

**San Diego**  
**PUBLIC ART MASTER PLAN**

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**SECTION ONE:  
INTRODUCTION**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than 350 percent for art programs exist at federal, state and local government levels and at transportation, port and redevelopment agencies. For example, in California, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Long Beach, and numerous other cities all have mandatory percent for art programs which include Public Art Policy and Private Development Policy.

The adoption of the recommendations within the *Public Art Master Plan* would strengthen the City of San Diego's commitment to sustaining a vibrant cultural life by:

- Establishing, by policy, a discretionary City Council appropriation consisting of 2% of selected eligible Capital Improvement Project budgets for public art.
- Requiring, by ordinance, a 1% set-aside for public art enhancement in private development. The 1% public art requirement may be satisfied by the financing of cultural and artistic facilities and/or on-site artwork or the developer may elect to deposit .5% into the Public Art Fund account to be used for the artistic enrichment of the City's public spaces. The public art financial requirement shall be based on 1% or .5% of the building permit valuation.

The public art financial requirements should be imposed on all private, non-residential development projects and private/public building projects with building permit valuations over \$5 million.

- Adopting new guidelines and policies to implement the City's revised Public Art Program.
- Ensuring the preservation and maintenance of the City's art collection.
- Enhancing community participation in the public art process through engagement of the public.
- Providing support systems for local artists who work in the City's Public Art Program.
- Promoting community identity for San Diego's many neighborhood "villages".
- Celebrating San Diego's unique character, history and diversity through a broad range of public art projects.
- Enhancing the City's urban design objectives by using public art to animate the City's public spaces.
- Promoting the economic vitality of the City by using public art to brand San Diego as a destination for cultural tourism.

## VISION

### VIBRANT CULTURE, VIBRANT CITY

San Diego is a remarkable city. We have a strikingly beautiful environment and an agreeable climate. We have a well-educated and creative citizenry. San Diego is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the nation and it is poised for significant economic and population growth in the coming decades. San Diego has strong arts and cultural institutions and is one of the strongest tourist destinations in the country.

Our vision is that public art will one day join this list of remarkable attributes when one thinks of San Diego. Public art, over time, will transform the identity of San Diego. It will announce to resident and visitor alike that they are in a place that cares about the quality of the built environment. In a time when public spaces are increasingly privatized and homogenized, public art becomes an important means by which a community can project a unique identity. Public art should intensify our relationship to the city and our sense of community with our fellow citizens. Public art must not be an afterthought, forced to decorate our public spaces and mitigate the impact of poorly planned urban spaces – usually at the end of a fragmented planning process. Instead, public art should be integral to community planning, thereby intensifying our experience of the public realm and opening up opportunities to create meaningful civic discourse for our citizens.

The *Public Art Master Plan* for the City of San Diego represents an opportunity to redefine not only the relationship of art to urban space, but also our own commitment to an urban scene that promotes civic life and involvement. Like such visionary and progressive cities as Barcelona, Seattle, Chicago and Paris, public art in San Diego must be an integral part of the urban infrastructure. Investing in the public realm is essential to establishing San Diego as a truly first-rate, world-class city.

Our vision is a city with successful public spaces, with public art that offers moments of serendipity and surprise – a city with art woven into the fine grain detail of the public infrastructure. Our vision is a city whose commitment to excellence in design, architecture and art is readily apparent. We imagine a city where every neighborhood, every “village,” includes art that reveals its unique identity and character. We imagine a public art collection that celebrates the city’s many cultures and histories.

Public art in San Diego should serve many constituencies: the community in which the artwork resides, the city as a whole, visitors, the bi-national region, the artistic and cultural communities, and individual artists. The Public Art Program should be the City’s most visible sign of its commitment to fostering creativity, encouraging diversity of ideas and promoting tolerance of multiple opinions. Research has shown that cities with a robust and lively public art program have sustained economic strength and attracted businesses and individuals who can foster and facilitate prosperity for all citizens. Creative cities provide humane environments for its residents and visitors, extend opportunities for life-long learning and help preserve community histories. Citizens of such cities become passionate advocates for the arts and for learning.

The overriding goal of the City of San Diego’s Public Art Program should be the creation of a diverse collection of public artworks of undisputed quality and excellence. The program should promote cultural expression and artistic appreciation – at regional, national and international levels. At the heart of our aspiration and vision for public art in San Diego is the wish for an authentic, rich, diverse and complex arts culture that is seen and understood as uniquely San Diegan and that benefits and enriches all those who are fortunate enough to live, work and visit our city.

## OVERVIEW

Public art produced by and for the citizenry has been an essential component of great civilizations throughout the world. Since the first public art program was initiated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1959, hundreds of cities have established similar programs throughout the United States. The public art movement in California is making headway. In 2001, over 50 California municipalities were running active public art programs, and hundreds of programs have been established by independent non-profit agencies and entities like hospitals and developers.

In its best realization, public art has the power to transform communities, invigorate and energize their population, inspire passion and enthusiasm about the built environment, and engender ownership in artworks and the neighborhood at large. Public art has turned communities from anonymous series of spaces into rich landscapes that reflect history, embrace and honor cultural differences, teach social values, and help us to be better citizens.

San Diego possesses a stunningly beautiful natural environment. Some might say this makes public art almost redundant. But that is not how the population feels, and that is not the reality. The citizens of San Diego are demanding a dedicated Public Art Program – more than 150 participants in this planning process passionately voiced their concerns about the urban landscape, and their desire for a program that reflects San Diego's uniqueness and its cultural heritage.

San Diego has had a Public Art Program in place since 1984. In that time, it has depended on the voluntary identification of projects suitable for public art by individual departments within the City. This has resulted in a collection of approximately 68 works of public art (many of which are hidden from public view). However, voluntary programs rarely provide the opportunity for long-term planning and investment in creating a Public Art Program that fulfills the goals of

all segments of the population, and the city's overall vision for the development of its culture, economy, and quality of life.

The *Public Art Master Plan* was initiated in order to examine the means of strengthening the existing Public Art Program, and the feasibility of establishing a program with broader applicability and significance for the entire population. As part of the planning process, the consultants met with over 150 individuals representing many diverse spectra of the San Diego population; held numerous focus groups; met with a planning process Steering Committee seven times; conducted a series of charettes for local artists, architects, engineers, project managers, landscape architects, and interested citizens, and submitted many drafts of the plan for extensive comment and input from planning participants.

The resulting Plan focuses on strengthening the City of San Diego's Public Art Program through two avenues. The first is by increasing the opportunity for meaningful community involvement and participation in the program while increasing general awareness of the program. The Plan contains recommendations on modifying the process of project and artist selection to provide for greater involvement; ways of collaborating with other City departments and independent agencies in the city of San Diego; means of providing important training and opportunities for local artists; and allying public art with larger community and urban design issues in the city.

The second avenue centers on the administration and organization of the Public Art Program, including funding. The Plan presents means of streamlining the program's processes. It discusses means for funding the Public Art Program and provides a comparison with comparable cities' programs. The planning process involved extensive discussions about the feasibility of the establishment of a required percent for art City policy, and a similar requirement for private development. The Plan includes a set of recommendations on means for

solidifying financial support for the program through a variety of funding streams, including public and private participants.

The Plan also contains a policy, a set of guidelines, and principles for the City's Public Art Program, outlining the future administration of the program in order to fulfill the steps recommended in the report.

The key proposed recommendations are as follows:

*Celebrating San Diego: Community Identity and Pride*

- 1.1: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should reinforce the place-making goals of the City's development efforts by commissioning artworks that are visually distinctive and that become associated with the identity of the city and individual neighborhoods.
- 1.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should strive to identify opportunities for public art in neighborhoods throughout San Diego.
- 1.3: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should establish neighborhood identity programs.
- 1.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should partner with artists, galleries, museums, arts professionals, architects, urban planners, universities, community members, businesses, and a variety of planning agencies (Centre City Development Corporation [CCDC], Port of San Diego, Downtown Partnership, etc.) to establish public art priorities and create landmark artworks in the city.
- 1.5: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that the City and its planning and redevelopment agencies continue to provide opportunities for public art and other amenities, in accordance with approved planning documents.
- 1.6: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that the City incorporates public art into the City of Villages strategies, plans and frameworks.
- 1.7: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should involve people who both reflect San Diego's diverse population and who have knowledge of the arts, arts production and arts presentation on artist selection panels and on the Public Art Committee.



- 1.8: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should emphasize the artistic and visual relationship between San Diego and Tijuana in some public art projects.

*Creating a Community of Support*

- 2.1: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program and the Public Art Committee, should implement a comprehensive program of community education and outreach on public art, directed to the general public and to the numerous special constituencies affected by the program. These include artists and design professionals, schools, neighborhoods and diverse communities, corporate and private development interests and public sector officials.
- 2.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that no fewer than three public meetings are held in conjunction with each public art project it initiates.
- 2.3: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should formulate a specific marketing plan for each new public artwork to introduce and educate the public about the project.
- 2.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should create a temporary artworks program, including an educational component, designed to introduce all sectors of the broad San Diego community to public art.
- 2.5: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should develop a marketing program which includes greater utilization of the Internet, an expanded website, maps to the individual artworks, and a database of the City's public art collection.
- 2.6: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should develop strategic alliances with the print and electronic media to better promote Public Art Programs and opportunities throughout the community.

### Supporting Artists

- 3.1: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should establish policies that produce a balance of high profile projects by local, regional, national and international artists, focusing on quality.
- 3.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hire experienced public artists or public art administrators to develop and provide an ongoing series of seminars and workshops to educate local and regional artists who would like to enter the public art field.
- 3.3: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should work with local universities and schools to develop curriculum related to public art.
- 3.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should engage artists experienced in public art and public art administrators to train project managers, engineers, architects, contractors and other design professionals to work effectively with artists during the creative process.
- 3.5: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that performance bonds for artists, being prohibitively expensive, are not required.

### Enhancing the Urban Environment

- 4.1: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that all City departments reference the Public Art Program and the City's intention to involve artists on the design team and invite neighborhood collaboration in all requests for proposals, bid documents and other written materials related to contracts for major Capital Improvement Projects.
- 4.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should include, whenever possible, at least one representative from the project design and construction personnel (project manager, engineer, landscape architect, etc.) as an advisor to the artist selection panel.

*Managing the Program: Process and Administration*

- 5.1: The Public Art Program should be managed by the Commission for Arts and Culture, with the Commission-appointed Public Art Committee continuing to advise on program vision and aesthetic decisions.
- 5.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should submit an annual public art workplan to City Council to propose public art projects for the next fiscal year, give a status report on current projects, and report on projects completed in the last year.
- 5.3: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that public art projects are scheduled, to the extent practicable, to accommodate artists' involvement at the earliest stages of design with the intention of making the artist an integral part of the project design team. This is usually best accomplished by the immediate selection of the artist after the project architect is selected.
- 5.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that 20% of the public art funds are reserved in a segregated account within the Public Art Fund for program administration and community participation, artist selection processes, community outreach and publicity, project documentation, children's education, art programs and other appropriate related purposes.
- 5.5: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hold and manage all artists' contracts rather than permitting contracts to be executed between other City departments or City consultants and the artists. Public Art Program staff should act as liaisons between artists and project managers, consultants, etc.
- 5.6: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should advocate for the adoption of a series of standard artists' contract templates for use in public art projects, recognizing that these contracts will need to be customized to fit the needs of specific projects.
- 5.7: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should continue to work with the City Attorney to develop policies which address issues of importance to artists including, but not limited to the following: 1) preserving artists' freedom of expression; 2) balancing artists' first amendment, moral, and intellectual property rights with the rights of the City to control its public spaces for future use and reuse; and 3) delimiting contractual waivers of artists' rights under the federal Visual Artists Rights Act, California Civil Code Section 987, and the federal Copyright Act.
- 5.8: The City Council should adopt the attached program guidelines and policies, outlining recommended artist selection processes.

- 5.9: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that 10% of the public art budgets, to the extent permitted by law and funding source restrictions, are set aside in a separate pooled, interest-bearing account within the Public Art Fund for collections management and the preservation and maintenance of the public art collection.
- 5.10: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should provide oversight for the routine maintenance of public artworks, which should be the responsibility of the department at which the artwork is sited, and should be performed in accordance with maintenance guidelines provided by the project artist. All non-routine maintenance should be the responsibility of the Commission for Arts and Culture.
- 5.11: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should offer periodic workshops on maintenance to City field workers in departments responsible for maintaining public artworks.
- 5.12: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hire professional art conservators to identify maintenance issues and to assist in training City workers in routine maintenance. Conservators should be responsible for major restorations, when needed.
- 5.13: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should conduct a maintenance survey of the entire art collection at least once every five years.
- 5.14: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should modify the number of Public Art Committee members to a maximum of nine, with representation to include public artists, public art professionals, business leaders, community leaders and members of the Commission for Arts and Culture.
- 5.15: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should update the Public Art Master Plan every five years.

### Identifying Funding

- 6.1: The San Diego City Manager should annually propose that the City's Public Art Program be funded by 2% of the annual Capital Improvement Program budget. The City Council, in its discretion, may appropriate any amount up to and including the Manager's recommended appropriations.
- 6.2: In Capital Improvement Program projects that are supported by Enterprise Funds, the 2% public art allocation should be applied only to above-grade improvements and any public art monies should be expended only for artworks at the project site. Enterprise Fund monies shall be segregated from other funding sources and expended in accordance with the

- restrictions of any applicable bond, loan, or grant covenants and conditions.
- 6.3: Where not prohibited by funding source restrictions applicable to grants, loans, bonds or Enterprise Funds, monies appropriated under the revised Public Art Policy should be pooled and expended for any public art project in the City.
- 6.4: Pooled monies in the Public Art Fund should be allowed to be expended for temporary artworks.
- 6.5: The provisions of the revised Public Art Program should extend to include any public-private development projects in which the City participates.
- 6.6: For private development projects, the City Council should establish, by ordinance, a 1% set-aside for public art enhancement. The 1% public art requirement may be satisfied by the financing of cultural and artistic facilities and/or on-site artwork or the developer may elect to deposit .5 % into the Public Art Fund account to be used for the artistic enrichment of the City's public spaces. The public art financial requirement shall be based on 1% or .5% of the building permit valuation.

The public art financial requirement should be imposed on all private, non-residential development projects and private/public building projects with building permit valuations over \$5 million.

- 6.7: Proposed donations of artworks should follow the same rigorous review process as any other public art project. Prospective donors should be invited to participate in the artist selection panel if the proposal is to commission a new work of art.
- 6.8: Privately donated artworks should require a maintenance endowment to ensure for the long-term care of the artwork.

**PREFACE:  
PUBLIC ART'S NATIONAL IMPACT**

The contemporary public art movement in this country began in 1959 in Philadelphia. Several artists who were studying in Europe following World War II noted that it was customary, during the reconstruction, for European cities to devote a portion of construction budgets for the acquisition and commissioning of art. The artists discussed this idea with the architect, Louis Kahn, who was, at that time, the President of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Agency. Kahn proposed that the Agency begin allocating 1% of its capital construction budget for art. In 1959, the country's first percent for art program was born.

In the ensuing forty years, more than 350 percent for art programs have been created, at the federal, state and local government levels, as well as transit agencies, port authorities, redevelopment corporations and other quasi-government agencies. San Diego passed a 1% for art ordinance in 1983 and has commissioned approximately 68 artworks since the inception of the program.

Public agencies have initiated public art programs for a variety of reasons:

- To enhance the public's experience with and appreciation for the arts.
- To create successful and engaging public spaces.
- To elevate the quality of urban design.
- To enhance public infrastructure.
- To increase the use of public facilities, such as transit systems.
- To strengthen neighborhood and community identity and pride.
- To commemorate communities' histories and celebrate diversity.
- To provide opportunities for education and learning.
- To create opportunities for local and regional artists to develop their talents.

The following examples demonstrate how various cities have employed their public art programs to create value in their communities and to benefit citizens and visitors alike.

**Enhancing the public's experience of and appreciation for the arts**

Chicago established its public art program in 1978. It allocates 1.33% of the cost of new construction of municipal buildings and public outdoor areas for the acquisition and installation of art. The emphasis of this program, from the beginning, has been the commissioning of major international artists to create works that have become icons, instantly identifiable with the city of Chicago. These works include Picasso's *Head of a Woman* and Alexander Calder's *Pink Flamingo*. This approach to public art symbolizes the notion of the "museum without walls," where public spaces became an opportunity to showcase the world's greatest art, outside the confines of museums, where relatively few of the citizens experience visual art.

On a more modest level, cities like Seattle have attempted to weave public art into the urban fabric. Seattle passed its 1% for art ordinance in 1973, to which applies to all capital construction in the city. In many cases, artworks of relatively small scale are commissioned, focusing on enhancing the public's experience of surprise and serendipity in the cityscape. On Broadway Avenue, which connects the University District to Downtown, artist Jack Mackie created a work entitled *Dancesteps on Broadway*, where he inlaid eight bronze sets of dance patterns into the sidewalks. Passersby grab a partner and begin to dance in the streets. As cities look for new ways to animate their streets in a fun, non-threatening positive way, this artwork has delivered a classic urban success story.

**Creating successful and engaging public spaces**

The idea of "place-making" emerged early in the contemporary public art movement. It suggested that public art could create engaging and successful public spaces by making them memorable and by using art to define the meaning

of the place. In the early 1990s, the City of Denver set aside 1% of the construction budget of the new Denver International Airport (resulting in more than \$7.5 million in arts funding) to commission artworks. Many of the artworks spoke to the meaning of the place. For example, Terry Allen created an artwork entitled *Notre Denver* for the baggage claim area. Gargoyles, based on the figures at the Notre Dame cathedral, emerge from suitcases to provide protection from the spirits that might otherwise bedevil the traveler.

Several cities have employed their public art programs as a magnet for tourism. San Francisco, which established the first 2% for art program in the nation in 1967, actively markets its public art program with walking tours and brochures that invite the visitor to engage in the lively street life of the city. Likewise, the Miami-Dade Art in Public Places Program (which allocates 1.5% of public construction costs for art) welcomes visitors with artworks by national and international artists which infuse the airport and the freeways leading to the city.

### **Elevating the quality of urban design in cities**

Many communities have become interested in engaging artists to focus on their larger urban design issues. In Los Colinas, Texas, major developments of high-rise buildings surround a plaza that spans almost three football fields. There was a huge contrast in scale between the people crossing the plaza and the massive buildings that surrounded them on three sides. Artist Robert Glenn was commissioned to create an artwork that would remedy the problem. He designed a herd of larger-than-life mustangs that appear to be running across the plaza, creating a middle scale element in the plaza which minimizes the distance between the large scale building and the small scale people. The effect of the artwork has been humanizing to the otherwise vastly industrial plaza.

The Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency instituted its Public Art Program in 1985. Its policy allocates 1% of development costs for public and private art projects. Developers may use up to 60% of the 1% requirement for on-



site public art, and at least 40% must be contributed to a cultural trust fund. Major works include Andrew Leicester's *Zanja Madre* (Mother Ditch), a plaza which chronicles the "water wars" in Los Angeles in the early 1900s. Artworks such as these not only elevate the quality of urban design, they serve a purpose of educating and enriching the knowledge base of all who come to this urban experience.

In 1995, Broward County, Florida, enacted the first 2% for art ordinance on the east coast. The program allocates funding for artists to provide design expertise for a broad range of Capital Improvement Projects, with a special emphasis on improving urban design. Concerned with unfettered, undifferentiated development, from Palm Beach County to Dade, from the Atlantic to the Everglades, the program sought to insert public art into the basic urban design development of the county. Major projects include the involvement of artists in the design of transportation connections and community entryways. Citizens, as well as visitors, benefit from a uniquely local, aesthetic experience.

### **Enhancing the public infrastructure**

Some public art programs have focused on the enhancement of public infrastructure – the complete integration of the artwork into the underlying capital projects. Phoenix, Arizona, passed its percent for art program in 1986, allocating 1% of capital construction project budgets for art. The program has completed 80 projects, most of which are fully integrated works. Artists are involved in the design of solid waste transfer stations, pedestrian bridges and soundwalls. In one notable project, artist Marilyn Zwak designed a freeway overpass that incorporated images of Native American petroglyphs in the overpass supports. By creating additional points of support for the overpass, she reduced its construction costs by more than \$700,000.

Likewise, the City of Seattle involves artists in the design of new electrical substations for Seattle City Light, a municipally owned electrical utility. Before

artists were involved in the design process, Seattle City Light budgeted two years in the construction schedule for new electrical substations to allow for neighborhood and community objections. The involvement of artists in the Viewlands-Hoffman substation and other facilities, however, demonstrated that the design of new electrical facilities need not negatively affect local property values. As a result, the delay time for community objection to new substations was reduced to zero.

In San Jose, California, artist Mel Chin was given the challenge of creating artworks for the new library being jointly developed by the City of San Jose and San Jose State University. He believed that the artwork should reinforce the mission of the library as an avenue to knowledge. He proposed 33 public art interventions that suggested paths to the literary collections. From artworks that illustrate the library's extensive Steinbeck holdings, to pieces that celebrate the rich Hispanic heritage of the city, the public art installations reinforce the intellectual mission of the institution and enhance the experience of the library.

**Increasing the use of public facilities, such as transit systems**

The range of public agencies and institutions that have embraced the concept of public art is very broad. This commitment to public art does not only arise from some notion that public art, in and of itself, is valuable. Rather, experience has demonstrated that public art and quality design can increase public use and enjoyment of public facilities. The broader acceptance and use of public transportation is critical for increasing the overall quality of life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century urban environment. Transit systems all across the nation are involving artists in the design of their stations. This arises from the realization that well-designed and aesthetically pleasing facilities can enhance ridership and contribute to a sense of well being. The designers of the Portland, Oregon, transit system, convinced that unique and engaging station designs would be essential to the long term health of the system, insisted that artists be involved in the design. Portland's Tri-Met system is funded from 1.5% of capital construction projects.

Dallas, Texas, enacted its 1.5% for art ordinance in 1988, while the convention center was being expanded to add more than 140,000 square feet in exhibition and meeting space. For that project, only \$250,000 was available for public art – hardly sufficient for such a major facility. The funds were used to engage an artist design team led by Brad Goldberg to design the terrazzo floors throughout the facility. Using the construction budget for the floors, the artists created a 140,000 square-foot “painting” that incorporates the entire history of North Texas – geological, anthropologic and social. In the convention center marketing materials, the public artworks are centrally featured and serve to attract cultural tourists to this public facility.

### **Strengthening neighborhood and community identity and pride**

Public art can be a powerful tool for reinforcing neighborhood and community identity. Increasingly, people identify not just with their cities, but with their immediate neighborhoods. In Minneapolis, which initiated its percent for art program in 1987, special emphasis has been placed on commissioning public art that delineates the city’s many individual neighborhoods. To date, 13 major works have been completed that reflect the unique character of each community. The residents of the neighborhoods have had an integral part both in envisioning and creating the artwork, as well as, in many cases, maintaining the pieces. The act of creating and living with these neighborhood public artworks leads to a sense of ownership and community pride which helps raise the self-esteem of all who live within a neighborhood.

### **Commemorating local history and celebrating diversity**

In many communities, public art is used to reveal the history and diversity of the community. In Los Angeles, the Metropolitan Transit Authority has developed numerous projects that reveal the history and peoples of the neighborhoods through which the system traverses. At the Wilshire/Western station, artist Richard Wyatt created two 52-foot murals that honor historic figures as well as

current residents. The extraordinary diversity of Los Angeles is portrayed in these artworks.

San Jose, California, established its public art program in 1984. In 1992, it increased the public art program from 1% to 2% of the capital construction budgets, including private projects supported by the redevelopment agency. During this period, the city was going through a period of massive urban renewal, with many cultural and historical vestiges of the past being obliterated. An early focus of the public art program was to shed light on the multi-layered histories of the city. Major artworks, such as the *Founding of the Pueblo*, the *Agricultural History of San Jose*, the life of *Dr. Ernesto Galarza* (San Jose State professor and founder of the American Chicano movement), the *Ohlone (Indian) Way of Life*, and the turn-of-the-century *Chinatown*, recall historically and culturally important stories of San Jose. Where urban renewal has erased culturally significant places, public art can be used to preserve and tell the stories of our peoples and our past.

### **Providing opportunities for education and learning**

Public art projects can provide important opportunities for artists to create learning experiences. At the solid waste transfer station in Phoenix, Arizona, artists Linea Glatt and Michael Singer created a display that illustrated the stream of trash from the garbage can to the landfill. Called *Garbage Diner*, students were introduced to the display which followed the path that society's debris takes from the dinner table or the waste basket to the landfill. As a result of the artists' work, all Phoenix elementary school children take a class on the disposal of trash. In this case, the public artwork is used to increase community consciousness of the broader issues in our society.

### **Creating opportunities for local and regional artists**

One of the most significant roles of public art programs is the development of local and regional artists. The emerging tendency of public art programs to

emphasize the involvement of artists on design teams has meant that the creation of a cadre of local artists who are skilled in participating in local capital projects is essential. With many projects, the role of the artist has been to create a meaningful consultation with the community, discovering its values and aspirations in order to get a sense of its mind set, and to generate artworks that challenge and delight as a way of holding up a mirror to the community. These works not only stretch the capacities of the artists, but challenge the community to transcend its image of itself. What's more, the artworks leave a legacy enhancing the city, developing cultural icons and representing community expression.

## PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The planning processes undertaken by Jerry Allen and Associates in developing the *Public Art Master Plan* for the City of San Diego employed the following approaches:

1. The consultant team, Jerry Allen and Elena Brokaw Myles, reviewed and studied literature provided by the City, including local and regional plans, Capital Improvement Project budgets, state and local reports, marketing literature, census data, granting information and other materials.
2. Jerry Allen presented three slide shows to the general public and to staff at the City of San Diego. These slide shows were: *A History of Public Art*, *Public Art in California* and *Public Art: The Year in Review*.
3. The City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture appointed a 30-member Steering Committee to provide initial direction to the consultant team and to provide feedback on findings and recommendations throughout the process.
4. Key person interviews were conducted with over 150 leaders from the arts, government, business and community associations. In these meetings, facts and opinions were solicited on the City of San Diego's Public Art Program and its policies and projects, in order to develop a comprehensive picture of the program.
5. Focus groups were held and facilitated by the consultants, in which individuals sharing a common interest and expertise were convened to review the major issues.

6. Public artist Jack Mackie conducted a series of three charettes for local artists, design professionals and project managers.
  
7. The Plan was reviewed and modified through an extensive series of meetings and presentations with key stakeholders, including the Commission for Arts and Culture, the Steering Committee, City officials and others.

## PLANNING CONTEXT

The City of San Diego initiated its Public Art Program in 1984, when it established a Public Art Advisory Board. It created a Fund for Public Art in 1985, when it adopted ordinance 0-86-77, codified in San Diego Municipal Code 26.0701 – 26.0707. The Fund for Public Art was financed by 1% of the City's Capital Outlay Fund.

The Public Art Advisory Board was disbanded in 1988, when the City of San Diego's Commission for Arts and Culture was created. The Commission subsequently formed an Art in Public Places Committee. (Since renamed the Public Art Committee, it still actively oversees the current program.)

In the early 1990s, the City ceased the flow of 1% of the Capital Outlay Fund into the Public Art Fund. From this point, funding for public art was mainly determined by City department heads and project managers responsible for Capital Improvement Projects, and administrative expenses were covered by a variety of sources such as grants. Although the hope has always been that the Public Art Fund would be financed through a percentage of the Capital Improvement Project budget, that method has never been approved by City Council.

As a response, the Commission for Arts and Culture developed a pilot program called the Public Art Master Plan in the early 1990s, and involved communities and artists in the development and creation of site specific artwork. Soon after, the City Council adopted Policy 900-11 *Artist(s) Involvement in Selected Capital Improvement Projects*.<sup>1</sup> Council Policy 900-11 does not outline specific funding sources for public art. Council Policy 900-11 is a companion to ordinance 0-86-77.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Art in Capital Improvement Projects: A Commitment to Outstanding Urban Environments (City of San Diego. December 20 2001). 3.



In 2000, Commission staff began the process of assessing the Public Art Program, starting with a series of Roundtable Forums on Public Art. The Forums resulted in a series of suggestions about how to address many of the program's issues. (Just over a year later, many of those suggestions were implemented: the Commission created an "as-needed artists list;" it discontinued the ineffective Regional Artist Directory; and staff has completed training in project management for Capital Improvement Projects. The assessment included a *Public Art Program Report*, completed by an independent consultant. The Report discussed potential funding scenarios for the City's Public Art Program.

This Public Art Master Plan, started in 2001, goes the extra step by representing the efforts of the City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture to involve diverse segments of the City's population in a community-wide analysis of the Public Art Program, as well as recommendations for its future development. This Plan is the result of many community meetings and charettes and has been through an extensive public review process.

The interviews, focus groups and public presentations facilitated by the consultants revealed core issues affecting the City of San Diego's Public Art Program. This Plan addresses those issues, proffering objectives and recommendations that represent and address the overarching attitudes and desires of the San Diego community for its Public Art Program.

The many meetings and focus groups comprised of various constituencies in San Diego reveal that, ideally, the Public Art Program should provide a means to install public artworks in communities throughout San Diego, representing the highest quality of artistic excellence and accessibility to all sectors of the population.

**SECTION TWO:  
FRAMEWORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## CELEBRATING SAN DIEGO: COMMUNITY IDENTITY AND PRIDE

***Vision: Use public art as a tool to increase pride in the entire city of San Diego and individual neighborhoods***

San Diego is a beautiful, temperate, safe city, with many of the cultural amenities one would expect from a city of its size. It has received continuous recognition for its quality of life: in May 2002, *Forbes Magazine* named it the “Best Place in America for Business and Careers.” It was named one of “America’s Top 25 Arts Destinations” in *AmericanStyle Magazine*, and in June 2002, Carnegie Mellon University professor Richard Florida, author of *Rise of the Creative Class*, cited it as one of America’s Top 10 “Most Creative Cities.”

San Diego is a city made up of 112 distinct neighborhoods, each with its own personality, flavor, resident base and pride. Most residents consider their neighborhoods – rather than the city as a whole – as their home bases. The city is growing rapidly – 1 million new people are expected to join the population by 2020 – and the neighborhoods will, of necessity, evolve as those new residents join their communities.

A basic tenet of the recommendations for the future of the Public Art Program is that the neighborhoods’ uniqueness should be celebrated and strengthened through the Public Art Program. Public art should be one of the tools (specifically in concert with greater outreach and communication) the City uses to demonstrate to residents how the inevitable change and growth that must occur can bring some major benefits, including more transit options, arts and culture and increased services.

### **Neighborhood Identity**

*Objective: Demonstrate communities' uniqueness and foster social connection through the Public Art Program*

The 1997 *Imagine a Great City* conference envisioned ways in which public art could affect the community. At its best, public art can: “associate with community; reflect the world and all its people; be unique to a place; encompass all communities; teach children about who they are; relate to the region and draw on local resources...; contribute to the artistic legacy of the city; be site specific and integrated; be the best to be found.”<sup>2</sup> The conference’s list of obstacles to public art in San Diego is shorter, but to the point: “not enough funding; lack of interest; lack of consensus...; not taught well at schools.”<sup>3</sup>

According to planning participants, some communities in San Diego are already committed to arts and culture, understanding its beneficial results. Others have

“It seems to us that a good place to live ought to offer more than just high salaries and a low crime rate. That’s why we set out to find towns that are making a special effort to foster connectedness and contentment among all the people who live in them.”

– Jay Walljasper  
“America’s Ten Most Enlightened Cities”  
*Utne Reader* May/June 1997

not experienced the benefits of public art.

This divergence of attitudes makes sense in a city that one planning participant described as “a confederation of semi-autonomous communities.” (While there are 43 recognized planning groups, with members elected by local neighborhoods and recognized by the

City Council, and a citywide Community Planners Committee made up of the planning groups’ Chairs, planning participants reported that there is relatively little inter-community cooperation.)

Each community has a unique personality. For that reason, it is important to ensure that the Public Art Program takes distinctive approaches in each community so that no segment of the population feels excluded. The Commission for Arts and Culture has initiated programs for public art in

<sup>2</sup> *Imagine a Great City*. 21.

<sup>3</sup> *Imagine a Great City*. 21.

neighborhoods. In the past ten years, the Commission has placed 18 public art projects in neighborhoods – ten through the first Public Art Master Plan program, six through the Public Art in Neighborhoods program and two through the Public Art Sites (PAS) program.

One successful PAS project is *Recipe for Friendship*, created by Nina Karavasiles and installed in 2001. The piece is located in Amici Park in Little Italy, area mostly concrete space which had previously gone virtually unused and ignored except by graffiti artists and skateboarders. Consisting of small-scale sculptures of tables with red and white checked tile mosaic “tablecloths” and bronze plates of food, as well as sidewalk plaques, the artwork serves to enliven the concrete space and attract visitors. The artwork also generates interaction by inviting viewers to make rubbings of recipes etched on the bronze.

The neighborhood immediately embraced its revitalized park. The local business improvement association displayed a renewed sense of ownership for the park by planting more trees and flowers inside the park, and expressing an appreciation for the various resident ethnic communities. The piece was part of a revitalization effort that has spurred greater economic development in the neighborhood.

This is one example of how public art can promote a sense of community. This is important, as recent studies have shown a growing and apparently endemic sense of societal separation and alienation. “Concern with the loss of community connectedness is well-founded, especially in light of a 2001 study by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Conducted in association with three dozen community foundations, including the San Diego Foundation, the survey of nearly 30,000 people across America looked at how connected we are to family, friends, neighbors and civic institutions. Among the revealing conclusions, the survey found that *social connectedness is a much stronger*

*predictor of perceived quality of life than income or educational level. [Our emphasis]”<sup>4</sup>*

### **Chicano Park**

Chicano Park located in Barrio Logan houses the largest collection of Chicano murals in the world. It features the results of the Monumental Public Mural Program conceived by local artist Salvador Torres in 1969. Since 1973, local artists and artists from other southwest cities have created a remarkable collection of murals on the massive concrete pillars supporting the overhead roadways. The park now contains over forty murals, which mostly celebrate Chicano themes such as farm workers, bilingual education, immigration, police brutality and role models in history. There is an intense sense of pride, support and loyalty among Chicano Park artists, community activists, park supporters, scholars, and the neighborhood of Barrio Logan.

Thoughtful public art can be a powerful tool for creating community identity and reinforcing community pride. In Rosslyn, Virginia, artist Nancy Holt created a sculpture in a large traffic island at one of the entrances to the city. By integrating a visual reference to the date and time of the founding of the city, the public art spawned a Founding Day celebration for Rosslyn.

Nancy Holt’s project acts as both a gateway and a community gathering place. A gateway, or community identity, program is one strategy often used in Public Art Programs to both celebrate and visually demarcate neighborhoods. In 1985, the City of San Diego’s Public Arts Advisory Board created a Citygates Sculpture Program, consisting of seven “freeway-related art installations.”<sup>5</sup> The program was designed to celebrate “arrival and passage in the form of artist-created

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<sup>4</sup> Stephen Silverman, “To Relieve its Growing Pains, San Diego is Looking Within,” San Diego Home/Garden Lifestyle January 2002. 91.

<sup>5</sup> “The PAAB Citygates Sculpture Program.” August 15 1985.

reference points,” and create a visual language and uniqueness for the so-called “bland monotony”<sup>6</sup> of San Diego’s urban landscape.

While *South Gate*, an artwork by Robin Brailsford and Roberto Salas, was completed as part of the Citygates program, the Commission for Arts and Culture does not currently fund a neighborhood identity program. The community has voiced a desire for these types of programs. The business improvement associations in San Diego have funded the creation of gateway signage in some neighborhoods. A neighborhood identity public art program should be re-visited, with a preliminary focus on incorporating signage throughout the community, highlighting points of interests and providing directional assistance for tourists.

**Recommendation 1.1:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should reinforce the place-making goals of the City’s development efforts by commissioning artworks that are visually distinctive and that become associated with the identity of the city and individual neighborhoods.

**Recommendation 1.2:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should strive to identify opportunities for public art in neighborhoods throughout San Diego.

**Recommendation 1.3:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should establish neighborhood identity programs.

### **Downtown**

*Objective: Create public artworks that fulfill the Downtown goals for community development*

San Diego’s 1,500-acre Downtown is a lively and increasingly popular place. Sixty new residential complexes, with over 8,000 units total, are either under construction or in the late planning stages as of the writing of this report. Some

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<sup>6</sup> “The PAAB Citygates Sculpture Program.”

have already sold out to maximum occupancy. Amenities like the New Main Library and the ballpark are being located downtown. Recently, the Convention Center completed a \$216 million expansion. 4,066 businesses are located downtown; 317 restaurants and bars serve tourists, college kids and locals; 572 retail establishments sell wares; and there are 70 hotels, with more being planned.

The area has a rich history. There are eight separate neighborhoods, including the Gaslamp Quarter, a 16-1/2 block area smack in the middle of Downtown. The Gaslamp Quarter was the City's original red light district and was named a national historic district in 1982. A few blocks away is Little Italy, so named for the many Italians who lived and worked in the neighborhood when it was the center of the tuna fishing industry. The Chinese and African-American communities also have deep roots and important histories in and around downtown San Diego.

The *Centre City 1992 Community Plan* envisaged Downtown "becoming the dominant center of the region ([in] arts and culture, finance, banking, law)."<sup>7</sup> The *Centre City Arts Plan*, adopted in 1998, articulates why arts and culture is held in such high regard: "The arts have a positive impact not only on a community's quality of life, but also on the entire social and business fabric. The arts attract business investment, reverse urban decay, revitalize struggling neighborhoods, and draw tourists."<sup>8</sup>

The Centre City Development Corporation (CCDC) is in the process of completing a *Downtown Community Plan Update* which recognizes the beneficial impact of the arts and culture, and its contribution to the community's economic and cultural advancement. The Update acknowledges that "the climate for arts is

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<sup>7</sup> Downtown San Diego Community Plan Update Process Summary (Centre City Development Corporation, November 2001). 2.

<sup>8</sup> Centre City Arts Plan (Centre City Development Corporation, July 1998.) 6.



becoming increasingly difficult as [downtown] redevelopment moves forward.”<sup>9</sup> In recognition of the financial climate for private development now, collaborative efforts to encourage public art and create opportunities for local artists should be established between the Commission for Arts and Culture and Downtown agencies.

The *Downtown San Diego Partnership Strategic Plan* states that it will “actively promote public and private investment in the arts” and “advocate for public art projects.”<sup>10</sup> The Plan calls for the encouragement of “continued consolidation of public and governmental facilities in downtown.”<sup>11</sup> The development of new facilities would provide an excellent opportunity for public art or public places, as a component of each development.

Downtown is the initiating point of many new programs. “In the City of Villages’ hierarchy, first comes the regional center, which means downtown San Diego.... Downtown is prime for becoming the largest and most spectacular village in the entire city.”<sup>12</sup> This hierarchy was echoed by some *Public Art Master Plan* participants, who suggested that the concentration of public art should be initiated Downtown, then spread to other neighborhoods.

The *Centre City Arts Plan*’s second key goal area is “gateways,” with an objective to “create public art such as sculpture, murals, unique landscaping, or other landmark features at entrances into Centre City and within specific districts” and to “involve community groups and neighborhood residents in decisions about the site and the artwork.”<sup>13</sup> The Plan discusses a consultation with the Commission for Arts and Culture as one action step to achieve these objectives.

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<sup>9</sup> Centre City Downtown Community Plan Update. 5-1.

<sup>10</sup> Strategic Plan (Downtown San Diego Partnership, Winter 2000). 13.

<sup>11</sup> Strategic Plan. 7.

<sup>12</sup> Silverman. 94.

<sup>13</sup> Centre City Arts Plan. 12.

CCDC has led the way in providing public art opportunities in the projects it develops. The proposed Public Art Policy, stipulating that a percentage of funds for new construction projects and significant renovation and/or expansion of capital projects, should be extended to apply to all redevelopment projects, subject to the \$10 million threshold proposed in the funding section of this report. It should be applied and administered according to the guidelines for private development percentage requirements as outlined in the “Identifying Funding” section of this Plan.

**Recommendation 1.4:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should partner with artists, galleries, museums, arts professionals, architects, urban planners, universities, community members, businesses, and a variety of planning agencies (Centre City Development Corporation [CCDC], Port of San Diego, Downtown Partnership, etc.) to establish public art priorities and create landmark artworks in the city.

**Recommendation 1.5:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that the City and its planning and redevelopment agencies continue to provide opportunities for public art and other amenities, in accordance with approved planning documents.

### **City of Villages**

*Objective: Support the design goals of the City of Villages initiative*

What does “village” mean to most Americans today? Local writer Stephen Silverman made a salient point when he pointed out that “Agatha Christie mythologized villages. They were places where people could walk or bike anywhere. Housing, work and shopping were all close to one another. Neighbors

knew each other, and there were formal and informal places where people could gather and gossip and hold public events.”<sup>14</sup>

In the new *City of Villages Action Plan*, developed by the Strategic Framework Citizen Committee and announced in January 2001 by Mayor Dick Murphy, “the term village is used to describe a community-oriented center where residential, commercial, employment and civic/education uses are integrated. Villages are intended to be unique to the community, pedestrian-friendly and have elements to promote neighborhood or civic gatherings.”<sup>15</sup>

The City of Villages Action Plan will attempt to solve some of the looming problems in San Diego – population increase, transportation logjams, overloaded infrastructure – by creating small communities, or villages, within the city. The concept is forward thinking, much needed and challenging: how can the feel of a small town “village” be achieved, when over 1 million<sup>16</sup> new residents are expected to be added to the already sizeable population within the next 20 years?

Silverman pointed out in his article on the City of Villages that residents fear that their neighborhoods will be asked to take on the burden of higher density, without infrastructure or amenities to adequately compensate the increased population. The creation of one or more thoughtful model villages may assuage that fear; the City is aware it has to provide adequate infrastructure in order to ensure the success of the village strategy.

The future of the City of Villages program is unsure. However, its goals are a creative way to address the inevitable increase in population, and acknowledge that land use patterns have to be modified as the population continues to grow. Some also feel that the City of Villages program will actually reduce the

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<sup>14</sup> Silverman. 28.

<sup>15</sup> City of Villages Action Plan (City of San Diego, January 2002). I.

overwhelming infrastructure repairs and improvements that the City currently needs, by concentrating amenities.

There are many ways in which the *City of Villages Action Plan*, if adopted, will benefit from public art. The goals of the two programs are somewhat allied. “The proposed City of Villages strategy would result in more things to walk to since retail, commercial, employment centers and public gathering places would be located in attractive mixed-use village centers which are either close enough to access by walking or biking or are easily reached by transit.”<sup>17</sup> The strategic placement of public art can help realize these goals.

“[Mayor] Murphy agrees that the City of Villages plan depends on neighborhoods embracing this strategy for accommodating growth. ‘Any village project is going to have to be a partnership between the City, the community and the private sector,’ he said. ‘I do not support shoving a City of Villages project down a community’s throat.’”<sup>18</sup> Using public art as a means of illustrating how a village can be a welcome addition to a community may be one effective tool in persuading the public that the City of Villages is a viable plan for the future.

**Recommendation 1.6: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that the City incorporates public art into the City of Villages strategies, plans and frameworks.**

### **Ethnic Representation and Diversity**

*Objective: Create artworks that reflect San Diego’s cultural diversity and work with artists of diverse cultures*

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<sup>16</sup> SANDAG’s draft preliminary 2030 forecast for the year 2020.

<sup>17</sup> Draft Environmental Impact Report (City of San Diego Development Services Department, January 11 2002). I-3.

<sup>18</sup> Lori Weisberg and Susan Gembrowski, “Planners say it takes villages to grow a city,” San Diego Union-Tribune January 6 2002.

San Diego's proximity to the Mexican border makes it a truly bilingual and bi-national city. Of the entire city population of 1,223,400 in 2000, 25.4% identified themselves as Latinos. 21.9% of the total population (five years and older) speaks Spanish. In addition, 21.5% of San Diego's population is foreign-born, with 32% of that group Asian-born (Africa and Europe are also highly represented).<sup>19</sup>

The City and specifically, the Commission for Arts and Culture, has made a long-term and concerted effort to involve all aspects of the community in their programs. In 1994, the Commission worked with a consultant to develop *Diversity Brings Us All Together: A Plan for Cultural Equity and Diversity*. The Plan recommended that the Commission make long-term outreach efforts to all aspects of its constituency, but particularly community-based organizations, focusing on enhancing the field with training and technical assistance services, networking opportunities and new funding programs. The Commission has implemented the Plan's recommendations, achieving many of its diversity goals. The City has also striven to reflect its diverse population in developments incorporating public art. For example, CCDC developed the Martin Luther King, Jr. Promenade, including a public art component by Peter Walker and Martha Schwartz.

The Commission has since articulated a new vision for diversity in the greater San Diego community: "Diversity refers to differences in race, gender, ethnicity, age, socio-economic class, religion, sexual orientation, skills and abilities and politics among other qualities. It can be described in a multitude of ways; some less visible than others, so this by no means excludes a particular category. 'Cultural Diversity' can be described as the values, practices, patterns and customs of a group of people or society."<sup>20</sup> It should also be noted that

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<sup>19</sup> 2002 Census Profiles. City of San Diego.

<sup>20</sup> Jennifer M. Rutledge, *Building Board Diversity* (National Center for Nonprofit Boards, 1994) 7.

community should not be defined solely by geography, culture or ethnicity, but that “communities of interest” exist within the city.

It is vital to remember that the community of San Diego encompasses a larger area than just the city as defined by its limits. Many define the “community” as reaching south across the border, including Baja California, Mexico. This Mexican influence has pervaded the arts scene. For example, there is a strong mural tradition; murals are a critically recognized Mexican art form that is very strong in Tijuana, Mexico, and in San Diego. This important tradition should be one of many art forms reinforced through the Public Art Program.

There are ongoing efforts to expand collaboration with the Mexico/Tijuana community, particularly with the artists. A San Diego visual art program, *inSITE*, commissions artwork for installation on both sides of the border. A local architecture school is initiating a bi-cultural/bi-national project, specifically exploring ways to develop ties across the border.

**Recommendation 1.7:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should involve people who both reflect San Diego’s diverse population and who have knowledge of the arts, arts production and arts presentation on artist selection panels and on the Public Art Committee.

**Recommendation 1.8:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should emphasize the artistic and visual relationship between San Diego and Tijuana in some public art projects.

## CREATING A COMMUNITY OF SUPPORT

**Vision:**     ***Establish public art as a priority in all San Diego community initiatives***

In the 20-plus years since the initial establishment of its Public Art Program, the City of San Diego has striven to create as many projects as possible. The city's efforts have been complemented by private investment in public art. The result is a great many projects in the city. A recently published book, *Creating the World's Best Public Art*, highlighted San Diego as one of eight American cities with significant and notable public artworks.

The plentiful projects in existence have helped the region recognize the power of public art to transform the community and enrich it in ways that touch all constituencies. They also provide a significant base on which to build the future of the City's Public Art Program.

The City deserves credit for its public art implementation thus far. Many City departments champion public art, and references to public art are woven through the City's planning documents, from neighborhood specific plans to regional outlook documents.

What the Public Art Program is missing is a cohesive, comprehensive vision and a set of policies to guide its progress and ensure that it meets the City's many and varied goals. The first step in accomplishing this is to identify leadership to champion the program, then invite and involve the entire community to participate. These steps must be supported by able and qualified staff in sufficient numbers to achieve the Public Art Program's goals, as articulated by City leaders and community members.

## **Outreach**

*Objective: Expand outreach and involvement opportunities in public art for all communities in San Diego*

A public art program depends on the input of the public for its success. Many interviews with planning participants centered on the fact that the community does not generally participate in public processes. From all accounts, it is difficult to persuade the general citizenry to be involved in either a decision-making or feedback role, until a decision has been made. Then, “last minute critics” appear and vocalize their concerns. Even when specific outreach meetings are held, the targeted community doesn’t attend. In the public art realm, the result has been lack of consensus, despite project managers’ best efforts to involve the community from the initiation of the project.

Engaging the public, but not being held back by its involvement, is a difficult line to walk, and is just one of the many complex aspects of a public art program. While eliciting feedback and opinions from the community is crucial, a public art program that depends on the public’s approbation will never achieve its goals. This fine line is successfully walked by artists throughout the country, through intensive direct communication with community members.

In order to achieve greater community participation, consideration should be given to other methods of involving and communicating with community members. As administrators’ best efforts to present public art plans to specific communities do not result in a broadly representative turnout, feedback should be solicited in additional venues: as components of other groups’ meetings, for example, or on cable television. The Internet has proven an extremely effective mode of communication, with the benefit of being a vehicle that allows for the delivery and receipt of information and comment.

There is a need for an intensified community outreach program to connect with the public, and to both teach about and gather input on the Public Art Program –



what it can and should do, how it will impact the community and how community members can get involved. The outreach effort should include significant education and marketing components. In the 2001 Public Art Roundtable Forums, hosted by the Commission, the discussion revealed that participants felt that “the Commission’s role is to go out into the community and gain public input [about public art projects] ahead of time.”<sup>21</sup>

In San Jose, California, the City’s Public Art Program mandates that each public project is the subject of at least three community meetings. At the first, the selected artist meets interested members of the community and gathers input. At the second meeting, the artist presents preliminary ideas and gathers community feedback. At the third and, usually, final meeting, the artist presents the final design, not for community approval, but in order to inform and maintain communication. These meetings help keep the community’s worst fears from being realized – a piece of art suddenly appearing in their community, with no regard for what the community is all about.

**Recommendation 2.1:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program and the Public Art Committee, should implement a comprehensive program of community education and outreach on public art, directed to the general public and to the numerous special constituencies affected by the program. These include artists and design professionals, schools, neighborhoods and diverse communities, corporate and private development interests, and public sector officials.

**Recommendation 2.2:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that no fewer than three public meetings are held in conjunction with each public art project it initiates.

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<sup>21</sup> A Report on the Public Art 2001 Roundtable Forums (City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture, May 21 2001.) 6.

**Accessibility**

*Objective: Increase awareness of public art and create works that educate and inform the public*

The issue of accessibility encompasses two separate connotations: 1) artworks' ability to engage the public and 2) the physical ability of the general public to view public artworks.

Often, a community's nervousness about public art may stem from a fear that works may be controversial, challenging, inappropriate or even distasteful; in other words, inaccessible to the public and its sensibilities. Further, residents may fear that they will have to live with the artwork forever. While the community outreach efforts as described in the preceding section should greatly alleviate these concerns, another means of introducing the public in a "safe" way to public art is through temporary artworks.

Temporary or ephemeral artworks – some lasting only a few hours or days – can both assuage the public's fears and engage them in a dialogue that increases understanding of public art. Temporary installations can introduce complex and challenging works without demanding a long-term commitment.

In regard to the physical accessibility of San Diego's existing public art collection, it was noted by several planning participants, as well as by the professional collections management curator hired by the Commission for Arts and Culture, that some of the best public artworks are relatively hidden from public access. Water treatment plants and bio-solid processing facilities are two such examples; the departments operating these facilities have commissioned award-winning artworks that are either not open to the public or cannot be seen without an appointment. Many fine projects are also sited in areas that don't promote visitors, due to security concerns.

There are also plenty of public artworks on view throughout the city that the general population does not know about. Many of the libraries house extensive components of the municipal art collection of which even the library staff may not be aware. This is a marketing issue, as well as one of accessibility.

A dedication and celebration of the artwork after its completion can abet efforts in both areas of accessibility. Dedications and press activities create buy-in from the public, and keep the community informed about what public art projects currently exist. Currently, the Public Art Program has a very limited system for organizing dedications events. Various City departments organize and fund dedications, sometimes as a joint venture with the Commission. In addition to having an organized system for planning dedications, the Commission should have an updated press packet for its public art collection.

Generally, the Commission does not fund any reception expenses for dedications, nor are interpretive plaques accompanying the artwork budgeted. Currently the budget for art pays for the cost of plaques and the artists are often responsible for the fabrication and installation of the plaques. Funding for dedication events and plaques are appropriate public art expenditures and should come out of the proposed administrative set-aside in the Public Art Fund.

**Recommendation 2.3: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should formulate a specific marketing plan for each new public artwork to introduce and educate the public about the project.**

### **Education**

*Objective: Educate and involve the public about the creation, mission and benefits of public art*

Education starts in the classroom. Some communities have used public art as a strategy for expanding school arts programs. In Miami, Florida, the city

developed a public art curriculum for elementary schools, in which students learn about public art and then tour local works.

Some programs bring artists into the classroom in San Diego. One notable program is Artists Onsite, a program devoted to expanding public awareness of and interaction with artists. Their inSITE2000 program was offered to students from San Diego and Tijuana schools, and brought artists into residencies in local schools. In San Diego, inSITE will collaborate on this program with Community/Teachers/Artists (CoTA), an experimental program for teacher development at Mary Chase Walker Elementary School.

Outside of the classroom or school outreach programs, public art can be used to educate the general community. The City's Engineering and Capital Projects Department/Water and Wastewater Facilities Division has a long history of incorporating public art into its water utilities, such as pump stations, treatment plants and reservoirs around the city, many of which are extremely effective and positive projects; they are educational, aesthetically pleasing and interesting artworks. (Two of the City's public art projects were chosen for inclusion in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's publication *Liquid Art: A Celebration of Water in Public Spaces*, a catalog of 20 works from the Southland showing "imaginative uses and rendering of water."<sup>22</sup>)

Public art is a powerful tool that should be utilized more often in educational programs. It reaches not only schoolchildren, but the population as a whole. A good example of this is the Water Department's calendar. For three years, the Water Department has produced a calendar drawn by schoolchildren in third, fourth and fifth grades which focuses on water conservation. This has been a positive and proactive experience for everyone involved, resulting in a de facto

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<sup>22</sup> "Liquid Art: A Celebration of Water in Public Spaces," Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

temporary art piece – the calendar itself. These programs should be expanded further.

**Recommendation 2.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should create a temporary art program, including an educational component, designed to introduce all sectors of the broad San Diego community to public art.**

### **Marketing**

*Objective: Increase public's awareness of and support for public art*

The idea of a mass media marketing campaign to extol the virtues of public art is tempting and would probably meet with great success. The obstacle to initiating a mass marketing campaign is, quite simply, cost.

The Commission has initiated some marketing strategies for its Public Art Program and collection. In 1998, the Commission published and printed 35,000 copies of a four-color brochure, *The Artist and the Urban Environment*. All copies of the brochure were distributed locally and nationally. In 2001, a new, unrelated brochure was printed: *The Agency Report*. 4,500 copies were printed and disseminated. While these publications did not market the program, per se, they effectively informed the public about the Commission's programs.

The key to practically marketing San Diego's Public Art Program is to first engender a grassroots publicity campaign, relying on pro bono or sponsoring media support. The focus should first be on the immediate constituency. For instance, a planning participant focus group discussing media issues recommended posting photos of local public art in City Hall.

The marketing program should not only focus on the actual works of public art, but also on the process by which they come to be, thus serving to assuage many

residents' doubts and feelings of alienation about the process. Tapping into existing award programs (such as the regional Onions and Orchids program conducted by various chapters of the American Institute of Architects) to acknowledge successful projects will also help publicize the positive attributes of public art.

**Recommendation 2.5:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should develop a marketing program which includes greater utilization of the Internet, an expanded website, maps to the individual artworks, and a database of the City's public art collection.

**Recommendation 2.6:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should develop strategic alliances with the print and electronic media to better promote Public Art Programs and opportunities throughout the community.

Extensive community participation, which the consultants identify as crucial to the success of any public art program, is highly staff-intensive. Adequate staffing for the Public Art program will be discussed at further length in the section on Process and Administration.

## SUPPORTING ARTISTS

***Vision: Create a community of resident public artists who are qualified to conduct projects locally and nationally***

San Diego is home to many artists. The Commission for Arts and Culture's database lists 437 registered visual artists living in the city and a total of 676 in the county. Many of the artists are nationally and internationally known, particularly in the public art field. For San Diego to become recognized as a cultural tourist destination with a thriving arts community, it is critical that local artists be nurtured, utilized and employed whenever possible.

### **Opportunities**

***Objective: Create opportunities for local and regional artists to develop public artworks in a variety of media and sites***

There is, among some local artists, a perception that the Public Art Program suffers from too much bureaucracy and too little funding. Some artists stated that the community is not generally aware of public art. Artists expressed great interest in strengthening the Public Art Program to address these concerns and provide more opportunities.

Many artists advocated for more temporary works. Such works would allow them to experiment with challenging themes or ephemeral media, and may serve to educate and engage the public. They also feel that the Commission should create a gallery for emerging local artists, perhaps portable exhibitions in City Hall, or in empty storefronts throughout the City.

It is also very important to everyone involved in the Public Art Program that it represent the work of many artists, not just a few. For the 68 projects the City has completed since 1988, 124 artists have been commissioned, approximately 111

of whom live in San Diego County. Twenty two of those 111 local artists have been commissioned more than once to work on a City-funded public art project, sometimes as a member of a team. Some have worked as often as eight times or more.

While it is beneficial to give artists the chance to work on more than one public art project, as the first such project always presents such a steep learning curve, it is the City's goal to have a public art collection that is representative of a wide diversity of artists. By involving more artists, there is also the hope that more artists will be encouraged and trained to work in public art. There is also a great deal of political support for specific opportunities for artists of color.

**Recommendation 3.1: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should establish policies that produce a balance of high profile projects by local, regional, national and international artists, focusing on quality.**

### **Education and Training**

*Objective: Provide public art training for local artists*

As mentioned above, the process of working on a public art project is a learning one. This goes for everyone: the engineer, architect, artist, project manager, contractor, and the community – the list goes on and on. The first experience with public art defies basic logic by bringing together processes that are, of necessity, infinitely precise (architecture, engineering and construction) with a pursuit that thrives on flexibility, creativity and inspiration (art).

However, the collaboration can work beautifully, and the process has created some of our nation's most notable buildings and public places. Public art, like everything else, simply needs to be learned. The Commission for Arts and Culture has focused on training project managers and City personnel on the specific needs for each public art project. Commission staff is also available to



work with other City departments to administer all public art projects. However, there has not been extensive training as of yet for local artists working in, or thinking of entering, the field.

In the 2001 Public Art Roundtable Forums, the artists said that they saw themselves, generally, as “facilitators for the community and for change, creators – those who create meaningful environments, educators, advocates for artistic integrity, collaborators, community beautifiers and resource people for teams.”<sup>23</sup>

The forums also concluded that the role of the Commission was, among others, to “bring ideas to reality by supporting the artist’s vision and helping with the entire process. The Commission is a supporter, advocate and translator.”<sup>24</sup>

As part of this *Public Art Master Plan*, the consultants offered a series of three public art charettes for local artists to identify public art opportunities in San Diego and develop projects. Attendees and participants represented various backgrounds. Artists, architects, landscape architects, urban designers, planners, educators, arts activists, and neighborhood representatives were all involved in the charettes.

The first charrette was used primarily to raise awareness of current national trends in public art with a focus on community development and infrastructure opportunities. The City of San Diego Capital Improvement Project program was investigated as a source for artist participation in the growth of the city. At the end of this exercise, the participants formed into teams that would develop an inventory of public art opportunities in San Diego. In the following two charettes, the teams presented their efforts first from a concept/schematic approach, then as completed designs. The completed designs were showcased in the City Administration Building on two occasions and at the San Diego Museum of Art.

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<sup>23</sup> A Report on the Public Art 2001 Roundtable Forums. 4.

<sup>24</sup> A Report on the Public Art 2001 Roundtable Forums. 6.

They were also presented at the annual American Institute of Architects National Convention and the Design Exposition in June 2003.

The results of the three charettes included open and engaging sharing of the teams' ideas; critical analyses of how and why artists become active citizens; analyses of what effects the projects would have on neighborhoods in giving focus and identification to them; and consideration of steps the charette participants could undertake to further the City's public arts efforts.

The charettes were, for many artists, their first training on public art. They should be supplemented with ongoing training and technical assistance. Public art artists specifically need assistance with legal, financial and insurance matters as well as with engineering, current computer software, etc.

**Recommendation 3.2:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hire experienced public artists or public art administrators to develop and provide an ongoing series of seminars and workshops to educate local and regional artists who would like to enter the public art field.

**Recommendation 3.3:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should work with local universities and schools to develop curriculum related to public art.

**Recommendation 3.4:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should engage artists experienced in public art and public art administrators to train project managers, engineers, architects, contractors and other design professionals to work effectively with artists during the creative process.

**Performance Bonds**

*Objective: Prohibit the requirement of performance bonds for artists*

In public works contracts, it is common to require the contractor to supply the municipality with a performance bond. This insurance guarantees that the work will be performed satisfactorily. However, it is recommended that performance bonds not be required for public art projects. They are prohibitively expensive. In general, bond issuers have little experience in underwriting unique products such as public art. Consequently, they tend to protect themselves by setting a very high fee. Ultimately, such bonds must be paid from the art budget and will result in less art being purchased with the public art dollars. It should also be noted that public art programs around the country have experienced very few instances where the public artist has failed to deliver the artwork as agreed.

**Recommendation 3.5: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that performance bonds for artists, being prohibitively expensive, are not required.**

## ENHANCING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

**Vision:** *Use public art to complement the City's design and urban development goals, and inculcate a desire for quality design in the residents of San Diego*

The urban environment is not just the appearance, or shell, of a city. As Bob McNulty, President of the national organization Partners for Livable Communities, stated: "Your community's cultural badge is worn outside in the external appearance of your community."<sup>25</sup> The aesthetic visage of the community reflects the internal values and strengths of the community, and its neighborhood and civic identity.

Public art is very much about the built and natural environment of the region. Ideally, it enhances the positive and mitigates the negative effects of unattractive buildings, empty public places and unadorned shopping malls.

However, a caution is in order as we enter this section of the report. While the *Public Art Master Plan* addresses the issues of urban design in the city of San Diego, it is beyond the scope of the Plan to do anything other than suggest standards and encourage change. Communities tend to feel that the incorporation of public art into an otherwise bland or, even worse, offensive building or place will alleviate bad design. This is not the case. Public art can temper the impact of a poorly designed project, but it cannot turn an ugly plaza into a beautiful one, nor can it move a badly placed structure into an appropriate setting.

"Look at the physical setting as a cultural resource. When I enter a community, I don't care how nice your performing arts are if I have to pass through a strip of billboards, signs, sprawl, and ugly development which devalues your cultural profile."

– Bob McNulty, from *Culture Can Build Community!*

<sup>25</sup> Robert McNulty, *Culture Can Build Community!* (Partners for Livable Communities, 1995).

### **Design and Architecture**

*Objective: Encourage the development of an aesthetically pleasing built environment*

San Diego is going through an intense period of growth, and by all accounts, that growth is not slowing. Currently, only 10% of its 331 square miles is vacant, or buildable. More housing must be built, and it will be built in high-density units.

In any community, innovative new buildings beget more interesting and aesthetically pleasing architectural projects. One might say, too, that good architecture begets more and better public art. Joyce Cutler Shaw, a local artist, was hired early in the planning phase for the new Mission Valley Branch Library, and the result has been a creatively incorporated artwork. Most of the libraries completed in the last five years include a public art component, as will the libraries that are slated to be built in the next five years.

However, there are understandable economic pressures that encourage the development of less than desirable buildings. Aside from the obvious desire to keep costs down, there is a great deal of pressure to provide for the growing demand for housing and office space in the community, and in-fill restrictions sometimes necessitate such development. To that end, maximum density office buildings and housing complexes are being planned.

Open space and public spaces are also quickly being developed, and are at a premium. As development intensifies in San Diego, there is a growing recognition that public space is becoming part of everybody's "private" space. Public space is a key attribute. As one planning participant put it, "It's not just the buildings that are great. It's also the space *between* the buildings that make a great city." The quality of our communities' public places – attractiveness, safety, cleanliness, greenery, amenities, etc. – becomes more crucial for all of us.

Public art can help make in-fill developments more livable. Many of the most successful projects exist as part of what one participant called “a holistic approach to the entire community.” In other words, the public art makes a community center, public park or urban renewal project more attractive to the public. It may not even be recognized as public art: as one participant put it, “the most successful public art is the type people *almost* don’t notice.” Public art should fit intellectually, as well as physically, within the context of its placement.

In the *Downtown Community Plan Update*, place-making is a strong theme. The *Centre City Arts Plan* states that in using culture to help achieve Downtown’s goals, “great importance is placed on support of art in public places and patterns of social life where the public can participate and enjoy the arts.”<sup>26</sup> The first goal in the *Centre City Arts Plan* is “Public Art in Redevelopment Projects,” with an objective to “enhance the aesthetic environment throughout Centre City by including a wide variety of art forms: temporary and permanent visual art, performance and cultural events.”<sup>27</sup>

The *City of Villages Action Plan* addresses “Urban Form and the Environment” and states that “proposed neighborhood and urban centers will include public gathering places, walkable tree-lined streets, affordable housing, opportunities for art and culture, and quality education facilities.”<sup>28</sup> The Plan proposes to “prepare urban design guidelines” to address design issues relating to the goals above.<sup>29</sup>

The Unified Port of San Diego made public art a priority when implementing its South Embarcadero Design and Signage Guidelines: “Public art is a vital design component in creating unique public places that provide physical, social, cultural,

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<sup>26</sup> Centre City Arts Plan. 9.

<sup>27</sup> Centre City Arts Plan. 10.

<sup>28</sup> Draft Environmental Impact Report. III-6.

<sup>29</sup> Draft Environmental Impact Report. III-9.

and economic benefits for the community. It offers alternative methods of design problem-solving in implementing the Urban Design Framework.”<sup>30</sup>

The establishment of a citywide design review board would have a catalytic impact on good architecture and design throughout the community. None exists now, although some City departments, such as Park and Recreation, have design review boards. Cities like Seattle have long used its Design Commission to elevate the standards of architecture and urban design. In the case of Seattle, there is actually a seat on the Design Commission reserved for a public artist.

As in all communities, the potential for graffiti and other vandalism of public structures is an ongoing concern. Far from being a greater concern for artworks, public art has proven to be a powerful detriment to graffiti in most communities.

**Recommendation 4.1:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that all City departments reference the Public Art Program and the City’s intention to involve artists on the design team and invite neighborhood collaboration in all requests for proposals, bid documents and other written materials related to contracts for major Capital Improvement Projects.

**Recommendation 4.2:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should include, whenever possible, at least one representative from the project design and construction personnel (project manager, engineer, landscape architect, etc.) as an advisor to the artist selection panel.

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<sup>30</sup> South Embarcadero Urban Design and Signage Guidelines (San Diego Unified Port District and Sasaki Associates, Inc., January 1999). 90.

## MANAGING THE PROGRAM: PROCESS AND ADMINISTRATION

***Vision: Establish a process that creates superior public art and inspires support for and trust in the Public Art Program***

As the October 2001 Public Art Assessment process conducted by the Commission revealed, the voluntary nature of the Public Art Program in San Diego has yielded mixed results. On one hand, it has been frustrating, not only because it is not compulsory for City departments which manage Capital Improvement Projects to set aside a budget for art, but also because even when there is an art component, often there is no specific process, or even a budget, attached.

On the other hand, the flexibility has, in many ways, been “an effective public relations tool.”<sup>31</sup> By not forcing artworks on City departments, many City staff members have become champions of public art. This voluntary approach, combined with initiation and encouragement from Commission staff as well as community groups with an interest in quality of life and excellence in urban design, has created approximately 68 projects over the ten years the Public Art Program has been active. Some City department heads refer to the public art component in each project as a “given,” saying that project managers include it in the budget automatically.

This portion of the Plan addresses the inner workings of the Commission’s Public Art Program, presenting recommendations for strengthening it.

### **The Commission, City Departments and Project Managers**

***Objective: Clarify the roles and expectations of entities and individuals involved in the public art process***

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<sup>31</sup> Public Art Program Assessment Report, City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture, October 19 2001. 7.



Council Policy 900-11 *Artist(s) Involvement in Selected Capital Improvement Projects* stipulates and outlines expectations and processes for the Public Art Program, many of which are not adhered to. For example, Commission staff should consult regularly with appropriate City department heads to identify potential Capital Improvement Projects appropriate for the inclusion of artists; these meetings, however, are erratic and spontaneous and do not occur on a systematic or organized schedule.

Many City staff members are not well acquainted with the Public Art Program. In order to educate them, one of the items the Assessment identified was a need for a “brochure for project managers on the fundamentals of public art.”<sup>32</sup> Commission staff wrote a chapter on public art to include in a new handbook for City project managers, aimed at ensuring that public art would be included in everyone’s training. While the new handbook has never been published, copies of the chapter have been distributed by Commission staff to project managers on a case-by-case basis for use as an educational tool. There are no means of ensuring that the chapter is being read or followed. Formal public art training should be provided for City employees involved in project management

Project managers in general express cautious enthusiasm for the Public Art Program. While most have worked with successful projects, and understand the benefits of the program, the administrative burden public art projects create can be overwhelming. Project managers often have to identify additional funding for public art in their projects. They frequently draw up their own contracts with artists. Often, because the art component is a minimal part of the project, it does not get the attention it needs in order to succeed.

“Engineers are the wrong people to manage art – we don’t appreciate it.”

– Planning Participant  
(Engineer)

Some project managers report that they are both delighted and frustrated by the public art

<sup>32</sup> Public Art Program Assessment Report, City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture, October 19 2001. 12.

experience. They express their dismay that it “goes out of control so fast.” They are most comfortable with simple projects, i.e., artworks not incorporated into building infrastructure. For many project managers, it is simpler to have the prime consultant select the artist directly, in order to eliminate the potential personality or stylistic conflicts when an artist is selected by an independent panel. Many times, City project managers transfer the responsibility for the public art element over to the project architect completely.

Authorizing project managers to take the lead on public art projects frequently produces negative consequences. Often, public art projects are implemented, but for less than 2% of the project budget. Also, project managers use contracts created for their contractors, as opposed to contracts tailored for artists. With the issues of the Visual Artists Rights Act (VARA), as well as the general complications of public art, this can prove disastrous.

Many of the City’s project managers feel that the Commission is not proactively involved in the identification of projects, or in the artist selection process. The Commission itself feels some frustration with its role. In certain cases, its decision-making power has been compromised, when its authority to select artists has been reversed by political entities.

The establishment of a Public Art Policy, further addressed in the next section, “Identifying Funding,” will enable the Commission to identify projects appropriate for public art, and involve the artist early in the process. By reviewing future Capital Improvement Projects before they come on-line and move into the design phase, the Commission and the City will be able to focus their resources much more effectively and identify projects that fit with the City’s goals and priorities.

**Recommendation 5.1: The Public Art Program should be managed by the Commission for Arts and Culture, with the Commission-appointed Public Art Committee continuing to advise on program vision and aesthetic decisions.**

**Recommendation 5.2: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should submit an annual public art workplan to City Council to propose public art projects for the next fiscal year, give a status report on current projects, and report on projects completed in the last year.**

### **Artists' Role in the Process**

*Objective: Clarify artist selection processes and expectations for artists*

In almost every case, the earlier the artist is involved in the project, the better. Incorporating the artists into the design or pre-design phase of a project gives them the opportunity to create with a better understanding of the project and greater flexibility. It also may result in a lower total construction cost, as artists may focus their work on a basic infrastructure element that would have been an expense of the project, but could instead be absorbed by the public art budget.

When artists have time to collaborate with other contractors, this often dramatically increases engineers' and builders' appreciation and respect for artists and decreases the frustration that ensues when an artist comes on board late and suggests "changing things." The City of San Diego has been able to involve the artist in the very early stages of a project on relatively few projects, but, when this has occurred, they have been highly successful collaborations.

Early artist involvement is one priority means of creating public art for the City of San Diego. It should be exercised, but not to the exclusion of other means of selecting and involving artists. The proposed Public Art Policy, attached to this Plan, outlines a number of means of artist selection and involvement, all of which should be incorporated into the Public Art Program.

Due to the City's requirement that public works projects go out to competitive bid, planning participants report a concern about the potential reduction in quality or

interference with the artist's vision when public artworks are fabricated by general contractors or entities other than the artist. This tension should be examined by City staff in order to ensure that the integrity of the artist's vision and the integrity of the artwork itself are not compromised by the competitive bidding process.

Another concern among City staff was described by one department head who said that "contractors fear the artists, because nothing's ever good enough for them." In order to ensure that an artist's perceived "unreasonable" standards don't make them lose money, contractors often bid projects high. Some project managers also said that "artists use us [the City] to experiment," meaning that often the artists themselves don't know what the end product will be. That statement was made by project managers with a great deal of experience working with public artists, and undoubtedly reflects the reality of at least a few projects.

**Recommendation 5.3:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that public art projects are scheduled, to the extent practicable, to accommodate artists' involvement at the earliest stages of design with the intention of making the artist an integral part of the project design team. This is usually best accomplished by the immediate selection of the artist after the project architect is selected.

### **Staffing**

*Objective: Clarify role of Public Art Program staff and increase numbers to achieve goals of the Public Art Program*

Administering a public art program is extraordinarily complex, time-consuming, and staff intensive, particularly if community outreach and education activities are in place. In each of the recommendations in this Plan, staff is a crucial element. A successful Public Art Program is managed by experienced and knowledgeable

administrators. Without directing sufficient funding to public art program staff, there is no hope for a long-term successful program.

In general, a well-managed program requires a full-time staff person for every eight public art projects managed. For example, a Program Director, Project Manager and a Program Coordinator could manage a maximum of 24 active projects at any stage of implementation.

In addition to staff, a minimum of 20% of each artwork budget is necessary to maintain adequate administration of a successful program. Activities that directly support the Public Art Program, such as community participation, artist selections and educational outreach, are appropriately supported by an administrative set-aside from the Public Art Fund. For future consideration, management and staffing should ideally be funded through the City's General Fund, so that program administration is not disrupted or compromised by fluctuating capital project funds.

The Public Art Program's current processes make it even more staff-intensive than it needs to be. The Council Policy 900-11 provides for Commission staff to invoice City departments for their public art administration services at an hourly rate. When public art project budgets are derived from within individual City departments, rather than directly from the Public Art Fund, much more administrative burden is created, as well as confusion. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that the Commission does not always bill for its time, due to the fact that public art project budgets are generally so low. Commission staff sometimes makes the decision to put the funding into the art rather than administration. While this is laudable, it also creates an untenable burden on Commission staff, as they have the budgeted expectation of billable hours.

**Recommendation 5.4: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that 20% of the public art funds are reserved in a segregated**

**account within the Public Art Fund for program administration and community participation, artist selection processes, community outreach and publicity, project documentation, children's education, art programs and other appropriate related purposes.**

### **Contracting**

*Objective: Consolidate and simplify artist contracts on public art projects*

The issue of contracting – and its complication and frustration – dominated the consultants' interviews with City personnel. Currently, contracts are generated by the City departments where Capital Improvement Projects are managed, and are variants of the City's standard consultant agreement. Thus, the contracts rarely define such critical details as artwork fabrication, artists' rights, insurance, etc.

<p>"Art contracts should be managed from one department."</p> <p>– Planning Participant</p>
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In some cases, the contracts do not even specify the budget for the public art component, or the artists' fees. This is problematic for everyone. When the artist is not given a budget, he or she often produces a concept that is ultimately not approved because of its scope and cost. A redesign causes more problems later as it may create delays and cost increases for the entire project. There have also been instances where artists are never informed of their budget.

The 2001 Public Art Roundtable Forums reported that "the Commission should contract directly with the artist to coordinate and control the overall art project" and furthermore that "every artist should receive a succinct and detailed scope of work."<sup>33</sup> The process would be simplified tremendously if all contracts were generated from and managed by the Commission's office.

<sup>33</sup> A Report on the Public Art 2001 Roundtable Forums. 8.

Approving a series of standard templates for artist's contracts would alleviate much of the confusion and distortion that occurs when standard consultant agreements are stretched in an attempt to suit a public art project. While templates will increase the efficiency of the contracting phase for artists, it should be remembered that the nature of public art requires flexibility and, therefore, the templates may need to be adjusted to fit various circumstances.

It is also important to remember that the general artist population may not be adequately versed in legal language, insurance requirements, and many of the other components of City contracts. These subjects should be reviewed in the public art training, to give artists participating in the program an opportunity to fully understand the various elements of the contract.

The City has been working diligently to address the rights of artists and balance them with the obligations of the City. In order to address both entities' needs, the consultants recommended a limited waiver of Visual Artists Rights Act (VARA) rights, which acknowledges a limited number of specific circumstances in which VARA could be waived. These include but are not limited to the destruction of the project site; conversion of the site to new uses; damages or deterioration to the work under circumstances where the cost of repair or restoration would be economically prohibitive; an artwork or site that poses a threat to public safety for unforeseen circumstances; and acts of third parties outside the City's control. The consultants do not advise that any waiver of VARA rights be based on aesthetic considerations or changes in public taste. The City should expressly commit to not removing, altering or modifying an artwork for aesthetic reasons and no alteration should be made without a reasonable attempt by the City to obtain prior consultation with the artist.

All contracts with artists should refer to the City's de-accessioning policy, as well as the maintenance expectations for the artist. In terms of maintenance, the contracts should stipulate that if the artist does not submit a maintenance plan for

the artwork, then he or she waives his or her rights in the case that it is damaged by the City's best efforts at maintenance. The City's contract templates should be made available to artists for review in advance of their submission of qualifications or proposals for competitive review, to ensure that artists understand the City's expectations. The Request for Proposals or Request for Qualifications should be formatted to expressly require a statement from the artist about any concerns or issues the artist might have with the proposed contract. That way, the City can know before selecting an artist whether the artist objects to portions of the contract on which the City is unwilling to negotiate. Exposure of the City's standard public art contract can be facilitated by posting it to a website..

**Recommendation 5.5:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hold and manage all artists' contracts rather than permitting contracts to be executed between other City departments or City consultants and the artists. Public Art Program staff should act as liaisons between artists and project managers, consultants, etc.

**Recommendation 5.6:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should advocate for the adoption of a series of standard artists' contract templates for use in public art projects, recognizing that these contracts will need to be customized to fit the needs of specific projects.

**Recommendation 5.7:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should continue to work with the City Attorney to develop policies which address issues of importance to artists including, but not limited to the following: 1) preserving artists' freedom of expression; 2) balancing artists' first amendment, moral, and intellectual property rights with the rights of the City to control its public spaces for future use and reuse; and 3) delimiting contractual waivers of artists' rights under the federal Visual Artists Rights Act, California Civil Code Section 987, and the federal Copyright Act.



**Selection Process**

*Objective: Ensure that the approved processes are used to commission public artworks*

The Commission has outlined an ideal process for artist selection, focusing on Requests for Qualifications, selection panels made up of objective arts professionals and project participants. Additionally, an as-needed artist list is often used to simplify the artist selection process for art projects with limited budgets and timelines. However, those two processes are sometimes compromised before they begin, due to inadequate timelines or late artist involvement in the Capital Improvement Project.

The most ideal process is an “open” process: one which allows for the selection of the artist to be based on the artist’s talent and creativity, and a willingness to work with input from the community and the design team. The attached Guidelines outline a set of recommended selection processes, which focus on an open process whenever possible.

The Public Art Master Plan Steering Committee stated that their goal is to have the actual presentation of public art be “practically a non-event.” In other words, the process that brings an artwork into being should be so open and invite such great public participation, that the process guarantees a high level of community acceptance of the work.

**Recommendation 5.8: The City Council should adopt the attached program guidelines and policies, outlining recommended artist selection processes.**

**Maintenance**

*Objective: Create an endowment to provide for long-term maintenance of public artworks*

Maintenance can be the Achilles heel of an otherwise well-conceived and properly administered public art program. When one considers the significant public investment being made in the creation of a public art collection, it is crucial that the collection be maintained regularly and properly.

The City of San Diego currently has no funding set aside for public art maintenance. This is both an immediate and long-term problem. City personnel identified it as the second biggest problem – after basic funding for art – facing the Public Art Program as it stands. There is no will to maintain special projects; no resources have been identified, nor funding stream created.

“Having a badly maintained piece of public art is like having dead flowers in your house.”

– Planning Participant

The only way to ensure that projects are provided with adequate long-term care is to set aside funds that effectively serve as an “endowment” which should exist in perpetuity, like the artworks themselves. Maintenance should be conducted by authorized City departments and overseen by the Commission. In order to ensure that City staff understands the specific public artwork maintenance requirements, the Commission should conduct periodic workshops on maintenance needs and practices.

The Commission is working on an analysis of the City’s art collection, the first phase of which was completed in winter 2002. A consultant has compiled an index of the City’s entire inventory of public art, and has put this information into a database with accompanying visuals.

**Recommendation 5.9: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should ensure that 10% of the public art budgets, to the extent permitted by law and funding source restrictions, are set aside in a separate pooled, interest-bearing account within the Public Art Fund for collections management**

and the preservation and maintenance of the public art collection.

**Recommendation 5.10:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should provide oversight for the routine maintenance of public artworks, which should be the responsibility of the department at which the artwork is sited, and should be performed in accordance with maintenance guidelines provided by the project artist. All non-routine maintenance should be the responsibility of the Commission for Arts and Culture.

**Recommendation 5.11:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should offer periodic workshops on maintenance to City field workers in departments responsible for maintaining public artworks.

**Recommendation 5.12:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should hire professional art conservators to identify maintenance issues and to assist in training City workers in routine maintenance. Conservators should be responsible for major restorations, when needed.

**Recommendation 5.13:** The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should conduct a maintenance survey of the entire art collection at least once every five years.

### **Public Art Committee**

*Objective: Maximize the effectiveness of the Public Art Committee*

The Public Art Program is currently overseen by the Public Art Committee (PAC), a sub-committee of the Commission for Arts and Culture. The PAC advises the Commission on public art program policy, as well as the placement of public artworks and artist selection, among other duties.

The PAC currently has a maximum membership of 15, with an additional seven ex-officio members representing various City departments and Centre City Development Corporation. The ex-officio membership has been one of the major strengths of the Public Art Program: it has provided other City departments with a practical knowledge of public art, and made their representatives active advocates of the Public Art Program. The PAC also has the authority to appoint sub-committees (Nominating, Strategic Planning, etc.) of up to six PAC members.

While the PAC has successfully advised on the administration of public artworks in the City, a smaller committee may result in a greater ability to effectively lead the program. The ex-officio membership category should be kept intact, as it has engendered great ownership of the Public Art Program.

**Recommendation 5.14: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should modify the number of Public Art Committee members to a maximum of nine, with representation to include public artists, public art professionals, business leaders, community leaders and members of the Commission for Arts and Culture.**

**Recommendation 5.15: The Commission for Arts and Culture, through its Public Art Program, should update the Public Art Master Plan every five years.**

## IDENTIFYING FUNDING

***Vision: Identify an ongoing, steady funding stream for public art, and opportunities for alternative funding means***

### **City Percent for Art Program**

***Objective: Establish a citywide percent for art program with an initial annual allocation of 2% of a designated portion of the Capital Improvement Program for public art***

In the 2001 Public Art Roundtable Forums, many participants cited funding as an area for improvement in the current Public Art Program. While the voluntary program established by Council Policy 900-11 has created some notable works, the majority of the Forum participants felt that “a ‘Percent for Art’ program would create a healthier, more functional relationship between artists and the Commission.”<sup>34</sup>

Members of the private sector report that they are the primary proponents of public art. Enlightened developers have taken a leadership role, and they feel that it is time for the local government to “step up to the plate” regarding public art. The private sector can take a strong supporting role, but the lead should be provided by local government. A shift from the voluntary budgets for art to a recommended 2% of the Capital Improvement Project budget for art, as proposed by the City Manager and approved annually by the City Council, should be the first step.

In the United States, over 350 public art programs exist. The vast majority of those are funded via a percent of the local municipality’s Capital Improvement Project budgets. Recently adopted percent for art programs set aside 2% of qualified public works costs for art. In light of San Diego Charter Section 11.1, San Diego’s percent for art program should be funded by a Council Policy that

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<sup>34</sup> A Report on the Public Art 2001 Roundtable Forums (City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture, May 21 2001.) 7.

requires the City Manager to propose a budget that includes 2% of the annual Capital Improvement Program budget set-aside for art.

Historically, some of the most interesting public art projects initiated by the current Public Art Program have been the inclusion of art in major infrastructure projects for the Water and Metropolitan Wastewater Departments. It is important that the City continue to support public art in these Enterprise funded projects.

**Recommendation 6.1:** The San Diego City Manager should annually propose that the City's Public Art Program be funded by 2% of the annual Capital Improvement Program budget. The City Council, in its discretion, may appropriate any amount up to and including the Manger's recommended appropriations.

**Recommendation 6.2:** In Capital Improvement Program projects that are supported by Enterprise Funds, the 2% public art allocation should be applied only to above-grade improvements and any public art monies should be expended only for artworks at the project site. Enterprise Fund monies shall be segregated from other funding sources and expended in accordance with the restrictions of any applicable bond, loan, or grant covenants and conditions.

### **Pooling**

*Objective: Allow for the allocation of public art funds to projects that meet the City's overall goals and objectives*

Currently, the vast majority of public art projects are extremely small, many, under \$10,000. This causes a great administrative burden, as a \$5,000 project and a \$500,000 project essentially require the same amount of staff and administrative resources. Encouraging so many small projects ultimately takes an extreme toll on staff, meaning that many critical tasks, notably community outreach activities, are not completed adequately.

Bigger projects provide more flexibility. Temporary projects create community response, press attention, and dialogue, without threatening the community with its permanence. These kinds of projects should be encouraged and can be funded through a pooling of funds. Creating a mechanism to allow for the pooling of funds will result in more landmark, high-impact projects, and fewer small, staff-intensive projects.

Identifying those funds that may be pooled for the Public Art Program will also allow for the placement of public artworks in communities in which fewer Capital Improvement Projects are built. By pooling funds for the program, all neighborhoods in San Diego should be able to enjoy artworks in their own community, despite a lack of construction. Many Public Art Programs have adopted a policy of pooling public art funds within City Council districts. This is a policy that the Commission for Arts and Culture may wish to consider after it has gained experience with the revised program.

**Recommendation 6.3: Where not prohibited by funding source restrictions applicable to grants, loans, bonds or Enterprise Funds, monies appropriated under the revised Public Art Policy should be pooled and expended for any public art project in the City.**

Monies collected in a community plan area should, generally, be spent in that community plan area. This will help insure that there is a return to the community on the resources that are used to support public art projects.

**Recommendation 6.4: Pooled monies in the Public Art Fund should be allowed to be expended for temporary artworks.**

**Private Development Participation**

*Objective: Encourage private support for public art*

Many planning participants said that San Diego's most interesting places and buildings have been planned by the private sector. As private developers propose good design and public spaces, the establishment of a public art funding requirement should be pursued. Other communities in the county have percent for art programs for private development. In Escondido, any private development over 2,000 square feet pays \$.15 per square foot for public art; those funds can either be put into art on the property, or directly into a pool administered by the program. In Chula Vista, there are two zones where 1.5% of any development is directed to public art.

In order to provide private developers with options in the percent for art program, they should be given the choice of either establishing an artwork that is connected with their development, providing a space for cultural use within the development, or providing a lesser percentage directly to the City's Public Art Fund, to be expended in accordance with the City's and the Commission for Arts and Culture's program priorities.

For private development projects, the City Council should establish, by ordinance, a 1% set-aside for public art enhancement. The 1% public art requirement may be satisfied by the financing of cultural and artistic facilities and/or on-site artwork or the developer may elect to deposit .5 % into the Public Art Fund account to be used for the artistic enrichment of the City's public spaces. The public art financial requirement shall be based on 1% or .5% of the building permit valuation.

The public art financial requirement should be imposed on all private, non-residential development projects and private/public building projects with building permit valuations over \$5 million.



Provisions should also be made for the City to negotiate a 1% public art requirement for all public facilities, such as parks, schools, libraries, etc., when these facilities are provided to the City by the developer as part of a planned development. Otherwise these “turn-key” public facilities will have no mechanism for the inclusion of public art.

When developers choose to provide funding directly to the City, the Commission should direct that funding to a project within the vicinity of the private development that funded it. When developers opt to establish a public artwork on their own sites, they should be required to place the works in publicly accessible locations and comply with Commission-established selection and administration processes. The Commission will provide them with administrative support for the project if requested and funded. The Commission should be open to any concept the private developer brings forth, while encouraging and guiding the developer to create a public artwork in accordance with the City’s mission.

Over the past few decades, the pattern of private development has begun to change in many communities, including San Diego. Often, the scale of urban development and redevelopment requires a partnership between the public sector and the private sector. For example, a City redevelopment agency or economic development agency may assemble the land or provide a subsidy to make a major private development project happen. This type of mixed public-private development is likely to become more and more common. Where there is a significant investment by the public sector in these developments, it is important to expect that they will adhere to the same high design standards and public art requirements imposed on purely public sector projects.

**Recommendation 6.5:** The provisions of the revised Public Art Program should extend to include any public-private development projects in which the City participates.

**Recommendation 6.6:** For private development projects, the City Council should establish, by ordinance, a 1% set-aside for public art enhancement. The 1% public art requirement may be satisfied by the financing of cultural and artistic facilities and/or on-site artwork or the developer may elect to deposit .5 % into the Public Art Fund account to be used for the artistic enrichment of the City's public spaces. The public art financial requirement shall be based on 1% or .5% of the building permit valuation.

The public art financial requirement should be imposed on all private, non-residential development projects and private/public building projects with building permit valuations over \$5 million.

### **Private Donations**

*Objective: Encourage donor and community communication in public art projects*

The Commission for Arts and Culture is sensitive to the needs and desires of private individuals or entities that make major contributions to City projects, such as libraries. The Public Art Program should continue to provide opportunities for the involvement and participation of private individuals who wish to provide needed amenities for the City.

Ideally, a donor should be in place before any artist selection has commenced. Therefore, the donor or his/her representative can be invited to sit on artist selection panels. When a donor comes forward for a project that is already in process or complete, the process by which the art has been developed – with extensive community participation – should assure the donor that the artist has been carefully chosen.

Private donations of public artworks must be accompanied by a maintenance endowment, to allow the City to care for the artwork in perpetuity. The

endowment should be approximately 10% of the value of the artwork, and should be submitted directly to the Commission for Arts and Culture.

**Recommendation 6.7:** Proposed donations of artworks should follow the same rigorous review process as any other public art project. Prospective donors should be invited to participate in the artist selection panel if the proposal is to commission a new work of art.

**Recommendation 6.8:** Privately donated artworks should require a maintenance endowment to ensure for the long-term care of the artwork.

**SECTION THREE:  
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**

## **CITY OF SAN DIEGO PROPOSED PUBLIC ART POLICY**

### **Section 1.1 Purposes and Intent.**

The purposes of this Policy are to promote the cultural heritage and artistic development of the City of San Diego, to enhance the City's character and identity, to contribute to economic development and tourism, to add warmth, dignity, beauty and accessibility to public spaces and to expand the experience and participation of citizens with visual arts, by directing the inclusion of public art in Capital Improvement Projects initiated by the City of San Diego.

### **Section 1.2 Policy.**

The City Council recognizes the need for adequate funding for the creation, support and maintenance of public art as administered by the City's Commission for Arts and Culture. The Council shall endeavor to annually fund the Public Art Program with 2% of eligible Capital Improvement Program project budgets in excess of \$250,000, in the adoption of the final budget policy each fiscal year. The funds shall be used for artist design services and for the selection, acquisition, display and maintenance of Artworks.

### **Section 1.3 Definitions.**

- a. "Artist" means any practitioner in the visual and design arts, generally recognized by critics and peers as a professional in the field as evidenced by his/her education, experience, exhibition record and Artwork production.
- b. "Artwork" means works in a variety of media produced by professional artists; works may be permanent, temporary or functional, may be stand-alone or integrated into the architecture or landscaping, if such are designed by an artist as defined above, and should encompass the broadest range of expression, media and materials. The term "Artwork" does not include inappropriate expenditures as described in Section 1.5.
- c. "Commission" means the City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture which advises the City Council on expenditures from the Public Art Fund.
- d. "Capital Improvement Program" means the City's program for capital development.
- e. "Eligible Construction Project" means any Capital Improvement Project paid for wholly or in part by the City of San Diego, for the construction or

- renovation of any building, park, highway or arterial, streetscape or road beautification, bridge, transit or aviation facility, trail or bikeway, parking facility, above-grade utility, or any portion thereof, to which the public has access or which is visible from a public right-of-way. Below-grade capital projects supported by Enterprise Funds are not eligible. (Note: public art in private development will be covered by a separate policy or ordinance.)
- f. “Eligible Project Funds” means the total amount appropriated by Council for all major public works projects in excess of \$250,000. Funds from grants, loans, bonds, Enterprise Funds, or other funding sources restricted by applicable covenants and conditions, are not eligible.
  - g. “Enterprise” means a revenue-producing improvement, building, system, plant, works, facilities, or undertaking used for or useful for any public or lawful purpose of the City.
  - h. “Enterprise Funds” are revenues derived from an Enterprise which are placed in designated funds that are used to pay for the construction, maintenance, or operation costs of the Enterprise, or for any other lawful purpose.
  - i. “Major Public Works Contract” means a public works contract valued at more than \$250,000.
  - j. “Public art collection” means the Artworks owned by the City resulting from this policy or the Public Art Program that preceded this policy.
  - k. “Public Art Fund” (Fund) means a separate account into which all monies generated under this policy or derived from gifts or donations for public art shall be deposited.
  - l. “Public Place” means an area on public or private property that is legally accessible and visible to the general public.
  - m. “Renovation” means any major redesign of a facility or system or portion thereof which is included in Eligible Construction Projects, including expanding or upgrading the capacity of the facility or system, enlarging the facility or creating a new use for the facility. It does not include repairs, maintenance or installation of replacement mechanical equipment or modifications required solely for the purposes of code compliance.

#### **Section 1.4 Funds for Artworks.**

- a. Each year in adopting the City’s annual Capital Improvement Program budget, the City Council shall consider the appropriation of 2% of the total amount budgeted for each Eligible Construction Project to be set aside

- and identified as funds to be appropriated and expended for acquisition or commissioning of Artworks in accordance with the provisions of this Plan. Appropriations for purposes of acquiring Artworks in order to carry out the provisions of this Policy shall be made in accordance with law and the budgeting procedures of the City.
- b. If the source of funding or other applicable law or regulation with respect to any particular project prohibits or restricts the use of funds for Artworks, the amount of funds so prohibited or restricted shall be excluded in determining the 2%.
  - c. After the effective date of this Policy, the issuance of new bonds or the acquisition of short term financing shall include the 2% for use for Artworks, unless restricted by federal or state law.
  - d. Appropriations and expenditures for Artworks may include, but are not limited to, the costs and expenses incurred in the process of developing and installing Artworks in public buildings or grounds. Such administrative costs shall not exceed 20% of the 2% set aside for Artworks by project.
  - e. Any monies collected in accordance with this policy shall be deposited into a separate account (Public Art Fund) by the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance shall establish accounting records sufficient to identify and control these funds. The account containing these funds shall earn interest and the earned interest shall be used for and subject to the same restrictions established by this section. The transfer of monies shall take place within thirty days of appropriation by the City Council. The Fund shall be authorized to accept gifts, grants and donations made to the City for Artworks, as well as any in-lieu contributions from private developers. The Fund shall be self-perpetuating from year to year.
  - f. Funds authorized and/or appropriated pursuant to this section may be expended for Artworks in association with any current City projects or in existing public facilities and spaces which are owned by the City, if legally permissible.
  - g. Funds for Artworks shall be expended in accordance with the restrictions of any applicable bond, loan, or grant covenants and conditions.
  - h. When funds are derived from restricted sources (e.g., Enterprise Funds, certain bond funds, etc.), those funds must be accounted for and tracked in separate accounts within the Fund, to ensure that they are expended on approved public art projects.
  - i. For any public art funds that do not come from a restricted source, the funds should be pooled into the Fund.

- j. All City departments and agencies shall, from the effective date of this Policy, include in all applications for funding for Capital Improvement Projects to outside grant organizations or governmental agencies, an amount equal to 2% of Eligible Project Funds for Artworks as specified herein unless specifically prohibited.
- k. The minimum amount to be appropriated for Artworks shall be the total Eligible Project Funds multiplied by 0.02. This calculation shall be included in any request for appropriation of funds for any Eligible Construction Project.
- l. An amount equal to 20% of the public art allocation for each project shall be set aside in a separate account within the Fund to be used for Public Art Program administration and community participation activities, including artist selection, design/proposal/maquette costs, consultant fees, project documentation, publicity, community education activities, interpretive plaques and other purposes as may be deemed appropriate by the Commission for the administration of the program. Funds in the program administration account not expended at the close of any fiscal year shall be carried forward into the next year.
- m.* An amount equal to 10% of the public art allocation for each project shall be set aside in a separate account within the Fund for curatorial services and the preservation and maintenance of Artworks in the public art collection. Funds in the maintenance and conservation account not expended at the close of any fiscal year shall be carried forward into the next year. Private developers who choose to develop public art projects on their property may retain up to 10% of their public art funds to create an endowment to maintain the Artworks over time. The City shall have no obligation to provide for the preservation and maintenance of Artworks placed on private property.
- n. The Fund shall be used to provide sites for and Artworks in public places. Public Artworks may be placed on public display, integrated or attached to a public building or structure; detached within or outside a public building or structure; within or as a part of the landscape of a public park, square or other outdoor public site or lands; part of a portable exhibition or collection; part of a temporary exhibition; or loaned or exhibited in other public facilities.

### **Section 1.5 Inappropriate Expenditures.**

Expenditures that would not be appropriate include, but are not limited to:



- a. Reproductions of original Artworks by mechanical or other means (however, limited editions controlled by the artist, or original prints, cast sculpture, photographs, etc., may be included);
- b. Decorative, ornamental or functional elements that are designed by the architect or other design consultants engaged by the architect;
- c. Those elements generally considered to be components of the landscape architectural design: vegetative materials, pool(s), paths, benches, receptacles, fixtures, planters, etc., which are designed by the architect, landscape architect or other design professional engaged by the primary designer;
- d. Art objects which are mass produced, ordered from a catalog, or of a standard design, such as playground sculpture or fountains; directional or other functional elements, such as signage, color coding, maps, etc.;
- e. Directional or other functional elements, such as signing, color coding, maps, etc., not designed by an artist selected through the Commission-approved process;
- f. Walls, bases, footings, pools, lighting or other architectural elements on or in which the Artworks are placed or affixed, or mechanical elements and utilities needed to activate the Artwork;
- g. On-going operating expenses or maintenance of Artworks, architectural elements on or in which the Artworks are placed, or sites where Artworks are located;
- h. Statues, representations of historical figures or historical plaques, unless part of a larger Artwork designed by a professional artist where the work illuminates historical facts and deeds significant to the community; or
- i. Purchase of existing Artworks without the selection process, as provided for in the adopted Public Art Program guidelines and policies.

### **Section 1.6 Exclusions from and Additions to the Public Art Program.**

- a. Prior to submission of the City's proposed annual Capital Improvement Program budget to the City Council, the City Manager, in concert with Commission staff, shall notify the Commission of:
  - (1) those Capital Improvement Program projects that are eligible for public art as defined in Section 1.3. The funding source for each project shall be identified and the City Manager shall indicate whether the funds can legally be used to provide Artwork at the

- project site or whether the funds can legally be pooled with other monies in the Public Art Fund for use at a different site;
- (2) those proposed Capital Improvement Projects in said budget that are not appropriate for public art, due to low anticipated public visibility and/or public usage. The funding source for each project shall be identified and the City Manager shall indicate whether the funds can legally be pooled with other monies in the Public Art Fund for use at a different site; and
  - (3) any proposed additional and/or discretionary funds added to the Public Art Fund.
- b. In conjunction with the approval of the City's annual Capital Improvement budget, the City Council shall consider the Commission's recommendations and may:
- (1) determine that the funds for certain Capital Improvement Program projects can be pooled, and therefore be deposited into the Public Art Fund;
  - (2) determine that the funds for certain Capital Improvement Projects cannot legally be pooled and therefore cannot be deposited in the Public Art Fund;
  - (3) designate additional funds to be added to the Public Art Fund, which said funds may be utilized to place Artworks in existing public buildings which do not otherwise qualify as eligible; the amount of said additional funds shall be discretionary; and/or
  - (4) designate fewer or more funds than the proposed 2% of the Capital Improvement Program budget to the Public Art Fund, as it deems fit.

### **Section 1.7 Approval.**

Contracts of over \$250,000 for Artworks or for other purposes authorized by this Policy shall be submitted to the City Council for approval.

### **Section 1.8 Other Agencies.**

- a. If the City enters into an agreement with another public agency, whereby City monies are transferred to such agency for the purpose of performing a Capital Improvement Project which would otherwise be deemed an Eligible Construction Project under this Policy, such agreement shall provide, whenever it is lawful, that the recipient or its successor in interest

- shall take appropriate measures to ensure that 2% of said monies are expended for development of art within this program.
- b. If the City enters into an agreement with a private developer for a Capital Improvement Project, wherein the City or redevelopment agencies provide financing, loan guarantees, tax abatement, land or other significant in-kind support, the City may, at its sole discretion, require the private developer to provide for Artwork in an amount not less than 2% of the total project budget. The proposed Artwork shall be reviewed and approved by the Commission. The private developer may, in lieu of this requirement, deposit an amount equal to 1% of the total project cost in the Public Art Fund, to be expended on public art projects elsewhere in the city.

### **Section 1.9 Public Art Program Management.**

Public art funds shall be appropriated and expended by the City Council with the advice of the Commission. The Public Art Program guidelines and policies are hereby adopted to provide guidance in the appropriation and expenditures of the Fund and this Policy. These policies and procedures may be amended only after a public hearing by the Commission and adoption of a resolution by the City Council.

Annually, the Commission shall develop a public art workplan, detailing the proposed public art projects to be implemented in the upcoming year. The Commission shall submit this plan to the City Council for review and approval.

The Commission shall, with the guidance of the adopted Public Art Program guidelines and policies:

- a) Make recommendations to the City Council on public places that should be considered for Artworks.
- b) Make recommendations to the City Council on artists whose works should be considered for placement in public places.
- c) Review and determine the appropriateness of any Artwork to be located within a public place by the City.
- d) Make recommendations to the City Council on the development of Artworks.

Once a project is included in the approved public art workplan, the Commission shall be responsible for the selection of artists, the commissioning of Artworks and/or the purchase of Artworks. Over time, the Commission should aim to achieve an appropriate balance among local, regional and national artists in the

Public Art Program. The enduring quality of the Artworks should be a primary consideration during artist selection.

The Commission shall require that any Artworks needing extraordinary operations or maintenance be reviewed by the appropriate City Department Director prior to the acquisition of that Artwork. At least once every five years, the Commission shall be responsible for conducting a maintenance survey of the public art collection. This survey shall include a condition report on each Artwork, prioritized recommendations for the restoration or repair or maintenance of Artworks, and estimated costs. It shall be the responsibility of the various City departments to provide for the routine maintenance of Artworks under their jurisdiction. Such routine maintenance shall be in accordance with approved plans submitted by each project artist. The Commission shall oversee any non-routine maintenance.

The Commission may encourage and help obtain additional grants and gifts of public art from outside sources.

Day-to-day management of the Public Art Program shall be provided by Commission staff.

## **Section 2.0 Placement of Artworks.**

Artworks selected and implemented pursuant to the provisions of this Policy and any resolution thereto, may be placed in, on or about Eligible Construction Projects. They may be attached or detached, within or about such property, and may be either temporary or permanent. City officials responsible for the design and construction of such projects shall make appropriate spaces available for the placement of Artworks.

Placement of works shall be followed, within a reasonable time frame, by interpretative plaques on or near the Artwork, indicating artist, year created and dedicated, and description of the Artwork or its reason for installation, as appropriate. Plaque placement shall be determined by Commission staff in consultation with the artist.

## PROGRAM GUIDELINES

### Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to establish procedures for the implementation of the *Public Art Master Plan*, completed in \_\_\_\_\_, 2004.

### Vision

What has become known as “public art” has, in recent years, matured into a sophisticated engagement of artist and audience within the public sphere. Once known mostly as monuments, public art now embraces works that range from monumental works in many permanent and familiar materials to those less expected, both in terms of permanency, placement, and interaction. A forward thinking Public Art Program will seek to create and enhance San Diego's public spaces, the built environment, and the City's creative life for the benefit of its citizens, as well as visitors to the city. Well-designed public spaces, as well as compelling and imaginative Artworks, promote the public's use and enjoyment of the city, while building an identifiable artistic legacy for future generations to experience.

### Goals

The primary goals of the Public Art Program are to develop a more aesthetically interesting environment, to integrate the work of artists into public spaces and to promote branding of San Diego as a cultural tourist destination and economic vitality of San Diego through the enhancement of public spaces. Specifically, the Commission seeks to develop a Public Art Program that:

1. Creates a collection of works that reflect a unique artistic vision.
2. Reflects San Diego's diverse history, citizenry and natural beauty.
3. Promotes the integration of the art within the community, architecture and landscape of the City.
4. Enables local and regional artists to work in the public sector, while involving artists with national or international reputations.
5. Advances imaginative urban design as a component of the city's community development goals.
6. Involves the community directly, through participation in the public art process and through community outreach activities.
7. Fosters innovation and promotes artistic excellence.
8. Strengthens community identity and pride.

**Funding**

The Public Art Program is funded through a combination of government funding, funds from donations, and the application of the percent for art requirement on certain private and public/private projects. Government funds are appropriated as outlined in the City's Public Art Policy. Grant funds may also be sought for special projects and to augment the budgets of existing projects.

The City of San Diego Public Art Policy, adopted (actual date of the passage of the Policy) proposes that 2% of the total Eligible Project Funds for all major public works projects, in excess of \$250,000, be allocated for public art. Eligible Project Funds are the total funds appropriated by Council for a public works project. Public art funds may be pooled and expended on appropriate City projects, unless specifically prohibited by law or funding source restrictions.

Under this policy, the public art allocation applies generally to the Capital Improvement Programs of the City, including buildings, parks, decorative or commemorative structures, parking facilities, bridges, viaducts or pedestrian overpasses, highways and arterial construction or reconstruction, streetscapes, bikeways, trails, transit and aviation facilities and above-grade utilities.

The Capital Improvement Program is reviewed annually by the Public Art Committee, the Commission for Arts and Culture and staff, in conjunction with City departments and the respective budget offices, for recommendations on public art allocations to the City Council, as part of the presentation of the annual public art workplan. This plan shall include the proposed public art projects for the upcoming year, with budgets and conceptual approaches.

The workplan presentation shall take place on a schedule that coincides with the adoption of the Capital Improvement Program budget each year. It shall also give a report of the status of all ongoing public art projects and projects completed in the last year. With the passage of the annual workplan, monies shall be transferred to a Public Art Fund managed by the Commission staff. The Commission for Arts and Culture, upon recommendations from the Public Art Committee, may, from time to time during the course of the year, modify the annual workplan. The City Council shall review any significant changes that are proposed.

**Use of Public Art Funds**

Monies in the Public Art Fund may be used for artist design services and the acquisition or commissioning of Artworks for the City of San Diego's Public art collection. Monies may be expended for artist design fees, proposals/drawings/maquettes, artist travel and expenses, Artwork purchases and commissions, Artwork fabrication or materials, shipping and crating, insurance, the preparation, installation or placement of Artworks or other purposes as decided by the Commission for the implementation of the program.

Guidelines for the expenditure of the Public Art Fund monies are as follows: 20% of each total art budget should be utilized for program administration and community participation, artist selection processes, community outreach and publicity, project documentation and other appropriate related purposes deemed necessary by the Public Art Committee. 10% of each total art budget should be set aside in a separate account within the Public Art Fund, to the extent permitted by law and funding sources, for curatorial services and for the preservation and maintenance of the public art collection. Of the remaining balance of 70%, approximately 15% should be set aside as the design fee. Artwork design costs, typically include, but are not limited to, the artist's design fee, research, travel, project proposal, engineering and construction documents. Finally, the balance should be spent on the fabrication and installation of the Artwork. Artwork fabrication and installation costs typically include, but are not limited to, artist's travel, materials, studio overhead, subcontractors, fabricators, installers, site preparation and insurance.

### **Eligible Artworks**

In general, all forms of artistic expression created by professional artists are eligible for inclusion in the public art collection. These may be in a wide variety of styles, media and genre. They may include freestanding works, as well as works that have been integrated into the underlying architecture or landscape. They may include permanently installed works, as well as temporary installations, if such projects contribute to community understanding and participation. They may also include artist-designed infrastructure elements, such as soundwalls and utility structures, as well as artist-designed street furniture, such as benches, bus stops, tree grates, etc.

The public art projects are not intended to substitute for functional elements that would normally be a part of the architecture or the landscape of Capital Improvement Projects. Unless they are specifically designed by professional artists, the following will not be considered as part of the Public Art Program:

- a. Reproductions of original Artworks by mechanical or other means (however, limited editions controlled by the artist, or original prints, cast sculpture, photographs, etc., may be included);
- b. Decorative, ornamental or functional elements that are designed by the architect or other design consultants engaged by the architect;
- c. Those elements generally considered to be components of the landscape architectural design, vegetative materials, pool(s), paths, benches, receptacles, fixtures, planters, etc., which are designed by the architect, landscape architect or other design professional engaged by the primary designer;

- d. Art objects which are mass produced, ordered from a catalog, or of a standard design, such as playground sculpture or fountains; directional or other functional elements, such as signage, color coding, maps, etc.;
- e. Directional or other functional elements, such as signing, color coding, maps, etc., not designed by an artist selected through the Commission-approved process;
- f. Walls, bases, footings, pools, lighting or other architectural elements on or in which the Artworks are placed or affixed, or mechanical elements and utilities needed to activate the Artwork;
- g. On-going operating expenses or maintenance of Artworks, architectural elements on or in which the Artworks are placed, or sites where Artworks are located;
- h. Statues, representations of historical figures or historical plaques, unless part of a larger Artwork designed by a professional artist where the work illuminates historical facts and deeds significant to the community; or
- i. Purchase of existing Artworks without the selection process, as provided for in the adopted Public Art Program guidelines and policies.

### **Responsibilities**

#### Commission shall:

- Be responsible for the ongoing oversight of the Public Art Program;
- Establish policy and procedures under which the Public Art Program operates;
- Review and approve the recommendations of the Public Art Committee:
- Oversee the management of the public art collection, including the periodic assessment and maintenance of the collection; and
- Review and recommend to the City Council the annual public art workplan and the proposed annual budget for public art.

#### Public Art Committee shall:

- Recommend program policy and general oversight for the Public Art Program;
- Recommend guidelines, policies and procedures for the selection, implementation and conservation of public art in San Diego;
- Review and recommend to the Commission all public art selections for the City of San Diego;
- Make recommendations regarding the care and maintenance of the public art collection to appropriate parties or site agencies;
- Review and recommend the annual workplan to the Commission;
- Recommend a pool of potential artist selection panel members;
- Act as liaisons to the individual artist selection panels;



- Review and recommend to the Commission the individual artist selection panel recommendations;
- Ensure community outreach and citizen participation in the Public Art Program;
- Review and recommend proposed gifts of public art to the City, as well as loans and long term exhibitions of public art on City-owned property;
- Review and recommend accessioning and deaccessioning of Artworks from the public art collection;
- Periodically review and recommend changes to the Public Art Program guidelines, policies and procedures; and
- Be comprised of no more than nine voting members, primarily of persons qualified in the visual art and/or design professions.

Commission Staff shall:

- Steer the overall work objectives of the Public Art Program, such as staff project administration, coordination with artists, strategic planning and community outreach;
- Monitor the overall development of the public art collection, including ensuring that local and regional artists are represented in the Collection and ensuring that the public art collection is reasonably balanced over time with respect to ethnicity and gender of artists selected and with respect to styles of expression, media and genre;
- Facilitate all artist selection panels for the City of San Diego;
- Oversee a maintenance survey every five years of the entire public art collection;
- Review and advance the recommendations of the Public Art Committee;
- Review and approve the annual workplan presented by the Public Art Committee that shall include identification of eligible Capital Improvement Projects and funding appropriations;
- Oversee all artists' contracts in association with the Public Art Program; and
- Present approved recommendations to the San Diego City Council.

Artist Selection Panels shall:

- Be ad-hoc panels formed for a limited period of time and charged by the Commission with recommending artists for individual projects or groups of projects;
- Review the credentials, prior work, proposals and other materials submitted by artists for particular projects;
- Recommend to the Public Art Committee an artist or artists to be commissioned for projects, or who will be engaged to join the design team for projects;
- Respond to the charges outlined in the project prospectus and project guidelines, concerning the requirements and concerns addressed within the particular project;

- Be sensitive to the public nature of the project and the necessity for cultural diversity in the Public Art Program;
- Consist of individuals broadly representative of the following categories: artists, arts professionals, community members, donors, project architects and/or engineers, project managers, and others as deemed appropriate;
- Maintain confidentiality on the proceedings of all panel meetings to the extent allowed by law; and
- Continue to meet, when appropriate, to review the selected artist's design concepts.

Artists shall:

- Submit credentials, visuals, proposals and/or project materials as directed for consideration by artist selection panels;
- Conduct necessary research, including attending project orientation meetings and touring project sites, when possible;
- If selected, execute and complete the Artwork, conceptual work or design work, or transfer title of an existing work, in a timely and professional manner;
- Work closely with the project manager, project architect and/or other design professionals associated with the project;
- Make presentations to the Public Art Committee and other reviewing bodies at project milestones as required by contract; and
- Make public presentations, conduct community education workshops or do a residency at appropriate times and forums in the community where the Artwork will be placed, as required by contract.

City Departments (departments where the Artwork is sited) shall:

- Determine, in consultation with the Commission staff, Eligible Construction Projects and Eligible Project Funds;
- Provide the Commission staff with information on the Capital Improvement Program budgets and schedules;
- Designate a departmental representative to participate in the artist selection process;
- Review the maintenance needs survey for Artworks located at the department site;
- Inform the project architect of artist involvement in the Capital Improvement Project and involve the architect in artist selection; and
- Designate, in consultation with the appropriate leadership, a City representative or project manager for the Capital Improvement Project to act as the Department's agent for all coordination issues related to public art and the overall project.

City Council shall:

- Review and approve the annual workplan presented by the Commission for Arts and Culture which shall include identification of eligible Capital Improvement Projects and funding appropriations;
- Appropriate monies for art in individual Capital Improvement Projects which shall be transferred into the Public Art Fund as part of the annual Capital Improvement Program budgeting process; and
- Approve contracts with artists over \$250,000 for specific public art projects.

Advising Departments (City Attorney, Financial and Management Services, etc.) shall:

- Work with the Commission on the development of the annual budget for program administration and budget allocations;
- Review contracts for selected artists and make recommendations regarding liability, insurance requirements and artists' rights;
- Provide consultation and information regarding particular needs and concerns of the Public Art Program; and
- Coordinate with the Commission staff to determine program success.

Engineering Project Managers shall:

- Collaborate with the Commission staff on the development of public art projects;
- Coordinate with the Commission staff on all issues related to the Public Art Program and the overall project including safety, liability, timeline, code requirements and installation deadlines, etc.; and
- Provide the Commission staff and the artist with the appropriate documentation necessary for project compatibility and completion (i.e., architectural design drawings and specifications, as-built drawings, structural drawings, mechanical drawings, electrical drawings, materials to support public outreach efforts, etc.).

### **Goals of the Selection Process**

The overarching goal of the artist selection process is to acquire Artworks of the highest quality. Selecting an artist whose skill, experience, style, commitment to collaboration, and community facilitation skills match the needs of the project is critical to the success of any project. Specifically, the goals of the selection process are to:

- encourage the highest level of creative engagement and vibrant thinking with regard to individual works or those in tandem with public or private architectural projects;
- select an artist or artists whose existing public Artworks or past collaborative efforts have maintained a level of quality and integrity;
- implement the goals of the overall Capital Improvement Program or private development project through an appropriate artist selection;

- further the mission and goals of the Public Art Program and the Commission;
- identify the optimal approach to public art that is suitable to the demands of the particular Capital Improvement Project;
- select an artist or artists who will best respond to the distinctive characteristics of the site and the community it serves;
- select an artist or artists who can work successfully as members of an overall project design team; and
- ensure that the selection process represents and considers the interests of all parties concerned, including the public, the arts community and the City department involved.

### **Methods of Selecting Artists**

The method of selecting artists for individual projects shall be determined by Commission staff, in consultation with the Public Art Committee, in accordance with the adopted Public Art Program guidelines and policies. Any of the following methods may be used, depending upon the requirements of a particular project.

Open Competition: An open competition is a call for artists for a specific project in which artists are asked to submit evidence of their past work. Any artist may submit credentials and/or proposals, subject to any limitations established by the artist selection panel or the Public Art Committee. Calls for entries for open competitions will be sufficiently detailed to permit artists to determine whether their work is appropriate for the project under consideration.

Limited or Invitational Competition: A limited number of artists shall be invited by the artist selection panel to submit credentials and/or proposals for a specific project. Artists shall be invited, based on their past work and demonstrated ability to successfully respond to the conditions posed by the particular project (i.e., water features, light works, paintings, sound works, landscape works, design team efforts, etc.), or based on other non-aesthetic Public Art Program goals (i.e., artists who reside in a particular community or neighborhood where a project is occurring, local artists or regional artists, etc.).

Direct Selection: At times the Public Art Committee may elect to recommend a direct selection in which it contracts with a specific artist for a particular project. Such an election may occur for any reason, but will generally occur when circumstances surrounding the project make either an open or limited competition unfeasible (for example; project timeline, community or social considerations, client demand, etc.).

Mixed Process: A mixed process may include any combination of the above approaches.

Pre-Qualified Artists List: The Commission may, from time to time, use an Artist Selection Panel to create a pool of pre-qualified artists who can be utilized by

Commission staff to select artists for small, community-based projects where a separate artist selection panel may not be warranted. The pre-qualified artists list should be reviewed annually by the Public Art Committee.

### **Criteria for Selection of Artists or Artworks**

- **Qualifications:** Artists shall be selected based on their qualifications as demonstrated by past work and the appropriateness of their concepts to the particular project.
- **Quality:** Of highest priority are the design capabilities of the artist and the inherent quality of Artwork.
- **Media:** All forms of visual arts shall be considered, subject to any requirements set forth by the project prospectus.
- **Style:** Artists whose Artworks are representative of all schools, styles and tastes shall be considered.
- **Appropriateness to Site:** Artwork designs shall be appropriate in scale, material, form and content to the immediate social and physical environments with which they relate.
- **Permanence:** Consideration shall be given to structural and surface integrity, permanence and protection of the proposed Artwork against theft, vandalism, weathering, excessive maintenance and repair costs.
- **Elements of Design:** Consideration shall be given to the fact that public art is a genre that is created in a public context and that must be judged by standards that include factors in addition to the aesthetic. Public art may also serve to establish focal points; terminate areas; modify, enhance or define specific spaces; establish identity; or address specific issues of urban design.
- **Community Values:** While free artistic expression shall be encouraged, consideration must be given to the appropriateness of Artworks in the context of local community and social values.
- **Public Liability:** Safety conditions or factors that may bear on public liability must be considered in selecting an artist or Artwork.
- **Diversity:** The Public Art Program shall strive for diversity of style, scale, media and artists, including ethnicity and gender of artists selected. The program shall also strive for an equitable distribution of Artworks throughout the City.
- **Communication:** The ability of the artist to effectively communicate with a variety of groups, including other design professionals, public officials and community members, should be taken into consideration.

### **Public Art Collection Review**

At least once in every five-year period, the public art collection should be evaluated by the Commission staff or an independent agency, for the purposes of collection management and in order to assess the collection's future. The Commission, with the advice from the Public Art Committee, shall retain the right to deaccession any work of art in the collection, regardless of the source of funding for the particular Artwork.

Objectives:

- To establish a regular procedure for evaluating Artworks in the public art collection;
- To establish standards for the acquisition of Artworks by the Public Art Committee;
- To ensure that deaccessioning is governed by careful procedures; and
- To insulate the deaccessioning process from fluctuations in taste – whether on the part of the Public Art Committee, the Commission, the City or the public.

Acquisition Review Standards:

- Acquisitions should be directed toward Artworks of the highest quality;
- Acquisition of Artworks into the public art collection should imply a commitment to the ongoing preservation, protection, maintenance and display of the Artworks for public benefit;
- Acquisition of Artworks, whatever the source of funding, should imply permanency within the public art collection, so long as physical integrity, identity and authenticity are retained, and so long as the physical sites for the Artworks remain intact; and
- When possible, Artworks should be acquired without legal or ethical restrictions as to future use and disposition.

Deaccessioning Review Standards:

Any proposal for deaccessioning – the destruction or removal of an Artwork in the collection – or relocation of an Artwork shall be reviewed by the Public Art Committee according to the policies and procedures contained herein and shall be as deliberate as those practiced during the initial selection. This process should operate independently from short-term public pressures and fluctuations in artistic or community taste. During the review process, the work of art shall remain accessible to the public in its original location. The final decision with respect to deaccessioning of Artworks shall rest with the Commission.

Deaccessioning should be a seldom-employed action that operates with a strong presumption against removing works from the collection.

Artwork may be considered for review toward deaccessioning from the public art collection if one or more of the following conditions apply:

- The condition or security of the Artwork cannot be reasonably guaranteed;
- The Artwork requires excessive maintenance or has faults of design or workmanship and repair or remedy is impractical or unfeasible;
- The Artwork has been damaged and repair is impractical or unfeasible;
- The Artwork's physical or structural condition poses a threat to public safety;
- No suitable site is available, or significant changes in the use, character or design of the site have occurred which affect the integrity of the work;

- Significant adverse public reaction has continued unabated over an extended period of time (at least five years);
- Deaccessioning is requested by the artist; or
- The site and/or department housing the work is undergoing privatization.

Whenever an Artwork in the collection is being considered for deaccessioning, the artist shall, whenever practical, be given the first right of refusal to purchase the work at its fair market value.

### **Donations Policy**

From time to time, private individuals, organizations and agencies make donations of Artworks (or funding to acquire or commission Artworks) to the City for general or specific purposes. This policy outlines the procedures that the City will follow in accepting donations of Artworks. This policy shall also apply to Artworks that are proposed for long-term loan to the City.

Acceptance of a work of art into the City of San Diego's collection should imply a commitment to its long-term care and preservation. Therefore, the acceptance of such donations must be deliberate, must maintain high aesthetic standards and must further the goals of the Public Art Program. Recognizing that San Diego's public spaces are a valuable and limited public resource, each proposed work of art must add significant and long-term value to the space in which it is proposed to occupy. The purposes of this policy are to:

- provide uniform procedures for the review and acceptance of donations or loans of Artworks to the City;
- vest in a single agency the responsibility of insuring the management and long-term care of donated Artworks;
- facilitate planning for the placement of Artworks on City-owned property;
- preserve the City's public spaces for the greatest enjoyment of the citizens and visitors;
- maintain high aesthetic standards for Artworks displayed or installed in City facilities; and
- provide for appropriate recognition for donors of Artworks to the City.

### **Definitions**

**Artist:** A person who is generally recognized by critics and peers as a professional visual artist, as judged by the quality of the artist's body of work, educational background, experience, exhibition record, past public commissions or other appropriate criteria.

**Artwork:** Includes, but is not limited to, physical art that may be free-standing or integrated into a public site, infrastructure or building, or that may be integrated with the work of other design professionals. A public work of art may be permanent or temporary, fixed or portable. A public work of art may be in any style, expression, genre or media, provided that the Artwork is designed by an

artist as defined herein. For the purposes of this policy, the following are not considered Artworks:

1. Reproductions by mechanical or other means of original Artworks (however, limited editions controlled by the artist, or original prints, cast sculpture, photographs, etc., may be included);
2. Decorative, ornamental or functional elements that are not designed by an artist selected through an approved selection process;
3. Those elements generally considered to be components of the architecture or landscape design: vegetative materials, pools, paths, benches, receptacles, fixtures, planters, etc., which are designed by the project architect, landscape architect or other design professional engaged by the primary designer; or
4. Art objects which are mass-produced, ordered from a catalog, or of a standard design, such as playground sculpture or fountains; directions or other functional elements, such as graphics, signage, color coding, maps, etc.

Donation: A gift of a work of art, or funding to acquire or commission a work of art.

Long-term Loan: Any loan or display of an Artwork that is proposed to be on City property for a period in excess of one year.

Restricted Donation: A donation to the City for a specified purpose, or for which there are conditions or limitations by the donor as to the current or future use.

Unrestricted Donation: A donation to the City without any restrictions or limitations being placed by the donor as to its current or future use.

## **Policy**

Any time a donation or long-term loan of a work of art is proposed for the City of San Diego, the City agency or department (the department) that operates or maintains the site of the proposed work of art shall consult with the Commission for Arts and Culture, which shall have final responsibility of reviewing and approving such proposed donation or long-term loan.

## **Guidelines**

1. When a donation or long-term loan of a work of art has been proposed, the City department or agency receiving the proposal shall notify the Commission for Arts and Culture. The Commission shall contact the prospective donor to inform the donor of the City's donation policy and gather information about the proposal.



2. Under the guidance of the Commission, the prospective donor and the department shall meet with Commission staff and prepare written and visual documentation of the proposed donation. This documentation shall include, at a minimum, the following:
  - Slides, drawings, photographs or a model of the proposed work;
  - Biography of the artist;
  - Provenance of the work of art, if appropriate;
  - Proposed site and installation plans;
  - Cost of the Artwork and budget for installation;
  - Ongoing operating costs for the Artwork, if applicable;
  - Maintenance requirements for the Artwork;
  - Conditions or limitations on the donation proposed by the donor;
  - Contact information for the donor and the artist; and
  - Fair market value to be determined by and independent professional appraisal.
  
3. City Department shall:
  - Inform the Commission of the relationship of any advisory board(s) to the department;
  - Refer proposals for donation of Artworks to the advisory board(s) which shall in turn make a recommendation to the department head and the Commission; and
  - Convey the department's or advisory board's recommendation to the Commission in writing.
  
4. The Commission, with the aid of an advisory panel made up of practicing artists and other professionals associated with the arts, shall review the donation proposal and determine whether they will accept or reject the donation. The Commission and the advisory panel shall consider the following criteria in making their decision:
  - *Aesthetic Considerations:* To ensure Artworks of the highest quality, proposed donations must be accompanied with a detailed written proposal and visual documentation, the artist's professional resume and, if appropriate, a current certified appraisal of the work of art.
  - *Financial/Legal Considerations:* Based on the cost of installation, the proposal should identify sources of funding for the project and the projected cost of operation, maintenance and repair of the work of art over the expected life of the Artwork. Careful consideration should be given to any proposed donation that will create substantial, ongoing costs for the maintenance and/or operation of the work of art.

- *Liability:* The proposal should discuss susceptibility of the work of art to damage and vandalism, any potential danger to the public and any special insurance requirements.
  - *Environmental Considerations:* The proposal should address appropriateness of the work of art to the site and the scale and nature of the work of art in relation to its immediate physical and social context.
5. Upon reviewing the proposed donation, the Commission shall decide to accept the donation, reject the donation, or accept the donation with conditions. To the extent possible, the Commission should accept donations without contractual limitations on the future use, display or disposal of the work of art. Preference should always be given to unrestricted donations, as opposed to restricted donations. When appropriate, the Commission shall ask the donor to provide funds to permanently endow the maintenance of the work of art.
  6. If the Commission chooses to accept the work of art as a donation or a loan, with or without conditions, the Commission shall obtain either a legal instrument of conveyance of title or an executed loan agreement as appropriate. Any conditions the City or donor places on a donation shall be stated in writing and attached to the instrument of conveyance.
  7. Once the work of art has been accepted and the City becomes the legal owner, the Commission shall coordinate all processes relating to the installation, maintenance, removal or relocation of Artworks on City-owned property. If a specific department operates and maintains the site of the work of art, the Commission shall consult with the department head to discuss the financial and practical responsibilities of maintaining or operating the work of art.
  8. Proposed donations with a value in excess of \$100,000 or which create an ongoing budgetary impact of more than \$10,000 annually shall be submitted to the City Council for final acceptance.
  9. The Commission, working with the department head and the donor, shall provide for appropriate recognition of the donor's contribution to the City.

#### **Exception to the Guidelines for Donation of Artworks**

Gifts of state presented to the City by foreign governments or by other political jurisdictions of the United States – municipal, state or national – which may be accepted by the Mayor, City Council or City Manager shall be reviewed as follows:

- Permanent placement of Artworks suitable and accessible for public display shall be determined jointly by the appropriate City department and the Commission.

- Appropriate recognition and publicity shall be the responsibility of the City department with jurisdiction over the site of permanent placement, in consultation with the Commission.
- If not provided for by the donor, maintenance of the Artwork shall be the responsibility of the department with jurisdiction over the site, in consultation with the Commission.

### **Acquisition of Artworks by City Departments and Agencies outside the Public Art Program**

Recognizing that many City facilities were developed without a public art project, City departments are encouraged to allocate funds on a voluntary basis outside the formal or codified process to enhance their offices and facilities through utilization of the Public Art Program's annual workplan.

Proposed Artwork acquisitions by City departments shall be reviewed by the Public Art Committee. Proposed acquisitions shall be accompanied by the following information:

- Slides, photos or a model of the proposed Artwork;
- Biography of the artist;
- Proposed site and installation plans;
- Cost of the Artwork and budget for installation; and
- Maintenance requirements for the Artwork.

Artworks proposed for long-term loan (one year or more) to a City department shall be subject to the same considerations outlined above. Artworks proposed for placement in private offices or in non-public areas of City facilities shall not be subject to Public Art Committee review.

### **Conservation and Maintenance of the Public art collection**

The Commission shall survey the entire public art collection every five years in order to meet the following objectives:

- To provide for the regular inspection of public Artworks;
- To establish a regular procedure for effecting necessary repairs to public Artworks;
- To ensure regular maintenance of public Artworks; and
- To ensure that all maintenance of public Artworks is completed with the highest standards of professional conservation.

### **Responsibilities**

Artist shall:

- Guarantee and maintain the work of art against all defects of material or workmanship for a period of one year, or as defined by the Public Art Committee, following installation, within the terms of the contract;

- Provide the Public Art Program with drawings of the installation and with detailed instructions regarding routine maintenance of the Artwork;
- Be given the opportunity to comment on, and participate in, all resiting, repairs and restorations that are made during the artist's lifetime; and
- Hold the copyrights for all Artworks and designs created under City contracts, provided that the artist shall grant the City a license to reproduce the work in two dimensional form for the purposes of promoting the program and other non-commercial purposes.

- 

Site Agency or City Department shall:

- Be responsible for routine maintenance of Artwork, upon the advice of Commission staff, and shall perform all maintenance work in a manner that is consistent with conservation requirements supplied by the artist;
- Be responsible for reporting to the Commission staff any damage to a work of art at a site over which it has jurisdiction;
- Not intentionally destroy, modify, relocate or remove from display any work of art without prior consultation with the Public Art Committee; and
- Not cause any non-routine maintenance or repairs to Artworks without prior consultation with the Public Art Committee.

Public Art Committee shall:

- Provide oversight for conducting a comprehensive maintenance survey of the public art collection at least once every five years. This survey shall include a report on the location and condition of each work, prioritized recommendations for the restoration or repair or maintenance of Artworks and estimated costs;
- Communicate with the artist directly to report any necessary modifications to the artist's public Artwork; and
- On the basis of the condition report, the Public Art Committee may, for those works in need of attention, recommend: 1) that no action be taken; 2) that staff work with the site agency to ensure the work is properly restored; 3) that the site agency make the necessary repairs, in whole or in part, or suggest means of accomplishing restoration; 4) that a professional conservator be engaged to evaluate the condition of the work, or effect repairs to the work; 5) that the artist be asked to repair the work for a fair market value fee; or 6) that the work of art be considered for deaccessioning.

### **Public-Private Development Projects**

Joint development projects with financial participation of the City in conjunction with a private developer shall be administered under the same guidelines as public sector projects. Private developers participating in the program shall be given an opportunity to serve on the panels selecting the art. The private developer shall hold title to the Artwork and shall be responsible for its ongoing maintenance and conservation.

**Private Development Projects**

Private development projects that install Artwork shall not be administered under the same guidelines as public sector projects. Commission staff will negotiate an appropriate process with the developer. The artist selection and design for all public art projects in private development will be reviewed and approved by the Public Art Committee and the Commission. Private developers participating in the program shall be given an opportunity to serve on the panels selecting the artist and/or art. The private developer shall hold title to the Artwork and shall be responsible for its ongoing maintenance and conservation.

Provisions should be made for the City to negotiate a 1% requirement for other public facilities, such as parks, schools, libraries, etc., when these facilities are provided to the City by the developer as part of a planned development.

## PROGRAM PRINCIPLES

### **Artist's Rights**

The City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture is committed to a climate wherein artists will thrive and receive the economic benefits of, and recognition for, their work. For that reason, it is important that artists retain reasonable control over the integrity of their Artworks and receive equitable compensation for their creative endeavors. At the same time, the Commission must also stay aware of the City's need to balance artists' rights with the necessity of making changes from time to time to City-owned buildings and structures that house public art or have public art incorporated into them.

### Principles

The City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture should ensure the following rights for artists, which should be embodied in artist contracts for the commissioning or purchase of Artwork.

- Recognizing that successful public art is generally inseparable from the site for which it is created, the Commission should encourage the City to acknowledge artists' rights under the federal Visual Artists Rights Act (VARA) and California Civil Code Section 987 and should encourage City departments or site agencies not to move or remove an Artwork unless its site has been destroyed, the use of the space has changed, or compelling circumstances require relocation of the work of art. Should it become necessary to move or remove an Artwork, the Commission should encourage the City to make reasonable efforts to consult with the artist before effecting any removal or relocation. However, the Commission and the City should reserve the right to move or remove the Artwork without notification under emergency circumstances where an immediate threat to property or public safety is present.
- Although the City, in its contract with an artist, may ask the artist to waive the artist's federal and state rights in order to protect the City's interests, if an Artwork is significantly altered, modified, or destroyed, whether intentionally or unintentionally, the artist should retain the right under VARA to disclaim authorship of the Artwork. Should an artist choose to exercise this disclaimer, the Commission should, upon artist's request, officially request that the City department or site agency remove any plaques, labels or other identifying materials that associate the work with the artist.
- The integrity of an Artwork depends upon regular conservation and maintenance. The Commission is committed to inspect periodically the Artworks in its collection and make reasonable efforts to ensure that each Artwork is properly and professionally maintained.

- The Commission should use its best efforts to ensure that all maintenance of and repairs to Artworks are accomplished in accordance with any maintenance and repair instructions the artist has provided to the Commission at the time of accession, and that all such maintenance and repairs adhere to the highest professional standards of Artwork conservation. The Commission should make reasonable efforts to notify the artist before the City departments or site agencies undertake repairs or restorations to the Artwork during the lifetime of the Artwork. Where practical, the Commission should seek to ensure that the artist be consulted and given an opportunity to accomplish the repairs or restorations at a reasonable fee for the lifetime of the Artwork. The Commission and the City department or site agency should reserve the right to make emergency repairs without prior notification to the artist, if an immediate threat to property or public safety is present.
- The artist should retain all copyrights associated with Artworks accessioned under this program, including those acquired for the City. The Commission should agree that it will not copy or reproduce the Artwork in any way without prior written permission of the artist, which should be obtained when the artist and City enter into their agreement. However, the Commission and the City should reserve the right to make photographs or other two-dimensional representations of the Artwork for public, noncommercial purposes, such as catalogs, brochures and guides.

### **Artistic Freedom of Expression**

The Commission recognizes that free expression is crucial to the making of Artworks of enduring quality. At the same time, public art must be responsive to its immediate site in community settings, its relatively permanent nature and the sources of its funding.

#### Principles

It is the policy of the Commission to encourage free expression by artists participating in the Public Art Program, consistent with due consideration of the values and aspirations of the citizens of San Diego. Community representatives will be invited to serve on artist selection panels to ensure discussion of community sensibilities. Artists selected to participate in the program will be required to engage the community directly in the process of developing their artistic concepts and designs.

### **Community Participation and Outreach**

The purpose of the Public Art Program is to serve the citizens of San Diego. By building a regular program of educational and promotional activities, a sense of community ownership can be instilled and cultivated. Such activities can generate broader community appreciation of public art and recognition of the role of public art in reflecting the community's culture.

### Principles

The Commission shall make community participation a part of each public art project, as well as of the program as a whole. This goal will be met by utilizing community-based advisory committees, community representation on artist selection panels and artist interaction with the community.

The Commission will develop a comprehensive approach to educational outreach concerning the Public Art Program. Elements of this ongoing educational policy shall include programs in public schools and special events, such as exhibitions, public art tours, artist-in-residence programs, education and/or school programs, publications, brochures, films and videos and public meetings. In addition, avenues such as print and broadcast media will be cultivated in order to give access to the Public Art Program to the widest possible audience.

In order to implement this policy, the Commission shall create an ad hoc community outreach committee to oversee efforts to increase community understanding and participation in the Public Art Program.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Commission recognizes that it is essential for local artists and other related professionals to serve as members of the Commission, its subcommittees and selection panels. It further recognizes that artists and other related professionals may have a real or perceived conflict of interest when serving in such a capacity while competing for projects. In general, a conflict of interest may arise whenever a Committee, advisory committee or panel member has a business, familial or romantic relationship that would make it difficult to render an objective decision or create the perception that an objective decision would be difficult. A conflict may also arise whenever a Committee, advisory committee or panel member possesses inside information or has a role in the decision-making process that could influence the outcome of a public art process or project. Therefore, the Commission has established policies to govern service on the Commission and its panels.

### Principles

#### *Members of the Commission and the Public Art Committee*

- Must disclose any real or potential conflict of interest;
- Are not eligible for any competition, commission or project during their tenure on the Commission and the Public Art Committee;
- Must withdraw from participating or voting on any competition, commission or project for which any family member or business associate has any financial interest or personal gain;
- Are ineligible for participation in any competition, commission or project of the Commission or Public Art Committee for a period of one year following the end of an individual's term on the Public Art Committee; and



- Are ineligible for any competition, commission or project on which they voted during service on the Public Art Committee, regardless of the length of time that has elapsed following Public Art Committee service.

#### *Members of Advisory Committees or Artist Selection Panels*

- Must disclose any real or potential conflict of interest;
- Must withdraw from participation, discussion and voting on any artist who is a family member, business associate or with whom the panel member has a gallery affiliation; and
- May not enter any competition, commission or project on which they are serving as panelists or advisory committee members.

#### **Balance of Local and Non-Local Artists**

The Commission recognizes that, while the primary objective of a program is the enhancement of public spaces in the City for the general benefit of its citizenry, a Public Art Program can also be an important tool in developing the community of artists who reside in the city, county and region.

#### Principles

The Commission shall seek a balance over time in the awarding of contracts for art projects among local, regional, national and international artists. Factors such as the size of the public art project, the level of visibility of the public site and the availability of outside funding all may influence the decision on the part of the Commission to seek artists from a local, regional or national pool of artists. Over time, the Public Art Committee is committed to ensuring that a share of public art projects is awarded to local and regional artists, to the extent permitted by law.

#### **Non-Discrimination**

The Commission recognizes the City of San Diego's Ethics Ordinance, as well as the extraordinary diversity of citizens of San Diego and seeks to be inclusive in all aspects of the Public Art Program.

#### Principle

The Commission for Arts and Culture will not discriminate against any artist, program participant or community member, based on race, gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, religious preference, sexual orientation, disability, or political affiliation.

The Commission for Arts and Culture will take all reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure that the City's public art collection is accessible to all persons, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

**SECTION FOUR:  
APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A: PUBLIC ART PROGRAM COMPARISON****COMPARABLE CITIES**

(Note: According to the 2000 census, San Diego had a population of 1,223,400)

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population (2000 census)</b>	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Public Art Policy</b>	<b>Private Development Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>
Dallas, TX	1,188,580	1987	1.5% (Water and sewer: .75%)	\$.15/square foot	Public Art Fund: up to .25% of capital project budget	Public Art Fund: up to .25% of capital project budget
San Jose, CA	894,943	1992 (original 1973)	2%	1%	Public Art Fund: 15%	General Fund: from \$10-75K annually. (Seeking strategies to pay from the Public Art Fund)
Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	1986	1%		General Fund	General Fund
Broward County, FL	1,623,018	1995 (original 1976)	2%		Public Art Fund: 15%	Public Art Fund: 15%
Seattle, WA	563,374	1973	1%		Public Art Fund	Cumulative Reserve Fund (General Fund)
Portland, OR	529,121	1995 (original 1980)	1.33%	Incentive program	Public Art Fund: .33% of capital project budget	Public Art Fund: .05% of capital project budget
Chicago, IL	2,896,016	1978	1.33%		General Fund	Public Art Fund: up to 20%

**CALIFORNIA CITIES – LARGE (population over 200,000)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population (2000 census)</b>	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Public Art Policy</b>	<b>Private Development Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>
Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	1989	1%	1% for non- residential projects with budget over \$500K		
Los Angeles Redevelopment Agency, CA		1992 (original 1968)		1% redevelopment projects	Redevelopment funds	Responsibility of private developer
Alameda County, CA	1,443,741	1994	2%	None	Public Art Fund: 15%	Public Art Fund: 15%
San Francisco, CA	776,733	1967	2%	2% for public/private projects		
Long Beach, CA	461,500	1989	1%	1%		General Fund for public projects. Developers fund private maintenance
Sacramento, CA	407,018	1977	2%			
Oakland, CA	399,484	1989	2%			
Stockton, CA	243,771	2000	2%			
Fremont, CA	203,413	1987	1%	1%		

**CALIFORNIA CITIES – SMALL (population under 200,000)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Public Art Policy</b>	<b>Private Development Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>
Pasadena, CA	133,936	1992	1%	1% (in 1996, 20% deposit to offset admin for projects outside Downtown and old Pasadena).	General Fund, and administrative fee from private developers	User department. Made request for \$15,000/year for 5 years, from General Fund
Escondido, CA	133,559	1975	None	\$.15/square foot		
Sunnyvale, CA	131,760	1983	1%	1%	General and/or Capital Funds - no set percentage	General and Capital Funds - no set percentage
Ventura, CA	100,916	1995 (original 1992)	2%		Public Art Fund: 20%	Maintenance: Facilities Division. Conservation: \$20K annually, from the Public Art Fund
Burbank, CA	100,316	1992	1%	1%	General Fund	20%: General and Public Art Funds
Santa Monica, CA	84,084	1982	1%			
Santa Cruz, CA	54,953	1999	2%			
Brea, CA	35,410	1975	1%	1% for projects with budget over \$1.5 million	General Fund and ad revenue from bus shelters	General Fund and private developers maintain their own artwork
Emeryville, CA	6,882	1990	1.5%	1% for projects with budget over \$300K.		

## **APPENDIX B: PLANNING PARTICIPANTS**

### **City of San Diego Elected Officials**

Dick Murphy	Mayor	City of San Diego
Scott Peters	Councilmember	Council District 1
Michael Zucchet	Councilmember	Council District 2
Toni Atkins	Councilmember	Council District 3
Charles Lewis	Councilmember	Council District 4
Brian Maienschein	Councilmember	Council District 5
Donna Frye	Councilmember	Council District 6
Jim Madaffer	Councilmember	Council District 7
Ralph Inzunza	Councilmember	Council District 8

### **City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture**

Dr. Vivian Reznik, Chair	Pediatrician	University of California, San Diego
Aida Mancillas	Artist, Writer	
Barbara Finn-Pressley	Business Woman	
Calvin Woo	Principal, Design and Branding Consultant	CWA, Inc.
Claire Anderson	Business Woman	
Courtney Ann Coyle	Attorney	
Dorothy Annette	Artist, Editor	The Publication
Dr. Joyce Gattas	Dean of the College of professional Studies and fine Arts	San Diego State University
Faye Russell	Attorney	Clifford Chance US LLP
Iris L. Strauss	Arts Advocate, Collector	
Jeff Dunigan	Financial Consultant	Salomon Smith Barney
Jo Abbey Briggs	Executive Director	The Golden Door Skin Care
Randy Robbins	Principal, Architect	Austin Veum Robbins Parshalle
Steve Estrada	Principal, Urban Designer	Estrada Land Planning
Steve Miller	Marketing Events Director	Fair, Isaac and Company

### **Public Art Committee**

Iris L. Strauss, Chair	Commissioner, Arts Advocate, Collector	
Bennett Peji	Principal, Graphic Designer	Bennett Peji Design
Christina M. Bodenhamer	Architect	Conwell Shonkwiler &

Iris L. Strauss, Chair	Commissioner, Arts Advocate, Collector	
Dorothy Annette	Commissioner, Artist, Editor	Associates The Publication
Holland Kessinger	Environmental Designer	Formerly with Harmon Nelson Design, Inc.
Jeffery Laudenslager	Artist	
Jim Neri	Principal, Landscape Architect	Neri Landscape Architecture
Jo Abbey Briggs	Commissioner, Executive Director	The Golden Door Skin Care
Joyce R. Strauss	Arts Advocate, Collector, Curator	
Kate Roe-Cruz	Architect	Estudio Teddy Cruz
Laura Burnett	Landscape Architect	Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC
Shirley Roese Bahnsen	Artist, Art Educator	
Steve Estrada	Commissioner, Principal, Urban Designer	Estrada Land Planning
Victoria Reed	Art Historian, Art Critic	
Beverly Schroeder, ex officio	Senior Planner	Centre City Development Corporation
Jim Wageman, ex officio	Senior Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department
Kathryn Greco, ex officio	Project Officer II	City of San Diego Water Department
Kim Duclou, ex officio	Park Ranger	City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department
Sue McDevitt, ex officio	Project Administrator	City of San Diego Community and Economic Development Department

### **Public Art Master Plan Steering Committee**

Iris L. Strauss, Co-Chair	Commissioner, Arts Advocate, Collector	
Morgan Dene Oliver, Co-Chair	Principal, CEO	OliverMcMillan
Carolyn Y. Smith	President	Southeastern Economic Development Corporation
Catherine Sass	Public Art Director	Port of San Diego

Cheryl Kendrick		Former Campaign Manager for United Way of San Diego
Collette Carson Royston	Arts Advocate, Board Member	The San Diego Foundation
Don Bacigalupi	Executive Director	San Diego Museum of Art
Dorothy Annette	Commissioner, Artist, Editor	The Publication
Elizabeth Yamada	Board Member	The San Diego Foundation
Fred Baranowski	Former President	Downtown San Diego Partnership
Hugh Davies	David C. Copley Director	Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego
Jack Carpenter	Architect	Architects Larson Carpenter
Jo Abbey Briggs	Executive Director	The Golden Door Skin Care
Joan Jacobs	Arts Advocate, Collector	San Diego State
Joanne Hayakawa	Professor, School of Art Design and Art History	University
John Chamberlain	CEO	American Assets, Inc.
Kim MacConnel	Professor, Department of Visual Art	Univeristy of California, San Diego
Margaret Porter Troupe	Business Woman	Former Owner of Porter Troupe Gallery
Mary Beebe	Director	Stuart Collection, University of California, San Diego
Matthew Strauss	Principal	MC Strauss Company
Phil Blair	President	Manpower, Inc.
Randy Robbins	Commissioner, Principal, Architect	Austin Veum Robbins Parshalle
Raul Guerrero	Artist	
Robert Conn	Dean of Jacobs School of Engineering	University of California, San Diego
Ron Phillips	Vice President	Northern Trust Bank
Steve Estrada	Commissioner, Principal, Urban Designer	Estrada Land Planning
Steve Silverman	Director of Policy Planning	Rick Planning Group
Teddy Cruz	Principal, Architect	Estudio Teddy Cruz
Tina Yapelli	Professor, School of Art,	San Diego State



Victor Vilaplana	Design and Art History Attorney	University Seltzer Caplan McMahon Vitek
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## **PLANNING PARTICIPANTS**

### **City of San Diego Elected Officials and Staff**

Dick Murphy	Mayor	City of San Diego
Gayle Hom-Zemen	Assistant to the Mayor	City of San Diego
Scott Peters	Councilmember	City of San Diego Council District 1
Joe Ross	Policy Advisor	City of San Diego Council District 1
Byron Wear	Former Councilmember	City of San Diego Council District 2
Jeff Van Deerlin	Former Chief of Staff and Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 2
Francine Phillips	Former Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 2
Margaret Radnick	Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 2
Stephen Hill	Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 3
Peggy Cooper	Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 4
Lance Witmond	Chief of Staff	City of San Diego Council District 5
Donna Frye	Councilmember	City of San Diego Council District 6
Sabrina Hill	Former Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 6
Dan Coffey	Council Representative	City of San Diego Council District 7
Ana Molina-Rodriguez	Chief of Staff	City of San Diego Council District 8

### **City of San Diego Department and Division Heads**

Afshin Oskoui	Deputy Director	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects Department, Architectural Engineering and Contracts Division
Anna Tatar	Director	City of San Diego Library Department

Bruce Herring Carl Nettleton	Deputy City Manager Director	City of San Diego City of San Diego Public and Media Affairs Department
Frank Belock, Jr.	Director	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects Department
Hank Cunningham	Director	City of San Diego Community and Economic Development Corporation
Jon Dunchack	Director	City of San Diego Special Projects Department
Larry Gardner	Director	City of San Diego Water Department
Patti Boekamp	Chief Deputy Director	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Transportation and Drainage Design Division
S. Gail Goldberg	Director	City of San Diego Planning Department
Scott Tulloch	Director	City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department

### **City of San Diego Project Managers**

Craig Whittemore	Senior Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department
Darren Greenhalgh	Senior Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Architectural Engineering and Contracts Division
Dieter Haschke	Senior Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Field Engineering Division
Fletcher Callanta	Project Officer II ADA/Title 24 Compliance	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Architectural Engineering and Contracts Division
Janet Wood	Community Development	City of San Diego

	Coordinator Office of Small Business/Neighborhood Revitalization	Community and Economic Development Department
Kevin Oliver	Project Officer I	City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department
Nader Abuljebain	Associate Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Architectural Engineering and Contracts Division
Sheila Glanville	Associate Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department
Tina Huang	Associate Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department
Yousef Ibrahim	Associate Civil Engineer	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects, Architectural Engineering and Contracts Division

### **City of San Diego Attorneys**

Cristie McGuire	Former Deputy City Attorney	City of San Diego
Eric Swenson	Deputy City Attorney	City of San Diego

### **Artists**

Aida Mancillas  
 Anne Mudge  
 Deanne Sabeck  
 Debbie Kline  
 Deirdre Lee  
 Elizabeth Washburn  
 Faiya Fredman  
 Jeffery Laudenslager  
 Joyce Cutler Shaw  
 Larry Kline  
 Lisa Schirmer  
 Mary Lynn Dominguez  
 Mathieu Gregoire  
 Nina Karavasiles

Robin Brailsford

**Local Arts Agencies and Organizations**

Celestine de la Victoria	Public Art Coordinator	Port of San Diego
Michael Summers	Commissioner, Chair	City of El Cajon Arts and Culture Commission
Ric Todd	Cultural Arts Coordinator	City of Chula Vista Office of Cultural Arts
Susan Pollack	Public Art Consultant	City of Escondido Public Art Program
Arthur Ollman	Director	Museum of Photographic Arts
Mike Madigan	CEO	Immigration Museum of New Americans
Michael Krichman	Executive Director	Installation Gallery, In-SITE

**City of San Diego Commissioners and Committee Members**

Kirk Butler	Former Member	City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture Public Art Committee
Milton Fredman	Former Member	City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture
Mel Katz	Commissioner	City of San Diego Library Commission
Mary Walshock	Commissioner	City of San Diego Library Commission

**Media**

Dan Erwine	Former Host of "These Days"	KPBS, San Diego
Karen Winner	Editor	San Diego Union Tribune
Robert Pincus	Art Critic	San Diego Union Tribune

**Architects & Planners**

Allison Whitelaw	Principal, Architect	Platt/Whitelaw Architects, Inc.
Anthony Cutri	Principal, Architect	Martinez + Cutri Corporation
Jack Carpenter	Principal, Architect	Architects Larson

Jay Nickels	Former Assistant Chair of Architecture	Carpenter Woodbury University
Mark Steele	Principal, Architect	M.W. Steele Group
Michael Johnson	Principal, Architect	Carrier Johnson Architects
Reed Morgan	Former Executive Director	San Diego Chapter of American Institute of Architects
Rob Quigley	Principal, Architect	Rob Wellington Quigley, FAIA
Hal Sadler	Principal, Architect	Tucker Sadler Noble Castro Architects
Joan Isaacson	Director	Dyett & Bhatia Urban & Regional Planners
Various	Board Members	San Diego Council of Design Professionals

### **Community Groups and Business Improvement Districts**

Bob Morris	Member	Downtown San Diego Partnership
Dan Flores	Staff Member	Gaslamp Quarter Association
Elizabeth Cumming	Staff Member	Mission Hills Association
Grover Diemert	Executive Director	Bayside Settlement House
Kathie Hardie	Member	Diamond Community Development Group
Lee Lipsey	Member	Point Loma Association
Marti Kranzberg	Member	Partners for Livable Places
Scott Kessler	Staff Member	Business Improvement District Council
Shelley Miller	Executive Director	Discover Pacific Beach

### **Centre City Development Corporation**

Alexandra Elias	Senior Planner	Centre City Development Corporation
Beverly Schroeder	Senior Planner	Centre City Development Corporation
Garry Papers	Manager – Architecture & Planning	Centre City Development Corporation
Janice Weinrick	Vice President – Real Estate Operations	Centre City Development Corporation

Pam M. Hamilton	Senior Vice President	Centre City Development Corporation
Peter J. Hall	President & COO	Centre City Development Corporation
Walter Rask	Former Manager - Architecture and Planning	Centre City Development Corporation
Robert Ito	Member	CCDC Downtown Community Plan Update Projects Committee

### **Developers & Contractors**

Julie Dillon	President	Dillon Development, Inc.
Jackie Jennings	President	Johnson & Jennings General Contracting
Greg Shannon	Principal	Sedona Pacific Corporation
John Price	Vice President & Project Manager	CDM
Evelyn Shields	CEO	DA Shields Construction
Mike Stepner	Director of Land Use and Housing	San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation
Sherman Harmer Jr.	Former Managing Principal	Urban Development Group

### **Businesspersons**

Jessie Knight	President & CEO	San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
Harvey White	Chairman & CEO	Leap Wireless
Irwin Jacobs	Chairman & CEO	QUALCOMM, Inc.
Jack McGrory	Vice President	Price Entities & San Diego Foundation
Laurie Black	President	LJ Black Consulting Group
Erik Judson	Vice President of Development	San Diego Padres
Barbara Daley	Consultant	
Ron Roberts	County Supervisor	County of San Diego District 4

**Charrette Participants**

Aida Mancillas	Commissioner, Artist, Writer	
Andrew Marino	Artist	
Becky Guttin	Artist	
Beverly Schroeder	Senior Planner	Centre City Development Corporation
Brian Matthews	Artist	
Buddy Smith	Artist	
Carol Dick	Architect	University of California, San Diego
Christopher Lee	Artist	
Chuck Kaminski	Architect	University of California, San Diego
Claudia Salazar	Architect	Austin Veum Robbins Parshalle
Dan Smith	Architect	Robbins Jorgensen Christopher
David Como	Artist	
David Lee	Artist	
Debi Owen	Owner	Deborah Owen Gallery
Deirdre Lee	Artist	
Douglas Childs	Architect	James Leary Architecture & Planning
Ellen Phillips	Artist	
Grover Diemert	Executive Director	Bayside Community Center
Hector Perez	Architect	De-Arc
Holland Kessinger	Environmental Designer	Formerly with Harmon Nelson Design, Inc.
James Christensen	Artist	
Jean Colston	Administrator	Formerly with LEAD San Diego, Inc.
Jeanne Whalen	Artist	
Jessica McGee	Member	Save Our Heritage Organization
John Hiemstra	Artist	
John Matsch	Artist	
John Sadowski	Architect	Formerly with James Alcorn and Associates
John Whalen	Artist	
Judith Christensen	Artist	
Julie Wolfe	Artist	
Kari Lorraine Scott	Artist	
Ken Goldman	Artist	
Kotaro Nakamura	Architect	Roesling Nakamura

Lela Van	Artist	
Lisa Schirmer	Artist	
Louise Torio	Member	Sherman Heights Cultural Council
Marie Blanchard	Artist	
Mario Lara	Artist	
Mario Torero	Artist	
Marti Kranzberg	Member	Partners for Livable Places
Maryan Kiser	Designer	
Michael Gildea	Architect	LHA Architects
Octavio Salazar	Artist	
Paul Hobson	Artist	
Pete Evaristo	Artist	
Philip Matzigkeit	Artist	
Pita Ruiz	Member	Sherman Heights Cultural Council
Randy Robbins	Commissioner, Architect, Principal, Architect	Austin Veum Robbins Parshalle
Robert Wertz	Designer	Divine by Design
Ruben Seja	Artist	
Sally Smith	Artist	
Sandy Arbuckle	Architect	James Leary Architecture & Planning
Shelley Stefanyszyn	Arts Administrator	San Diego Historical Society
Shirley Roese Bahnsen	Artist, Art Educator	
Steve Estrada	Commissioner, Principal, Urban Designer	Estrada Land Planning
Steven Hayes	Former President	Diamond Business Improvement District
Sue McDevitt	Project Administrator	City of San Diego Community and Economic Development
Todd McKerrow	Architect	NTD Architects



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