

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF  
THE LEMON GROVE CITY COUNCIL**

**January 19, 2016**

*The City Council also sits as the Lemon Grove Housing Authority, Lemon Grove Sanitation District Board, Lemon Grove Roadway Lighting District Board, and Lemon Grove Successor Agency*

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**Call to Order**

Members present: Mary Sessom, Mayor; George Gastil, Mayor Pro Tem; Jerry Jones, Councilmember; Jennifer Mendoza, Councilmember; and Racquel Vasquez, Councilmember.

City Staff present: Lydia Romero, City Manager; Dave DeVries, Interim Development Services Director; Daryn Drum, Division Fire Chief; Mike James, Public Works Director; James P. Lough, City Attorney; Lt. May, Sheriff's Department; and Laureen Ryan Ojeda, Administrative Analyst/Deputy City Clerk.

**Call to Order:**

**Presentation:** Sheriff Semi-Annual Report, Lt. May presented

**Public Comment**

Bob Jones commented about the history of the cats at his property and that he is having trouble with the address change of his property.

**1. Consent Calendar**

- A. Approval of City Council Minutes**  
January 5, 2015 Regular Meeting
- B. Ratification of Payment Demands**
- C. Waive Full Text Reading of All Ordinances and Resolutions on the Agenda**
- D. Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (July 1, 2016 – June 20, 2017)**
- E. Resolution of the City Council of the City of Lemon Grove, California adjusting the Campaign Contribution Limits for City Council Candidates pursuant to Lemon Grove Municipal Code Section 9.08.030(E) from \$1015 to \$1050**

**Action: Motion by Councilmember Jones, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Gastil to approve the Consent Calendar, passed by the following vote:**

**Ayes: Sessom, Gastil, Jones, Mendoza, Vasquez**

**Resolution No. 2015-3384:** Resolution of the City Council of the City of Lemon Grove, California adjusting the Campaign Contribution Limit for City Council Candidates based on the Consumer Price Index (2013/14)

## **2. Ordinances for Second Reading**

### **A. Ordinance 437 adding Chapter 8.64 (PROHIBITION OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA DISPENSARIES, DELIVERIES, AND COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION) to the Lemon Grove Municipal Code**

This Ordinance was introduced at the Council meeting of January 4, 2016. On October 9, 2015, Governor Brown approved the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA), which goes into effect on January 1, 2016, and establishes a comprehensive state licensing and regulatory framework for the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, storage, distribution, and sale of medical marijuana through Assembly Bills 243 and 266 and Senate Bill 643. According to the provisions of the MMRSA, unless local agencies have a land use ordinance in place by March 1, 2016 that expressly regulates or prohibits the cultivation of marijuana and/or the delivery of medical marijuana within their jurisdictions, these activities will be permitted and regulated by the State under the MMRSA. This Ordinance bans the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, storage, distribution, and sale of medical marijuana.

In November 2012, the Citizens of Lemon Grove voted on two ballot measures, Measures “P” and “Q”, to allow medical marijuana operations in Lemon Grove. The voters rejected both.

Previously, the City clarified that the collective sale of medical marijuana is not a permitted use in Lemon Grove. On December 2, 2014, the City added Ordinance No. 425 which added subsection C to Lemon Grove Municipal Code (LGMC) Section 17.12.070. It declares that, based on previous interpretations, marijuana dispensaries or collectives are not allowed in any zone in the City of Lemon Grove. LGMC Section 17.12.060 (Zoning-Compliance with Regulations) expressly provides that uses, which are not specifically permitted, are prohibited. As medical marijuana dispensaries, collectives are not permitted by right or with a conditional use permit, they are prohibited. Further, as marijuana cultivation was not specifically permitted, it was also prohibited.

The MMRSA does not require implementing regulations that would guide the City in determining whether its current legal framework is sufficient to prevent cultivation or delivery of medical marijuana. Since the deadline of March 1, 2016 would potentially cede land use authority to the State by default, staff presents this ordinance for consideration.

The Ordinance adds a new Chapter 8.64 to the Title 8 (Health and Safety). This Title contains many categories of special uses that could potentially create health and safety risks to the community at large without specific regulatory control.

8.64.010 defines specific medical facilities that have state licenses exempt from control by the City. As long as these facilities operate within the state licenses, they are not subject to local control except allowed by the general laws of the State. The definition section also defines what a “dispensary” is. It defines what is “cultivation” and “delivery” of marijuana for the purposes of regulation.

8.64.020 prohibits a medical marijuana dispensary in all zones within the city’s jurisdictional limits. No permit, whether conditional or otherwise, shall be issued for the establishment of such use. It does not matter whether a dispensary is a primary or accessory use. All potential collective sales of marijuana are banned whether by a non-profit or strictly commercial operation.

Under 8.64.030, Violations of this Chapter shall be enforced by means of administrative, civil, and/or criminal remedies. Such remedies are cumulative and not exclusive. Choosing one

remedy does not preclude the choice of another remedy under the Lemon Grove Municipal Code.

8.64.040 (Cultivation of Marijuana as a Prohibited Use and/or Activity) bans marijuana cultivation by any person or entity, including clinics, collectives, cooperatives and dispensaries in all zones within the City's jurisdictional limits. No permit, whether conditional or otherwise, shall be issued for the establishment of such activity. Any Cultivation that takes place in violation of any provision of this Chapter is unlawful, and is hereby declared a public nuisance. Nothing in Chapter 8.64 is intended to, nor shall it be construed to, preclude any landlord from limiting or prohibiting Marijuana Cultivation by its tenants. This provision is necessary because the Compassionate Use Act (Proposition 215), adopted in 1996, allows qualified patients and their primary caregivers to grow their own marijuana. It does not allow growth for sale or exchange to other persons under the plain language of the Initiative. However, it does not make any mention of the ability of a property owner to control a use on their property. This Ordinance does not attempt to interfere if a landlord places restrictions of the rental of her or his property.

8.64.050 prohibits the delivery of marijuana within the City. Mobile delivery services with questionable locations have been proliferating throughout the State. This section bans the delivery of marijuana in Lemon Grove.

Each of these prohibitions is declarative of existing law. Lemon Grove is a typical city with a zoning code that only allows those uses expressly permitted in the code. Delivery and cultivation have never been permitted in Lemon Grove. In 2012, the voters rejected two opportunities to allow dispensaries. In 2014, the City Council adopted an ordinance clarifying that medical marijuana uses are not allowed in any zone. This Ordinance puts those specific prohibitions in place with similar language to other California cities attempting to address the Legislature's authorization of commercial growing and sale of marijuana that was not permitted by the Compassionate Use Act approved by the voters in 1996.

This Ordinance is categorically exempted from environmental review under CEQA Guideline 15321. It is a class 21 exemption in that it implements regulations of code enforcement measures that are declaratory of existing law in Lemon Grove. As a declarative measure of existing prohibitions, the action has no potential to cause either a direct change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and therefore does not require environmental review.

Public comment: Mayor presented letter she received to Council. Letter is on file with City Clerk.

**Action: Motion by Councilmember Jones, seconded by Councilmember Mendoza to conduct second reading and adopt Ordinance 437, passed by the following vote:**

**Ayes: Sessom, Gastil, Jones, Mendoza, Vasquez**

**Ordinance No. 437:** An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Lemon Grove, California, adding Chapter 8.64 (prohibition of medical marijuana dispensaries, deliveries, and commercial cultivation) of the Lemon Grove Municipal Code to prohibit the cultivation of marijuana, the delivery of marijuana, and all associated businesses within the City of Lemon Grove.

### **3. Public Hearing**

#### **A. Amendment to the Master Fee Schedule**

The Master Fee Schedule was adopted on June 2, 2015 as part of the FY 2015-16 Budget process. The purpose of the Master Fee Schedule is to recover direct costs for the services

provided by the City. It is proposed that the Master Fee Schedule be amended to revise the hourly rate (\$210) for the Interim City Engineer, Rick Engineering, and the hourly rates (from \$65 to \$175) for inspections and plan document reviews conducted by DMax.

**Action: Motion by Mayor Pro Tem Gastil, seconded by Councilmember Mendoza, to close public hearing and adopt resolution 2015-3385:**

**Ayes: Sessom, Gastil, Jones, Mendoza, Vasquez**

**Resolution 2015-3385:** Resolution of the City Council of the City of Lemon Grove, California amending the City of Lemon Grove Master Fee Schedule for Fiscal Year 2015-2016.

**B. Ordinance No. 438 – Zoning Amendment ZA1-500-0003 amending the Municipal Code to implement programs within the 2010-2020 Housing Element**

This item is a city initiated project to implement several policies and programs within the approved Housing Element. A housing element is one of seven mandatory elements required within a city's general plan. The general purpose of the housing element is to:

- Achieve the city's housing needs,
- Meet State of California mandated requirements,
- Analyze the previous housing element,
- Identify constraints, and
- Modify and add objectives, policies and programs to ensure suitable and safe housing at a cost affordable to all current and future residents of the community.

Many of the adopted policies and programs require changes to the Lemon Grove Municipal Code (LGMC) and General Plan. The following summarizes the recommended changes required to implement most of the city's Housing Element Obligations:

1. Adopt a condominium conversion ordinance by amending the Community Housing Conversion Ordinance (LGMC Chapter 18.24) defining condominium conversions, requiring specific upgrades, encouraging low-income home buying opportunities and protecting rental tenants from displacement.
2. Offer density bonuses and other development incentives to applicable developments providing affordable housing consistent with state law.
3. Amend the definitions of "family" and "household" to allow transitional and supportive housing as a residential use consistent with state law.
4. Include accessibility improvements in the Minor Modification (ministerial variance) process consistent with state law.
5. Amend the definition of "senior housing" to be consistent with state law (state law restricts senior housing projects to 35 housing units or more).
6. Amend the definition of "day care" to allow up to 14 children for large family day cares consistent with state law and amend regulations in all zones that allow single-family homes to allow family day cares in such residences.
7. In order to encourage affordable housing, add "deed restricted affordable housing" as an equivalent benefit when allowing deviations or modifications in development standards as a part of the Planned Development Permit process.

These changes are incorporated into the draft resolution of approval (**Attachment B**).

The public hearing notice included a proposal for density bonuses for parkland and parkland improvements, but upon further review, this item will first need to be implemented as a part of the city's General Plan and may be considered in the future as a part of the city's General Plan update. Remaining items required to be implemented will be presented to the City Council at a future meeting. The discussion section that follows provides further detail about each of the proposed amendments.

A Negative Declaration (ND) of Environmental Impact will be filed subsequent to the adoption and final approval of the proposed ordinance by the City Council. The Initial Environmental Study prepared for this project identified no potential environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are not included in the ND.

### **Discussion and Analysis:**

The following sections provide additional detail related to the amendments proposed to the city's Municipal Code as part of the implementation of the Housing Element policies and programs.

#### **1. Community Housing (aka Condominium) Conversion Ordinance (Housing Element Policy 2.6 and Program 4)**

The existing Community Housing Conversion Ordinance (LGMC Chapter 18.24) was adopted in the early 1980s in response to a surge of condominium conversions in the San Diego area. Since the adoption of the Ordinance, only one community housing conversion permit has been issued. This is partly because of a provision in the Community Housing Conversion Ordinance that prohibits condominium conversions when a rental housing shortage exists. As determined by the state, the city is not required to provide a percentage of rental housing. The city is currently exceeding its goals of providing affordable housing and meeting state requirements for the provision of housing and it is worth noting that many ownership condominiums are rented.

Policy 2.6 of the Element states that the city should "encourage conversion of apartments to condominiums for first-time homebuyers and to improve housing stock." Program 4 of the Element states that the city will "explore changes to its current condominium conversion policies and ordinances based on market conditions." These changes are not mandated by the state and there has not been a current demand for condominium conversions, however, staff feels that recent housing price increases warrant future demand for condominium conversions and allowing such conversions provides opportunities for first-time homebuyers, improves properties through required renovations and increases property values. In order to implement this Policy and Program, staff recommends the following changes to LGMC Chapter 18.24 (Community Housing Conversion):

1. Eliminate the restriction that prohibits condominium conversions when a rental housing shortage exists.
2. Revise requirements for conversions including allowing deviations for conversions providing equivalent benefits referenced in the planned development permit regulations and requiring either a tentative parcel map for conversions involving 4 dwelling units or less or a tentative map for conversions involving 5 dwelling units or more.
3. Update application requirements including providing evidence of notice to convert requiring the signature of all tenants and a statement of types of financing programs to be made available.
4. Update tenant provisions and relocation assistance.
5. Update the Ordinance to be consistent with state law.
6. Require a landscape and irrigation plan, a structural termite and pest control report, a physical elements report, a statement of incentive programs available to buyers and a statement of proposed repairs and improvements.

7. Require each dwelling unit to have separate utility meters, excluding water.
8. Require each dwelling unit to utilize sound attenuation and energy conservation upgrades consistent with current building codes.
9. Require upgrades to the dwelling units for fire and building safety.

## 2. Density Bonus (Housing Element Program 6 and 15(M))

### *State Density Bonus Law*

Upon request by the developer, the city is required to meet state requirements for development incentives and density bonuses above the maximum density for all residential zoning districts in order to provide more affordable housing. Specifically, Section 65915 of the California Government Code requires local governments to provide one or more incentives or concessions and a density bonus if a specific percentage of the housing units developed as part of a new housing project are restricted to be affordable to moderate, low, and/or very-low income households. The density bonus and number of incentives increases as the number of units restricted to affordability increases and as the level of affordability increases. A project with 35 dwelling units or more restricted to senior citizens, the development of child care facilities and land donations are also part of the state requirements. Staff proposes amending the "Rental Housing Density Bonuses" provisions of the Zoning Ordinance (Section 17.24.100) in order to comply with state mandates for density bonuses and incentives. The existing ordinance has not been utilized because, generally, state density bonuses and incentives are more attractive to developers. The Zoning Ordinance only provides a density bonus, while State Density Bonus Law allows for both density bonuses and incentives which modify development standards such as setbacks and building heights.

### *Defining Incentives*

State law broadly defines an incentive, and consequently, cities interpret the law differently. For example, modifications of the side yard setback and rear yard setback could be considered as two incentives or could be considered as one incentive. Based on past practices and in order to encourage neighborhood serving retail and offices, staff proposes identifying potential incentives in the draft ordinance and recommends each to be counted as a single incentive as follows:

- a. Modifications to any and all setbacks (yards).
- b. Modifications to the minimum lot width and/or depth.
- c. A modification of the minimum site area.
- d. Modifications to the building height standards.
- e. Modifications to landscape requirements.
- f. Modifications to usable open space requirements.
- g. Modifications to the parking requirements in excess of the minimum required by state law. This could include number of parking spaces, number of carports or garages, and/or stall dimension requirements.
- h. An allowance for ground floor retail or office land uses if not permitted. This will help provide neighborhood serving retail and office space and increase walkability.
- i. Other incentives approved by the City Council or mandated by the state.

### *Compliance with Minimum Development Standards*

Since state law allows for several incentives, which are essentially waivers or modifications of development standards, cities can be left with housing that provides a poor quality of life for residents. Affordable housing is often incompatible with the surrounding area because of a lack

of landscape, common and private open space, etc. and requiring compliance with minimum development standards in exchange for a larger density bonus could provide housing developments that are more consistent with the community ideal and provide a higher quality of life. The following draft minimum development standards are proposed in exchange for an additional five percent density bonus in addition to those bonuses allowed by density bonus law:

- a. Minimum building height standards.
- b. Minimum common and private open space.
- c. Minimum landscape and water efficient landscape requirements.
- d. Minimum bicycle parking. Bicycle lockers and personal storage areas shall be provided where feasible.
- e. The site shall have continuous internal walking paths and connections to public pedestrian and bicycle pathways.

Additionally, projects within one-quarter mile of a bus or trolley transit stop would qualify for an additional five percent density bonus if it complies with the specified minimum development standards. This will encourage “smart growth” transit oriented development within the city.

#### *Land Transfers and Donations*

Ginger Hitzke of Hitzke Development Team (Developer of Citron Court and Citronica 1 & 2) and Tom Scott, previously of the San Diego Housing Federation, both stated, during the drafting of the Housing Element, that it is difficult to combine affordable housing with market rate units on the same lot. Many affordable housing developers, like the San Diego Community Land Trust (in the process of developing 8084 Lemon Grove Way, Northside Commons), accept donated land and develop the land with affordable units to be deed restricted. Additional provisions are incorporated into the draft ordinance that allows affordable units to be developed on land donated by the applicant to an affordable housing developer in exchange for bonuses or incentives. To encourage density bonuses, the donated land could be anywhere in the city (not subject to an adjacency or same zone requirement) provided the off-site parcel(s) can accommodate all of the affordable housing units required.

#### *Density Bonus Limits and Purpose*

The draft ordinance includes provisions that a density bonus shall not exceed 40 percent of the Zoning District’s maximum density at any time and the project shall conform to the purpose of the zoning district in which the property is located.

#### *Summary*

These new regulations will aid the city in its efforts to meet its Regional Housing Needs Assessments (RHNA) as well as encourage and provide enhancements to the community.

### 3. Transitional and Supportive Housing (Housing Element Program 15(l))

In 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 2 revised housing element law requiring that transitional and supportive housing be permitted as a residential use, subject only to restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type and in the same zone. SB 745, effective January 1, 2014, deletes the definitions for "supportive housing," target population," and "transitional housing" found in subdivision (b) of Section 50675.14, subdivision (3)(a) of Section 50675.14 and subdivision (h) of Section 50675.2 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC), respectively and creates new definitions in Government Code Section 65582 more specific to housing element law as follows:

"Supportive housing" means housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to an onsite or offsite service that assists the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health

status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.

"Target population" means persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health condition, or individuals eligible for services provided pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 4500) of the Welfare and Institutions Code) and may include, among other populations, adults, emancipated minors, families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting from institutional settings, veterans, and homeless people.

"Transitional housing" means buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance.

Staff recommends that transitional and supportive housing as defined in Section 65582 of the Government Code be incorporated into the definition of "Family" and "Household" in the LGMC Section 17.08.030. This amendment will permit transitional and supportive housing as a residential use consistent with current zoning restrictions for single- and multi-family housing units consistent with state requirements.

Residential Care Facilities providing 24 hour supervised care will still require a separate state license and will be governed as a residential care facility in each zoning district within the city. Emergency Shelters for homeless persons are limited to occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person and is defined and zoned separately from transitional and supportive housing. Currently, homeless emergency shelters are prohibited within the city unless they provide 24 hour supervised care and can be defined as a Residential Care Facility.

#### 4. Accessibility Improvements (Housing Element Program 15)

To comply with federal and state fair housing laws and consistent with program 15 of the element, staff recommends that the city remove governmental constraints to housing for persons with disabilities and will facilitate the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities by including "accessibility improvements for persons with disabilities" as a deviation of the development standards by the minor modification process (LGMC Section 17.28.060). An example is providing an accessibility ramp within a front yard setback. This would result in accessibility improvements being processed as ministerial actions, a minimal fee charged, and subject to approval by the Development Services Director. Accommodating these requests is necessary to make housing available for persons with disabilities under fair housing laws.

#### 5. Senior Housing (Housing Element Policy 3.6)

Policy 3.6 of the element calls for reconciliation of the LGMC with state law and the Federal Fair Housing Act. Section 51.2 of the California Unruh Civil Rights Act allows for the establishment and preservation of accommodations designed to meet the "physical and social needs" of senior citizens. These developments are required to meet six physical design standards, any applicable ADA requirements, and Federal Fair Housing Act requirements.

Cities tend to codify compliance with these laws by referencing the applicable building codes. This practice prevents the city from rearticulating the voluminous regulatory language as well as continually updating city codes as the laws evolve.

In order to be consistent with state regulations, staff recommends that the definition of Senior Housing be amended to read as follows:

“Senior housing” means a housing development consistent with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code section 12900 et. seq., including Section 12955.9 in particular), which has been “designed to meet the physical and social needs of senior citizens,” which otherwise qualifies as “housing for older persons” as that phrase is used in the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-430) and which is consistent with implementing regulations used in California Civil Code Sections 51.2 through 51.4 including that senior housing is residential development developed, substantially rehabilitated, or substantially renovated for senior citizens that has at least thirty-five (35) dwelling units.

6. Large Family Day Cares (Housing Element Policy 3.7)

Policy 3.7 of the element calls for the reconciliation of the LGMC with HSC section 1597 about large family day care facilities. Bringing our code inline with state law includes these changes dispersed throughout several different sections in Title 17:

- a. Limiting small and large family day care facilities to detached single-family residences.
- b. Establishing small and large family day care facilities as accessory uses.
- c. Permitting large family day care facilities in the Residential Medium zone by Minor Use Permit.
- d. Defining small and large family day care facilities consistent with Section 1597 of the California Health and Safety Code.

No changes to current zoning practices are anticipated as a result of these amendments.

7. Affordable Housing as an Equivalent Benefit (Housing Element Policy 8.3 and Program 15)

Policy 8.3 and Program 15 of the element calls for impediments and governmental constraints to the provision of affordable housing to be reduced. In order to allow modifications of development standards for affordable housing developments, the deviations allowed through the planned development permit process is proposed to include “deed restricted affordable housing” as one of the equivalent benefits a developer can provide when requesting such deviations or modifications of development standards. For example, a developer could have a reduced front yard setback in exchange for providing affordable housing.

**Public Information:**

The Notice of Public Hearing for this item was published in the December 23, 2015 edition of the East County Californian.

No formal public comments have been received as of January 13, 2016.

**Action: Motion by Mayor Pro Tem Gastil, seconded by Councilmember Mendoza, to close Public Hearing.**

**Ayes: Sessom, Gastil, Jones, Mendoza, Vasquez**

**Action: Motion by Councilmember Vasquez, seconded by Councilmember Mendoza, to introduce Ordinance No. 438 and conduct first reading by title only:**

**Ayes: Sessom, Gastil, Jones, Mendoza, Vasquez**

**Ordinance No. 438** – An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Lemon Grove, California amending Title 17, Zoning, and Chapter 18.24, Community Housing Conversions of the Lemon

grove Municipal Code to implement policies and programs within the 2010-2020 Housing Element.

**City Council Oral Comments and Reports on Meetings Attended at the Expense of the City. (GC 53232.3 (d))**

Councilmember Jones was appointed as Vice Chair to the Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Authority and to the Finance Committee; he was appointed to the Ex-Officio seat on the San Diego Independent Rate Oversight Committee (IROC).

Councilmember Mendoza attended the following: Lemon Grove Clergy Association Monthly Meeting, Lions Club Meeting, SANDAG Public Safety Committee meeting and the United African American Ministerial Action Council Martin Luther King, Jr. breakfast.

Mayor Pro Tem Gastil attended the following: MTS meeting where he was appointed to the Public Security Committee and the United African American Ministerial Action Council Martin Luther King, Jr. breakfast.

Councilmember Vasquez attended the following: Heartland Fire Training Authority Commission Meeting, the YMCA of San Diego Martin Luther King, Jr. breakfast, the USS Midway Museum Martin Luther King Jr. Event, the United African American Ministerial Action Council Martin Luther King, Jr. breakfast, the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual All People Celebration, and she participated in the Martin Luther King Jr. Parade.

Mayor Sessom attended the following: Mayors of the East County Cities and was appointed to the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Board of Directors, and attended the SANDAG Transportation Committee Meeting.

**City Manager and Department Directors Report**

Dave DeVries reported there will be two Community Workshops for the General Plan Update. The first will be held Thursday January 21<sup>st</sup> from 7-9pm and the second will be held Saturday January 23<sup>rd</sup> from 9-11am

Lt. May reported that there was a request for report on the DUI checkpoint and due to the weather the checkpoint was canceled.

**Closed Session Report:** No reportable actions were made.

**Adjournment**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, Housing Authority, Sanitation District Board, Lemon Grove Roadway Lighting District Board, and the Lemon Grove Successor Agency the meeting was adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

*Laureen Ryan Ojeda*  
Laureen Ryan Ojeda, Deputy City Clerk