

Lower Los Angeles River Implementation Advisory Group Meeting

June 24, 2020 | 11:00 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.

MS Teams Virtual Meeting

AGENDA & SUMMARY

Purpose & Charge: Provide a public venue for discussion of proposed projects related to the Lower LA River, ensure proposed projects are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Lower LA River Revitalization Plan, and maximize multi-use opportunities and community benefits

I. Welcome & Introductions – 5 min

II. Committee Updates – 10 min

Kelsey Jessup (PREWIC Committee Chair) provided an update. The IAG's Committees are continuing to jointly meet virtually even with the ongoing pandemic. There is a PREWIC Committee Co-Chair vacancy since Kayla stepped down due to her new job. There is currently no Chair for the Programs & Policy Committee, although Suely Saro (RMC Consultant) has expressed interest in that role.

III. Discussion Items – 30 min

a. LLARRP Community Stabilization Toolkit

Dan Sharp (LA County Flood Control District [District]) opened up the discussion and the IAG Members shared some of their community's experience with facing community displacement and gentrification.

b. Overlap between LLARRP and LARMP Update

Dan Sharp (District) opened the discussion and gave an update for the LLARRP and LARMP. Although the LLARRP will be incorporated into LARMP Update, the future roles of the IAG and LA River Cooperation Committee and any river governance has not been determined.

c. Safe Clean Water Program & Lower LA River WASC

Dan Sharp (District) opened the discussion and gave an update regarding the Safe Clean Water Program Fiscal Year 2020-2021 and the Stormwater Investment Plan.

d. State & Local Budget Updates

Joe Gonzalez (RMC) provided an update regarding the State's budget revision due to decreased tax revenue resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. There are possible changes to the budget if there is a federal bailout.



e. SELA Arts Festival

Miguel Luna (DakeLuna) provided an update that the SELA Arts Festival will be virtual and managed through their website selaartsfest.org. There will be a variety of platforms such as big acts, poetry, virtual arts gallery, and showcasing talent in SELA.

IV. Project Updates – 30 min

a. Los Angeles River Master Plan Update

Dan Sharp (District) provided an update that the County of Los Angeles is at the tail end of a 2-year process to update the 2020 Los Angeles River Master Plan. The draft plan was circulated to County Departments and the project Steering Committee for review and comment. The CEQA process is underway to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report.

b. LACDA \$41M Reimbursement

Michelle Loekman (District) provided an update for the \$41M Reimbursement from the State Department of Water Resources for the 2001 LACDA Project. This is a reimbursement to the District for funds used to build the LACDA Project. Use of the reimbursed funds must be consistent with the District's authority and will prioritize projects consistent with the LARMP Update. Proposed projects will be identified in collaboration with and reviewed by the LA County Board of Supervisors. The District executed the agreement with the State on April 30, 2020 and expects a reimbursement amount of approximately \$33.9M due to funding program shortfalls at the State level.

c. Rio Hondo Confluence Area Project

Lee Alexanderson (District) provided the update on the RHCAP. The first community meeting was held in September 2019 and since then a concerted effort was made to engage communities via an online digital platform and survey. The surveys reached out to residents within a 2-mile radius of the Confluence: the first general survey contacted 1,000 people and the second detailed survey contacted 500 people. Finally, an online focus group sought out the opinions of 50 people and their reactions to the RHCAP's design concepts. Design concepts include 12 different opportunity areas and feature components such as channel terracing, bridge parks, open space, and multi-use trails. The final design concept report is almost finished and a final public survey will be sent out in the July-August timeframe instead of hosting a community meeting.

d. SELA Cultural Center

Joe Gonzalez (RMC) provided an update on the SELA Cultural Center. Currently, the overall footprint and layout of the building is being determined and the programming will be evaluated next. The Community engagement is ongoing and sought out the feedback of 500 people and is working with a smaller focus group of 30.

e. River Ranger Program

Sally Gee (RMC) provided an update on the River Ranger Program. The program would establish a network of River Rangers who would be available to engage with and assist public visitors at points along the Los Angeles River. Strategic locations – or REACH (River, Education, Adventure, Community, and Habitat) Zones – for initial implementation were identified. The Rio Hondo Confluence is the preferred location of the pilot REACH Zone and the WCA is looking to launch the pilot program later this summer.

f. 10x10 Effort

Khalilha Haynes (Estolano Advisors) provided an update on the 10x10 Effort. 12 organizations are involved to identify 2 projects in each supervisorial district to be completed in the next 10 years, and District 4 projects are currently in progress. The ideas for projects are towards the LLAR and the 10x10 is an example of community developed projects.

g. Other

See attached handout for the projects below.

- i. Trout Unlimited (River Channel Enhancements)
- ii. TPL & City of South Gate (Urban Orchard)
- iii. EYCEJ (Sleepy Lagoon Monument)
- iv. CCLB (DeForest Park Community Center)
- v. WCA (Parque Dos Rios)

V. Open Forum / Public Comment

VI. Next Steps

- a. Project Identification
- b. Committee Meeting – August 2020
- c. IAG Meeting – September 2020

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Online Meeting/ Conference Call

Liaison Report

Lower LA River Project Updates: Please find Liaison reports for the projects listed below in the attached document. These are projects identified and/or related to the larger Lower LA River Planning effort and of interest to Lower LA River Stakeholders. Please reach out to project proponents for more information.

- I. **Measure A – Competitive Grant Program FY2020-21 Overview**, from LA County Regional Park and Open Space District (RPOSD)
- II. **Lower LA River Pocket Park**, led by From Lot to Spot
- III. **Sleepy Lagoon Planning Elements**, led by East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
- IV. **DeForest Park Community Center**, led by Conservation Corps of Long Beach
- V. **Urban Orchard Project**, led by Trust for Public Lands
- VI. **Parque Dos Rios**, led by Watershed Conservation Authority
- VII. **Lower LA River Concrete Channel Enhancements and Access** (*proposal*), led by Trout Unlimited





Competitive Grant Programs Coming Soon!

Year 2020

September
Application Opens

September - January
Workshops Available

Year 2021

February
Application Closes

July
Award Announcements

Regional Recreation Facilities, Multi-Use Trails and Accessibility:

for acquisition, development, improvement, restoration, or rehabilitation projects that improve and protect regional recreational facilities, trails, and accessibility.



**Available Measure A Funding
\$10.0 Million**

Natural Lands, Local Beaches, Local Water Conservation and Protection:

for projects that improve and protect open space, watersheds, and water resources through planning, acquisition, development, improvement and restoration of multi benefit parks.



**Available Measure A Funding
\$11.5 Million**

More information about Regional Park and Open Space District's competitive grant programs can be found in the Measure A Grants Administration Manual and the Measure A Basics, available online at www.rposd.lacounty.gov.

Got more questions? Email us at info@RPOSD.lacounty.gov



Lower LA River Pocket Park Cudahy, CA

Project Summary

From Lot to Spot (FLTS) is converting a 4800 sq. ft. vacant lot that has been derelict for over 40 years in the City of Cudahy into a community-designed, nature-inspired park featuring reclaimed irrigation, native vegetation and stormwater catchment features named the Lower LA River Pocket Park. The property lies approximately 600 ft from the Los Angeles River, making it a wonderful addition to the network of greenspaces being developed along the river in the coming years. This project is also an exemplary joint-use project between the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) who owns the property and the City of Cudahy who will maintain it. This will be the first ever LAUSD joint-use agreement that involves a stand-alone park project to be constructed: this stands to be an exemplary, scalable project that can be replicated elsewhere. This project will preserve this vacant land into a small piece of urban nature, a vital component not only for the social growth of the community but to help it mitigate climate change impacts.

In February 2020, the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC), granted funding through their Prop 68 Capital Projects Fund. For the past few months, we have been coordinating with the City of Cudahy and LAUSD to finalize and secure the joint powers agreement (JPA). Due to COVID-19, much of our in- person outreach has halted until it is safer to resume. During the next quarter, we plan to assemble our park advisory committee, draft concept plans, and continue community engagement.



Sleepy Lagoon MONUMENT VISIONING

Indigenous communities and communities of color have shown resilience in various ways and cultivated spaces of resistance. Sleepy Lagoon was such a place where people of color would come together for a swim and hang out at a watering hole during a time when they were prohibited from swimming and gathering at public swimming pools.

Now, communities come together to celebrate and honor the intricate layers of histories that have been erased, but never forgotten, through the planning process of a memorial for Sleepy Lagoon.

July 2019 Site selection

October 2019 Cultural & Historical

Sleepy Lagoon is infamously known for the murder that took place at the site which resulted in unjust prejudice, discrimination, and racism manifested through police round-ups of the young people of color, media attacks and public violence targeting "Zoot Suiters."

What is less often talked about are the indigenous peoples of the area who were displaced from their homelands and the violence they have suffered.

As the original caretakers, indigenous peoples hold the knowledge and wisdom of maintaining the balance in the places we all call home and respecting the relationships between people and their living relatives. Residents learned about the importance of their role as caretakers as current members of the communities in Tongva land. As a result of the public's input, Riverfront Park in Maywood was selected as the final site.

February 2020 July 2020 Design

A story map was created, and formal design components are currently being finalized: stormwater best management practices report, memorial concept and landscape design, memorial & landscape design, construction budget, & project report. The outcome of a community-driven process is that as we search for, and acquire funds for this project, community will be at the center and engaged through its development.



Project: DeForest Park Community Center, Long Beach

Lead: Conservation Corps of Long Beach



Summary of the Project

In June of 2019 the Conservation Corps of Long Beach was awarded a Prop 1 \$ 1.2 million dollar grant by the Rivers And Mountain Conservancy to build a satellite office along the Lower LA River.

The office will be located at DeForest Park in North Long Beach. This is a unique community that has the potential to bring together local organizations, community members, and visiting individuals along the Lower Los Angeles River (LLAR). However, DeForest Park and its surrounding neighborhoods struggle with low-income, crime, and environmental issues that hinder the communities' ability to thrive and embrace the outdoors. In order to bring about positive changes to DeForest Park, its wetlands, and the greater LLAR region, the Conservation Corps of Long Beach (CCLB) has been working with our community partners to develop a vision plan for the entire DeForest Park, as well as to design and install a satellite site at the DeForest Wetlands to better serve the needs of the LLAR while training community youth as river stewards.

CCLB has asked for and received approval from the City of Long Beach to create a Los Angeles River satellite site at DeForest Wetlands. The satellite site will be completed in three phases: 1) Transition, 2) Planning, and 3) Permanence. During its construction, the satellite site will function as a LLAR restoration center and crew training location, in coordination with Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine (PRM). After its completion, CCLB will use the site as a LLAR operations base, but CCLB foresees that the site will also function as a community educational platform, an outpost for hikers, bikers, and other river/trail users, and a visible reminder to the public that environmental health is key to community safety and wellbeing. The satellite site will be multifunctional and open to the public for use as a neighborhood meeting location, education and stewardship training facility, volunteer engagement opportunity, and family-friendly park space.

Project Accomplishments to Date

- **January 2020:** *Community Meetings to conceptualize, brainstorm and discuss building design building orientation, and Vision Plan design layouts with integrated outreach data. Over 200 community members attended meetings held at the Deforest Park clubhouse.*
- **February 2020:** CCLB contracted with Geosystems Inc. for soils engineering services
- **March 2020:** Launch of the community online survey
- **April 2020:** Completion of the Deforest Park Vision plan
- **May 2020:** Start of Architectural Design
- **June 2020:** Draft Building designs
- **Next Steps**
 - *July 2020: Vision plan will go City of Long Beach Parks Commission for approval*
 - *August 2020: Completion of Building design*



LOS ANGELES RIVER ACCESS



CONCESSION STAND + RESTROOM



DOG PARK



COMMUNITY GARDEN



DISCOVERY TRAIL + YOUTH CAMPING



NATURE TRAIL + DRY CREEK BED



SOCCER FIELD + SOFTBALL FIELD

LA RIVER ACCESS

FITNESS STATION

SOCCER FIELD + OPEN LAWN

LA RIVER ACCESS

TENNIS COURT

FITNESS STATION

LOS ANGELES RIVER ACCESS

SEATING BUILT IN TOPOGRAPHY

SEATING BUILT IN TOPOGRAPHY

FITNESS STATION

SEATING BUILT IN TOPOGRAPHY

FUTSAL COURTS

BASKETBALL COURTS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FITNESS STATION

FITNESS STATION



DEFOREST AVENUE SAFETY ENHANCEMENTS



WALKING + BIKE PATH



SOCCER FIELD

The Urban Orchard Project Update



Community Engagement

The Trust for Public Land and the City of South Gate, working with From Lot To Spot, organized a robust community engagement plan for the Urban Orchard that began in 2017. In total, we hosted and participated in over 25 meetings, events, and tablings with the community over the last 3 years. As a result, the following community priorities emerged:

- Access
- Cultural Representations
- Environment
- Programming
- Safety and Security
- Water

Project Vision

The overall vision for the Urban Orchard is a 30-acre green infrastructure and open space project along the Los Angeles River in the City of South Gate that provides:

- Multi-benefit park
- Working Orchard
- Stormwater Management
- Connection to the LA River
- Education opportunities
- Community Based Art
- Youth Employment Opportunities

Phase 1

The project team is currently wrapping up construction drawings for Phase 1 – a 7-acre site owned by the City of South Gate. Almost all permits have been secured, including local and federal, and the team is preparing the construction bid.

The project will include:

- 7 acres of new open space

- Orchard with 300 trees
- Wetland with native fish to clean stormwater from the Bandinni Channel and re-use it for irrigation in the park
- Education building & garden
- Shaded picnic area & plaza
- Nature-based playground
- Multi-use trails
- Fitness Equipment
- Interpretive Signage & Art
- Youth Employment

Budget & Next Steps:

We have a budget gap that needs to be filled before we can go out to bid for construction of Phase 1. TPL is currently working with the City of South Gate to close that gap. Additionally, we have applied to the RMC’s Lower LA River grant program as well as the California Natural Resources Agency’s Urban Greening grant program to ensure that what is constructed includes all the elements for a community centered open space project.

The goal is to start construction by the end of 2020.



Urban Orchard - Phase 1 Design Plan



Parque Dos Rios Project Update



The Watershed Conservation Authority is currently constructing a 7+ acre Parque Dos Rios Bike Rest Area and Habitat Enhancement project located along the Lower Los Angeles River at the confluence with the Rio Hondo just north of Imperial Blvd in the City of South Gate.



Parque Dos Rios – Illustrative Site Plan at the Confluence of the LLAR and Rio Hondo

Community Engagement

The Watershed Conservation Authority, Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, the City of South Gate, and North East Trees conduct community engagement at the time the project was first conceptualized by North East Trees. Since then the project, as part of Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan, has been shared at a variety of community outreach and engagement events, presented to Agencies, Regional Planning Meetings, the Gateway COG and will be highlighted as a community resource for programming as part of the River Ranger Program and associated outreach planned in collaboration with non-profits.

Under Construction

Construction is being completed by the Conservation Corps of Long Beach and their subcontractors. Once completed the WCA will contract with CCLB to maintain the site and to develop programming for the two overlooks to provide interpretation and in support of their Cal Naturalist Training. The sites amenities when completed this summer will boast two overlooks, 7 acres of native plants and landscaping for habitat along this stretch of the Lower Los Angeles River.



Parque Dos Rios – LLAR Trail access decorative entry gates in fabrication to be installed at Imperial Highway



Interpretation

The Southern overlook will provide seating and interpretation highlighting the cliff swallows nesting along the Imperial Highway bridge and demonstrating nature's resilience in utilizing grey infrastructure as the basis for their homes. There will be a viewscope to allow visitors to get an up-close view of the amazing number of nests and the birds that call this section of the LLAR home.



Parque Dos Rios – Southern overlook Interpretive display

The Northern overlook will feature a decorative shade structure and railings, seating pebbles, interpretive signage (shown on the next page) highlighting the habitat improvements and the wildlife who will utilize this soon to be revegetated greenway. A viewscope will also be located at this overlook to allow visitors an up close view of the native plants, small animals and the raptor perches for our avian visitors.

Budget & Next Steps:

Funding is from a LA County Prop A grant for \$1.5 Million and supplemental Prop 68 funding from a direct State allocation to State and Local conservation corps. Next Step is to remobilize CCLB and their sub-contractors in July in order to complete the project later this summer.

Parque Dos Rios LA River

Plants & Animals

Black-necked Stilt
Himantopus mexicanus

The Los Angeles River and the Rio Hondo support a rich variety of wildlife throughout the year. Insects, algae and other plant-life in the river channel offer food for birds who live on the water and on the land. Urban development along our rivers has left little available habitat, but small mammals can still be found in parks and open space.

Native plants supply seeds, nuts, berries, nectar, and pollen for wildlife. As the trees mature, they will provide nesting sites for birds. The larger shrubs make good hiding places for many kinds of animals.

Look closely at the landscape around you. What plants and animals can you see?

El Río de Los Angeles y el Río Hondo mantienen una rica variedad de vida silvestre durante toda el año. Los insectos, las algas y otras plantas en el canal del río ofrecen alimento para las aves que viven en el agua y en la tierra. El desarrollo urbano a lo largo de nuestros ríos ha dejado poco hábitat disponible, pero todavía se pueden encontrar pequeños mamíferos en los parques y espacios abiertos.

Las plantas nativas suministran semillas, nueces, bayas, néctar y polen para la vida silvestre. A medida que los árboles maduran, proporcionarán sitios de nidificación para las aves. Los arbustos más grandes son buenos escondites para muchos tipos de animales.

Mira de cerca el paisaje a tu alrededor. ¿Qué plantas y animales puedes ver?

Great Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia

Albert's Hummingbird
Selasphorus alberti

California Starling
Regulus calendula californicus

Audubon's Cottontail Rabbit
Sylvilagus auduboni

California Bushclover
Thermopsis californicum

Watershed Conservation Authority

Parque Dos Rios – above and below are interpretive signs for the Northern overlook highlighting habitat

Parque Dos Rios LA River

To Hunt or to Hide

Look out into the landscape. Do you see tall, wooden poles? These are raptor perches! Raptors, like the Red-tailed Hawk are predators (birds of prey). Parque dos Rios provides habitat for the animals that raptors eat, including reptiles, small mammals, and small birds.

Perches encourage raptors to visit the park. How might these birds contribute to the health of our ecosystem?

The park is planted with native trees and shrubs. These plants are unique to California and best support our local animals. Besides food, what other benefits do native plants provide to wildlife?

Mira hacia el paisaje. ¿Ves postes altos de madera? ¡Estos son perchas de aves rapaces! Las aves rapaces, como el Halcón de cola roja, son depredadores (aves rapaces). El Parque Dos Rios proporciona el ambiente natural para los animales que comen las aves rapaces, entre estos reptiles, pequeños mamíferos y pequeñas aves.

Las perchas alientan a las aves rapaces a visitar el parque. ¿Cómo podrían estas aves contribuir a la salud de nuestro ecosistema?

El parque está plantado de árboles y arbustos nativos. Estas plantas son exclusivas de California y apoyan mejor a nuestros animales locales. Además de la comida, ¿qué otros beneficios proporcionan las plantas nativas a la vida silvestre?

Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis

California Ground Squirrel
Sitomys beecheyi

Western Fence Lizard
Sceloporus urolineatus

Watershed Conservation Authority





Our project proposal is entitled *Lower LA River Concrete Channel Enhancement and Multi-Benefit Access Design* and is structured as a planning grant for consideration by the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC). We are submitting for primary funding for this proposal from the RMC and are seeking match funding from the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) to bolster the habitat restoration, public access, and non-consumptive wildlife-oriented recreation component of this historic steelhead stream.

Our concept is to bring to 65% design the concrete channel enhancements and public access examined in Volume I and Volume II of the Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan (LLARRP) for a 0.6-mile river reach adjacent to Ralph C. Dills Park (“the 65% design area”). The focus will include enhancing the channel for fish passage and ecological restoration, a new multi-use river trail along the low-flow channel with switchback access from the adjacent LA River bikeway, and design elements from the LLARRP such as overlooks and shade structures to encourage outdoor use and effectively expand existing parks and open space. Our proposal will consider the primary utility of the channel for flood flow protection, while evaluating and designing for multiple future uses with consideration of climate change and decreased inflow to the river from upstream sources.

Our Preliminary Concepts Integrate and are compatible with these Conservation Plans

Los Angeles River Master Plan (1996; update due 2020)
Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan (2018)
The Emerald Necklace Plan (Amigos de Los Rios 2014)
State Wildlife Action Plan – South Coast Eco Region (2015)
Wildlife Conservation Board Strategic Plan (2019)

In addition to the project elements aligned with the LLARRP Signature Strategies and Opportunity Areas, the project also aligns with RMC objectives, Common Ground guiding principles, Environmental Justice, and Tribal Consultation, as well as the LLARRP building blocks for bikeway and interpretive/habitat benefits.

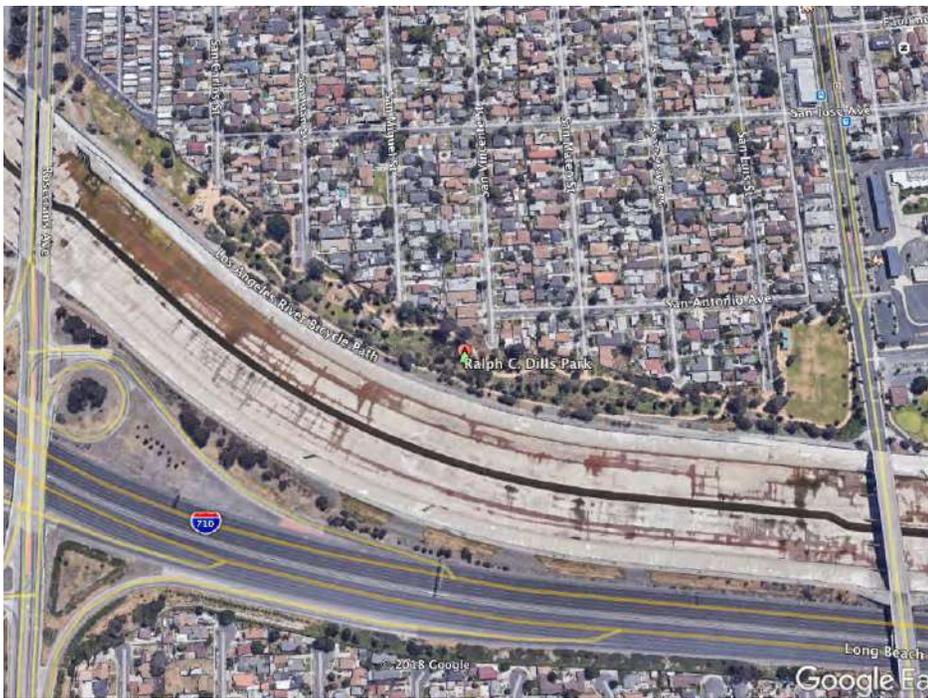
The Science and Engineering Design Team includes these organizations with key personnel:

Northwest Hydraulic Consultants (Ed Wallace), Stillwater Sciences (Wendy Katagi), and the Ardurra Group (Jose Hernandez), local community members.

Design Inputs

We have spoken with many members of the IAG off-line to gather input and identify areas of interest to other stakeholders. Our conversations have included the LACoDPW and RMC, as well as other agencies and NGO’s. As we finalize our proposal, we would appreciate any further input from interested parties. Please contact me at the email address listed in the footer below for more information or to voice your thoughts.

Finally, our proposal includes community engagement meetings to discuss the ideas & priorities that passionate and interested locals would like to see reflected in the conceptual river corridor design. As a project team member, they will be asked to commit to these meetings for a year so that their input can be a part of the entire design process. Participation in this team will be a paid opportunity and is a chance to meet like-minded peers and have your voice heard.



Low flow channel: Rosecrans Ave on left to Somerset Ave on right.



Bike path facing South with Dills Park on the left, LA channel on the right.



Dills Park from the bike path.



Bike path facing North with Dills Park on the right, LA channel on the left.



Dills Park entrance signage.



Common Carp moving through lower LA channel near Dills Park.



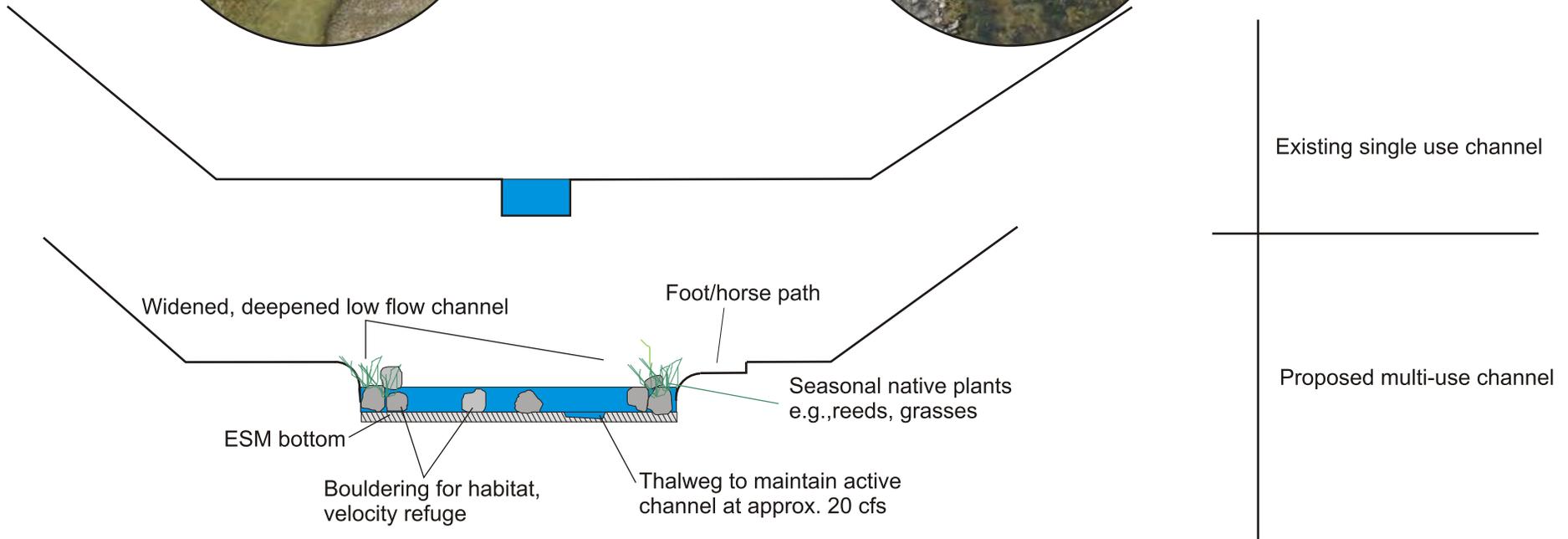
Dills Park play area.



Example of run/pool section

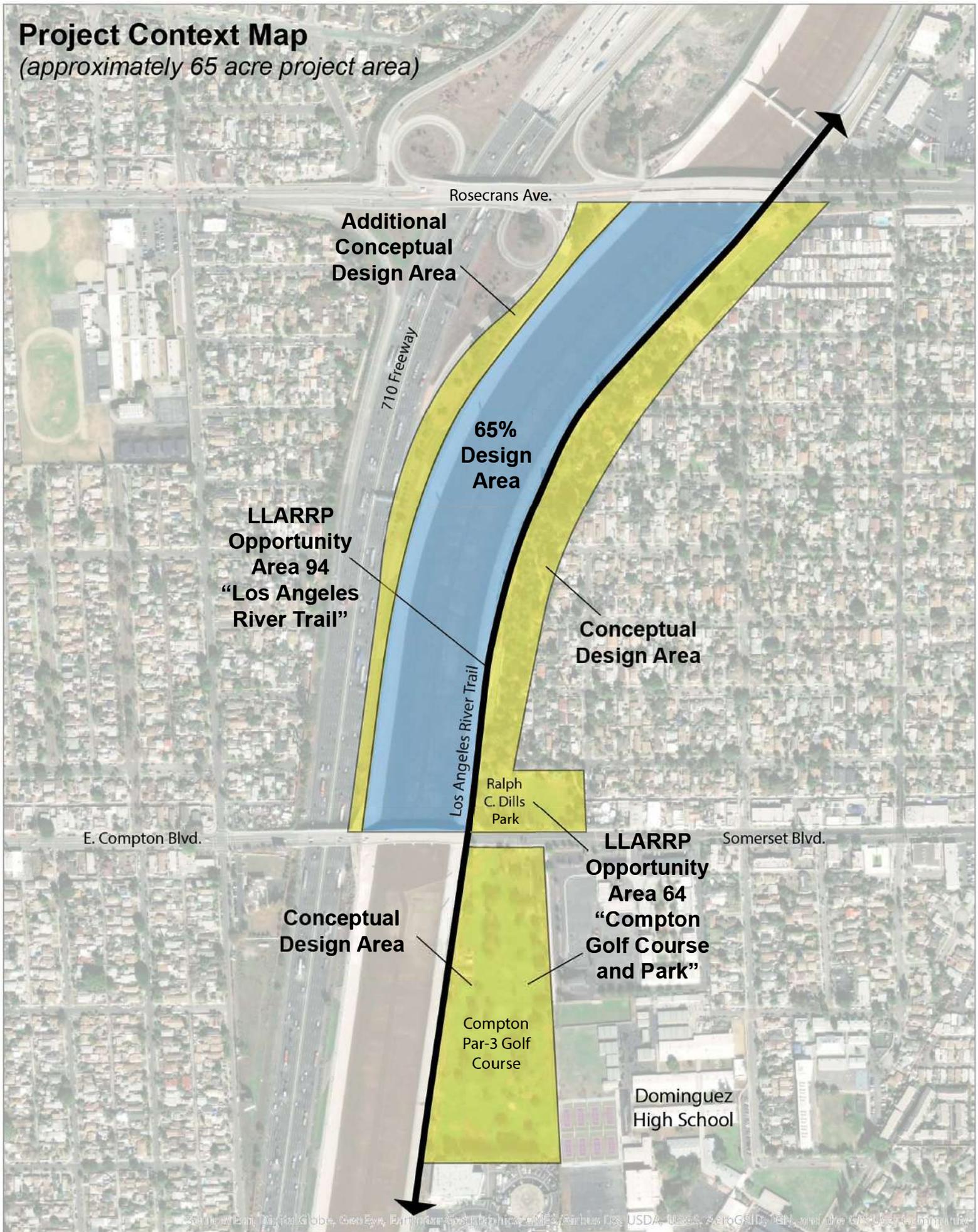


Example of riffle section

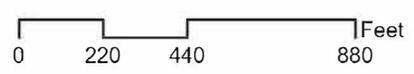


Project Context Map

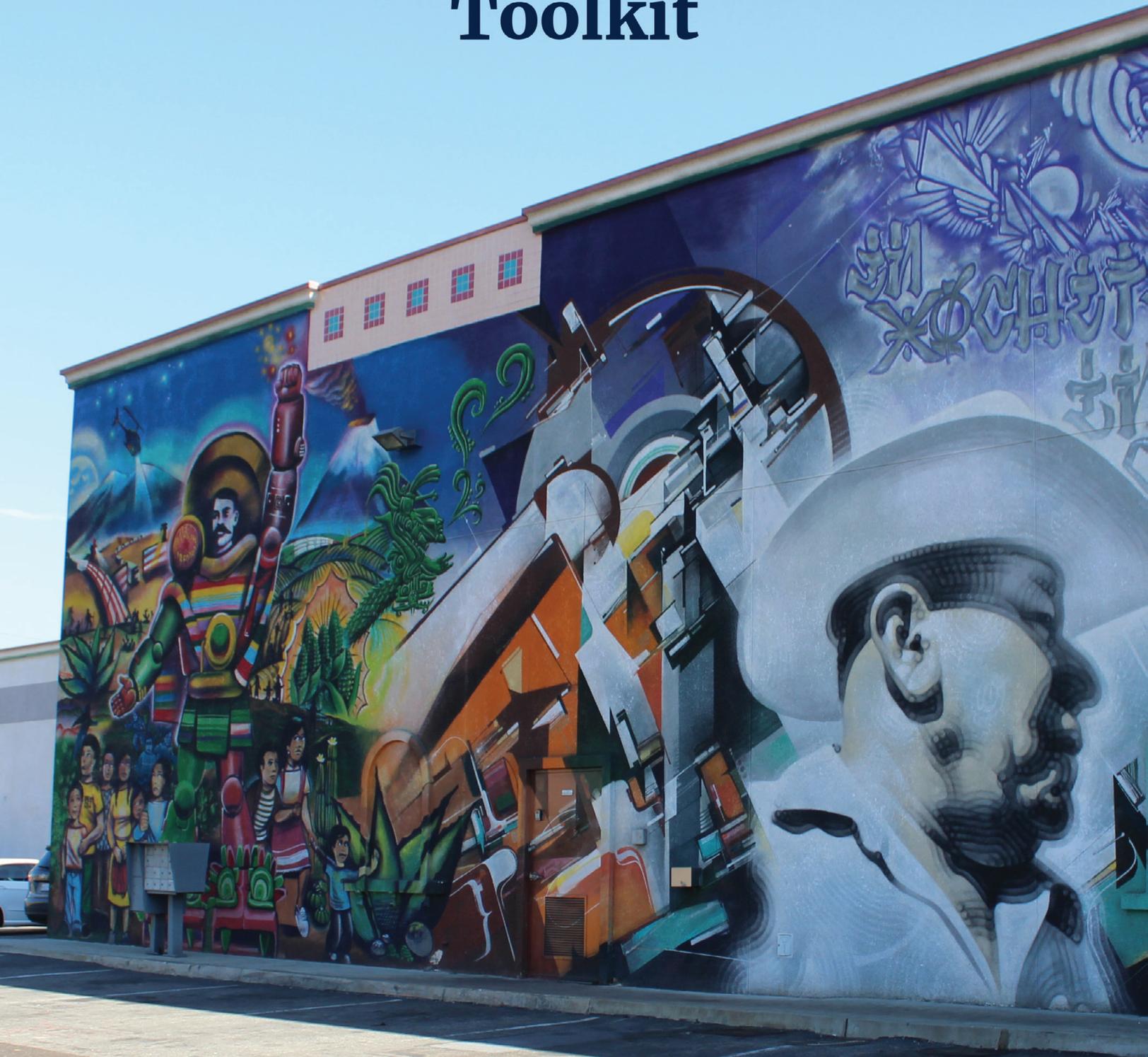
(approximately 65 acre project area)



Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar, United States Geological Survey, CNES, Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Community Stabilization Toolkit



LOWER LA RIVER

Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan

Introduction

Revitalization investments could cause gentrification and displacement in high risk areas along the corridor. The Working Group determined that preventing displacement—both residential and commercial—was a key issue for the community. Displacement of people from their homes can cause people to move to more environmentally degraded areas which are farther from jobs or can cause them to become homeless. The loss of locally-owned businesses can impact the cultural fabric of a neighborhood and new businesses may not be well-suited to meet the needs of existing communities.

The Community Stabilization Toolkit identifies methods to protect the existing river-adjacent communities so the implementation of revitalization projects will bring positive change and allow the existing communities to realize the benefits of revitalization of the river. Utilizing the policies and programs in the Community Stabilization Toolkit could help to improve community-developer relationships and trust, ensure financial transparency during development, keep community-generated investment in the community, and create a stable inventory of affordable housing. The Toolkit also highlights programs which support and promote new local businesses and provide workforce training. While the policies and programs in the Community Stabilization Toolkit are not mandatory the benefits of applying appropriate methods of the toolkit will be crucial to ensure the long-term success of the Plan.



Community Benefits Agreements

Community benefits agreements are contractual agreements between developers and coalitions of community organizations designed to address a broad range of community needs such as living wage jobs and affordable housing. Community benefits agreements can ensure that public/private partnerships provide an economic return to the area and preventing displacement of low income residents. Community benefits agreements are based on the idea that economic development and public investment should result in measurable, permanent improvements to the lives of affected residents, particularly those in low-income neighborhoods. They can be negotiated for private and publicly funded projects.

Community benefits agreements ensure that all developer commitments go into contractual agreement, which should necessitate financial transparency in order to track these obligations. They provide a way for community groups to share information, have strength in numbers, and coordinate their advocacy. However, community benefits agreements do require adequate organization by neighborhood groups and it can be expensive to fund legal expenses.

Community benefits agreements are a way for local governments to facilitate the community's vision for an area and allows projects often heavily subsidized with taxpayer dollars to benefit the community. The direct communication necessary to develop a Community benefits agreement also allows developer to get community support which may help to facilitate more timely approvals and subsidies.



Web resources:

Common Challenges in Negotiating community benefits agreements and How To Avoid Them. January 2016. <http://www.forworkingfamilies.org/sites/pwf/files/publications/Effective%20CBAs.pdf>



Staples Community Benefits Agreement

In 2001, the “Staples Community Benefits Agreement” was negotiated for the Los Angeles Sports and Entertainment District development project. It included the following community benefits:

- A developer-funded assessment of community park & recreation needs, and a \$1 million commitment toward meeting those needs.
- A goal that 70% of the jobs created in the project will pay the City's living wage, and consult with the coalition on selection of tenants.
- A first source hiring program targeting job opportunities to low-income individuals and those displaced by the project.
- Increased affordable housing requirements in the housing component of the project, and a commitment of seed money for other affordable housing projects.
- Developer funding for a residential parking program for surrounding neighborhoods.
- Standards for responsible contracting and leasing decisions by the developer.

Detroit Community Benefits Ordinance

Local governments can require community benefits agreements on a case by case basis or by ordinance for certain development projects. For example, the City of Detroit passed a Community Benefits Ordinance in 2016 which requires community benefits to be incorporated into any development which is negotiating public support via the transfer to the developer of City-owned land or tax abatements or other tax breaks which meet certain thresholds. The ordinance outlines the community engagement and enforcement requirements for large and small scale projects which are defined as follows:

Tier 1 Development Project means a development project in the City that is expected to incur the investment of Seventy-five Million Dollars (\$75,000,000) or more during the construction of facilities, or to begin or expand operations or renovate structures, where the developer of the project is negotiating public support for investment in one or both of the following forms:

1. Any transfer to the developer of City-owned land parcels that have a cumulative market value of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) or more (as determined by the City Assessor or independent appraisal), without open bidding and priced below market rates (where allowed by law); or
2. Provision or approval by the City of tax abatements or other tax breaks that abate more than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) of City taxes over the term of the abatement that inure directly to the Developer, but not including Neighborhood Enterprise Zone tax abatements.

Tier 2 Development Project means a development project in the City that does not qualify as a Tier 1 Project and is expected to incur the investment of Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000) or more, during the construction of facilities, or to begin or expand operations or renovate structures, where the Developer is negotiating public support for investment in one or both of the following forms:

1. Land transfers that have a cumulative market value of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) or more (as determined by the City Assessor or independent appraisal), without open bidding and priced below market rates; or
2. Tax abatements that abate more than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) of City taxes over the term of the abatement that inure directly to the Developer, but not including Neighborhood Enterprise Zone tax abatements.

Oakland Community Benefits Agreement

Another landmark CBA was negotiated in California. According to the Partnership for Working Families, in July, 2012, the Revive Oakland! coalition negotiated a CBA package which is expected to produce more than 2,800 construction jobs and 2,000 goods transport and warehousing operations positions. The Jobs Policies won by the coalition establish requirements for local hire, disadvantaged hire, living wages, limitations on use of temporary workers, and community oversight and enforcement. The policies resulted from extensive work between City staff, City Councilmembers and a broad range of community stakeholders, and were included as terms of the Lease Disposition and Development Agreement between Oakland and the project developers and made binding on project contractors and tenants. The City and community groups also entered into a cooperation agreement under which the groups agreed to support the project in exchange for assurances about the delivery of community benefits.

More Information

For full text of the Detroit ordinance go to: <http://www.detroitmi.gov/Portals/o/docs/Planning/Ordinance%20No.%2035-16%20Community%20Benefits%20Ordinance.pdf>.

For more information about Revive Oakland! see: <http://www.forworkingfamilies.org/sites/pwf/files/publications/revive%20Oakland%202015.pdf>.

For text of the Oakland agreements go to: <http://www.forworkingfamilies.org/page/policy-tools-community-benefits-agreements-and-policies-effect>.



Inclusionary Housing Policies

Inclusionary zoning is a policy used to allow for economic and residential growth while mitigating displacement caused by development. Inclusionary zoning requires or incentivizes developers of new housing constructed within a certain area to include a certain percentage for development as affordable housing. The structure of an inclusionary zoning policy varies and may be triggered by the size, height, location of a new development, or something like a density restriction. Many inclusionary zoning policies include incentives for developers such as fast-tracking permits or allowing for more units to be built than traditional zoning.

Incentives associated with inclusionary zoning requirements (e.g. density bonuses) could help ensure that needed LLAR investments occur while providing Affordable housing and equitable development. Working with private developers requires less direct public subsidy than traditional affordable housing programs, and is therefore more fiscally sustainable. Depending on the level of displacement risk, the inclusionary zoning policy can be mandatory or voluntary, though incentives should typically be available regardless, in order to offset potential profit losses for developers. It is common to allow developers to opt to either pay a fee per square-foot of development, or incorporate a certain percentage of affordable units. Inclusionary zoning could be used by cities within the Lower Los Angeles River to help offset displacement pressures caused by revitalization efforts, as well as promote economic and racial integration.



San Diego's Inclusionary Affordable Housing Regulations

San Diego's Inclusionary Affordable Housing Regulations apply to all new residential development, including any condominium conversion of two or more units.

Developers are required to pay an "impact fee," which is calculated per square foot, based on the number of units in the proposed development.

For housing development, the fee can be waived if the developer allocates at least 10% of for-sale units as affordable to households earning up to 100% of the area mean income (AMI).

For condominium conversions, the impact fee rate is half of that for new housing, likewise with the option to allocate 5% of the converted units to households as affordable to households earning up to 100% of the AMI.

Ordinance language can be found here: <http://docs.sandiego.gov/municode/MuniCodeChapter14/Ch14Arto2Division13.pdf>

The Palmer Fix:

On September 29, 2017, Governor Brown signed AB 1505, referred to as the "Palmer Fix". This bill allows local governments to establish on-site inclusionary housing requirements for new residential rental projects and supersedes the holding of the controversial decision of Palmer/Sixth

Street Properties, L.P. V. City of Los Angeles (2009) 175 Cal.App.4th 1396, that prevented jurisdictions from doing so. However, certain local ordinances imposing an inclusionary requirement of more than 15 percent of the total project units are subject to review by the California Department of Housing

and Community Development and could potentially require an economic feasibility study to ensure the requirements do not "unduly constrain" housing production.

For bill language go to: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1505

San Jose's Inclusionary Housing Program

San Jose's Inclusionary Housing Program requires developers to build at least 15% of units on-site with rent affordable to households earning no more than 110% of annual median income or 120% of annual median income for units for sale. Alternatively the developer can opt to:

- Construct an equal number of affordable units off-site
- Dedicate land zoned for affordable housing in lieu of construction

- Purchase and use credits for affordable housing units available from occupancies in other projects in San Jose
- Acquire and rehabilitate housing stock to be affordable to low/very-low income households
- Enter into an agreement with HUD to restrict units for low/very-low income households.
- A combination of the above methods

Ordinance language can be found here: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/57914>

Santa Monica's Affordable Housing Production Program

Santa Monica's Affordable Housing Production Program specifies that 30 percent of newly construction multi-family housing be affordable to low and moderate income households. This requirement is implemented via a deed restriction on the property and generally runs with the property for 55 years. Landlords must certify tenant's income annually and if a tenant exceeds the maximum allowable income by 140% the landlord must either move them into a different unit or allow them one year to vacate the apartment.

Tenants for the affordable housing created by this program must meet certain criteria. They must currently live in Santa

Monica or work in Santa Monica at least 36 hours per week or participate in an approved job training program in Santa Monica or be persons who were immediately previously in the Santa Monica workforce but are now receiving unemployment, worker's compensation, vocational rehabilitation benefits, disability benefits, or retirement benefits from Santa Monica. And they must meet certain household gross income requirements. Potential tenants apply to the city for referrals to qualifying housing.

Ordinance language can be found here (Chapter 9.64 Affordable Housing Production Program): <http://www.qcode.us/codes/santamonica/>



Web Resources:

Information about Pasadena's inclusionary housing ordinance: <https://ww5.cityofpasadena.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/04/City-presentation-April-12-2016-.pdf>

US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) case study illustrating a successful inclusionary zoning outcome in San Francisco: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/casestudies/study-12162016.html>



Locally Owned Business Support



Support for locally owned and operated businesses is crucial to preventing commercial displacement during revitalization of the Lower Los Angeles River — especially for commercial areas which are particularly vulnerable due to historic disinvestment and locations relative to existing transportation and proposed

revitalization projects. Similar support is also necessary for residents to start new locally owned and operated businesses within the Lower Los Angeles River which would benefit from revitalization efforts. Connecting local businesses with existing assistance resources could keep existing businesses healthy and allow them to benefit from investments within the corridor.

Research by students at the UCLA Luskin Center for Public Affairs indicates that many small business owners are unaware of the support opportunities available

Web resources:

<http://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/content/lower-los-angeles-river-revitalization>



Example Resource

The LA Food Policy Council organizes and engages local food entrepreneurs such as retailers and growers. The goals of the LA Food Policy Council reflect a vision to shift the regional food system to promote local growers, sustainable agriculture and fair working conditions for all food workers, and to ensure access to healthy, affordable food in underserved neighborhoods. For more information see: <http://goodfoodla.org/objectives/good-food-priorities/>



With some education and support, local businesses located along the river could benefit from revitalization projects rather than be harmed.

to them and often find it difficult to navigate municipal permitting and licensing requirements. Access to information about permitting, licensing, loans, negotiating leases and business plan development could help existing businesses thrive during revitalization and may help establish new locally owned businesses.

Local businesses may be able to use these tools to better leverage the economic benefits of revitalization projects along the river. For example, an existing restaurant near a new river park may be able to advertise the events in the park in an effort to provide meals to individuals which attend these events. In addition, revitalization projects could create inclusive opportunities for street vending at and around the Lower LA River, including: (1) providing designated vending space along the river; (2) encouraging and supporting vending on city-sidewalks leading to river access points and at river adjacent parks; (3) coordinating River Ranger, Sheriff, and local law enforcement efforts to avoid criminalization of street vending; and (4) supporting/funding vendor outreach and education to boost micro-entrepreneurship, promote small business development, and activate dynamic river adjacent areas.

Revitalization projects can serve as conduits for existing support tools, and resource provided by business organizations and industry groups in the area to local businesses which may benefit.

Information can be distributed in a number of ways – events, workshops, one-on-one counseling, guidance

documents and social media are all effective ways to get information into the business community.

Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) are located throughout Los Angeles County which provide individual consultations on how to navigate the permitting process and low-cost training services that help businesses remain competitive. The Small Business Development Center at Long Beach City College provides a variety of services including the Small Business Brigade which helps residents start their own business.

Neighborhood Housing Services of Los Angeles County (NHS) is a community lender and neighborhood revitalization corporation that provides financial education and counseling, affordable mortgage lending, mission driven real estate services, construction management services, neighborhood revitalization and advocacy. As a part of the The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) hosted by Pacific Coast Regional Corporation within the Neighborhood Housing Services of Los Angeles County Compton Center for Sustainable Communities (CSC) partners with federal and private entities to provide small business owners access to free management consulting, low-cost entrepreneurial education, and other valuable business resources.

The national SBDC program assists more than 1.3 million businesses through over 950 Service Centers every year. The SBDC hosted at the Compton CSC is among the top 10 funded networks in the country.



Example Resource

The Liberty Hill Foundation has produced *The Guide to Green* for Los Angeles businesses. The guide offers an overview of the range of business assistance programs that may be accessed through the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles and regional, state and federal agencies. Program benefits include technical assistance, training, tax credits, rebates, loans and grants.

A similar guide could be developed to help existing LLAR businesses benefit from revitalization efforts and to assist in the development of new locally owned and operating businesses within the LLAR. Details at: <https://www.libertyhill.org/>

Some of the areas that SBDC Business Advisors can assist with include:

- Business Plans
- Business Financing
- Budgeting
- Marketing
- Legal
- Social Media
- Financial Management
- Cash Flow Analysis
- Business Forecasting
- Record Keeping/Accounting
- Certification/Government Contracting



No Net Loss Housing Policies

No net loss of affordable housing ordinances maintain affordable housing availability in an at risk area by either requiring a developer who removes affordable housing to replace all or a percentage of those units either onsite or offsite or make an in-lieu-of payment into a housing trust fund to be used for housing preservation projects. No net loss regulations can also control how multi-unit rental properties can be converted to for-sale condominiums. These types of regulations can provide consistent method of maintaining stable level of affordable housing rather than requiring cities to make decisions case-by-case.



In 1981, the California Legislature enacted section 65590. This provision is also known as the 1982 Mello Act and its purpose is to preserve residential housing units occupied by low or moderate- income persons within the coastal zone. Cities cannot authorize the demolition of affordable

units along the Coastal Zone unless there is a replacement unit in the city. Portions of the Lower Los Angeles River watershed are within this zone.

Other cities in the country have used similar ordinances as overlays to protect affordable housing in transit areas. For example, Arlington Virginia has a Special Affordable Housing Protection District along two Metro corridors to ensure that housing lost to higher density projects include replaced affordable housing units.

This type of overlay could be applied to areas within the LLAR that are highly vulnerable to displacement due to revitalization efforts. Will ensure that the existing levels of affordable housing stock in the LLAR – particularly those in close proximity to revitalization projects or in other highly vulnerable areas – is maintained.

Condo conversion regulations could also help to reduce the loss of affordable housing in Lower Los Angeles River communities. A condo conversion ordinance specifies when a rental may be converted to for-sale housing. As prices for single-family homes rise, sometimes the market demand for condos increase because they are more affordable for first time homebuyers. However, this conversion often prices low-income families out of the community.



In the City of Long Beach, if a developer proposes to convert apartments affordable

to low- or very low-income households to condominiums, the city code (Long Beach Municipal Code 21.60) requires that low- or very low-income households that would be displaced be given prior written notice of the intended displacement at least 18 months prior to the intended date of displacement. However, developers are eligible to reduce their noticing requirements to only 3 months' notice if they set aside at least 10% of the converted apartments to be affordable to low-income households or at least 5% affordable for very-low income households, for a period of 10 years. Additionally, existing residents must be given an opportunity to purchase a converted unit, and lower-income households may receive relocation benefits. The relocation assistance program provides a number of benefits for low and very-low income tenants who have been displaced by demolition or by condominium conversion. These benefits include a required 18-month notification of displacement, as well as monetary assistance of up to \$8,441 for relocation costs.

Ordinance language can be found here:

https://library.municode.com/CA/Long_Beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=LONG_BEACH_CALIFORNIA



Rent Control Ordinances

One of the primary causes of residential displacement during gentrification is existing residents' inability to pay increasing rents. One way corridor municipalities could temper these impacts is through the adoption or update of existing rent control regulations.

Rent control regulations typically limit the amount by which landlords may increase the amounts they charge for the use and occupancy of their property as a residence by tenants. Such regulations may also include controls to limit the frequency, regulate the timing of rent increases and limit the grounds on which a landlord may evict a tenant.

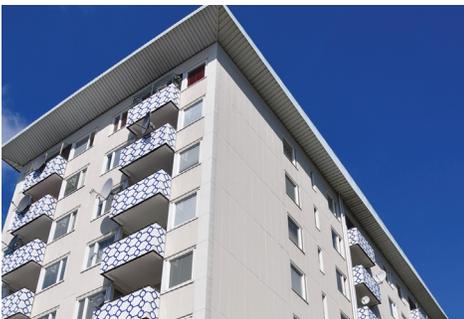
Some cities have boards that have the power to approve or deny increases in rent. Other cities' ordinances allow a certain percentage increase in rent each year. All rent control cities have "vacancy decontrol" which means that the landlord can re-rent a unit at the market rate when the tenant moves out voluntarily or when the landlord terminates the tenancy for nonpayment of rent.

Property that was issued a certificate of occupancy after February 1995 is exempt from rent control and tenancies in single family homes and condos are exempt from rent control if the tenancy began after January 1, 1996.

Rent control provides reduced rent for long-term renters in rent-controlled units and provides stability for those renters. Rent boards which help control rent increases can also be a valuable source of education and outreach to tenants and landlords about rights, regulations and additional assistance programs.

Currently the City of Los Angeles is the only municipality in the corridor to have a rent control ordinance, however, no residential properties within the LLAR are currently covered by it. The ordinance generally covers rental units (except one single family dwelling on a single parcel) built before October 1978. The Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) protects tenants from excessive rent increases while allowing landlords to receive reasonable returns on their investments. Landlords are required to register all RSO units annually and pay a fee to cover program costs. The annual allowable rent increase under the RSO is 3% plus 1% per gas and/or electricity if the landlord pays for those costs. Generally, the landlord can only increase rent once every 12 months.

For ordinance language: http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=amlegal:lamc_ca



Web Resources

Tenants Together's rent control toolkit: <http://www.tenantstogether.org/rent-control-toolkit> City of Fremont Rent Control and Just Cause Eviction: Review of Programs: <https://fremont.gov/RentResearchReport>

Los Angeles Housing + Community Investment Department. Rent Stabilization Ordinance Overview. <http://hcidla.lacity.org/RSO-Overview>

Cities in California with Rent Control

- Berkeley
- Beverly Hills
- East Palo Alto
- Hayward
- Los Angeles
- Los Gatos
- Mountain View
- Oakland
- Palm Springs
- Richmond
- San Francisco
- San Jose
- Santa Monica
- West Hollywood



Workforce Development

The support of existing workforce training programs and the development of new programs focused on training residents for new jobs generated by revitalization efforts will help ensure that the benefits of economic development in the area benefit the existing community.

Many of the revitalization projects recommended for the Lower Los Angeles River will require people with skills in civil engineering, landscape design and construction to install and implement. And the work does not stop there. Projects will also need to be properly operated and maintained. This maintenance could require specialized skills in landscaping, irrigation, urban forestry, and habitat restoration. New park assets will also need to be monitored to ensure user safety.

Existing traditional workforce development programs could be augmented to include this type of training and new training programs could be developed specifically to support river-focused job training. For example, the Los Angeles Trade-Technical College's workforce and economic development program could be utilized to build employment capacity to support revitalization projects. Connections could be made between existing workforce training programs and employment in work in complementary jobs associated with the project, i.e. food vending for events. Workforce training also can be integrated into community benefits agreements associated with revitalization projects in the LLAR.



Los Angeles Conservation Corp constructing Compton Creek Natural Park

Web resources:

Conservation Corps of Long Beach: <http://www.cclb-corps.org/>



Conservation Corps of Long Beach Conservation & Community Services

Urban Greening

- Urban Forestry/Arboriculture/ Tree Planting & Maintenance
- Community Garden Development and Construction

Energy Efficiency

- Solar photovoltaic installation and maintenance
- Weatherization
- Energy auditing services

Water Conservation

- Rainwater catchment and collections systems design, installation, and maintenance
- Bio-swale and groundwater recharge system installation
- Smart irrigation system installation and maintenance
- Turf removal and drought tolerant landscape installation

Construction & Urban Conservation

- Landscape construction
- Construction equipment operation and safety training
- Hard-scape construction
- Demolition and deconstruction
- Steam cleaning, hardscape maintenance, and graffiti removal



In addition, revitalization projects can support and utilize the groups such as the Los Angeles Conservation Corp and Conservation Corps of Long Beach which currently provide training and on the job experience to youth in river communities in a variety of areas that could help implement and maintain proposed revitalization projects. These groups currently work with school districts, local governments, and state agencies to provide workforce training while designing, constructing and maintaining public assets.



Many of the youth which participate in the Long Beach Conservation Corp live in the Lower Los Angeles River corridor therefore workforce development opportunities created in conjunction with revitalization projects would directly benefit local residents. Most are of color (approximately 55% African American, 36% Latino, 9% Asian) and 38% are female and 62% are male. Most live in communities in North and West Long Beach, Compton, South LA or Watts and 100% are low-income.

Top left to right - Example of revitalization; Workshop that showcased renderings of Los Angeles Corridor; Los Angeles Conservation Corp constructing Compton Creek Natural Park.

The Corps provides heavy equipment training and certifications, as well as training in landscaping and irrigation system design and installation. The Corps also performs habitat restoration, as well as urban forestry, and river restoration activities such as vegetation management, environmental restoration, litter abatement and graffiti removal along the Los Angeles River.

The Corps River Ranger program participants patrol river parks and could perform a similar function in new public spaces which result from revitalization efforts. Finally, the Corps provides training that would support the design, installation and maintenance of green stormwater infrastructure practices which are an integral part of many of the recommended revitalization strategies in the Lower Los Angeles River Revitalization Plan.



Community Land Trusts

A community land trust is a nonprofit corporation that develops and stewards permanently affordable housing, community gardens, civic buildings, commercial spaces and other community assets on behalf of a community.

According to the National Community Land Trust Network, these programs invest “public funding into a property in order to make home purchase affordable for a family of modest means. The organization supports the residents to attain and sustain homeownership. In return, the homeowner agrees to sell the home at resale-restricted and affordable price to another lower income homebuyer in the future.” There are more than 200 community land trusts across the country.



Photo Source: Northern California Land Trust

Any housing the trust acquires, builds or rehabilitates remains permanently affordable for successive generations of owners or renters via the use of a ground lease arrangement with the owner of the improvements on the property. By retaining the right to the land, regardless of the type of legal ownership of the buildings, a community land trust will ensure the selling price is affordable, regardless of current market prices.

There are a number of community land trusts in the region which could be used as potential examples. The Beverly Vermont Community Land Trust based in the L.A. Eco-Village neighborhood “specializes in helping to create permanently affordable housing for low to moderate income households dedicated to lower impact living patterns.” The trust also manages a learning garden for eight public schools.

Web Resources

For more information see:

National Community Land Trust Network at <http://cltnetwork.org/>

California Land Trust Network <https://www.cacltnetwork.org/>



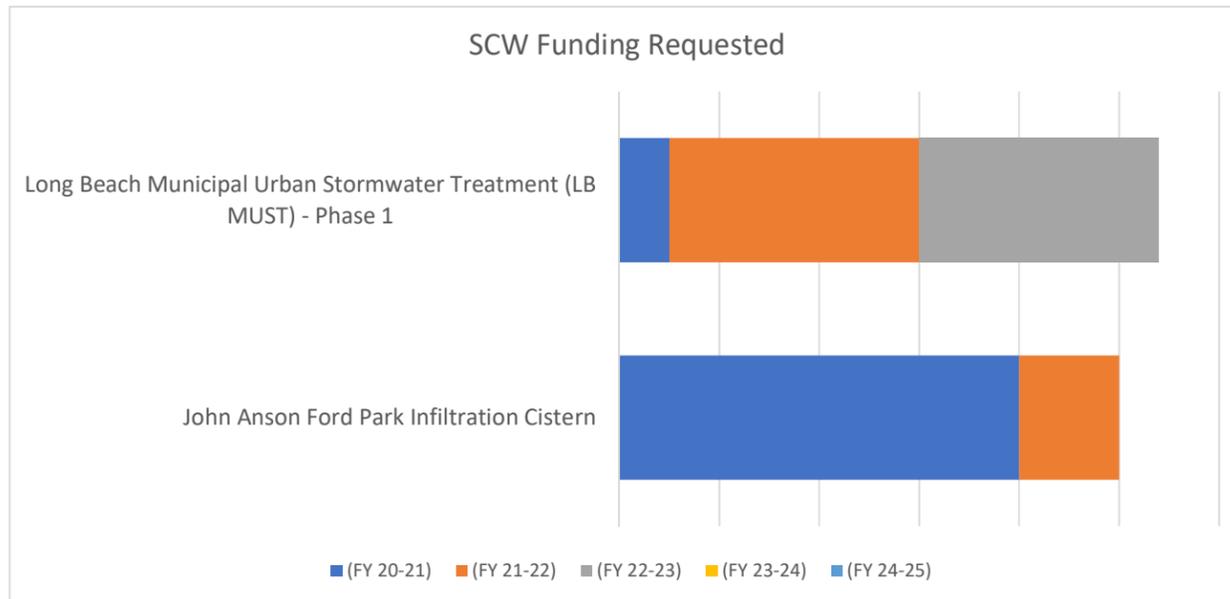
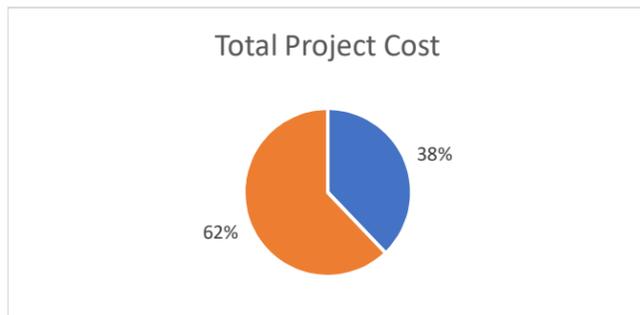
The Northern California land Trust has been providing permanent affordable housing since 1973. NCLT sells affordable condominiums and single family homes; leases offices and homes to non-profit organizations, cooperatives and co-housing communities; and rents affordable apartments to low-, very-low and extremely low income households. The NCLT owns and leases 40 rental units and leases the land under another 47 homes.

<https://nclt.org/>

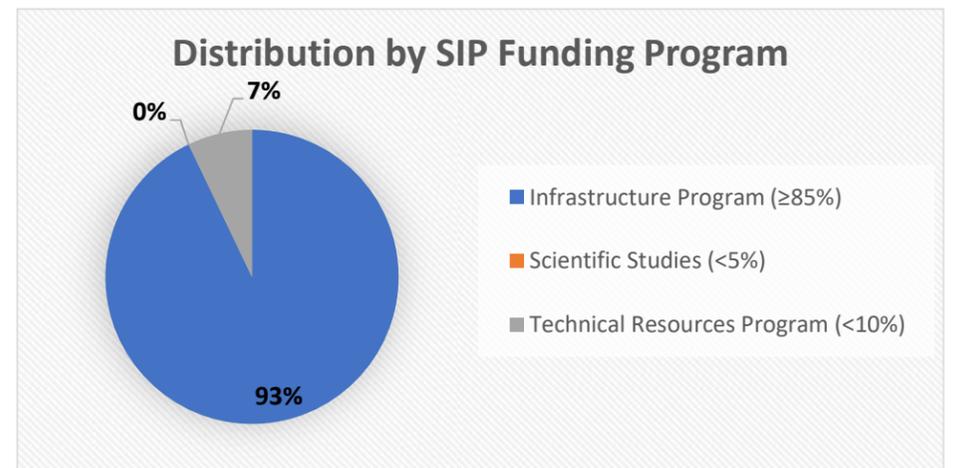
Establishing a land trust requires a large capital investment but this investment can often be subsidized with local, state or federal affordable housing funding or through the donation of lands. It can be difficult to find lenders who are willing to make home loans on property leased by a community land trust, but in areas where community land trusts are more common, this has gotten easier. Finding suitable property for the trust to purchase can sometimes be a challenge. Some cities have used eminent domain to acquire properties for land trusts.

Attachment A
Final Recommended SIP - Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Area

Project Details



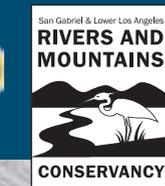
Required DAC Ratio	68%
Required Funding for DACs FY 20-25 (110%)	\$ 15,558,400.00
Funding Allocated for DACs FY 20-25	\$ 20,800,000.00



Stormwater Investment Plan Preview

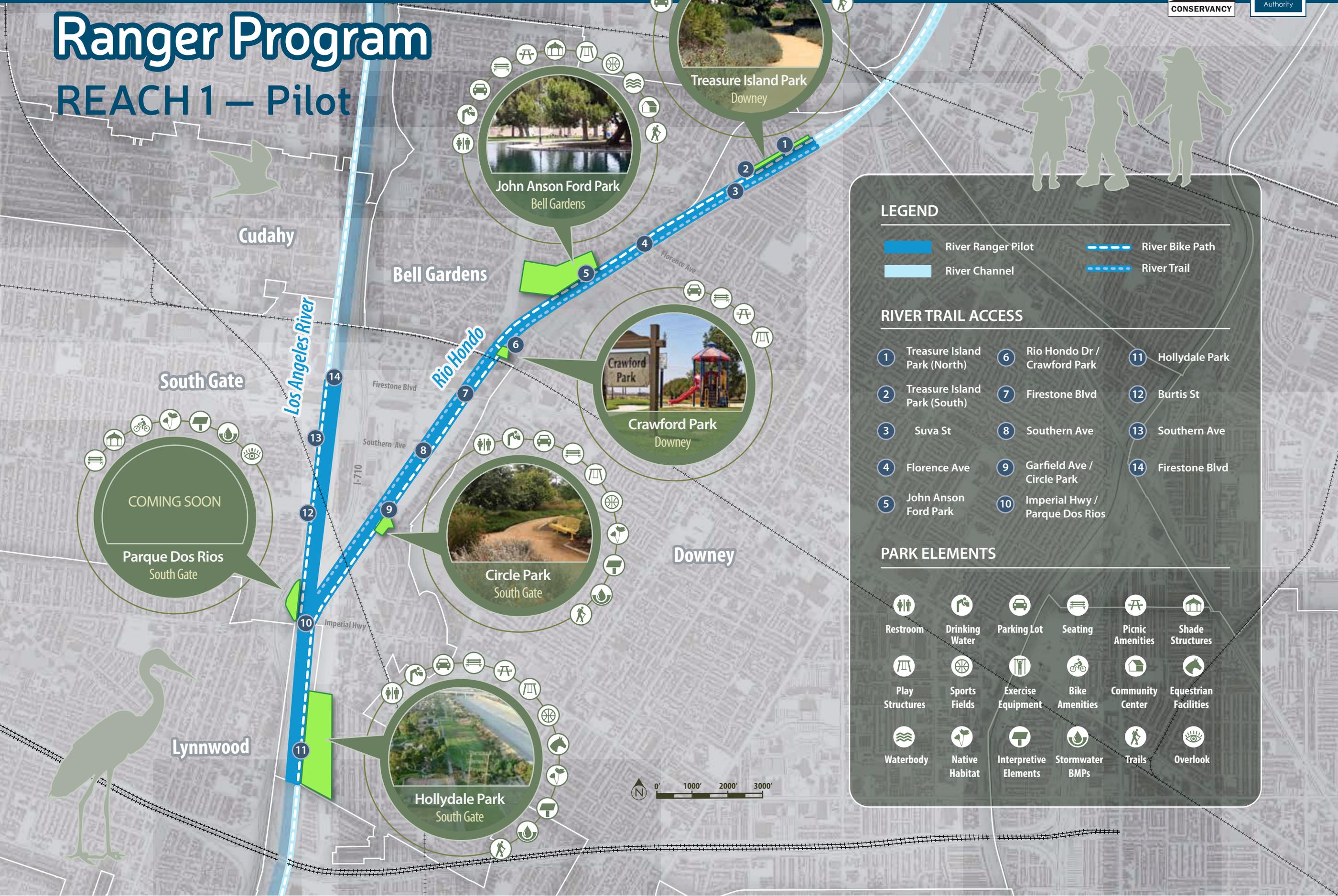
	(FY 20-21)	(FY 21-22)	(FY 22-23)	(FY 23-24)	(FY 24-25)	Future Funding	TOTAL
A. Anticipated Annual Regional Program Funds Collected	\$12.82 M		\$64.12 M				
B. Anticipated Annual Regional Program Funds Available (A+D)	\$12.82 M	\$15.85 M	\$21.47 M	\$29.30 M	\$41.92 M		
C. Total Allocated in the SIP	\$9.80 M	\$7.20 M	\$5.00 M	\$0.20 M	\$0.20 M	\$0.00 M	\$22.40 M
D. Remaining Balance/Rollover Funds (B-C)	\$3.02 M	\$8.65 M	\$16.47 M	\$29.10 M	\$41.72 M		
E. Percent Allocated (C/B)	76%	45%	23%	1%	0%		35%

Row Labels	DAC	(FY 20-21)	(FY 21-22)	(FY 22-23)	(FY 23-24)	(FY 24-25)	Future Funding	TOTAL
Infrastructure Program		\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,800,000.00
John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern	Yes	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000.00
Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater	Yes	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 4,800,000.00			\$ -	\$ 10,800,000.00
Technical Resources Program		\$ 800,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000.00
Parque Dos Rios Bioswale	(blank)	\$ 300,000.00					\$ -	\$ 300,000.00
Watershed Coordinator #1	(blank)	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 1,000,000.00
Willow Springs Park: Wetland Restorati	(blank)	\$ 300,000.00					\$ -	\$ 300,000.00
Grand Total		\$ 9,800,000.00	\$ 7,200,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 22,400,000.00



Ranger Program

REACH 1 – Pilot



LEGEND

- River Ranger Pilot
- River Channel
- River Bike Path
- River Trail

RIVER TRAIL ACCESS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Treasure Island Park (North) | 6 Rio Hondo Dr / Crawford Park | 11 Hollydale Park |
| 2 Treasure Island Park (South) | 7 Firestone Blvd | 12 Burtis St |
| 3 Suva St | 8 Southern Ave | 13 Southern Ave |
| 4 Florence Ave | 9 Garfield Ave / Circle Park | 14 Firestone Blvd |
| 5 John Anson Ford Park | 10 Imperial Hwy / Parque Dos Rios | |

PARK ELEMENTS

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



COMING SOON

Parque Dos Rios
South Gate



John Anson Ford Park
Bell Gardens

Treasure Island Park
Downey

Crawford Park
Downey

Circle Park
South Gate

Hollydale Park
South Gate

Cudahy

Bell Gardens

Downey

South Gate

Lynnwood

Los Angeles River

Rio Hondo

I-710

Imperial Hwy

Firestone Blvd

Southern Ave

Florence Ave