SAFE CLEAN WATER

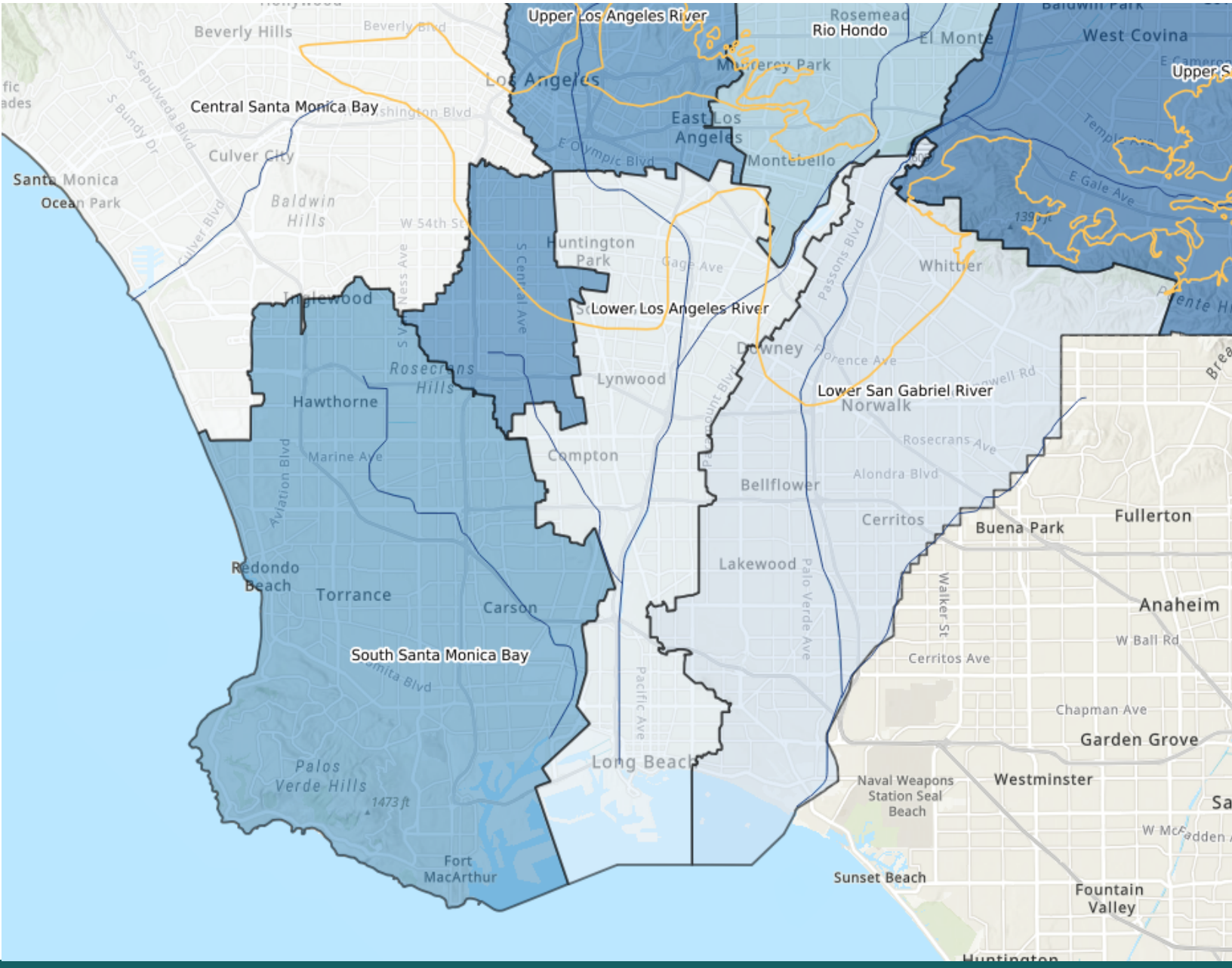
THE SAFE CLEAN WATER PROGRAM LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED COORDINATOR

[DRAFT] STRATEGIC OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022

PREPARED FOR
THE LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED AREA STEERING COMMITTEE
BY SGA MARKETING

07.21.2021

sga MARKETING


Upper Los Angeles River
Central Santa Monica Bay
Lower Los Angeles River
Lower San Gabriel River
South Santa Monica Bay
Beverly Hills
Los Angeles
Rosemead
Rio Hondo
El Monte
West Covina
Monterey Park
East Los Angeles
Montebello
Culver City
Santa Monica
Ocean Park
Baldwin Hills
Huntington Park
Whittier
Inglewood
Rosecrans Hills
Downey
Lynwood
Norwalk
Hawthorne
Compton
Bellflower
Cerritos
Buena Park
Fullerton
Lakewood
Redondo Beach
Torrance
Carson
Anaheim
Palos Verde Hills
1473 ft
Long Beach
Garden Grove
Westminster
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Fort MacArthur
Sunset Beach
Fountain Valley

INDEX:

PURPOSE & OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN

PURPOSE

The role of the Watershed Coordinator ('Coordinator') was first introduced in the Safe Clean Water (SCW) Program in 2021. There are a total of 12 Coordinators across 9 Watersheds, with some Watersheds having two Coordinators assigned to it. SGA Marketing (SGA) was selected for this role for the Lower Los Angeles River (LLAR) Watershed Area. Each Coordinator's first task is to develop a Strategic Outreach and Engagement Plan ('Outreach Plan') for presentation to and approval by the Watershed Area Steering Committee (WASC) in their Watershed.

The purpose of this Outreach Plan is threefold:

1. To inform both the Coordinator and WASC member's understanding of the key hydrologic and social characteristics of the LLAR Watershed Area;
2. To clarify the scope of the Coordinator's role; and
3. To outline the Coordinator's vision, outreach strategies and accompanying evaluation metrics of this outreach.

This Outreach Plan outlines the first year of the role and is expected to be updated on an annual basis in Quarter Two of each calendar year.

Overview of Plan

This plan has five components:

1. **Watershed Description**- A description of the physical, social and political characteristics of the watershed;
2. **Interested Party Mapping** - A list of Interested Parties specific to the LLAR Watershed Area, that we have identified as important entities involved in the Safe Clean Water Program, as well the strategy behind our engagement approach to these entities;
3. **A vision for success for this outreach and methods for evaluating** whether or not that vision is successfully achieved;
4. **Outreach and engagement strategies** which describe what actions we will take in pursuit of the vision; and
5. **Identification of collaborative efforts between Watershed Coordinators.**

As part of the research for the development of this Outreach Plan, SGA reached out to all WASC members to schedule one-on-one meetings. We have met with 10 of the 17 WASC members. The list of who have met with can be found in Appendix D.

SECTION 1

LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED AREA DESCRIPTION

A detailed watershed description, encompassing the key points of our research and reading thus far, can be found in Appendix A of this Outreach Plan. A summary of Appendix A is found below.

Key Hydrological Features

The LLAR Watershed Area is in the southern portion of Los Angeles County ('LA County'). Its dominant water body is the Lower Los Angeles River, which is approximately 13.3 miles long[1] and drains into the Pacific Ocean. Its main tributaries are Compton Creek and the Rio Hondo.

The vast majority of the LLAR Watershed Area is covered by roads, buildings, and other paved surfaces; it is approximately 95% developed. Much of the LA River channel itself is lined with concrete, except for a soft-bottomed stretch below Willow Street in Long Beach. The LLAR Watershed Area is over a confined groundwater basin, so there are limited areas to implement projects that recharge the basin.

Key Social Features

The LLAR Watershed Area has a population of 895,933, according to the 2016 census. It is a high-minority and economically disadvantaged region. 42% of the area is a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Census Block Group. The median household income for the area is $40,511, which is 40.5% lower than the LA County median household income. There is a high Spanish-speaking population in the LLAR Watershed Area and a high level of linguistic isolation, which describes areas with a high percentage of adults who do not speak English fluently[2].

The area also faces environmental justice issues. For instance, there are 176 soil contamination cleanup sites within the one mile corridor along the LLAR alone[3]. Additionally, the lack of tree canopy and greenspace contributes to a high heat island index.

Opportunities for Community Investment Benefits

There is ample opportunity and need in the LLAR Watershed Area for achieving the SCW Program's community benefit goals. The channelization of the LLAR and the urbanization of the surrounding area disrupted many

[1] "Lower Los Angeles River". Gateway Water Management Authority. https://gatewaywater.org/services/llar/
[2] CalEnviroScreen 3.0. CalEPA. 2018.
[3] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan" Section 1.1.4.3.5. The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.

natural habitats. Because of this, there is a need for more greenspace and habitat connectivity throughout the watershed. This can be done by increasing vegetation and tree canopy in urban areas and restoring wetlands. This would also help reduce the local urban heat island effect and provide stormwater capture benefits. School campuses offer a key opportunity for urban greening and water capture projects.

Additionally, there is a need for more equitable access to the river and to greenspace. Currently, there are only two river access points within four miles of the center of the area of highest concentration of lower income residents[4]. Additionally, in Long Beach, residents in low-income neighborhoods have access to 89% less park space per person than those in high-income neighborhoods[5]. Increasing access points to the river, improving river crossings, and making riverside trails accessible to diverse users can increase river access as well as connect different communities. Creating new greenspace in low-income communities can provide more equitable access to the benefits of urban greening.

Safe, Clean Water Program Context

SGA is the sole Coordinator for the LLAR Watershed Area. We are also the co-Coordinator for the Central Santa Monica Bay (CSMB) Watershed Area with Heal the Bay.

The LLAR Watershed Area is allocated 9.05% of the Regional Program funds, which amounts to $12.72 million for Fiscal Year 2020-2021 (FY 20-21)[6]. Table 1-1 lists how much funding each city in the LLAR Watershed Area receives through the Municipal Program funds, and whether the city is fully or partially within the LLAR Watershed Area[7].

Table 1-1: Municipal Funds Allocated to LLAR Cities for FY 20-21

City	Municipal Funds Allocated	Partially or Fully Within Watershed
Cudahy	$0.17M	Full
Maywood	$0.18M	Full
Signal HIll	$0.28M	Partial
Bell	$0.31M	Full
Bell Gardens	$0.32M	Full
Huntington Park	$0.43M	Full
Lynwood	$0.58M	Full
Paramount	$0.65M	Partial
Pico Rivera	$0.90M	Partial
Vernon	$0.93M	Full

[4] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015
[5] "Long Beach, CA 2021 ParkScore Ranking". Trust for Public Land. 2021
[6] "Safe Clean Water Program 2020-21 Regional Tax Return Estimates". Safe, Clean Water Program. 2020.
[7] "Safe Clean Water Program 2020-21 Local Tax Return Estimates". Safe, Clean Water Program. 2020.

Commerce	$0.99M	Full
South Gate	$1.00M	Full
Lakewood	$1.10M	Full
Compton	$1.21M	Partial
Downey	$1.44M	Partial
Carson	$2.40M	Full
Long Beach	$4.60M	Partial

Like all watersheds, the LLAR Watershed is hydrologically and politically connected to surrounding Watershed Areas that have their own WASCs and Regional Program funds.

Hydrologically, the LLAR Watershed Area is connected to the Upper LA River Watershed Area to the north, most notably through the Upper LA River which feeds directly into the Lower LA River. To the west, it is connected to the South Santa Monica Bay (SSMB) Watershed Area, most notably by the Dominguez Channel which runs from the SSMB Watershed into the LLAR Watershed where it joins the LA River. To the northeast, it is connected to the Rio Hondo Watershed Area by the Rio Hondo which runs from the Rio Hondo Watershed into the LLAR Watershed.

The LLAR Watershed Area also shares groundwater aquifers with surrounding watersheds. The West Coast Basin Aquifer which underlies parts of El Segundo, Inglewood, and LA City also underlies the South Santa Monica Bay, CSMB, and Lower San Gabriel River (LSGR) Watershed Areas. The Central Basin Aquifer which underlies the northern portion of the LLAR also underlies the CSMB, LSGR, and Rio Hondo, and Upper LA River Watershed Areas[8]. The corresponding political connection is that these watersheds share water agencies - the West Basin Municipal Water District and the Central Basin Municipal Water District which manage water supply for their service areas.

The cities in the LLAR Watershed Area have a history of collaborating with each other, along with some of the cities in the Rio Hondo and LSGR Watershed Areas. Together, 27 participating cities form the Gateway Cities Council of Governments (COG), which works on transportation, housing, air quality, economic development, and stormwater run-off issues for the region. The Gateway Water Management Authority, is a sister agency to the Gateway Cities COG. It is a watershed-based coalition made up of cities and agencies within the Gateway region that are interested in developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) together. The IRWMP will cover both the LLAR and LSGR Watershed Areas.

Cities in the LLAR Watershed Area also collaborate on various WMPs through which they plan to meet their MS4 permit requirements. Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, and Vernon, along with the LA County Flood Control District (LACFCD) are the permittees on the Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2 Sub-watershed WMP[9]. Downey, Long Beach, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, and LACFCD are the permittees on the Lower Los Angeles River Watershed WMP[10].

[8] DWR Groundwater Basin Boundary Assessment Tool. DWR. 2019.
[9] "Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2 Watershed Management Group". California Water Boards. 2017.
[10] "Lower Los Angeles River Management Group". California Water Boards. 2018.

Sources Referenced

For a more detailed Watershed Description, please see Appendix A. This Watershed Description draws from many existing reports, Watershed Management Plans (WMPs), and data sources. These include the 2014 Lower LA River Watershed Management Plan (LLAR WMP), the 2015 LA River Upper Reach 2 WMP, the Lower LA River Revitalization Plan (LLARRP), the LA River Master Plan (LARMP), the RedesignLA website, CalEnviroscreen 3.0, Tree People's LA County Tree Canopy Viewer, Tree People's "The Power of Schools" report, the US Census Bureau's Walking and Bicycling to Work data, and the Trust for Public Land's 2021 ParkScore report.

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SECTION 2

INTERESTED PARTIES

A key part of the Coordinator's role is to establish relationships with the full spectrum of diverse Interested Parties in the Watershed. These Interested Parties range from both current and potential SCW project applicants to community members and organisations who may benefit from SCW projects.

We have compiled a list of **246 Interested Parties**, which can be found in Appendix B. The list of Interested Parties will serve as a reference and guide as we do outreach, solicit community input, and foster partnerships among stakeholders. Through this first year, we plan to engage many from this list (detailed in our Outreach Strategies Section below).

In compiling this list, we spoke to members of the LLAR WASC for input. Our meetings helped us gain a better understanding of the LLAR Watershed Area, determine who else to meet with to learn about the watershed, and to prepare for future outreach work. We also referenced previous project proposals, Watershed Management Plans and reports, and city and county websites.

Categorization of Interested Parties

Below please find a description as to how we categorized the Interested Parties in the full list, which is found in Appendix B.

NGOs and Environmental Organizations
We included Non-profit Organizations (NGOs), Community-based Organisations (CBOs) and other environmental organizations (such as conservancies) that do work in the LLAR Watershed Area. They include local community organizations, regional organizations that work across multiple cities, and regional chapters of national organizations. We also included religious groups and churches which have close connections to their communities and own parcels of land that may be potential sites for stormwater projects.
City and County Elected Officials
City council members and county supervisors will be able to offer insight into their communities and the needs of their specific council districts.
City and County Departments
For each city in the LLAR Watershed Area, we listed city departments that would have an interest in the SCW Program. These include Public Works, Parks and Recreation, Community Services, and Economic Development departments. We also included LA County Sanitation Districts, LACFCD, LA County Beaches and Harbors, and LA County Public Works.

State and Federal Agencies

Our list includes the CalTrans Stormwater Program and the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Educational Institutions

Educational institutions include universities, community colleges and public school districts. School grounds can offer good opportunities for greening and stormwater capture that can offer multiple community benefits, especially since in many LLAR communities, schools serve as community hubs.

Although school districts are not subject to MS4 permit requirements, they could still benefit from stormwater projects.

Councils of Governments

We included councils of governments that were created to work on regional watershed management issues.

Water Purveyors

The Central Basin Municipal Water District and The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California are the primary water wholesalers in the region who sell water to various retailers. The retailer category includes publicly owned city utilities, private investor-owned utilities, private non-profit water purveyors, and county water districts.

UCLA's Water Hub map depicts the service areas of each water purveyor.

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)

Every city in the LLAR Watershed Area contains DAC census tracts. The cities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate are considered DACs on the municipal level. Additionally, many NGOs listed in the first category serve DACs.

This map depicts all DACs designated by CalEPA. These areas represent the 25% highest scoring census tracts in CalEnviroScreen 3.0, along with other areas with high amounts of pollution and low populations.

Native American Tribes

The Gabrieleño-Tongva Indian Tribe, or the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, is a state recognized Native American tribe and the traditional custodian of the land in the LLAR Watershed Area. Native American tribes are key stakeholders to consider for projects planned on sacred sites. Projects may also have the opportunity to give tribes access to land to perform traditional ceremonies and to gather culturally significant plants.

Other
Parties in this category include private landowners and corporations that own large lots who may be interested in opportunities to implement stormwater capture solutions on their properties. For instance, there may be opportunities for public-private partnerships to implement stormwater infrastructure in large parking lots. It also includes chambers of commerce which could connect us to the business community in their areas.

Underrepresented Parties

The majority of proposals submitted, as of FY 20-21, have been from LA County or cities. Some of the smaller cities in the Watershed Area, such as Cudahy and Maywood, have not yet submitted any proposals. Smaller cities often have few technical resources available, so may need technical assistance in order to develop SCW Program proposals.

Additionally, NGOs have also been underrepresented so far among project applicants, but have the potential to be key project partners given their knowledge of community needs.

Focus for Coordinator's Engagement Strategy

Our primary focus will be engaging potential project applicants who:

a. either lack awareness about the program, such as some school districts); or
b. who lack access to resources to compile strong projects (such as some smaller municipalities); and
c. who therefore are strong candidates for the Technical Resource Program (TRP).

Given the complexity of water infrastructure projects as well as stormwater compliance needs, we will seek project ideas and input from community members, but will focus the majority of our engagement efforts on those who have basic technical capacity to develop project ideas into full blown submittals.

This aligns with one of our key roles, which is to be a matchmaker helping to align these applicants with the right resources.

Gateway Area Pathfinding (GAP) Analysis Project

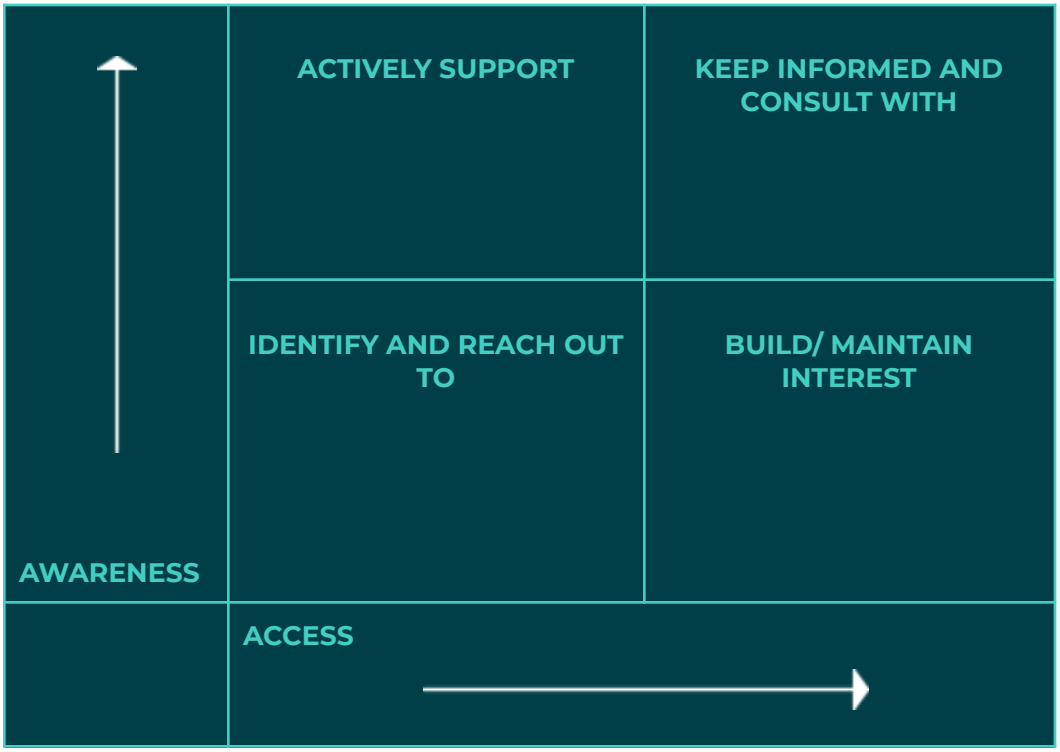
In FY 20-21, the LLAR WASC funded a scientific study to systematically identify regional gaps in stormwater projects. This is called the Gateway Area Pathfinding (GAP) Analysis Project and, as of the draft date of this Outreach Plan, its final go-ahead is contingent on the project's approval by the LA County Board of Supervisors in late 2021. Given the existence of this study, SGA will support this project's work, rather than lead a new gap analysis, so as to not duplicate efforts.

Interested Party Meetings

We will prioritize our community meetings with the proposed estimate for engagement meetings:

NGO's + CBO's	15 meetings
Council Districts	10 meetings
Tribal/Indigenous leaders	2 meetings
Municipal SCW Contacts + Water Purveyor	10 presentations
Neighborhood Councils/ School Leadership	5 presentations

This below model reiterates our approach for how we will prioritize who we engage with and how we will focus our engagement efforts:



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SECTION 3

VISION FOR THE WATERSHED COORDINATOR ROLE & EVALUATION METRICS

Our vision for success in this role is one in which all projects:

- are aligned with local priorities and needs;
- are developed with equitable access and opportunity - meaning leveling the playing field for entities that have good ideas but fewer resources; and
- meet all four missions of the SCW Program:

Note about Watershed Coordinator's Scope

There are a few key things to note about this role's scope:

1. PROJECT SOLICITATION

One key element that came up several times during our one-on-one interviews with WASC members was the desire to see more community led or community supported and/or driven projects. As set out in the Safe, Clean Water Program Implementation Ordinance (Ord. 2019-0042 § 11, 2019.), a key part of our role will be to connect entities with strong project concepts (such as ideas from CBOs) with the Technical Resource Program (TRP). The TRP consists of subject matter experts who will assist potential applicants in creating Feasibility Studies if those applicants lack their own resources or technical expertise.

2. COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Our role is to do regional community outreach about the SCW Program, its current projects, and how potential project applicants can benefit from the TRP. We will provide guidance and support to individual project applicants, but will not conduct individual project outreach. Through our outreach, we will also gather input from the community to learn what needs they would like to see fulfilled by SCW projects. We will communicate these needs to applicants while they develop their project concepts and to the WASC while they evaluate projects.

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION

The outreach we conduct is watershed wide and serves two purposes:

1. Educates community members about current projects; and
2. Informs community members how they can support and/or voice their opinion on potential projects.

Given the many strong National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater-focused public education programs in the region, as well as the development of the SCW public education program (per the Safe, Clean Water Program Implementation Ordinance) by LACFCD, we will not be focusing our efforts on youth education.

PROPOSED SCOPE FOR WATERSHED COORDINATOR ROLE:

OUR PRIORITIES WILL BE:	OUR PRIORITIES WILL BE LESS ABOUT:
Recommending new project concepts to be sent to the Technical Resources Program.	Focussing on established projects who are ready for submission to the Infrastructure Program or have already received funding from the SCW program.
Providing recommendations and guidance to projects on how a project concept can establish inclusive and meaningful community engagement. Providing guidance to the WASC on community needs that we identify.	Conducting outreach on behalf of and/or collecting signatures for individual projects.
Identifying opportunities for cost-sharing and collaboration across sectors/agencies (act as a matchmaker).	Being a project partner.

EVALUATING OUR SUCCESS

Given that this is the first year for the role and no baseline has been established, we see the first year's evaluation of our success as one which is focused **on output not outcome,** per the successful execution of our deliverables delineated in section 4.

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SECTION 4

OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

For the purposes of the Outreach Plan development, we took all of the various directives from the Safe Clean water materials (including WASC Handbooks, Operational Guidelines, the two Ordinances, and prior WASC meeting minutes), as well as information gathered during our individual meetings with WASC members and refined them into five strategic focus areas for the year. We have then grouped the outreach work that we will do this year under each of these focus areas. It is important to note that we tried to achieve a combination of breadth (general awareness outreach) and depth (engagement and support for project applicants).

The deliverables that can feasibly be covered in the Coordinator's budget accompany each strategy below.

The focus areas for the coordinator this year are to:

1. **Understand Community Needs In The Watershed**
2. **Help Solicit New Projects**
3. **Support Current Project Applicants**
4. **Raise Public Awareness About The Safe Clean Water Program In The Watershed**
5. **Support The WASC Through Information Sharing**

FOCUS AREA 1

1. UNDERSTAND THE COMMUNITY NEEDS IN THE WATERSHED

END GOALS (WHY ARE WE DOING THESE TACTICS)
The objective of the below strategies in this focus area is twofold:

1. For the Coordinator to get information to assist WASC members in their evaluation of project submittals; and
2. To enhance the Coordinator's ability to guide and assist project applicants.

STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES
A. Identification of Interested Party Contacts Details	To aid setting up meetings with the various Interested Parties in the LLAR Watershed, we will first develop a comprehensive contact list database for:	4 Databases developed

	1. NGOs and CBOs 2. Municipal contacts 3. Council Districts Representatives and Neighborhood Councils 4. School Districts	
B. Engagement of Local Interested Parties through meetings	The Coordinator will meet with community-based Interested Parties throughout the year. The purpose of these meetings is to: ● Inform parties of the SCW program and the current projects in their vicinity; ● Inform them of how community members can show support for projects; ● Establish a relationship with them to then connect future projects to them for support; and ● For us to understand the various motivators and barriers for community engagement in the SCW Program	22 meetings
C. Meeting Material	To aid these meetings, we will develop the following material: 1. Presentation about the SCW program for community audiences; and 2. Presentation about Technical Resources Program for potential project applicants In developing these materials, we will draw from materials developed by Santec about the Technical Resources Program.	2 presentations developed
D. Develop and Distribute a Community Needs Survey	The purpose of this short survey (which we will create in both English and Spanish) is for us to systematically consolidate insights gained through our meetings. It will allow us to pull out themes from these meetings to then share with the WASC. The survey will be distributed through three means: 1. In our Interested Party meetings; 2. Via Interested Party email list serves and through their social media; and 3. At the community events we attend	1 survey instrument with approximately 5 questions. Quantity of responses contingent on Interested Parties agreeing to distribute the survey via their email list-serves/social media.

FOCUS AREA 2

2. SOLICIT NEW PROJECTS

END GOALS (THE WHY)

To drive more projects through the Technical Resource Programs and to drive more high quality projects for WASC consideration.

STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES
A. Presentation about Technical Resources Program	This will be presented to potential project applicants identified in our database (Deliverable 1A), with a key focus on smaller cities who do not have representation in the WASC.	10 presentations
B. Distribute Call For Project Press Release	We will develop and distribute a Round 4 call for projects press release in the watershed and to our contacts made in Task 1.	Press release sent to a minimum of 10 organisations

FOCUS AREA 3

3. SUPPORT CURRENT PROJECT APPLICANTS

END GOALS (THE WHY)

The purpose of the below strategies is to ensure that future projects submittals fulfill all 6 goals of the SCW. A key aspect of this focus is helping project applicants who may need more access to resources to apply for the Technical Resources program.

STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES
A. Cost-share Resources	We will develop a grants and cost-share database for use as an aid for potential project applicants. We will issue four reports (one per quarter with suggestions) to showcase these resources found.	1 Database 4 Quarterly reports
B. Develop and Distribute a Community Outreach Checklist	For use by all project applicants to enhance their community engagement aspect of their submission. This will include best practices seen by Round 1-3 projects as well input from community organizations that we meet with.	1 Checklist
C. Project Guidance on Community Engagement	Coordinator will attend District meetings for projects in the TRP program and provide community outreach guidance to them. Additionally, we envision creating sustained relationships with other project applicant teams, providing ongoing feedback and recommendations as to how they can better encompass community priorities and help achieve the goals of the SCWP, on an as needed basis.	Assumes approximately 2 meetings attended per month and minimum of 6 projects plans reviewed

FOCUS AREA 4

4. RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THE SAFE CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

END GOALS (THE WHY)
The objective of the below strategies in this focus area is twofold:

1. To build awareness
2. To increase community engagement in projects
3. To gather information to help WASC members understand community needs

STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES
A. Attend Community Events	We will attend 6 community events in the watershed. The purpose of these outreach events is twofold: 1. Inform and educate community members about the SCW Program; and 2. Gather additional responses to the Community Needs Survey (developed under 1D) **Examples of the events that we are considering attending and tabling at are shown in Appendix C.**	6 events attended Assumes 4 are in-person events and 2 are online/virtual events (ratio or in-person to visual subject to change as events are announced).
B. Event material	We will design a community event set-up that showcases information about the program in an accessible and eye-catching way. Additionally, we will develop a QR code flyer identifying how community members can voice their opinion on and show their support for SCW projects in their communities.	Table set up with SCW signage Educational QR code based flyer

FOCUS AREA 5

5. SUPPORT THE WASC THROUGH INFORMATION SHARING

END GOALS (THE WHY)
The objective of the below strategies in this focus area is to communicate information learnt in outreach to the WASC, so as to assist the members in their review of projects

STRATEGIES

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES
A. Reporting	We will complete the following reports to document our activities and learnings to date: 1. Monthly Activity Progress Report 2. Quarterly Review Report 3. Annual Report	12 Monthly Reports 4 Quarterly Reports 1 Annual Report
B. WASC Presentations	We will report to the WASC at each monthly meeting, either in the form of verbal updates or a formal presentation about the following items: 1. Community meetings conducted 2. TRP Project Development 3. Community Survey Report findings 4. Grant Opportunities 5. Cross-Watershed Collaboration Updates	Assumes 6 presentations
C. Monthly Watershed Coordinator Meetings	We will attend monthly meetings with all other watershed coordinators, during which time we will share resources developed, learnings from activities thus far and other opportunities for collaboration across watershed areas.	12 meetings with SGA organizing and leading 1 of the 12

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SECTION 5

CROSS-WATERSHED & PARTNERSHIP COLLABORATION

SGA Marketing & Heal The Bay Collaboration

SGA is the sole Watershed Coordinator for the Lower LA River Watershed Area. We are also the joint Watershed Coordinator for the Central Santa Monica Bay (CSMB) Watershed Area and share this role with Heal the Bay. Heal the Bay is also the sole Watershed Coordinator for the South Santa Monica Bay Watershed. There will be close collaboration and resource sharing between SGA Marketing and Heal The Bay Coordinators and our support teams across these 3 watersheds.

Neighboring Watersheds

Additionally, SGA has already met to discuss potential collaboration tactics with the Rio Hondo Coordinator and has plans to meet with the coordinators for both the Upper Los Angeles River and Lower San Gabriel River Watersheds as well. We will establish ongoing dialogue and periodic meetings to ensure that we are not duplicating work and are sharing learnings and insights.

Gateway Area Pathfinding (GAP) Analysis Project

Additionally, SGA has met with and will continue to meet on a periodic basis with the project applicant for the Gateway Area Pathfinding (GAP) Analysis Project (contingent on project's final approval by the Board in late 2021). SGA will contribute ideas for what community benefits data might be included in the final model.

The GAP Analysis project is a proposed scientific study that is meant to help the Lower LA River, Lower San Gabriel River, and Los Cerritos Channel Watershed Groups (the Gateway Groups) have a data-driven approach to deciding which projects should be proposed for SCWP funding based on which have the largest watershed-scale impact. It will answer questions such as:

- What projects are possible in the watersheds?
- What are the most strategic projects to pursue to meet WMP clean water goals?
- How do projects interact at a watershed scale?
- In what order should projects be designed?
- Which projects should apply for regional funding vs. municipal funding?

Collaboration with External Programs

SGA plans to establish collaborative relationships with external programs engaged in similar regional work, such as the Disadvantaged Community Involvement Program (DACIP), Enhanced Watershed Management Plan (EWMP), and WHAM committee. The aim of this collaboration will be to identify shared goals, streamline programmatic redundancies and share information or resources.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A : FULL WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The Lower LA River (LLAR) Watershed Area is in the southern portion of Los Angeles County '(LA County'). The watershed area drains to the Pacific Ocean via the Los Angeles River and includes Compton Creek and a portion of the Rio Hondo. Jurisdictions that fall completely or partially within this Watershed Area include Commerce, Compton, Vernon, South Gate, Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, Bell Gardens, Bell, Pico Rivera, Cudahy, Maywood, Signal Hill, Carson, Lakewood, Downey, Long Beach, Lynwood, and Paramount. Figure A-1 shows the LLAR Watershed Area boundaries[11].

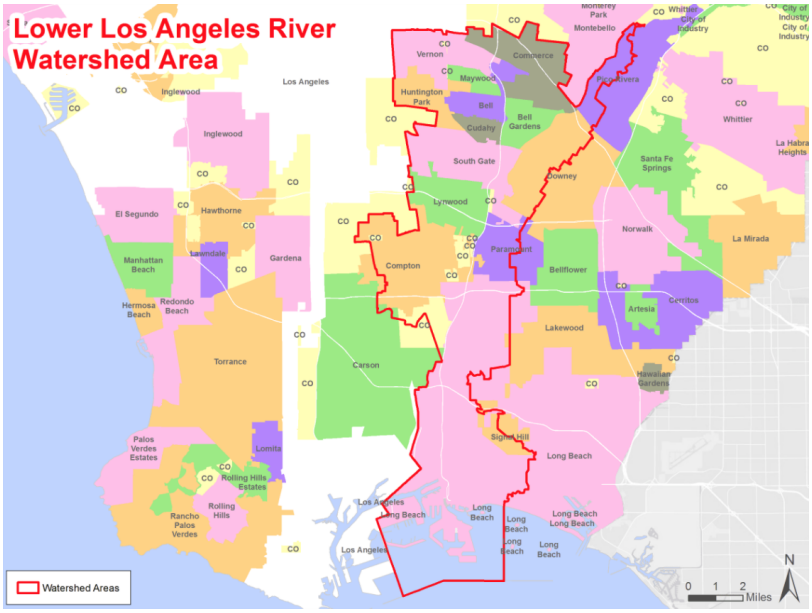


Figure A-1: LLAR Watershed Area Map

I. Land Acknowledgement

We recognize and acknowledge that the LLAR Watershed Area is part of the traditional homelands occupied by the Gabrieleño/Tongva people, the Chumash people, and the shared origins of cultural knowledge and sacred teachings to many other Southern California Indian people. We also acknowledge the Gabrieleño/Tongva and the Chumash as the traditional and contemporary custodians of the Los Angeles region along with the Tataviam and Cahuilla Nations to the east.[12,13]

[11] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Area". Safe Clean Water Program.
[12] Adapted from: "CSULB Land and Territorial Acknowledgement". California State University Long Beach. 2020. https://www.csulb.edu/sites/default/files/u69781/csulb_land_and_territorial_acknowledgments_faq_002.pdf
[13] Native Land Map. Native Land Digital. 2020. https://native-land.ca/

II. Watershed Description Introduction

The Watershed Description is meant to inform the Watershed Coordinator and the Watershed Area Steering Committee's (WASC's) understanding of key hydrologic and social characteristics of the LLAR Watershed Area. Understanding this context will help to identify opportunities for outreach and project development in the Strategic Outreach and Engagement Plan ('Outreach Plan').

This Watershed Description draws heavily from previous watershed management plans. The 2014 Lower LA River Watershed Management Plan (LLAR WMP) provided useful context on the area's hydrologic features and covers much of the LLAR Watershed Area, including the cities of Downey, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, and Long Beach[14]. The 2015 LA River Upper Reach 2 WMP covers the cities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, and Vernon[15]. The Lower LA River Revitalization Plan (LLARRP) addresses the corridor within one mile of either side of the river from Vernon to Long Beach ('LLAR Corridor') and provides an abundance of information on the social features of the LLAR Corridor[16].

III. Key Hydrologic Features

The Los Angeles River is 55 miles long, and the Lower LA River is approximately 13.3 miles long[17], stretching from Commerce to the Port of Long Beach where it meets the Pacific Ocean. The LLAR Watershed Area is highly developed and urbanized.

A. Water Supply

Average annual precipitation for the watershed area averages 15 inches annually and mainly occurs during the winter months (November through April). During these wet weather months, water flows from the Santa Monica Mountains, the Verdugo Mountains, the Santa Susana Mountains, and the San Gabriel Mountains into the Los Angeles River. During dry weather, water flowing to the LA River comes mainly from effluent discharges (such as urban runoff and treated wastewater) and groundwater inflow[18]. The LLAR has a baseline dry weather flow of approximately 65,000 acre-feet of water per year. The baseline wet weather flow is approximately 212,000 acre-feet per year[19].

The LLAR Watershed Area is over a confined groundwater basin, so there are limited areas to implement projects that recharge the basin.

[14] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program". Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group. 2014.
[15] "Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2 Watershed Management Area Program Plan". Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Authority. 2015.
[16] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.
[17] "Lower Los Angeles River". Gateway Water Management Authority. https://gatewaywater.org/services/llar/
[18] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.
[19] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan" Section 1.1.4.2.1. The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.

B. Waterways and Water Bodies

The Lower LA River is the dominant water body of the LLAR Watershed Area. Its two main tributaries are the Compton Creek, which drains approximately 42 square miles, and the Rio Hondo, which drains approximately 143 square miles.

Due to major flood events at the beginning of the century, the Army Corps of Engineers lined the LA River with concrete. Since the 1950s, it has been completely concrete-lined except for a soft-bottomed stretch that runs from Willow Street in Long Beach to the ocean. Compton Creek and the Rio Hondo are also concrete-lined. The concrete lining prevents flooding but also prevents permanent natural ecosystems from existing within the river. Wetlands habitats were also disrupted due to urbanization and channelization. However, some restored wetlands have been created in recent decades. In 1997, a boat launch site in Long Beach was converted into 6.4 acres of intertidal and sub tidal wetlands, now known as the Golden Shore Marine Biological Reserve Park[20]. The Dominguez Gap Wetlands[21] and the DeForest Wetlands in Long Beach were constructed as flood basins and later restored as natural flood control wetlands in 2008 and 2018, respectively[22]. In 2017, 43,000 square feet of Willow Springs Park were restored to wetlands with native vegetation[23].

C. Flood Control Features

The watershed is predominantly served by storm sewer systems, across ten agency jurisdictions, connecting drainage in urbanized areas with the LLAR and its tributaries[24]. The LLAR then conveys the runoff to the ocean. Other flood control features include the Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds in Pico Rivera to the east of the Rio Hondo Channel. They are a water storage and groundwater recharge facility that conserves approximately 150,000 acre-feet of local, imported, and reclaimed water annually[25].

D. Land Use Features

The vast majority of the LLAR Watershed Area is covered by roads, buildings, and other paved surfaces. Only a small portion of the watershed is covered by open space or vacant area. Figure A-2 and Figure A-3 show land use in the LA River Upper Reach 2[26] and Lower LA River WMP areas[27], respectively. The LA River Upper Reach 2 WMP area is 94% developed, and the Lower LA River WMP area is 95% developed.

[20] "Golden Shore Marine Biological Reserve Park". Long Beach Parks and Recreation.
[21] "The Dominguez Gap Wetlands". LA County Public Works.
[22] "Deforest Park and Wetlands". Long Beach Parks and Recreation.
[23] "Willow Springs Wetlands Restoration Grand Opening". Long Beach Sustainability. 2017.
[24] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program". Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group. 2014.
[25] "Paseo Del Rio at Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds". City of Pico Rivera.
[26] "Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2 Watershed Management Area Program Plan". Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Authority. 2015.
[27] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program". Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group. 2017.

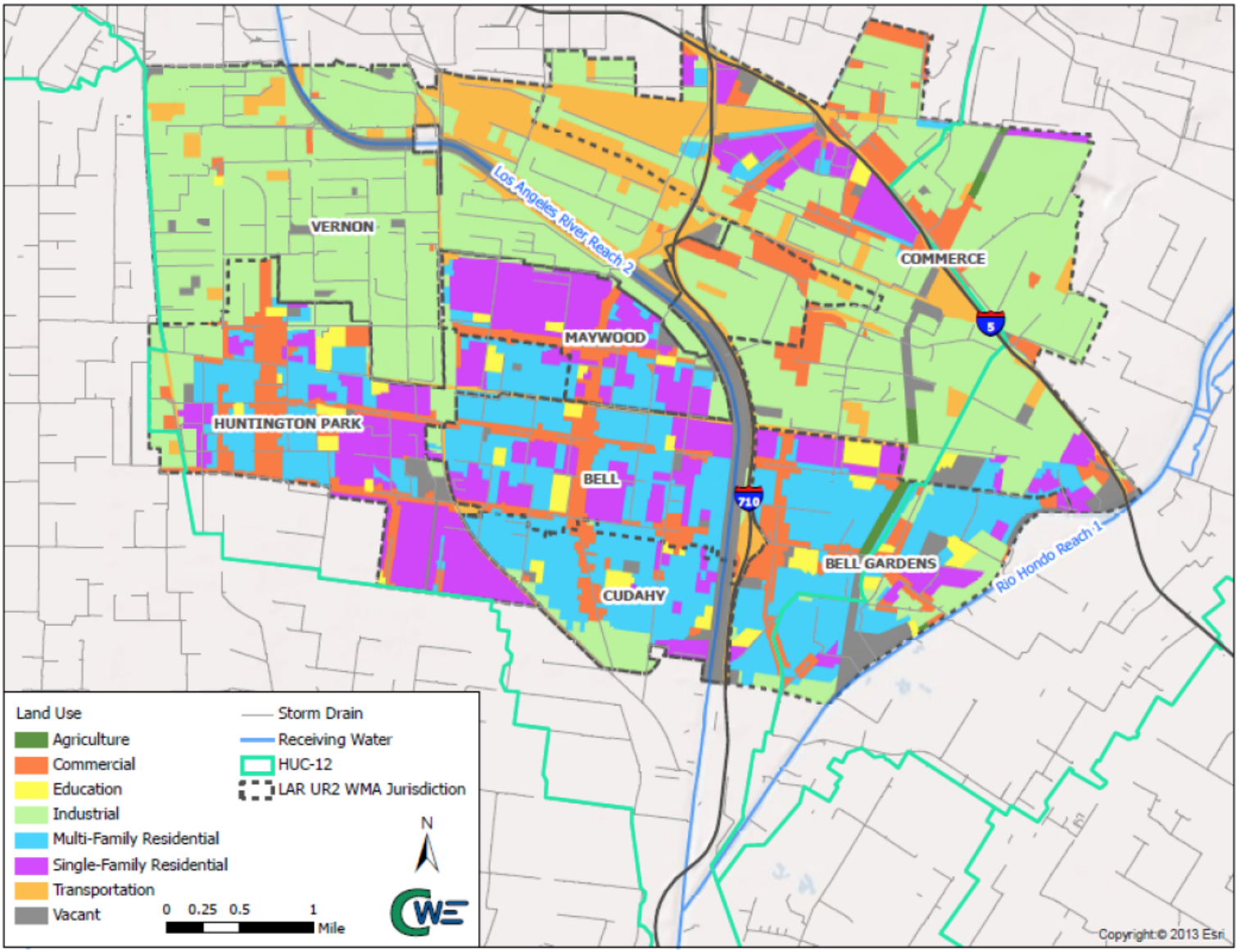


Figure A-2. LA River Upper Reach 2 WMP Land Use

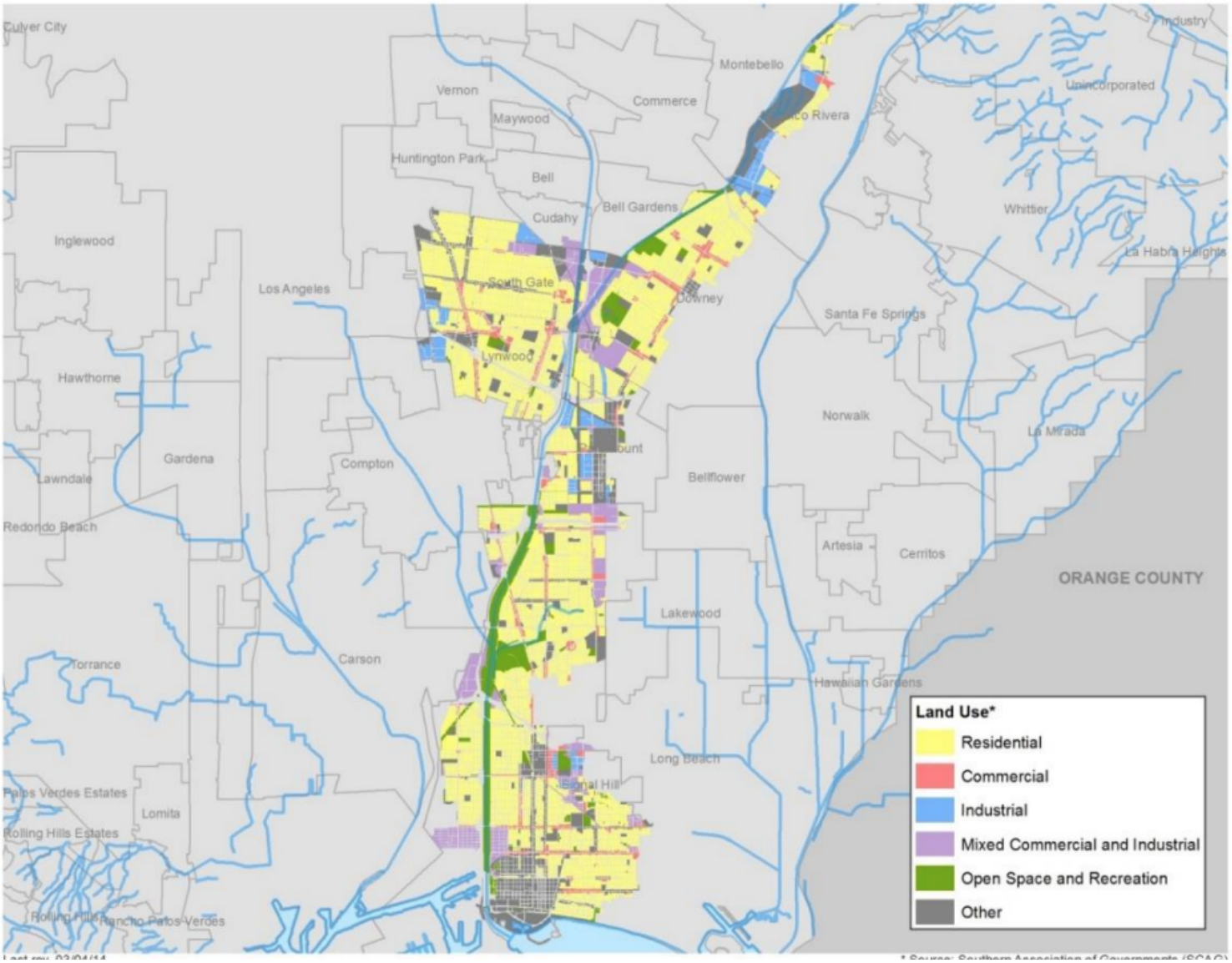


Figure A-3. Lower LA River WMP Land Use

E. Key Water Quality Issues

The LLAR WMP identified zinc and E.coli as the two highest priority pollutants in the LA River[28]. Zinc often enters the river through industrial wastewater. In high concentrations in water and soil, zinc can be harmful to plants and wildlife as well as increase soil and water acidity. E.coli comes from animal and human fecal matter and can enter the river through stormwater runoff, agricultural runoff, or sewage system leaks. E.coli is a bacteria that can make humans and animals ill. The LLAR WMP also identified 28 other water quality issues:

- Trash
- Nitrogen Compounds
- Aluminum
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Copper
- Lead
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Selenium
- Thallium
- DDT
- PAHs
- PCBs
- Coliform Bacteria
- Enterococcus
- Chlordane sediment
- Cyanide
- Diazinon
- Oil
- pH
- Total suspended solids
- Sediment toxicity
- MBAS
- DEHP
- Total phosphorus
- Chloride
- Dissolved Oxygen

[28] "Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program". Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group. 2014.

IV. Key Social Features

A. Population Demographics

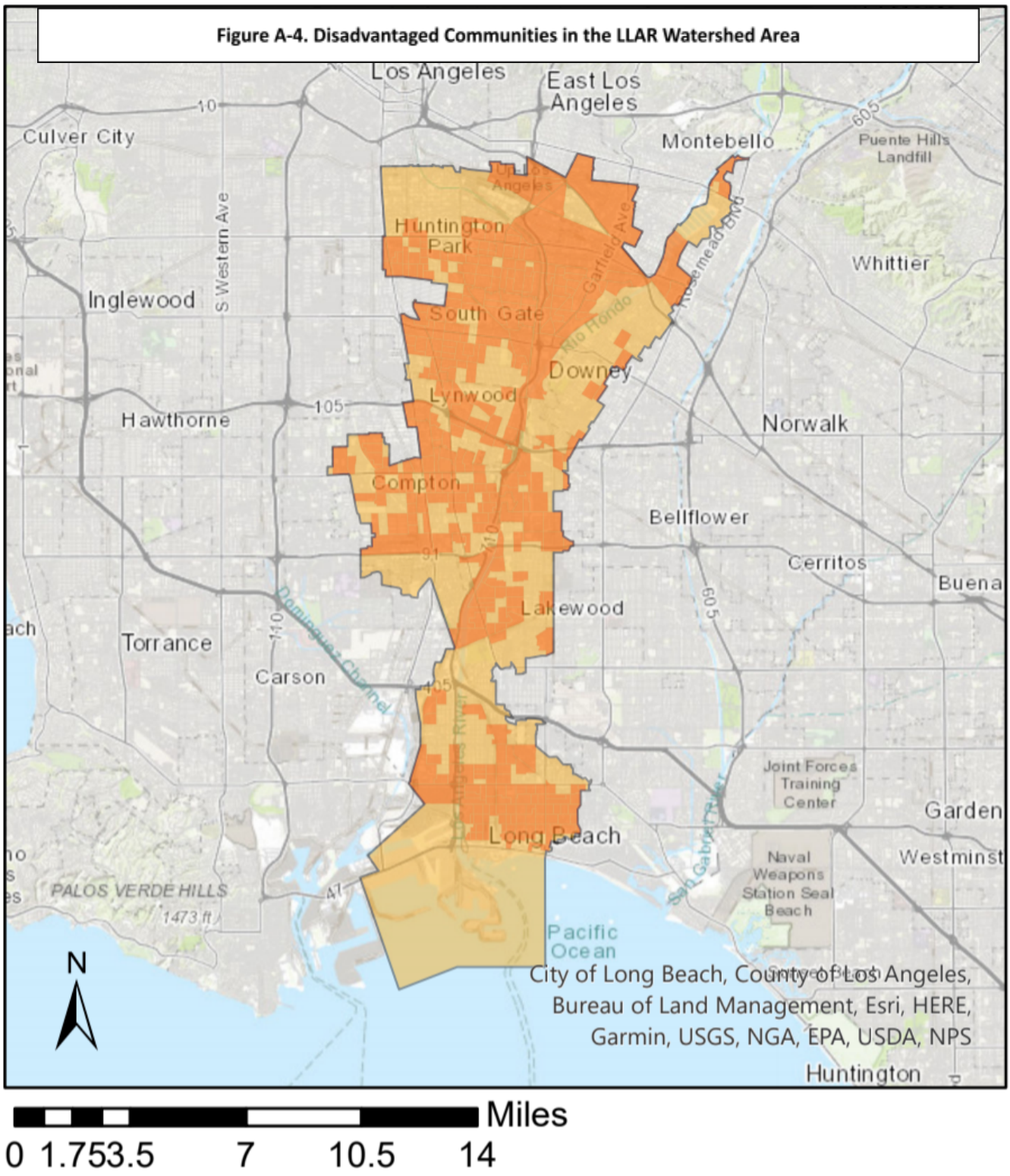
The LLAR Watershed Area has a population of 895,933 according to the 2016 census. It is a high-minority and economically disadvantaged region. 42% of the area is a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Census Block Group. In this case, a DAC is defined as a census block group that has an annual median household income of less than eighty percent (80%) of the statewide annual median household income. Figure A-4 shows census tracts designated as DACs in dark orange. Many of the cities in the LLAR Watershed Area are considered DACs because their overall median household income is below 80% of the statewide median household income. These include Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate[29].

The median household income for the area is $40,511, which is 40.5% lower than the LA County median household income of $68,044. 73.5% of the population is Hispanic or Latino, 9.6% is Black or African American, and 8.9% is Non-Hispanic White. The LLAR Watershed Area is the traditional homeland of the Native Tongva and Chumash peoples.

There is a high Spanish-speaking population in the LLAR Watershed Area. According to CalEnviroScreen, there is a high level of linguistic isolation, which describes areas with a high percentage of adults who do not speak English fluently[30]. This is most common in areas Huntington Park, Bell, Bell Gardens, South Gate, and parts of Long Beach, which are in the 90th percentile and above for linguistic isolation compared to other parts of California[31].

[29] "Implementing Disadvantaged Community Policies in the Regional Program". Safe, Clean Water Program. 2021.
[30] CalEnviroScreen 3.0. CalEPA. 2018.
[31] CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Linguistic Isolation. CalEPA. 2018.

Figure A-4. Disadvantaged Communities in the LLAR Watershed Area



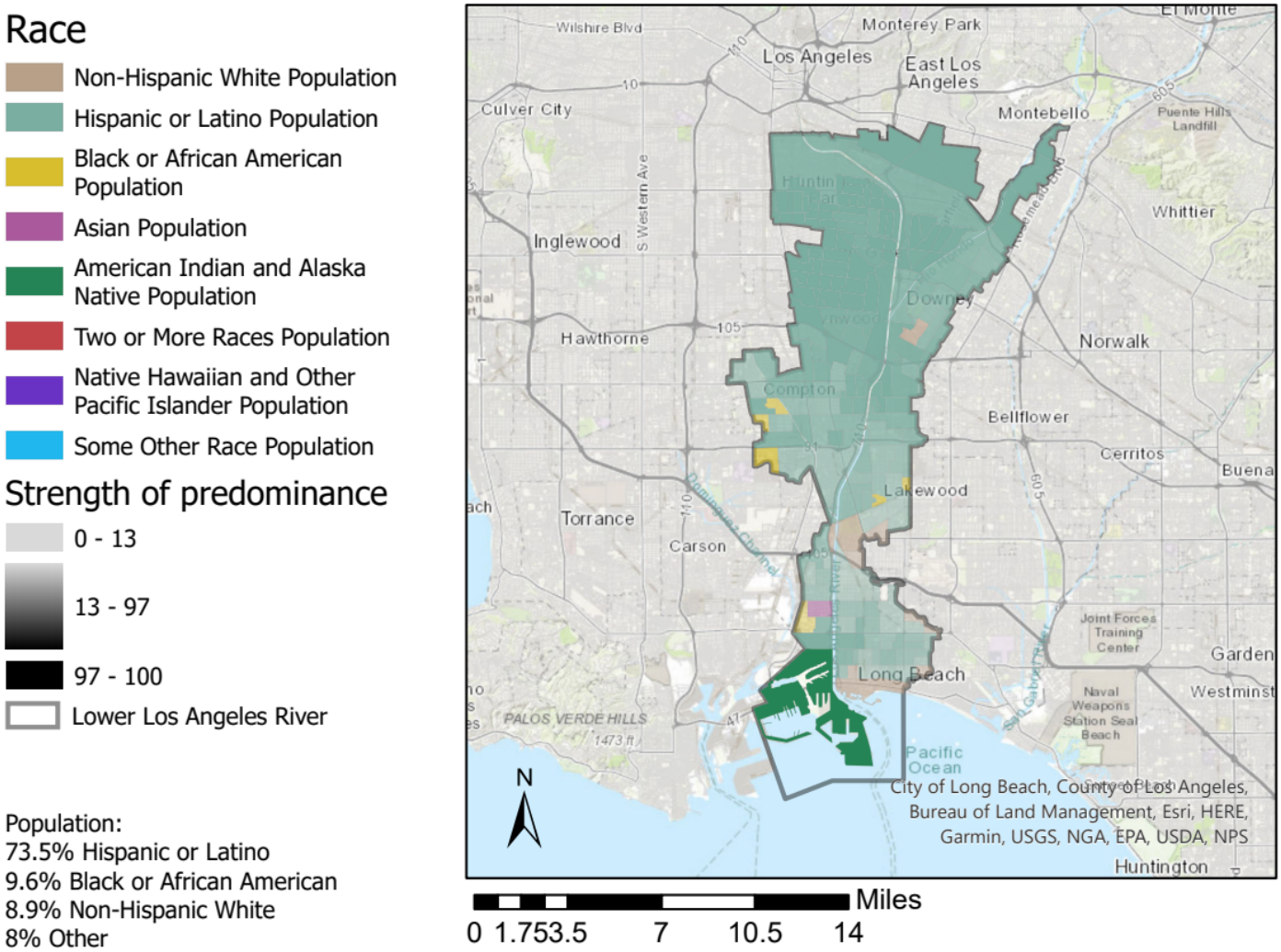


Figure A-5. Dominant Race by Census Tract

B. Commute and Migration Patterns

Walking and biking commute patterns can give an indication of how accessible these modes of transportation are in the area as well as how much physical activity adults in the area get. The following table shows the percentage of people in each LLAR Watershed Area city who walk and bike to work according to the US Census Bureau 2008-2012 Walking and Bicycling to Work data[32].

[32] "Modes Less Traveled—Bicycling and Walking to Work in the United States: 2008–2012". US Census Bureau. 2012.

Table A-1: Population That Bikes and Walks to Work by City

City	% Who Bike to Work	% Who Walk to Work
Commerce	No Info	No Info
Compton	.5	1.7
Vernon	No Info	No Info
South Gate	.5	2.1
Huntington Park	1.1	5.7
Bell Gardens	1.1	3.4
Bell	1.8	3.8
Pico Rivera	1	1.7
Cudahy	.8	3.6
Maywood	1.6	6.2
Signal Hill	No Info	No Info
Carson	.2	1.7
Lakewood	.6	1.5
Downey	.2	1.8
Long Beach	1.1	2.8
Lynwood	.5	3.4
Paramount	.8	3.8

C. Environmental Justice Issues

The Port of Long Beach is one of the busiest container ports in the US. The constant flow of trucks, ships, and trains to the area creates a lot of air pollution in Long Beach, making it one of the most ozone-polluted metro areas in the US[33]. Because it is highly developed, the rest of the Watershed Area also suffers from poor air quality from heavy traffic and industrial emissions. This, compounded with other health influences such as lack of open space, urban heat, and low access to healthy food, negatively impacts community health. Air pollutants from industrial sources can also enter the waterways and flow into the LLAR.

[33] "In Long Beach, Touring a Toxic Neighborhood on Bike". NRDC. 2018.

Additionally, there are many brownfields, or sites polluted with toxic materials, that may negatively impact surrounding areas and cannot be developed until they are remediated. Within the LLAR Corridor alone, there are 176 soil contamination cleanup sites with a total of 87 different contaminants[34]. In some cases, communities have come together to envision and plan to turn these brownfields into “greenfields”. For instance, in Vernon there is a brownfield at the site of a former lead-acid battery recycling facility. The impacted residents of East LA, Boyle Heights, Commerce, Bell Gardens, Vernon, Cudahy, Maywood, Bell and Huntington Park advocated for remediating this site. In Huntington Park, community members created a mixed-use greenspace vision for a 110 acre brownfield area in the city[35].

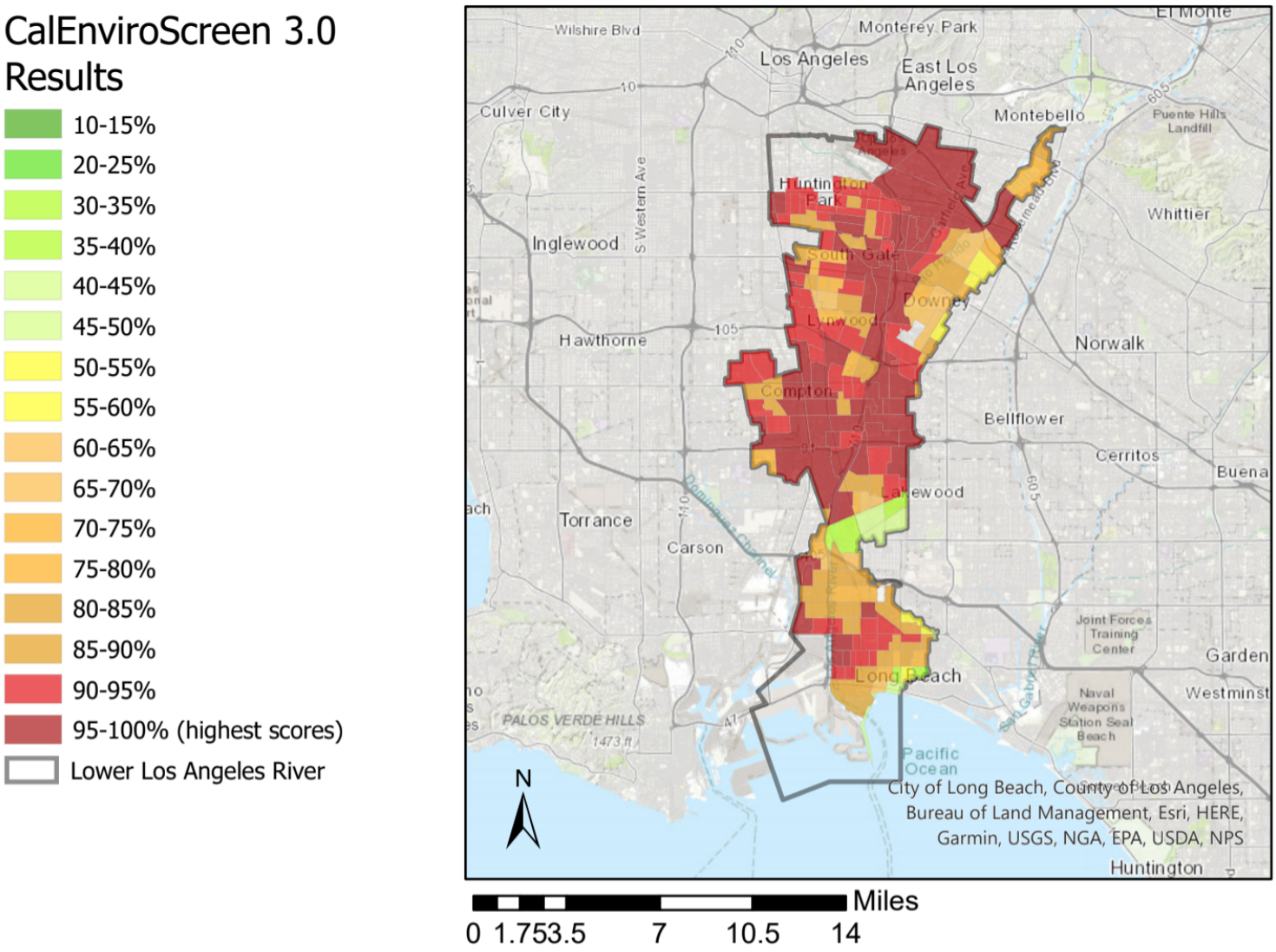


Figure A-6. CalEnviroScreen Index by Census Tract

[34] “Lower LA River Revitalization Plan” Section 1.1.4.3.5. The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.
[35] “Huntington Park Lives With Pollution”. Communities for a Better Environment.

Figure A-6 shows the CalEnviroScreen index by census tract in the LLAR Watershed Area. The CalEnviroScreen index combines 20 indicators of pollution exposure, environmental harms, socioeconomic factors, and population vulnerabilities. The higher the score, the higher the pollution burden and vulnerability of that census tract[36]. Many areas in the watershed (shown in dark red) score in the 95-100% range, indicating the highest levels of pollution burden and vulnerability.

Common pollutants are diesel, ozone, PM2.5, and toxic releases from industrial facilities. Common social vulnerabilities include high housing burden, poverty, unemployment, and linguistic isolation.

V. Opportunities for Community Investment Benefit

One of the primary goals of the Safe Clean Water Program is to fund projects for everyone - in other words, projects that create community benefits as well as water quality and water conservation benefits. These community benefits include flood management, enhancing habitat and wetlands, increasing public access to waterways, creating new recreational opportunities, enhancing green spaces at schools, reducing local heat islands, and increasing vegetation and tree cover.

A. Flood Management and Habitat Enhancement

According to the LLARRP, an LA County Development Authority Feasibility Study found that the LLAR should safely convey a 133-year flood (i.e. storm flow levels that have a .752 percent probability in a given year), and it currently meets this requirement[37]. However, there may be unmet drainage needs within neighborhoods of the Watershed Area. Tracking and addressing these needs is part of the LA County Flood Control District's purview.

The concrete-lined channel of the LLAR, along with levees, parapet walls, flap gates, and pump stations help to prevent flooding in storm events. However, these developments also limit the river's capacity for creating natural habitat spaces. An opportunity to improve both habitat and flood control is creating more floodplains which can serve as wetlands that also store water. Currently, the LLAR Watershed's only floodplain is the Dominguez Gap Wetlands.

Another opportunity to improve habitat in the watershed is increasing the number of habitat nodes (fragments of aquatic and riparian habitat in an urban area) and increasing connectivity between these nodes by ensuring that they are connected by vegetated paths. Currently, there is only one permanent habitat node within the LA River itself in the soft bottomed area below Willow Ave. There are also some riparian habitats on the LLAR's overbanks. The LLARRP recommends increasing habitat connectivity with the Santa Monica Mountains. Endangered species in the watershed include the arroyo toad, the California least tern, the marsh sandwort, the San Joaquin kit fox, the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and the leatherback sea turtle. Threatened species include the western snowy plover and the olive ridley sea turtle.

[36] "CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Factsheet". CalEPA.
[37] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.

B. Increasing Recreational Opportunities and Public Access to Waterways

Currently, there is a lack of public access to the LA River and open space, especially for the lowest income areas. Increasing access points to the river (locations where people can reach the riverbanks from the city streets) and improving river crossings (paths where people can cross over the river) can increase river access as well as connect different communities[38].

The LLARRP found that currently there are only two river access points within four miles of the center of the area of highest concentration of lower income residents. Additionally, river crossings can be made more accessible to all forms of travel. There are currently 24 river crossings over the LLAR. 21 have sidewalks on both sides, but only 6 have bike lanes, and there are no designated equestrian river crossings[39]. 17 of them are considered to have poor safety due to lack of bike lanes, sidewalks, and safety features such as barriers and lighting.

Increasing river accessibility to people without cars is also key to equitable access. There are 9 Metro stops within 1 mile of the LLAR and 412 bus stops. 14 miles of the LLAR Corridor do not have bike paths. The only multi-use trail (i.e. a trail that can be shared by hikers, bikers, and equestrians) along the LA River is the Los Angeles River Trail, which spans about 9 of the 38 miles along the river banks, so there is opportunity for more multi-use trails.

Increasing access to green and open space can also expand recreational opportunities. Currently 414 acres of open space in the LLAR corridor is not accessible to the public. Table A-2 shows the number of parks, park acres, park density, and park acres per 1,000 people for each city in the LLAR Watershed Area, listed in order of park acres per person. The data is from LLARRP Table 1.1-26 as well as city websites. All the cities have a park-area-per-thousand-people measure that is lower than the LA County median of 3.3.

Table A-2. Park Density and Park Acres per Person by City

City	# Parks	Park Acres	Park Density	Park Acres Per 1,000 People
Commerce	0	0	0	0
Vernon	0	0	0	0
Maywood	7	11.6	0.016	0.3
Bell	4	18.9	0.016	0.4
Huntington Park*	7	31	0.016	0.5
Compton	1	4.3	0.007	0.6
Cudahy	3	15.6	0.027	0.8
Downey	3	146.9	0.31	1.1

[38] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.
[39] "Lower LA River Revitalization Plan". The Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group. 2015.

Bell Gardens	7	34.9	0.036	1.3
South Gate	7	144.4	0.065	1.5
Carson	1	7.6	0.015	1.5
Lynwood	2	21.8	0.019	1.6
Paramount	7	37.1	0.026	1.8
Lakewood*	10	150	0.025	1.87
Pico Rivera*	8	120	0.021	1.9
Long Beach	52	293.3	0.03	1.9
Signal HIll*	10	No info	No info	No info
*Calculated from city website & population data				

Within cities, open space and park area tends to be more abundant in higher-income areas. This is illustrated in park data from the City of Long Beach. According to the Trust for Public Land's 2021 ParkScore, 84% of Long Beach residents live within a 10 minute walk of a park[40]. However, they found that residents in low-income neighborhoods have access to 89% less park space per person than those in high-income neighborhoods. Additionally, residents in neighborhoods of color have access to 47% less park space per person than the city median and 90% less than those in white neighborhoods as shown in the figure below.

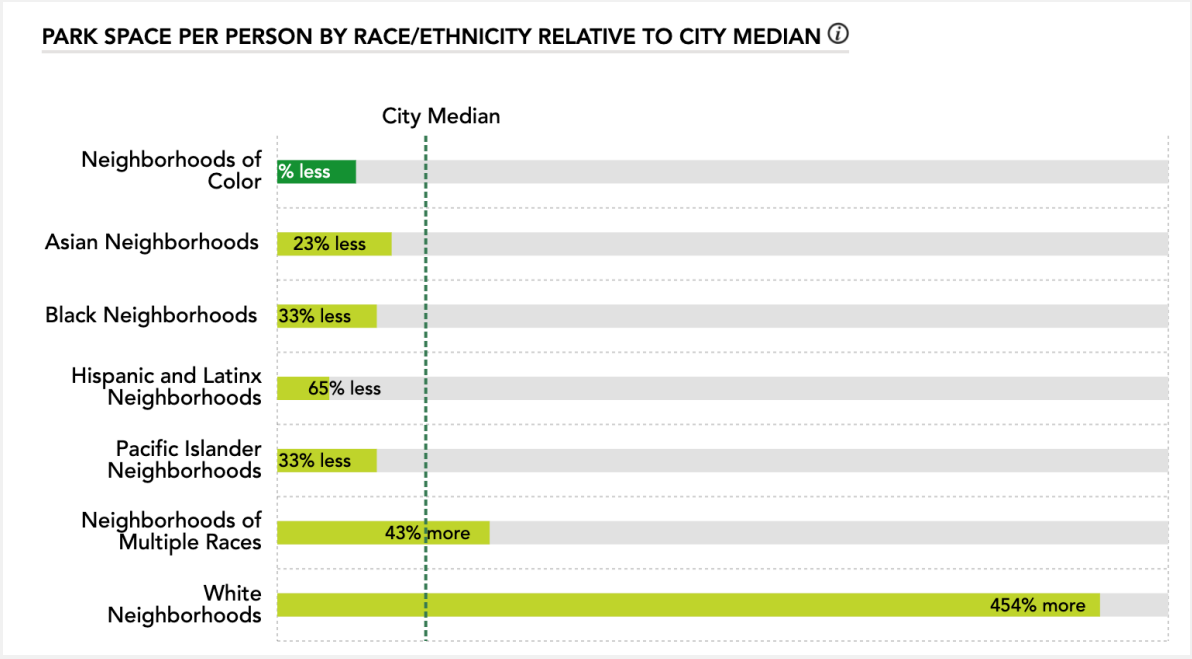


Figure A-7: Park Space Per Person By Race/Ethnicity in Long Beach

[40] "Long Beach, CA 2021 ParkScore Ranking". Trust for Public Land. 2021

C. Reducing Local Heat Islands and Increasing Tree Cover

The urban heat island effect occurs when decreased vegetation and increased concrete and asphalt area causes increased temperatures in urban areas. Because the LLAR Watershed Area is highly developed, it experiences a strong urban heat island effect.

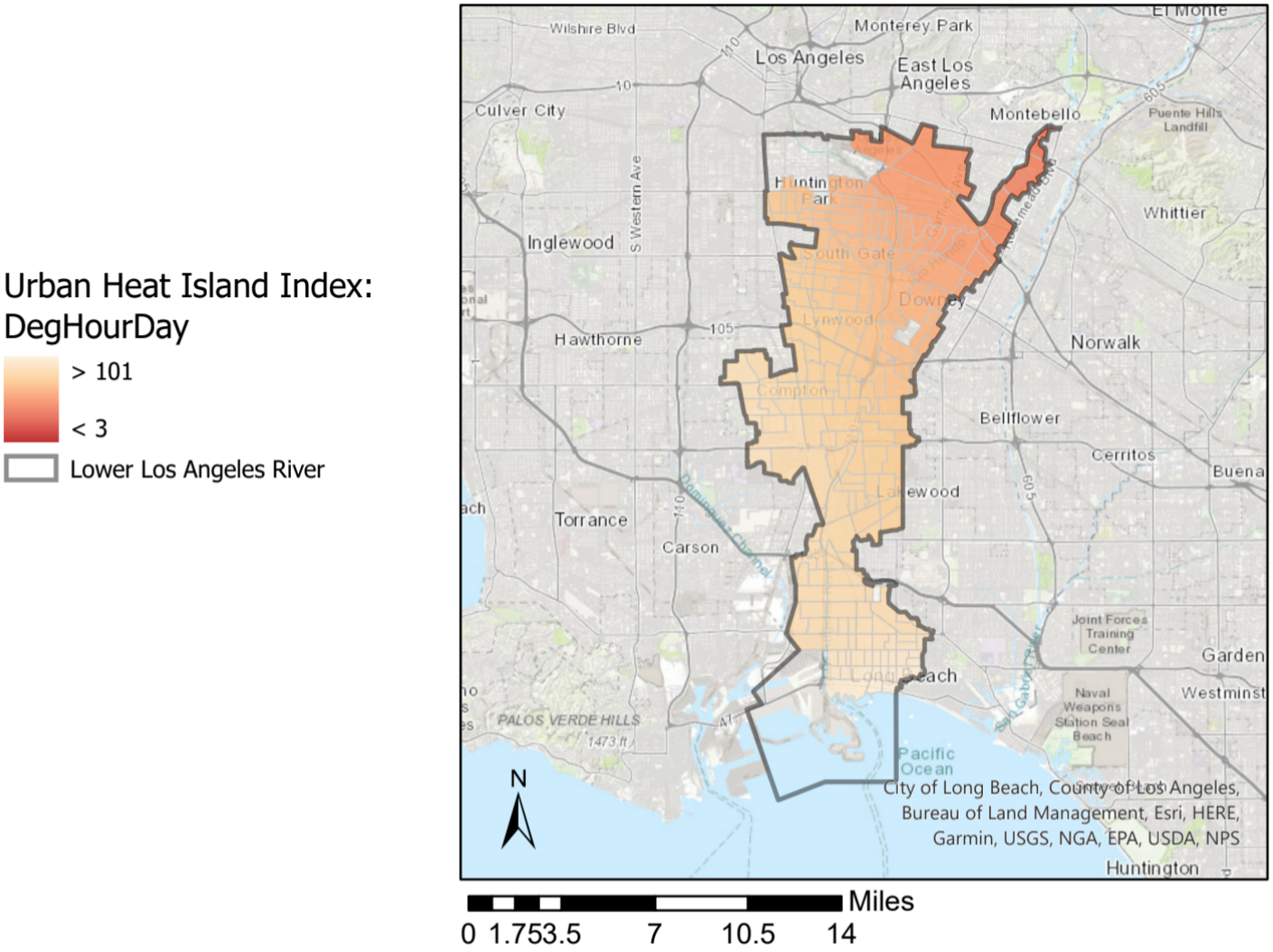


Figure A-8: Urban Heat Island Index

Figure A-8 shows the urban heat island index by census tract in the LLAR Watershed Area. The index is a measure of how much hotter an urban area is compared to a rural reference point over a period of time. A degree-hour is a combination of the intensity and duration of heat[41].

[41] "Understanding the Urban Heat Island Index". CalEPA.

There is an opportunity to create habitat, provide shade, and reduce temperatures by increasing vegetation and tree cover. Currently, there is only 6% vegetation coverage in the LLAR corridor (LLARRP 1.1.2.6.3). The LA County Tree Canopy Map created by the non-profit Tree People shows tree cover, vegetation, and potential tree cover in the rest of the Watershed Area[42]. All census tracts of the LLAR Watershed Area have less than 23.77% tree cover, with the exception of one area by the Virginia Country Club in Long Beach, which has up to 32.48% tree cover. Many parts of the watershed that currently have low tree cover have a high potential for adding more tree cover, especially areas directly bordering the LA River and areas in east Compton, north Huntington Park, Downey, Paramount, Bell Gardens, and the Long Beach Airport.

School campuses provide a key opportunity for greening and water capture projects, especially since LAUSD is the largest landowner in the LA area. A report by Tree People found that adding stormwater infrastructure to school campuses "will lead to greener campuses – creating environments that help increase concentration, reduce stress, and stimulate creativity in children" as well as reduce the heat island effect. Schools can also serve as community hubs, so greening schools will provide communities with more greenspace[43].

VI. Water Management Plans Pertaining to the LLAR Watershed

A. Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Program: (Created in 2014, revised in 2017) The participating permittees are Downey, LACFCD, Lakewood, Lynwood, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Signal Hill, South Gate, Long Beach, and Caltrans.
B. Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2 Sub-watershed Watershed Management Plan (2015): The participating permittees are Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, and Vernon, along with LACFCD.
C. Lower LA River Revitalization Plan: Addresses the corridor within one mile of either side of the river from Vernon to Long Beach; coordinated by the Lower LA River Implementation Advisory Group.
D. LA River Master Plan: Created by LA County Public Works, the plan identifies multibenefit project sites along the LA River. The most recent draft was written in 2021.
E. Lower San Gabriel and Los Angeles River IRWMP: A sub-plan of the Greater Los Angeles County IRWMP (2013).
F. Gateway Water Management Authority IRWMP: Entered into an MOU with members of the Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Management Group.

[42] "LA County Tree Canopy Advanced Viewer". Tree People.
[43] "The Power of Schools". Tree People. 2015.

APPENDIX B: INTERESTED PARTIES LIST

NGOs and Environmental Organizations

49 Organizations

Community Organizations, NGOs, & Environmental Organizations		
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**
Union de Vecinos	NGO	Works in Boyle Heights and Maywood to promote environmental and economic justice.
United Cambodian Community	NGO	Provides culturally competent social services to the Cambodian community in Long Beach
Grow Good	NGO	Community farm in Bell.
Southeast Community Foundation	NGO	Works to provide higher education to students in Vernon.
Unearth and Empower	NGO	Creates educational opportunities in Compton.
Southeast Community Development Corporation	NGO	A regional community and economic development agency that works in Southeast LA, including Huntington Park.
East Yard Communities	NGO	Advocates for environmental justice in Southeast LA and Long Beach, including green spaces.
Peace4Kids	NGO	A youth organization in Compton that works to create community among kids in the foster care system.
SELA Collaborative	NGO	A collaborative of nonprofits that "seeks to revitalize the communities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Cudahy, Florence-Firestone, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, South Gate, Vernon and Walnut Park."
SLATE-Z	NGO	Works in Vernon-Central, South Park, Florence, Exposition Park, Vermont Square, Leimert Park, and Baldwin Hills Crenshaw for better transportation, education, jobs, and public safety.
Communities for a Better Environment	NGO	Grassroots environmental justice organization that does work across CA. Works on a "Brown to Green" project in Huntington Park advocating to transform "it from a blighted landscape of vacant lots and pollution into a sustainable mixed-use area that supports environmental health as well as a healthy local economy."

Name/Entity	Category	Description
Just Environment Long Beach	NGO	Advocates for environmental justice and equitable land use for Long Beach.
Lot to Spot	NGO	"Non-profit organization dedicated to improving blighted, urban neighborhoods in the greater Los Angeles area one vacant space at a time."
Liberty Hill	NGO	Social justice organization. One of its priorities is environmental justice and ensuring greenspaces for disadvantaged communities in LA.
Willmore City Heritage Association	NGO	Works for "the preservation, protection, and improvement of the physical environment and quality of life in the Willmore City / Drake Park neighborhood." Has given a letter of support to a SCWP project.
SCOPE Los Angeles	NGO	"Builds grassroots power to create social and economic justice for low-income, immigrant, woman, femme, black, and brown communities in Los Angeles." Works on environmental justice and greenspace advocacy.
Friends of the Los Angeles River	NGO	Works to "ensure an equitable, publicly accessible, and ecologically sustainable Los Angeles River by inspiring River stewardship through community engagement, education, advocacy, and thought leadership."
The River Project	NGO	Works to "realize a regenerative, equitable, just, and climate-resilient Los Angeles through radical curiosity, evidence-based watershed planning, and positive action." Does education, community engagement, advocacy, scientific studies, and art.
Los Angeles Audubon Society	NGO	Works on conservation, wildlife habitat, and protecting birds in the LA area through advocacy and education.
Surfrider Foundation Long Beach	NGO	Works to protect the ocean and beaches through advocacy and education.
Conservation Corps of Long Beach	NGO	Helps at-risk youth develop their education and careers and connect with their communities through working on conservation and environmental stewardship programs.
Consejo de Federaciones Mexicanas (COFEM)	NGO	Works on creating opportunities for Latino Immigrants in North America, with a special focus in California

Name/Entity	Category	Description
7th Generation Advisors	NGO	Provides expertise on and partners with non-profits, government, and stakeholders on creating sustainability solutions. Has helped provide letters of support, and is a partner on the Edward Vincent Jr Park project in Inglewood.
Our Water LA	NGO	A "coalition of community leaders and organizations from across Los Angeles County united to create a strong water future for Los Angeles."
Social Justice Learning Institute	NGO	Educates and empowers youth and community members to create social change. Is based in Inglewood, CA and works throughout CA.
LA Waterkeeper	NGO	Works to "to eliminate pollution, achieve ecosystem health for our waterways and secure a resilient, multi-benefit, low-carbon water supply to the region" through advocacy.
Theodore Payne Foundation	NGO	Educates about and promotes native vegetation in Southern California.
Council for Watershed Health	NGO	Works to advance the health and sustainability of our region's watersheds, rivers, streams and habitat - both in natural areas and urban neighborhoods. Works on LA River Watershed monitoring and watershed coordination. Created RedesignLA website to provide resources for SCWP participants.
Sierra Club Angeles Chapter	NGO	Advocates for climate action and conservation. Has Long Beach group and Rio Hondo group.
Investing in Place	NGO	Advocates for transportation to build healthy communities.
Trust for Public Land	NGO	Protects and restores natural spaces by collaborating with communities to plan, design, and create parks, playgrounds, gardens, and trails.
Prevention Institute	NGO	Is a national organization with an office in LA. Works to build prevention and health equity into key policies and actions at the federal, state, local, and organizational level. Was involved with the LA River Revitalization Plan.
The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy	Conservancy	Created by the California legislature in 1999 as one of ten conservancies within the California Resources Agency. Aims to preserve open space and habitat in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within our jurisdictions.

Name/Entity	Category	Description
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust	NGO	Works to increase access to green space for communities of color.
Tree People	NGO	Engages in community outreach, education, forestry, park and trail stewardship, and policy research to create a safe, healthy, and sustainable urban environment.
River in Action	NGO	Is “dedicated to providing community based environmental education programs for TK-5 youth” using the STEAM (Science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics) model, which focuses on developing critical thinking skills and experiential learning.
Groundwater Resources Association of California	NGO	Works for sustainable groundwater for all through education, technical leadership, and advocacy.
San Gabriel Valley Civic Alliance	NGO	Brings together "Business, Labor, Government, Education and Community sectors for the purpose of identifying policy challenges and best practice solutions".
Think Earth Foundation Watershed Partnership	NGO	"Think Watershed is a collaborative partnership whose mission is to educate students about the watershed's impact on the marine environment and to inspire them to become stewards of the environment."
Food bank of Southern California	NGO	Foodbank that serves neighborhoods in downtown Los Angeles, Compton, San Pedro, South Central, Watts, and North Long Beach.
Aids Food Store	NGO	Volunteer-based food distribution organization in Long Beach.
LA Community Garden Council	NGO	Partners with and offers resources to 42 community gardens across LA County.
Community Services Unlimited	NGO	Provides community services including food and gardening resources.
Food Finders	NGO	Rescues and distributes food to prevent food waste and hunger.
Seeds of Hope	NGO	A ministry of the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles which seeks to cultivate wellness by providing garden-based nutrition education and working with congregations, communities, and schools, to transform unused land into productive gardens and orchards across the county.

Name/Entity	Category	Description
Best Start	NGO	Invests in 14 geographic areas that have faced historic disenfranchisement and oppression to ensure that every kid enters kindergarten ready to succeed in school and life. Geographic areas include Long Beach and Compton.
Unitarian Universalist Church of Long Beach	Religious Community	Unitarian Universalist Church
Hope Community Church	Religious Community	Church in Pico Rivera
Hope in Christ Community Church	Religious Community	Christian Church in Compton
Long Beach Islamic Center	Religious Community	Muslim Community Center and Q'uran School

City and County Governments

88 Entities

City & County Elected Officials		
Name/Entity	**Position**	**City**
Robert Garcia	Long Beach Mayor	Long Beach
Mary Zendejas	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Cindy Allen	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Suzie Price	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Daryl Supernaw	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Stacy Mungo	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Suely Saro	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Roberto Uranga	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Al Austin	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Rex Richardson	Long Beach Councilmember	Long Beach
Lula Davis-Holmes	Mayor of Carson	Carson
Jim Dear	MAYOR PRO TEMPORE	Carson
Jawane Hilton	Council Member	Carson
Cedric L. Hicks, Sr.	Council Member	Carson

Name/Entity	Position	City
Aja Brown	Mayor of Compton	Compton
Michelle Chambers	Compton Councilmember	Compton
Isaac Galvan	Compton Councilmember	Compton
Tana McCoy	Compton Councilmember	Compton
Emma Sharif	Compton Councilmember	Compton
Damon Brown	Compton City Attorney	Compton
Alita Godwin	Compton City Clerk	Compton
Douglas Sanders	Compton City Treasurer	Compton
Brenda Olmos	Paramount Mayor	Paramount
Vilma Cuellar Stallings	Vice Mayor	Paramount
Isabel Aguayo	Councilmember	Paramount
Laurie Guillen	Councilmember	Paramount
Peggy Lemons	Councilmember	Paramount
Marisela Santana	Mayor of Lynwood	Lynwood
Jorge Casanova	Vice Mayor	Lynwood
Oscar Flores	Councilmember	Lynwood
Jose Luis Solache	Councilmember	Lynwood
Rita Soto	Councilmember	Lynwood
Al Rios	Mayor of South Gate	South Gate
Maria Del Pilar	Vice Mayor	South Gate
Maria Davila	Councilmember	South Gate
Denise Diaz	Councilmember	South Gate
Gil Hurtado	Councilmember	South Gate
Jose R Gonzalez	Mayor of Cudahy	Cudahy
Elizabeth Alcantar	Vice Mayor	Cudahy
Daisy Lomeli	Councilmember	Cudahy
Jack M Guerrero	Councilmember	Cudahy
Blanca Lozoya	Councilmember	Cudahy
Marco Barcena	Mayor of Bell Gardens	Bell Gardens
Alicia Romero	Mayor of Bell	Bell

Name/Entity	Position	City
Ana Maria Quntana	Vice Mayor	Bell
Monica Arroyo	Councilmember	Bell
Fidencio Joel Gallardo	Councilmember	Bell
Ali Saleh	Councilmember	Bell
Gracieta Ortiz	Mayor of Huntington Park	Huntington Park
Eduardo Martinez	Vice Mayor	Huntington Park
Karina Macias	Councilmember	Huntington Park
Marilyn Sanabria	Councilmember	Huntington Park
Manuel Avila	Councilmember	Huntington Park
Ricardo Lara	Mayor of Maywood	Maywood
Heber Marquez	Mayor Pro Tem	Maywood
Eddie De La Riva	Councilmember	Maywood
Frank Garcia	Councilmember	Maywood
Jessica Torres	Councilmember	Maywood
Leonard Mendoza	Mayor of Commerce	Commerce
Oralia Y Rebollo	Mayor Pro Tem	Commerce
Ivan Altamirano	Councilmember	Commerce
Hugo A Argumedo	Councilmember	Commerce
John Soria	Councilmember	Commerce
Edward H.J. Wilson	Mayor of Signal Hill	Signal Hill
Keir Jones	Vice Mayor	Signal Hill
Robert D. Copeland	Councilmember	Signal Hill
Tina L. Hansen	Councilmember	Signal Hill
Lori Y. Woods	Councilmember	Signal Hill
Claudia M. Frometa	Mayor	Downey
Blanca Pacheco	Mayor Pro Tem	Downey
Sean Ashton	Councilmember	Downey
Catherine Alvarez	Councilmember	Downey
Mario Trujillo	Councilmember	Downey
Raul Elias	Mayor of Pico Rivera	Pico Rivera

Name/Entity	Position	City
Monica Sanchez	Mayor Pro Tem	Pico Rivera
Gustavo V. Camacho	Councilmember	Pico Rivera
Andrew C. Lara	Councilmember	Pico Rivera
Erik Lutz	Councilmember	Pico Rivera
Melissa Ybarra	Mayor of Vernon	Vernon
William Davis	Mayor Pro Tem	Vernon
Leticia Lopez	Councilmember	Vernon
Crystal Larios	Councilmember	Vernon
Judith Merlo	Councilmember	Vernon
Hlda L. Solis	Supervisor	Unincorporated
Holly J. Mitchell	Supervisor	Unincorporated
Sheila Kuehl	Supervisor	Unincorporated
Janice Hahn	Supervisor	Unincorporated
Kathryn Barger	Supervisor	Unincorporated

City and County Governments

48 Entities

City and County Governments			
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**	**Projects submitted**
Los Angeles County	County	County	Compton Blvd Et. Al. Project (FY21-22)
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	County	A public agency focused on converting waste into resources like recycled water, energy and recycled materials.	Wilmington-Anaheim Green Infrastructure Corridor Project
LA County Flood Control District	County	Provides flood protection, water conservation, recreation and aesthetic enhancement. Is the agency that administers the SCWP.	Los Angeles River Low-Flow Channel Improvements (FY21-22) Dominguez Gap Wetlands Improvement Project (FY21-22)
LA County Beaches and Harbors	County	Oversees beaches and Marina Del Rey	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
LA County Public Works	County	Oversees construction management, development services and emergency management, environmental services, public contracting and asset management, transportation, and water resources.	
LA Metro	County	Offers transportation throughout LA County.	
City of Commerce Public Works	City	Oversees city buildings and facilities, parks maintenance, engineering services, and environmental services. Manages the LA River Master Plan.	
City of Commerce Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Compton Public Works	City	Is responsible for planning, designing, constructing and maintaining public streets, parks and City open spaces, public trees, utilities including sewer and storm drains, traffic ,and City vehicles.	
City of Compton Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Compton Water Department	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.	
City of Vernon Public Works	City	Maintains the City's infrastructure including streets, sewers, storm drains and buildings and oversees city planning and buildings.	Salt Lake Park Infiltration Cistern (FY21-22)
City of Vernon Water Division	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.	
City of South Gate Public Works	City	Designs, constructions, maintains and operates public facilities and infrastructure within the public right-of-way.	Urban Orchard Project (FY 21-22) Urban Orchard Project (FY 20-21)
City of South Gate Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
City of Huntington Park Public Works	City	Maintains the City's infrastructure including streets, sewers, storm drains and buildings and oversees city planning and buildings.	
City of Huntington Park Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Bell Public Works	City	Ensures that the City's infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, curb and gutter, trees, storm drains, sewer system, street lights, and traffic signals) are well maintained.	John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern (FY20-21)
City of Bell Gardens Recreation and Community Services	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation, including some community gardens.	
City of Bell Gardens Public Works	City	Oversees the City's professional engineering, maintenance and operation service for City facilities, infrastructure, public streets and City parks.	
City of Pico Rivera Community and Economic Development	City	Oversees development planning, ensuring safe construction practices, community preservation and improvement, and redevelopment. Developed an Urban Greening Plan.	
City of Pico Rivera Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Pico Rivera Public Works	City	Provide well planned, environmentally sensitive, cost effective infrastructure and services	
City of Cudahy Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Cudahy Planning Department	City	Oversees city planning.	
City of Maywood Engineering and Public Works	City	Oversees land development, environmental projects, roads, and traffic.	
City of Maywood Building & Planning	City	Oversees city planning.	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
City of Signal Hill Public Works	City	Oversees city maintenance including water conservation, trash/recycling, and general services.	
City of Signal Hill Community Development	City	Oversees community development and includes a sustainable city committee.	
City of Carson Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Carson Public Works	City	Services include sidewalk repairs, storm drains, potholes, street markings, street signs, debris removal, tree trimming, and facilities.	
City of Carson Planning Division	City	Develops plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the City and ensures compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for both Public and private projects.	
City of Lakewood Community Development	City	Oversees community development including city buildings, safety, planning and zoning.	
City of Lakewood Recreation & Community Services	City	Oversees the City's parks, recreation, community services, and community gardens.	
City of Lakewood Water Services	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.	
City of Downey Public Works	City	Manages and maintains the City's roadway, water, sewer, drainage, and sidewalk infrastructure; vehicle fleet, public facilities, rights-of-way, urban forest, parks and recreation facilities.	Furman Park Stormwater Capture and Infiltration Project (FY21-22)
City of Downey Planning Dpt	City	Oversees city planning.	
City of Downey Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
Port of Long Beach	City	The Port is a “gateway for trans Pacific trade” and the second busiest container seaport in the US. It works to implement efficiency and sustainability measures and is led by a 5 member board.	
City of Long Beach Public Works	City	The Department provides a variety of community services including the repair, rehabilitation and general upkeep of City streets, trees, sidewalks, and City structures.	Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (FY20-21) Willow Springs Park: Wetland Restoration Expansion (FY20-21)
City of Long Beach Parks and Rec	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Long Beach Water Department	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.	
City of Lynwood Public Works	City	Repairs and maintains the City’s water system, sewer system, tree maintenance, streets, storm drains, street lighting, traffic signals, parks, median islands, buildings and related facilities.	Lilita Street Infiltration Basin (FY20-21) Lynwood City Park Stormwater Capture Project (FY21-22)
City of Lynwood Recreation & Community Services	City	Oversees the City's parks and recreation.	
City of Lynwood Community Development	City	Facilitates well planned neighborhoods , healthy environments, and a strong local business economy.	
City of Paramount Community Services & Recreation	City	Oversees the City's parks, recreation, and community services.	
City of Paramount Public Works	City	Responsible for the ongoing maintenance programs for City streets, parks, buildings, equipment and water utility. Includes Landscape and Road & Water divisions	Spane Park (FY21-22)
City of Paramount Planning Department	City	Oversees city planning.	

State and Federal Agencies

2 agencies

State and Federal Agencies		
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**
US Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District	Federal Agency	Works on dredging waterways, creating storm damage reduction infrastructure, and incorporating environmental sustainability in building and maintaining infrastructure.
Caltrans Stormwater Program	State Agency	Works to ensure that CalTrans complies with pollutant discharge regulations and provides policy, technical, and regulatory direction statewide.

Educational Institutions

9 entities

Educational Institutions			
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**	**Projects submitted**
Compton Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	
Long Beach Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	
Lynwood Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	
Paramount Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	
Downey Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	
Los Angeles Unified School District	Educational Institution	School District	Huntington Park High School Storm Water Management System (FY21-22)
CSU Long Beach	Educational Institution	State University	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
Long Beach City College	Educational Institution	Community College	
Compton College	Educational Institution	Community College	

Councils of Government

4 entities

Councils of Government			
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**	**Projects submitted**
Watershed Conservation Authority	State Agency	A local public entity of the State of California exercising joint powers of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. Works on "the conservation and preservation of open space and through the improvement of access to parks and trails. "	
Gateway Water Management Authority	Water Agency	An agency made up of cities and agencies within the Gateway region of Southeastern Los Angeles County serving more than 2 million people. These entities and stakeholders are interested in developing an IRWMP.	Gateway Area Pathfinding Analysis (FY21-22)
Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project	State Agency	"Develops and applies next-generation science to improve management of aquatic systems in Southern California and beyond." Governed and funded by 14 SoCal municipal and county agencies.	
Southern California Association of Governments	State Agency	A Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) of local SoCal governments and agencies created to address regional issues.	

Water Purveyors

18 entities

Water Purveyors		
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**
Central Basin Municipal Water District	Water Agency	Central Basin is a water wholesaler that serves 24 cities and unincorporated areas in southeast LA County.
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Water Agency	"a regional wholesaler that provides water for 26 member public agencies to deliver - either directly or through their sub-agencies - to nearly 19 million people." (Includes Central Basin as a member agency)
Water Replenishment District of Southern California	Water Agency	Covers a 420-square-mile region of southern Los Angeles County. Ensures that a reliable supply of high-quality groundwater is available through the use of recycled water and stormwater capture.
Liberty Utilities	Company	Investor owned utility that provides water to portions of the watershed.
Maywood Mutual Water Company	NGO	Non-profit water company.
Golden State Water Company	Company	Investor owned water utility.
Walnut Park Mutual Water Company	NGO	Non-profit water company.
Pico Water District	County	County water district.
Cal Water Service Co.	Company	Investor owned water utility.
City of Long Beach	City	Publicly owned city utility
City of Paramount	City	Publicly owned city utility
City of Compton	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.
City of Lynwood	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.
City of Southgate	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.

Name/Entity	Category	Description
City of Huntington Park	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.
City of Downey	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.
City of Pico Rivera	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.
City of Signal Hill	City	Publicly owned municipal utility that delivers water to residents.

Disadvantaged Communities

10 communities

Disadvantaged Communities			
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**	**Projects submitted**
City of Lynwood	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	Lilita Street Infiltration Basin (FY20-21) Lynwood City Park Stormwater Capture Project (FY21-22)
City of Compton	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of Maywood	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of Bell	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of Bell Gardens	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern (FY20-21)

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
City of Huntington Park	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of Paramount	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	Spane Park (FY21-22)
City of Commerce	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of Cudahy	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	
City of South Gate	City	The city as a whole is a disadvantaged community because its annual median household income is less than eighty percent (80%) of the Statewide annual median household income.	Urban Orchard Project (FY 21-22) Urban Orchard Project (FY 20-21)

Native American Tribes

5 entities

Native American Tribes		
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**
American Indian Community Council	NGO	Serves as a centralized hub for resources to the Los Angeles County American Indian/Alaska Native Community. Promotes health, wellness, and community involvement
American Indian Chamber of Commerce of California	Chamber of Commerce	Works "to provide Opportunities for networking and support of American Indian business people in California."
The Gabrieleno San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Native American Tribe	State recognized tribe & traditional custodian of the land
Sacred Places Institute for Indigenous People	NGO	Indigenous-led, community-based organization located in the ancestral homelands of the Tongva People in Los Angeles.
Kizh Nation	Native American Tribe	Gabrieleño Band Of Mission Indians

Other

13 entities

Other			
Name/Entity	**Category**	**Description**	**Projects submitted**
Rancho Los Cerritos Historic Site	Company	Works to restore and preserve the site and its history through education and publications.	Rancho Los Cerritos: Looking Back to Advance Forward (FY21-22)
California Stormwater Quality Association	Professional Association	A "professional member association that advances sustainable stormwater management protection of California water resources."	
Private Landowners	Company	Such as stores that have large parking lots.	

Name/Entity	Category	Description	Projects submitted
Valero Wilmington Refinery	Company	An oil refinery located on a 120-acre site by the Port of Long Beach.	
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce that serves the LA County area.	
Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	
Compton Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	
South Gate Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	
Downey Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	
Commerce Industrial Council	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	
Paramount Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of commerce.	

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTS

This appendix shows examples of previous local events, whose future events we are considering tabling at to inform the community about the SCW Program. We have capacity to attend 6 events in this first year, so we will pick the 6 which will allow us to reach the most people (in both quantity and diversity) across the full watershed. Additionally, we will continue to identify new events as they are announced and as cities finalize their post-Covid 19 event schedules.

EVENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	EVENT ORGANISER	TIME IT OCCURS
Summer Concert in the Park	-South Gate- Free Summer Concert Series. Every Friday in the month of July.	City of South Gate	July
The Great LA River cleanup	-Compton- Series of small, in-person cleanups to collect trash and prevent waste from polluting our watershed and urban waterways.	FOLAR (Friends of LA River)	July
Friday Night Market	-Paramount- Held the first Friday of every month. This evening extravaganza is located in Downtown Paramount on Jackson St. off Paramount Blvd. It features musical entertainment, a variety of food items, artisans, local crafters, and art exhibits.	City of Paramount	Once per month
Summer Concerts	-Paramount- The City of Paramount provides a free concert series every summer at Progress Park. The concerts will be on Thursday & Friday evenings from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm.	City of Paramount	July & August
Halloween Festival	-Paramount- The Halloween Festival is a free annual event that will be held at Paramount Park (14400 Paramount Blvd.) on Thursday, October 31 from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The festival will feature a slime station, costume contests, game booths, inflatable zone, family-friendly maze, and tons of candy.	City of Paramount	October
Concerts in the Park	-Signal Hill- Concerts in the Park is back at Signal Hill Park on Wednesday nights in July and on Tuesday, August 3.	Signal Hill Community Foundation	July & August

Crafted at District 7	-Signal Hill- Handmade market event at the local Long Beach on August 15. Located outside will be 20+ handmade vendors. This is a family friendly event with a color station for kids and photo booth area.	Uptown Village Market	August
Border Vegan LA Sunday Pop-Up	-Bell- Weekly Sunday event about vegan food, craft beer, shopping & more!	Border Vegan	Every Sunday
The Great LA River Cleanup	-Long Beach- Series of small, in-person cleanups to collect trash and prevent waste from polluting our watershed and urban waterways.	FOLAR (Friends of LA River)	July
Love Long Beach Festival	-Long Beach- Two day celebration with food and entertainment, beach volleyball, yoga, dance party, and anything else that defines Long Beach.		July (dates unconfirmed)
Pow!Wow!Long beach	-Long Beach- POW! WOW! Long Beach is a week-long, city-wide event that takes place in the summer throughout Long Beach and is part of the globally recognized POW! WOW! Worldwide series of street art events, which since 2010 has brought murals to public spaces in cities like Honolulu, Seoul, Washington DC, Taipei, and Tokyo.	POW! WOW!	September
SELA Arts Festival	A community showcase that presents some of the best that the community has to offer. The Festival features artists, musicians, vendors, and much more. This special event provides the space for Southeast LA and surrounding communities to unite and celebrate the power of art and creativity. With a wide array of activities and exhibitions, the SELA Arts Festival is an event for the whole family.		TBD
Beach Streets	-Long Beach- They close down streets for activities by the beach. The event aims to encourage people to get out on their bikes.	City of Long Beach	Twice a year

APPENDIX D: COORDINATOR'S WASC MEMBER MEETING SCHEDULE

WASC MEMBER	POSITION TITLE	DATE OF MEETING
Alex Rojas	General Manager of the Central Basin Municipal Water District	06/16
Cindy Montañez	CEO of Tree People	06/18
Melissa You	Stormwater / Environmental Compliance Officer for the City of Long Beach Public Works	06/22
Kristen Ruffell	Division Engineer at the LA County Sanitation Districts	06/23
Melissa Bahmanpour	Executive Director of River in Action	06/24
Gladis Deras	City of South Gate Senior Engineer	07/01
Adriana Figueroa	Director of the City of Paramount Public Works Department	07/01
Lyndsey Bloxom	Senior Water Resources Analyst for the Water Replenishment District of Southern CA	07/6
Stephen Scott	Interim Director of the City of Long Beach Parks and Recreation and Marine	07/07
Gina Nila	Deputy Director of Public Works Operations Environmental Services Division City of Commerce	07/08