented to the City Council in September.
- The Street Tree Ordinance was presented to the Sustainable City Committee in August for endorsement to the City Council to demonstrate

that providing and maintaining street trees are vital in creating a sustainable city.

- “Sidewalk planting sites” are defined as City-owned trees located in the public rights-of-way which include parkways (between street curb and sidewalk), trees located in sidewalk tree wells, and behind sidewalks but within the public street right-of-way. Trees on private property and on private streets are not subject to these regulations.
- A Street Tree Master Plan inventoried 4,066 planting sites, specimen requirements and a maintenance schedule for each. Based on this inventory, **90%** of all available sidewalk planting sites are filled and maintained in good-fair condition.
- As development occurs, new trees shall be planted as suitable to each site which will lead to 100% planting of available planting sites.
- The Street Tree Master Plan calls for the planting of a variety of street tree species planted at 30 to 50 feet off center with average canopy coverage or tree spread of 30 feet. As demonstrated in the hypothetical examples below, this results in average canopy coverage in excess of 50% along a typical street.
 - Average canopy coverage on sample streets:
 - **1900 block of Junipero = 63%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600’ linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 25-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
 - **2700 block of Gaviota = 88%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600’ linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 35-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
 - **3300 block of Falcon = 88%** tree spread coverage
(Based on an assumption of a 600’ linear-foot block with average spacing of 40 feet, 15 trees with a 35-foot average spread at maturity can be planted)
- The Street Tree Ordinance was introduced and approved at City Council on November 15, 2011.

12. Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.)

- Signal Hill does not have protected and critical habitat corridors but does have its share of urban wildlife such as coyotes, possums, squirrels and skunks. The City provides an information pamphlet on coyotes to protect its citizens and pets.

Transportation

13. Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years.

- Signal Hill is served by Long Beach Transit (LBT) and the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) with its Blue Line. There are LBT bus stops on the city's major streets like Cherry, Willow, Orange, Redondo and Spring. The only residential area that is beyond a half-kilometer of a transit stop is a central part of the Hilltop generally bounded by the Panorama Promenade and 21st Street (north and south) and Stanley and Orizaba (west and east). Due to the topography of the Hilltop it is unlikely that this area will ever be serviced by public transportation, however, there are other services such as Dial-A-Lift and Dial-A-Taxi that provide curbside pickup for the mobility impaired.

14. Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty percent in seven years.

- The City has purchased a number of hybrid vehicles and several heavy duty vehicles used by Public Works run on natural gas.
- Long Beach Transit is on its way to becoming one of the cleanest transit fleets in the country. It is increasing its fleet of hybrid buses which have outperformed even liquefied natural gas (LNG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles in fuel efficiency, emissions and maintenance costs.
- The City has entered into a contract to install an electric vehicle charging station (EV) in its Legion Drive employee parking lot. This station will provide a charging point for future city vehicles that are electric-powered and will be available to the public and visitors to the Civic Center. The contract was approved by the Council on October 4 and is awaiting review by the City Attorney.
- City Ventures, the developer of the Signal Hill Collection of townhomes at PCH and Orizaba, has formed a partnership with Nissan to prewire all

their homes for EV charging units. This will make it possible for owners to easily install charging units that will power the new LEAF and other EVs.

15. Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.

- The City has increased its usage of email and electronics communications such as providing information on its website which helps to reduce trips to City Hall.

Environmental Health

16. Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.

- In its most recent custodial contract for 2011, the City encouraged the use of environmentally friendly cleaning agents.

17. Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally-grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally-grown and organic food within seven years.

- City staff has formed a team to promote First Lady Michelle Obama's national 'Let's Move!' campaign. This campaign promotes healthy eating and exercise. The City will provide information on its website about this program with links to local organic food vendors, community supported agriculture (CSAs) and farmers markets and is also promoting the program at its community events.

18. Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten percent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous"

- Signal Hill under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District which measures air pollution levels and sets pollution reduction goals.

Water

19. Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2015.

Signal Hill Goal: Demonstrate that the City is on track to reduce its per capita use of water 10% by 2012.

{Marked as achieved at July 2011 meeting}

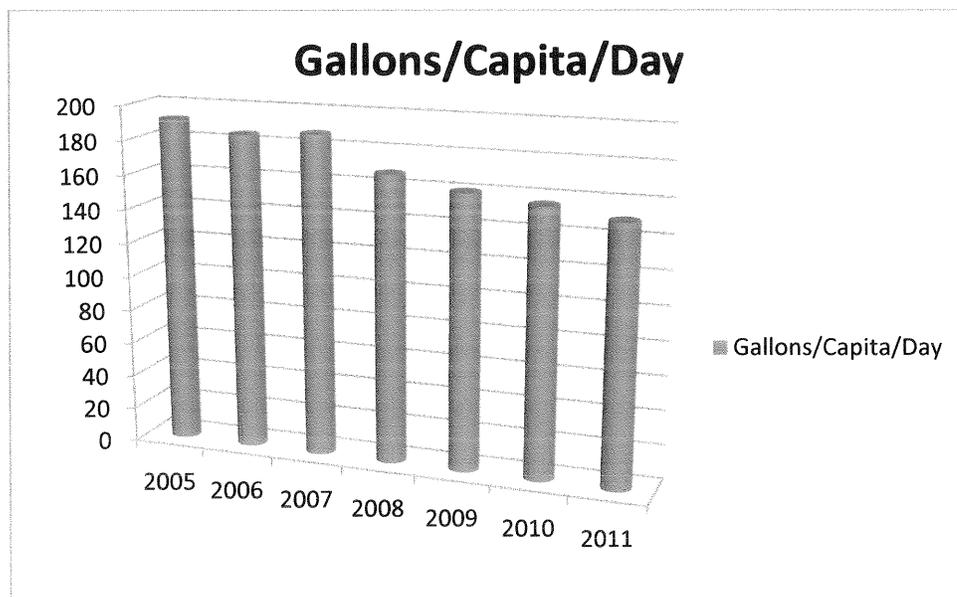
- The City serves safe and reliable drinking water and potable water consumption is greater than 100 liters per capita per day.
- The City's potable water supply meets and/or exceeds standards set by EPA and California Department of Public Health. The water supply is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity, and bacteria.
- The California Water Conservation Act of 2009 sets a goal for state urban water suppliers to reduce per capita water use by 20% by the year 2020. In June 2011 the City entered into an agreement with other southeast Los Angeles County agencies to meet this 20% water reduction goal on a regional level.
- The City has implemented numerous significant water conservation measures since 2005 which include, but are not limited to: installing waterless urinals, installing weather based irrigation controllers in the parks and large landscape areas, assisting Home Owner Associations to install efficient irrigation systems, encouraging the installation of artificial turf at the golf driving range, performing water audits at property owners' request, and implementing a tiered water rate structure to discourage over usage of water.
- In May 2009, the City implemented a new Water Conservation Program Ordinance with new permanent water use restrictions. In 2010 the City also implemented a Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance as required by the California legislation. This program and all other conservation measures resulted in a water demand reduction of 13.58% for 2010.
- The City has constructed two drought tolerant California native landscape demonstration gardens.
- The City utilizes recycled water at one large park and elementary school which offsets the City's potable water demand. The City is currently

conducting a major study to expand the use of recycled water throughout the City with the goal of further offsetting potable water demand.

- City staff participates in a monthly regional Water Conservation Roundtable forum attended by numerous municipalities throughout the southeast Los Angeles County. This forum allows municipalities to work together to further the development and promotion of water conservation policies.
- Staff has calculated water consumption on a per capita basis measured in gallons per day since base year 2005. The attached chart shows water consumption measured in gallons per capita per day. What the data indicates is that the City has reduced its water consumption by 18.5% since 2005 to the end of 2010 and is likely to exceed this number by the end of 2011 given the City's commitment to reducing its usage by 20% from 2011 levels.

Calendar Year	Gallons/Capita/Day
2005	191.7
2006	185.1
2007	187.7
2008	167.9
2009	160.5
2010	156.3
2011*	150.6

*Partial year Jan-Jun



20. Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e., aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).

Signal Hill Goal: Show that the city is maintaining the highest standards for drinking water quality.

{Marked as achieved at July 2011 meeting}

- The majority of the City's potable water supply comes from deep groundwater aquifers known as the Central Groundwater Basin. The ultimate source of this groundwater is well north of the City, in the northeast portion of Los Angeles County. Agencies such as the Water Replenishment District, the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Water Resources, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board are charged to protect these groundwater sources.
- In 2003 the City completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment study as required by the California Department of Public Health. This study found that the physical barrier protecting the City's groundwater supply is "Highly Effective". The assessment determined that the aquifer, where the City pumps its groundwater is confined, meaning surface contaminants cannot percolate down through the ground and into the deeper aquifers. Several thick impermeable clay layers separate the water producing aquifers. These clay layers will protect the deeper aquifers from the percolation of surface contaminants.
- All city water supply wells meet or exceed the Department of Public Health's construction requirements to protect the groundwater sources from contamination. Each of the City's water supply wells has a "sanitary seal" that prevents surface contaminants from moving down around the well casing and degrading the water quality below. In addition, the City's well sites are built outside the 100-year flood plain.
- There are three Seawater Barriers managed by the Water Replenishment District and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. These barriers protect the Central Groundwater Basin from seawater intrusion and are currently using a blend of highly treated recycled water and imported water thereby reducing the region's reliance on imported water.
- The Water Replenishment District manages the Water Independence Now (WIN) program, which is a series of projects that will fully utilize stormwater and recycled water sources to restore and protect the groundwater resources of the Central and West Coast Basins. The WIN program seeks to completely eliminate the dependence on imported water.

to ensure the future security of our region by developing local resources to create a locally sustainable groundwater supply.

- The Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) will replace a significant portion of the imported water purchased by the Water Replenishment District for replenishment in the Central Groundwater Basin with highly treated recycled water, thus reducing the regions reliance of imported water.
- The California Department of Water Resources actively monitors all water extractions within the Central Groundwater Basin to assure no over-pumping takes place by the water producers. Oversight and control of the groundwater extractions protects the water levels within the basin and assists with the elimination of seawater intrusion.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board has developed a “basin plan” for our hydrologic area and issues waste discharge requirements designed to protect the water quality within the local water bodies. The Board will take enforcement action against violators and monitor water quality.
- The City also has an active program to protect water bodies from debris associated with storm water runoff. The City has trash nets installed on several outfalls and will be installing new catch basin inserts and provide annual cleaning to reduce the amount of trash and debris that enters the LA River and Los Cerritos Channel.

21. Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 10 percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.

Proposed Signal Hill Goal: Implement wastewater management guidelines to A) reduce the volume of accidental sewer discharges, B) prevent trash and debris from entering the storm drain system by increasing collection methods and C) expand the use of recycled water.

{Marked as achieved at January 2012 meeting}

A. Sewer

- In 2003/04 the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (District) was required to take measures to reduce the number and volume of sewage spills from its collection system. In response, the District developed

several programs, including a Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Plan, a Sewer Pipe Inspection and Condition Assessment Plan, a Sewer Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Plan, a Force Main and Pump Station Condition Inventory and Improvement Plan, a Pump Station Upgrade Plan, a Force Main Upgrade Plan, a Capacity Conditions Assessment Report and a Capacity Assurance Plan.

- In April 2011, as part of the pump station improvement plan, the District installed a permanent emergency back-up generator at the 28th street lift station and upgraded the controls. The District is also planning the installation of a redundant Force Main at the Alamitos Lift Station, as part of the Force Main Upgrade Plan.
- In 1986 the City Council adopted an Industrial Waste ordinance and concurrently implemented an Industrial Waste Program which involves the inspection of all facilities equipped with a wastewater pretreatment system. These wastewater pretreatment systems include onsite recycling systems, clarifiers, grease interceptors and grease traps. Sites are inspected at varying intervals correlating to their respective classifications. The restaurants on the list are inspected annually and must provide evidence of proper grease handling to ensure the grease is not discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Grease can be one of the leading causes of sanitary sewer system overflows. There are currently 106 active Industrial Waste sites within the City. Each site goes through a City Industrial Waste permitting process involving site plans. Once issued, the permits are effective for 5 years, and then must be renewed. Approximately 216 Industrial Waste inspections are conducted annually, with roughly 20 to 40 follow ups per year.
- In February 2009 the District adopted a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) for Sanitation District 29. Sanitation District 29 consists of 34.4 miles of sewer. The boundaries of Sanitation District 29 and the City of Signal Hill are the same. The overall goals for the SSMP ensures that the collection system facilities are properly managed, operated, and maintained to eliminate preventable sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's); response measures are in place and that all feasible steps are taken to mitigate the impacts of SSO's to public health and the environment when they occur; reporting procedures are in place to notify the appropriate regulatory and health authorities of SSO's within the required time frames; and SSO events, mitigation measures, and corrective actions are documented. To measure performance of the SSMP goals, the following levels of service were established:
 - Zero preventable SSO's per 100 miles of sewer per year;
 - Complete 100% of scheduled preventative maintenance work per year; and
 - Respond to the scene of an SSO within 1 hour of notification.

- Staff is working with the Sanitation District in an attempt to obtain baseline data beginning in year 2005. The City currently has SSO data for the past three years.
 - On August 3, 2009, an SSO occurred on Burnett Street, west of California Avenue, releasing approximately 1,900 gallons of untreated wastewater. The Sanitation District was able to recover 100 gallons, but the remainder of the wastewater did not reach the Waters of the State.
 - 2010 - No SSO's reported.
 - On March 21, 2011, an SSO occurred at 640 E. Wardlow Road, releasing approximately 1,900 gallons of untreated wastewater. The Sanitation District recovered all 1,900 gallons. No untreated wastewater reached the Waters of the State.

B. Stormwater

- In 2005, as the base year, Street Sweeping was the primary program to reduce the amount of trash, green waste and debris from reaching the storm drain system and ultimately the Pacific Ocean. Trash removal at the Hamilton Bowl began in February 2007. The annual pounds of waste collected are as follows:
 - 2007 9,171 pounds of waste collected
 - 2008 8,236 pounds of waste collected
 - 2009 10,017 pounds of waste collected
 - 2010 18,287 pounds of waste collected
 - 2011 12,660 pounds of waste collected

- In 2011, as part of a Gateway City grant, catch basin inserts and screens were installed on all catch basins that flow to the L.A. River. These devices are designed to capture trash and debris at the entrance to the catch basin and within the catch basin, but prevent the debris from entering the storm drain pipe itself. The City is responsible to remove the captured debris on an as-needed basis. Since the installation of the devices, the City has conducted two cleanings, with the following results:
 - October 2011 3.80 tons of waste collected
 - January 2012 7.44 tons of waste collected

- With the collection of the waste right at the catch basin, the amount of waste that makes its way to the Hamilton Bowl will be greatly reduced. However, the City will continue to manage both programs.

- Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMP's) are also required on all construction projects throughout the City.

C. Recycled Water

- The City of Signal Hill uses approximately 12,000 gallons of recycled water per day for irrigation at two locations, Reservoir Park and Burroughs Elementary School, and has a goal of expanding the use of recycled water to other areas of the City.
- In 2005, the City completed a Recycled Water Feasibility Study. The results of the study concluded that the use of recycled water is economically feasible and will reduce the City's annual demand for potable water.
- In January 2010 the City Council authorized the City Manager to file for a Water Recycling Facilities Planning Grant from the State Water Resources Control Board, in the amount of \$75,000
- A Grant between the City and the State Water Resources Control Board was fully executed, effective August 13, 2010.
- On October 5, 2010, the City Council authorized a Contract Services Agreement with MWH Americas Inc. for the preparation of a recycled water facilities plan. The cost of this contract is not to exceed \$150,000.
- MWH is in the process of completing an expanded feasibility study and has completed a preliminary recycled water system design. Approximately 60 potential recycled water customers have been identified, with an annual usage of approximately 199 AF.
- As Grant funds become available, the City will proceed with the final design and construction of the expansion of the recycled water system.



Action Taken by S

EXHIBIT 11

Approved: 5-0
Noes/Absent/Abstain: _____
Ord/Reso #: _____
Certified: [Signature]
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

2175 Cherry Avenue ♦ Signal Hill, CA 90755-3799

February 2, 2010

AGENDA ITEM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: GARY JONES [Signature]
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: SUSTAINABLE PURCHASING

Summary:

The City Council will review a Sustainable Purchasing Policy encouraging sustainable purchasing, emphasizing environmental considerations in purchasing decisions, and promoting practices that improve public and worker health.

Recommendation:

Receive and file.

Fiscal Impact:

The policy anticipates increased costs associated with practicing sustainable purchasing.

Background & Analysis:

The Sustainable City Committee and staff recommended that the City Manager approve a Sustainable Purchasing Policy (SPP) in order to encourage sustainable purchasing, promote practices that improve public and worker health, conserve natural resources, and encourage suppliers and contractors to offer environmentally preferable products and services.

It is the intent of the SPP to encourage sustainable purchasing, when practicable. The policy is not intended to supersede the existing City Purchasing Policy that requires City departments make purchases or award contracts to the lowest bidder able to comply with the requirements of quality, quantity and timely delivery. The SPP would encourage consideration of lowest total cost, life cycle costs and performance of the product or service to accomplish a job or task when comparing sustainable products against ordinary products. For example, hybrid cars cost more than ordinary cars, but perform comparably. The higher cost or price preference is justified by the benefits derived from driving an environmentally friendly fuel efficient vehicle. Over time, fuel savings may repay the price preference, but the calculation becomes less clear when considering life cycle cost such as potentially higher maintenance costs of the hybrid as compared to an ordinary vehicle.

City departments are also encouraged to consider purchase of locally available products and services recognizing that the City benefits from sales taxes generated locally, and local employment opportunities. Implementation of the SPP would be phased based on the available resources and City priorities as determined by the City Manager recognizing current economic conditions and the ability of the City to pay a price preference for sustainable products.

The first phase of implementation of the SPP envisions purchase of green office supplies from existing office products suppliers at costs comparable to current purchases. The second phase envisions transition to procurement of environmentally preferable products including services that are provided by contractors by revising requests for proposals to include criteria implementing the policy.

Approved:



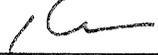
Kenneth C. Farfsing

Attachment

City of Signal Hill Policy & Procedure
Sustainable Purchasing

DATE: January 14, 2010

REVISION NO.:

APPROVED:  _____

DEPARTMENT: Administration

I. Purpose

This policy is intended to encourage sustainable purchasing in order to:

- A. Raise awareness about environmental issues affecting procurement.
- B. Emphasize environmental considerations in purchasing decisions.
- C. Promote practices that improve public and worker health.
- D. Conserve natural resources.
- E. Reward environmentally conscious manufacturers while remaining fiscally responsible.
- F. Support recycling.
- G. Encourage suppliers and contractors to offer environmentally preferable products and services at competitive prices.
- H. Consider environmental impacts of service delivery.

This policy is not intended to supersede the existing City Purchasing Policy that requires that City departments shop locally and make purchases or award contracts to the lowest bidder able to comply with the requirements of quality, quantity and timely delivery. It is the intent of this policy to encourage sustainable purchasing, when practicable, as defined herein.

II. Exemptions

None.

III. Definitions

- A. Available locally: one or more businesses within the City of Signal Hill able to provide goods and supplies in a timely manner, and sufficient quantity and quality to meet a specific department need.
- B. Environmentally preferable: The most practicable product or service that has a reduced negative effect or increased positive effect on human health and the

environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, fabrication, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, performance, maintenance, life cycle costs and disposal of the product.

- C. When practicable: whenever possible and compatible with local, state and federal laws, without reducing safety, quality or effectiveness and where the product or service is available in a reasonable period of time at a price not to exceed the established price preference.
- D. Price preference: means a percentage of increase in price that the City will pay to obtain a designated product, material or supply.
- E. Sustainable purchasing: Purchasing in a manner that reflects fiscal responsibility, social equity, community and environmental stewardship.

IV. Policy

- A. Whenever practicable, City departments are encouraged to practice sustainable purchasing, purchase environmentally preferable products or services, and consider the following environmental factors:
 - 1. Depletion of natural resources especially virgin sources
 - 2. Energy consumption
 - 3. Pollutant releases/ greenhouse gas emissions
 - 4. Potential impact on human health and environment
 - 5. Product durability
 - 6. Recycled content and recyclability
 - 7. Reusability
 - 8. Toxicity – reduction or elimination
 - 9. Ultimate disposal
 - 10. Waste generation and prevention
- B. City departments are encouraged to consider the following fiscal factors:
 - 1. Lowest total cost
 - 2. Life cycle costs
 - 3. Impact on staff time and labor
 - 4. Long-term financial/market changes
 - 5. Technological advances in a rapidly changing market
 - 6. Performance of the product or service to accomplish a job or task
 - 7. Price preference
- C. City departments are encouraged to consider purchase of available locally products and services recognizing that the City benefits from:
 - 1. Sales taxes generated locally

2. Local employment opportunities
3. Reduce transportation costs
4. Reduce transportation related green house gas emissions

V. Implementation

- A. Implementation of this policy will be phased based on the available resources and City priorities as determined by the City Manager.
- B. Phase 1: All City Departments begin purchase of environmentally preferable office products listed on the Office Depot Green Analysis, 2009, (except for certain color copier printer cartridges).
- C. Phase 2: Price preference established. All City Departments begin the transition to procurement of environmentally preferable products including services that are provided by contractors by revising requests for proposals, requests for quotations and bid documents to include criteria implementing the intent of this policy.
- D. Phase 3: All City Departments practice sustainable purchasing.



CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

2175 Cherry Avenue • Signal Hill, CA 90755-3799

Action Taken: _____

Approved: 5-0

Noes/Absent/Abstain: _____

Ord/Reso #: _____

Certified: B

Deputy City Clerk

May 15, 2012

AGENDA ITEM

**TO: HONORABLE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

**FROM: SCOTT CHARNEY SC
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

SUBJECT: GREEN BUILDING POLICY

Summary:

The City Council will review a Green Building Policy (policy) pertaining to new construction and additions for municipal buildings. The policy will encourage and promote sustainable green building practices and implement United States Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification standards.

Recommendation:

Approve the policy.

Fiscal Impact:

The policy anticipates increased costs associated with construction of new municipal buildings, including additional costs typically estimated at 10%-15% for USGBC Silver LEED Certification.

Background:

In October 2011, the Sustainable City Committee determined that a policy should be implemented in response to the City's endeavor of becoming a "Green City" in accordance with Urban Environmental Accord action item #7 and defined locally as:

Signal Hill Goal: Adopt a policy to meet a minimum LEED Silver standard for the construction of all new municipal buildings.

In March 2012, staff presented options to include in the policy. Upon discussion, the Committee suggested the following for a draft policy:

- The policy will apply to all new construction with a goal of USGBC LEED Silver level rating.
- The policy will apply to all new additions that are 50% or more of the building's total square feet and target a USGBC LEED Silver level rating.
- The City may allow exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis.
- The City shall encourage and provide guidance for the application of sustainable green building practices in the private section.

In April 2012, the Committee reviewed a draft policy and after discussion, unanimously recommended City Council approval.

Analysis:

The City is committed to promoting sustainable green building practices at the municipal level as demonstrated by the new police station currently under construction and the library under plan review. As such, the Committee recommends City Council approval of a policy to meet a minimum LEED Silver standard for the construction of new municipal buildings (Attachment A).

It is the intent of the policy to encourage sustainable building practices when practicable. The policy is not intended to supersede any existing City or State Building Codes, including the California Green Building Standards Code. Rather, it is intended to encourage the incorporation of USGBC green building standards into the construction of municipal buildings and at the same time encourage green building practices in the private sector. Exceptions to the policy may be considered and granted by the Council on a case by case basis.

Approved:



Kenneth C. Farfsing

Attachment

City of Signal Hill Policy & Procedure
Municipal Green Building Policy

DATE: May 15, 2012

REVISION NO.:

APPROVED:

DEPARTMENT:

I. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance and leadership in the development of sustainable green building practices by:

- A. Promoting conscientious environmental practices.
- B. Encouraging development that improves energy and resource efficiency.
- C. Conservation of natural resources.
- D. Developing cost-effective strategies.
- E. Minimizing environmental impacts.
- F. Ensuring the public welfare, health and safety.

II. Definitions

- A. Building: As defined under SHMC 20.04.090.
- B. CALGreen Code: California Green Building Standards Code, in short known as the CALGreen Code.
- C. Green Building: Sustainable building and design practices which are environmentally conscious through cost efficient and energy saving measures.
- D. LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design; a nationally recognized program developed by the US Green Building Council
- E. LEED Rating System: A rating system developed by the USGBC based on 100 points that review the five categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, Indoor Environmental Quality, plus an additional 6 points for Innovation in Design and an additional 4 points for Regional Priority. The buildings can qualify under four certification categories:
 - 1. Certified: 40–49 points
 - 2. Silver: 50–59 points
 - 3. Gold: 60–79 points
 - 4. Platinum: 80 points and above

- F. USGBC: United States Green Building Council; formed in 1993 as a national non-profit to accelerate the adoption of green building practices, technologies, policies, and standards.

III. Policy

- A. The City shall incorporate USGBC green building standards in the construction of municipal buildings as follows:
 - i. All new buildings greater than 2,000 square feet.
 - ii. All new additions exceeding 50% or more of a building's total square footage.
 - iii. New construction will strive for a USGBC LEED Certification Silver level rating.
 - iv. The City Council may allow exceptions to this policy on a case by case basis.
- B. The City shall encourage and provide guidance to encourage the utilization of green building practices in the private sector.
 - i. The City will promote the application of USGBC LEED standards and rating system.
- C. All projects shall comply with the CALGreen Code.

IV. Implementation

- A. The City will ensure the management and implementation of the guidelines set forth in this policy.
- B. Application of the policy shall become effective on the date it is adopted by the City Council.



CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

2175 Cherry Avenue ♦ Signal Hill, CA 90755-3799

November 15, 2011

AGENDA ITEM

**TO: HONORABLE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

**FROM: STEVE MYRTER, P.E. *A*
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**SUBJECT: RE-INTRODUCTION OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SIGNAL HILL
MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 12 BY ADDING CHAPTER 12.05: STREET
TREE ORDINANCE**

Summary:

The Signal Hill Municipal Code currently does not contain an ordinance governing the maintenance, replacement, and/or removal of City-owned street trees. The proposed City Street Tree Ordinance (Ordinance) was initially introduced at the September 20, 2011 City Council Meeting. Upon additional review of the proposed Ordinance, staff, working closely with the City Attorney, is recommending that further revisions and clarifications be incorporated which in turn necessitates a reintroduction of the Ordinance prior to the second reading.

Recommendation:

Waive further reading and re-introduce the following ordinance, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIGNAL HILL, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING SIGNAL HILL MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 12 BY ADDING CHAPTER 12.05 ALLOWING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS FOR STREET TREE PLANTING, REMOVAL, REPLACEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 2011-11-xxxx HEREIN

*2011-11-1441
5-0*

Fiscal Impact:

No fiscal impact.

Background and Analysis:

The Signal Hill Municipal Code currently does not contain an ordinance governing the maintenance, replacement, and/or removal of City-owned street trees. The proposed City Street Tree Ordinance was initially introduced at the September 20, 2011, City Council Meeting. Upon additional review of the proposed Ordinance, staff, working closely with the City Attorney, is recommending that further revisions and clarifications be incorporated which, in turn, necessitate a reintroduction of the Ordinance prior to the second reading.

The recommended revisions to the Ordinance are summarized as follows:

Section 12.05.030 – Street Tree Maintenance:

The general process outlined in Subsection C, *Unscheduled Street Tree Trimming-Owner Request*, is further defined to allow for greater clarity including a requirement that the applicant agrees to allow the work to be performed within 30 days upon receiving approval from the Public Works Director. Also, this subsection has been revised to state that the Public Works Director shall make the final determination on unscheduled tree trimming requests. No appeals to the City Council will be allowed.

Section 12.05.040 – New Street Tree Planting:

Step 3 of the process outlined in Subsection D, *New Street Tree Planting-Owner Request*, is further defined to allow for greater clarity including a requirement that applicant agrees to allow the work to be performed within 30 days upon receiving approval from the Public Works Director.

Section 12.05.050 – Existing Street Tree Removal/Replacement:

Step 3 of the process outlined in Subsection C, *Street Tree Replacement-Owner Request*, is further defined to allow for greater clarity including a requirement that applicant agrees to allow the work to be performed within 30 days upon receiving approval from the Public Works Director.

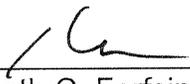
The general process outlined in Subsection D, *Street Tree Removal (No Street Tree Replacement)*, is further defined to allow for greater clarity including a requirement that the applicant agrees to allow the work to be performed within 30 days upon receiving approval from the Public Works Director.

Section 12.05.060 – Deposit of Fees:

The process contained in this section of the Ordinance is revised to include a specific requirement that the Public Works Department shall maintain a schedule of typical costs for tree removal and replacement.

The initial goals of the Street Tree Ordinance which included (1) establishing standards for street tree planting, removal, replacement, and maintenance, (2) creating a sense of community, and (3) minimizing maintenance costs, remain unchanged.

Approved:



Kenneth C. Farfsing

Attachments

ORDINANCE NO. 2011-11-1441

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIGNAL HILL, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING SIGNAL HILL MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 12 BY ADDING CHAPTER 12.05 ALLOWING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS FOR STREET TREE PLANTING, REMOVAL, REPLACEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 2011-11-1441 HEREIN

WHEREAS, City street trees, also referred to as the City of Signal Hill's ("City") urban forest, are an important part of the attraction and character of the City streets and neighborhoods and provide many benefits to our community; and

WHEREAS, currently the City maintains approximately 3,600 street trees for the benefit of the community. In fact, there are over 70 different species, and collectively, the street trees have an estimated value of \$ 9.7 million; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to establish standards for the planting, removal, replacement, and maintenance of all City street trees in accordance with tree species recommendations contained in the Street Tree Master Plan maintained at the Department of Public Works/Engineering; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to create a sense of community, pride, and recognition to individual neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to minimize maintenance costs and develop a cost-effective street tree planting program; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is not intended to be applied to trees located in City parks or on private property (such as private streets or property owned and maintained by homeowners associations).

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIGNAL HILL, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 12.05 of the Signal Hill Municipal Code is hereby added which shall read in its entirety as follows:

Sections:

- 12.05.010 Purpose.
- 12.05.020 Definitions.
- 12.05.030 Street Tree Maintenance.
- 12.05.040 New Street Tree Planting.
- 12.05.050 Existing Street Tree Removal/Replacement.
- 12.05.060 Deposit Fees.
- 12.05.070 Appeals.
- 12.05.080 Appeal Fee.

12.05.010 Purpose. The purpose of this Chapter is to establish standards for the planting, removal, replacement, and maintenance of all City street trees in accordance with tree species recommendations contained in the Street Tree Master Plan and to create a sense of community, pride, and recognition to individual neighborhoods. The City wishes to minimize maintenance costs and develop a cost-effective street tree planting program.

12.05.020 Definitions.

A. Adjacent property. "Adjacent property" means any portion of public right-of-way that directly abuts private property and falls under the maintenance responsibility of the requesting property owner.

B. Poorly structured tree. A "poorly structured tree" means a tree that is growing in such a way as to cause hazard within the public right-of-way.

C. Street tree. A "street tree" is defined as a City-owned tree that is located in the public rights-of-way which include parkways (between street curb and sidewalk), trees located in sidewalk tree wells, and behind sidewalks but within the public street right-of-way.

D. Street Tree Master Plan. The "Street Tree Master Plan" is referenced and incorporated herein. It is maintained at the Department of Public Works/Engineering. The Street Tree Master Plan serves to establish a cohesive tree planting program with an appropriate diversity of tree species, designed to provide an expression of neighborhood identity through distinctive plantings while minimizing sidewalk damage and excessive maintenance. The Street Tree Master Plan is updated approximately every five years and consists of the following elements:

1. A City-wide street tree inventory evaluation listing tree condition, type of species (10 most common), trunk diameter size, and tree height, as well as identification of vacant tree sites, stumps and dead/diseased trees.

2. A Street Tree Planting Schedule listing the existing street tree species type along with recommended replacement tree species that are believed to be most appropriate given the unique characteristics of any one particular site.

3. A Street Tree Species Palette which provides general parameters of each of the recommended street tree species referenced in the City Street Tree Planting Schedule.

12.05.030 Street Tree Maintenance. The City strives to maintain City street trees in a healthy and nonhazardous condition through good arboricultural standards and practices. This Section defines both City responsibilities and property owner/resident responsibilities for the maintenance and overall health of the community's street tree inventory.

A. City Responsibilities. City responsibilities include performing periodic trimming work for all the street trees. The street tree trimming schedule is divided up into four maintenance areas as defined in the City's Street Tree Master Plan. Street trees located in each of these maintenance areas are generally trimmed on a two-year cycle as the City budget allows. Specific individual street trees may be trimmed on a more regular basis to ensure sidewalks and streets are clear of any safety hazards or as otherwise required.

B. Property Owner/Resident Responsibilities. Property owner and resident responsibilities include ensuring street trees located adjacent to the property receive the proper amount of water to ensure the health of the tree. Responsibilities also include reporting any damaged or suspected diseased street trees to the Public Works Department. Under no circumstances shall a property owner/resident be permitted to trim or remove a street tree.

C. Unscheduled Street Tree Trimming – Owner Requests. A property owner may request that street trees adjacent to their property be trimmed more frequently than the City's trimming schedule would provide.

1. The cost to perform this additional trimming work, if ultimately approved, would be that of the property owner. The property owner shall complete a Street Tree Request Application justifying the need for expedited street tree trimming.

2. The Public Works Department staff will assess the overall condition of the existing street tree, the extent of trimming needs, and estimating the cost of such additional tree trimming. The property owner's approval of the cost shall be obtained before the Director of Public Works' determination is made.

3. If approved, the assessment shall include a written recommendation on the extent of trimming that may be performed along with a written estimated cost for the trimming work.

4. Assessments will be completed on a first-come, first-served basis and, depending on resources, within 30 days.

5. The Director of Public Works shall make the final determination on the unscheduled street tree trimming.

6. If mutually agreed to by the applicant and Public Works Director, the street tree trimming shall be performed within 30 days.

7. Prior to the commencement of the work, the applicant must deposit funds with the City to cover the cost of the street tree trimming work, including all incidental costs in compliance with Section 12.05.060 of this Chapter.

12.05.040 New Street Tree Planting.

A. Placement of Street Trees. The Director of Public Works shall make the determination on the placement and selection of new street trees. This determination will be based on criteria defined in this Section; however, other criteria that may be unique to a given location will also be considered.

B. Street tree species selection. Absent unique circumstances, the Director of Public Works will make a determination on the selection of new street trees from the proposed street tree species list in the City's most current Street Tree Master Plan. The proposed street tree species must be listed in the City's most current Street Tree Master Plan Update. The Street Tree Planting Schedule contained in the Street Tree Master Plan lists approved street species based on street name and address blocks. In most cases there are at least two or three species that can be selected at a given location. The minimum size for a street tree planting/replacement shall be a 15-gallon container.

C. New street tree placement. Features that may be unique to an individual street parkway will be taken into consideration by the Director of Public Works when placing a new street tree. These include width of parkway, width of sidewalk, existence of sidewalk, utility poles, street lights, bus stops, traffic signs, ADA accessibility, utility boxes, and fire hydrants. Therefore, the following planting guidelines must be followed by the Director of Public Works to optimize street tree planting opportunities.

1. Street trees shall have an approximate range between 30-foot minimum spacing to a 50-foot maximum spacing.

2. Street trees shall be placed 20 feet from a street light, power pole or bus stops where possible.

3. Street trees shall be placed a minimum of 15 feet from the start of a street curb return.

4. Street trees shall be placed a minimum of 10 feet from a fire hydrant, utility meter, or driveway approach where possible.

5. Street trees shall be centered in the parkway between the sidewalk and curb.

6. Street tree well sizes must be a minimum of 30 inches and provide enough sidewalk clearance to meet ADA access requirements.

D. New street tree planting – property owner request. The following process shall be utilized by an applicant when requesting a new street tree to be planted:

1. The property owner shall complete a Street Tree Request Application.

2. The property owner shall include the following information in the Application: (i) a sketch of the property owner's adjacent parkway showing all pertinent information as detailed in Subsection C of this Section, and (ii) choice of tree species out of the proposed street tree species list in the City's most current Street Tree Master Plan.

3. Applications will be reviewed and approved or denied by the Public Works Director on a case by case basis based on the Public Works Department staff's assessment of the applicant's request, extent of the need for the new street tree, and estimating the cost for same.

a. If the Application is approved for a property where street tree(s) currently exist adjacent to the applicant's property, all costs to have a new tree planted under this Section, shall be that of the property owner. If mutually agreed to by the applicant and the Public Works Director, the new street tree planting shall be performed within 30 days provided.

b. If the Application is approved and it is determined that the property owner is responsible for the cost of the work, the City will prepare a written cost estimate and will forward to the applicant with written approval of the application. Prior to the commencement of the work, the applicant must deposit funds with the City to cover the cost of the street tree planting work including all incidental costs in compliance with Section 12.05.060 of this Chapter.

c. If the application is approved for a property where street tree(s) currently do not exist adjacent to the applicant's property, the City is responsible for the cost of the planting of the street trees per Section 12.05.060 of this Chapter and as City budget allows on a first-come, first-served basis.

4. Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the Public Works Director may appeal such decision to the City Council in compliance with Section 12.05.070 of this Chapter.

12.05.050 Existing Street Tree Removal/Replacement.

A. The Director of Public Works shall make the determination on the replacement of existing street trees as defined in this Section.

B. City Responsibility – Street Tree Replacement. The Department of Public Works will assess the overall condition of each street tree as part of the street tree trimming cycle. Should one of the following conditions be observed as part of this assessment, the City will remove and replace the street tree at no cost to the adjacent property owner:

1. Dead, diseased, or severely declining tree
2. Poorly structured tree (potentially hazardous)
3. Seedling or volunteer growth (palms, pepper, etc.)
4. American's with Disability Act access, utility, or sign obstruction
5. A tree severely damaging adjacent hardscape or underground/overhead utilities

Property owners are also responsible to report to the City any observed decline of the health of a street tree and/or other observations consistent with the criteria listed above regarding street trees adjacent to their properties. Upon receiving these reports the City will take the necessary actions including possible replacement of the street tree at no cost to the property owner.

C. Street Tree Replacement - Property Owner Request. A property owner may request replacement of a street tree adjacent to the property for reasons other than defined in Subsection B above. The entire cost to perform this replacement work, including incidental cost, if ultimately approved, shall be the responsibility of the property owner. The following process shall be followed when making this request:

1. The property owner shall complete a Street Tree Request Application describing the reason(s) for the proposed street tree replacement and choice of tree species out of the proposed street tree species list in the City's most current Street Tree Master Plan.

2. The Public Works Department Staff will assess the overall condition of the existing street tree proposed for replacement, extent of the need for the replacement, and estimating the cost for same. If approved, the assessment shall include a written recommendation based on the tree planting guidelines per this Chapter with a written estimated cost for the replacement work. Assessments will be completed on a first-come, first-served basis and, depending on resources, within 30 days.

3. If mutually agreed to by the applicant and the Public Works Director, the street tree replacement planting shall be performed within 30 days.

4. Prior to the commencement of the work, the applicant must deposit funds with the City to cover the cost of the street tree trimming work including all incidental costs in compliance with Section 12.05.060 of this Chapter.

D. Street Tree Removal (No Street Tree Replacement) - Property Owner Request. The City discourages the removal of a street tree unless a corresponding replacement tree is planted in approximately the same location consistent with the planting guidelines detailed in Section 12.05.040, Subsection C of this Chapter. However, the City also recognizes there may be unique circumstances that warrant removal of a street tree without a corresponding planting of a replacement street tree. An example of such a circumstance may include street trees planted at a greater density that is specified in planting guidelines. The following process shall be utilized when making this request:

1. The property owner shall complete a Street Tree Request Application describing the reason for the proposed street tree removal. A Street Tree Request Application may be obtained at the Department of Public Works/Engineering or on-line at the City's website. The property owner shall include the following information in the Application: (1) a sketch of the property owner's adjacent parkway showing location of all existing street trees adjacent to a property along with pertinent information as detailed in Section 12.05.040, Subsection C of this Chapter.

2. The Public Works Department Staff will then assess the need for the street tree removal, estimating the cost of such Street Tree Removal. If approved, the assessment shall include a written recommendation based on the tree planting guidelines per this Chapter with a written estimated cost for the removal work. Assessments will be completed on a first-come, first-served basis and, depending on resources, within 30 days.

3. If mutually agreed to by the applicant and the Public Works Director, the street tree removal shall be performed within 30 days. Prior to the commencement of the work, in compliance with Section 12.05.060 of this Chapter, the applicant must deposit funds with the City to cover the cost of the street tree removal work including all incidental costs, including but not limited to, the cost of replanting of the parkway area with appropriate ground cover.

E. Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the Public Works Director under this Section may appeal such decision to the City Council in compliance with Section 12.05.070 of this Chapter.

12.05.060 Deposit of Fees. If any application is approved under Sections 12.05.030, 12.05.040, and/or 12.05.050 of this Chapter where the applicant is determined to be responsible for cost of the work, the City will not commence any work unless the applicant deposits the complete requested deposit amount with the Department of Public Works within thirty (30) days of the date of the City's request for the deposit. Failure to timely deposit the funds may be construed as a waiver of the applicant's rights and requests.

1. The Department shall maintain a schedule of typical costs for tree removal or replacement.

2. If during the course of the work, the City determines that the initial deposit is not sufficient, the City may demand, in writing, for the applicant to supplement the deposit accordingly. The City will not continue any work unless the applicant supplements the deposit as demanded by the City within ten (10) days. Failure to timely supplement the deposit may be construed as a waiver of the applicant's rights and requests, and the City may then finalize the project at its sole discretion as it deems appropriate.

3. At the completion of the project any unused deposited funds by the City shall be immediately refunded to the applicant by the City.

12.05.070 Appeals.

A. Any person wishing to appeal the decision(s) of the Public Works Director pursuant to Sections 12.05.040 and 12.05.050 may appeal such decision to the City Council. The appeal must be filed in writing with the City Clerk, within fourteen (14) days of the mailing or posting of the decision, and must specify the basis of appeal and the relief sought. The appeal will be scheduled for hearing within two (2) regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council and notice of the Appeal shall be provided by the City to all property owners and occupants of property within 300 feet of the Property. Appeals fees shall accompany any filing in compliance with Section 12.05.080 herein.

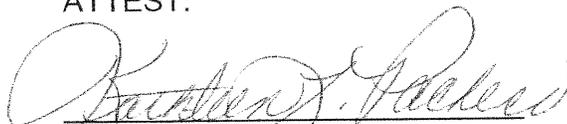
B. Appeals shall be heard by the City Council. The Council may sustain, modify or overrule the decision of the Director. The determination of the City Council shall be final.

12.05.080 Appeal Fee. A. The City Council shall, from time to time, by resolution, adopt or modify an appeal fee to be paid by the property owner to the City to defray the reasonable expense of costs incidental to the administration and processing of appeals filed pursuant to Section 12.05.070.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Signal Hill, California, on this 6th day of December 2011.


LARRY FORESTER
MAYOR

ATTEST:


KATHLEEN L. PACHECO
CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
CITY OF SIGNAL HILL)

I, KATHLEEN L. PACHECO, City Clerk of the City of Signal Hill, California, hereby certify that Ordinance No. 2011-11-1441 was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Signal Hill held on the 15th day of November 2011, and thereafter was adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on the 6th day of December 2011, and that the same was adopted by the following roll call vote:

AYES: MAYOR LARRY FORESTER, VICE MAYOR TINA L. HANSEN, COUNCIL MEMBERS MICHAEL J. NOLL, ELLEN WARD, EDWARD H.J. WILSON

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE


KATHLEEN L. PACHECO
CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
CITY OF LOS ANGELES)
CITY OF SIGNAL HILL)

I, KATHLEEN L. PACHECO, City Clerk of the City of Signal Hill, California, do hereby certify that this document is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2011-11-1441, which was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council on November 15, 2011, and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council on December 6, 2011, and that it has been published and posted pursuant to G.C. 36933, G.C. 40806, and SHMC 1.08.010.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of December, 2011.



KATHLEEN L. PACHECO, City Clerk
City of Signal Hill, California