SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Project Selection Criteria Subcommittee

February 8, 2018
10:00am–12:00pm
Hall of Administration
8th Floor, Room 830
500 W. Temple Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Purpose:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Review strawman proposal for Project Selection Criteria
3. Gather feedback on Project Selection Criteria

Agenda:

1. **Welcome**
   a. Opening Remarks
   b. Introductions

2. **Review Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program**

3. **Review Strawman Proposal for Project Selection Criteria**

4. **Gather Feedback on Project Selection Criteria**
   a. Definition of Benefits
   b. Funding Program Requirements
   c. Project Prioritization Criteria (Scoring)
      i. Essential Parameters
      ii. Weighting

5. **Recap of Today's Feedback**

6. **Next Steps**

7. **Public Comment**

8. **Closing Remarks**

9. **Adjourn**

Standard Meeting Guidelines

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Project/Program Prioritization Criteria

The following describes project selection and scoring criteria for the Safe, Clean Water Program. Selection and scoring criteria for programs is TBD.

I. Overarching Project/Program Criteria

Types of Benefits (Definitions) <mark>Changes to the initial definitions are shown in red</mark>

- Water supply – Increase in the amount of locally available water. Activities resulting in this benefit include **the following, provided there is a nexus to** stormwater capture **or urban runoff diversion** ~~for~~:
  - Reuse
  - **Water** recycling
  - Increased groundwater **replenishment**, storage **or** ~~and~~ available yield

- Water quality – **Consistent** improvement in the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of stormwater and urban runoff and/or protections of these characteristics in surface waters, rivers, **creeks,** lakes, streams and the marine environment. Activities resulting in this benefit include:
  - Infiltration or treatment of stormwater runoff
  - Non-point source pollution control
  - **Diversion of urban runoff or stormwater to sanitary sewer system**

- Community enhancements - A benefit in addition to water supply or water quality, such as:
  - Improved flood management and flood risk mitigation
  - Creation or restoration of ~~riparian~~ habitat and wetlands
  - Reduction of urban heat island effect through urban greening
  - Improved public access and/or enhanced or new recreational opportunities ~~along rivers, lakes, and streams~~
  - **Greening of schools**
  - **Creation of parks and wetlands**

Funding Program Requirements

Regional Program
- All regional projects must be multibenefit and provide two or more of the following benefits: Water Supply, Water Quality, Community Enhancement
- All projects must be watershed-based and must impact a combined tributary area exceeding one hundred (100) acres of land, and/or provide benefits to more than one Municipality.
- Regional Program projects will be designed, constructed, and operated and maintained by FCD in partnership with project proponents (unless other arrangements are made)
- Regional Program Funds restrictions are as follows:
  - Not less than TBD% of Regional Program funds will be used to benefit DACs (where applicable)

Municipal Program
- All Municipal projects must be multibenefit and provide two or more of the following benefits: Water Supply, Water Quality, Community Enhancement.
- An exception to the multibenefit requirement may be made for single-purpose water quality projects

FCD Program
- All FCD projects must be multi-benefit and provide two or more of the following benefits: Water Supply, Water Quality, Community Enhancement

II. Project Prioritization Criteria (Scoring)

Regional Program projects will be scored using the following framework:

Section	Score Range	Scoring Standards
A. **Significant Water Supply Benefits**	**TBD points max**	**The project provides water supply benefits**
	Yes / No	A1. Project provides Water Supply benefits as defined above and results in a significant increase in local water supply of >TBD acre feet per year (includes offseting existing potable water use through capture/on-site reuse or reduction in required irrigation).
	TBD points *(If A1 = Yes Only)*	A2. Water Supply Cost Effectiveness. The total cost per unit of acre foot of stormwater captured for water supply is awarded as follows: • <$1000/ac-ft = TBD pts • $1000-2000/ac-ft = TBD pts • >$2000/ac-ft = TBD pts
	TBD points *(If A1 = Yes Only)*	A3.Water Supply Benefit Magnitude. The additional water supply resulting from the project is as follows: • >50 ac-ft/year = TBD pts • >100 ac-ft/year = TBD pts • >500 ac-ft/year = TBD pts
		Total Points Section A
B. **Significant Water Quality Benefits**		**The project provides water quality benefits**
	Yes/No	B1. Project provides Water Quality benefits as defined above and addresses pollutants of concern.
	TBD points *(If B1 = Yes Only)*	B2.Water Quality Cost Effectiveness. The (Ac-Ft Volume of stormwater managed in a 24 hour period) / (Construction Cost in $Millions) is awarded as follows: • >1.0 = TBD pts • 0.99-0.5 = TBD pts • <0.49 = TBD pts
	TBD points *(If B1 = Yes Only)*	B3. Water Quality Benefit Magnitude. Quantify the pollutant reduction for the controlling pollutants identified in appropriate E/WMP using the LACFCD's Watershed Management Modeling System. The analysis should be an average reduction over a ten year period showing the impact of the project. • >75%= TBD pts • 74-50% = TBD pts • <50% = TBD pts
		Total Points Section B
C. **Community Enhancement Benefits**	**TBD points max**	**The project provides community enhancement benefits**
	TBD points	C1. Project benefits a disadvantaged community
	TBD points	C2. Project has at least one of the Community Enhancement benefits as defined above
	TBD points	C3. Project has at least two of the Community Enhancement benefits as defined above
	TBD points	C4. Project results in the following: • Carbon reduction/sequestration = TBD pts • Heat reduction/urban cooling = TBD pts • Green waste reduction/diversion = TBD pts • Improved air quality = TBD pts • Utilizes green infrastructure = TBD pts
		Total Points Section C

D. Cost-Effective	TBD points max	The project achieves one or more of the following:
	TBD points	D1. Cost-Share. Additional Funding has been awarded for the project. • >25% Funding Matched = TBD pts • >50% Funding Matched = TBD pts
	TBD points	D2. The total cost of operations and maintenance is awarded as follows: • Annual O&M is <5% total cost = TBD pts • Annual O&M is >5% total cost = TBD pts
		Total Points Section D
E. Readiness for Implementation	TBD points max	The project achieves one or more of the following:
	TBD points	E1. The project demonstrates strong local, community-based support through partnerships with NGOs/CBOs.
	TBD points	E2. There is a site available for the project or a plan and a process underway for acquiring the site.
	TBD points	E3. CEQA requirements have been satisfied; CEQA is ready, well underway or expected to be completed within a year.
	TBD points	E4. Project will begin construction within 18 months
		Total Points Section E
Total		Total Points All Sections

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Project Selection Criteria Subcommittee

Program Discussion Questions

1. What are the primary goals for project selection criteria?

    Per the Board's direction: multi-benefit projects that achieve meaningful water supply, meaningful water quality, and community enhancements; coordinated investment and cost-sharing; stakeholder involvement; considering the needs of underserved community.

2. Are the current criteria listed for the <u>regional</u> program sufficient? If not, how should they be modified?

3. Are the current criteria listed for the <u>municipal</u> program sufficient? If not, how should they be modified?

4. Is it possible to achieve all three program benefits in all areas of the County?
    a. How do we ensure that two of the benefits do not dominate?
    b. How do we achieve balance amongst benefits?

5. The current Project Prioritization Criteria is modeled after existing state and local grant programs (DWR, State Board, Prop O, etc). Are the current scoring metrics sufficient? Should anything be removed, added, or consolidated?

6. Currently all Points are TBD.
    a. What should be the threshold criteria in A1 for Significant Water Supply improvements?
    b. Is the threshold criteria in B1 appropriate for Significant Water Quality improvements?
    c. How should the three program benefits be weighted? (Total Points for Section A: Significant Increase in Water Supply; Section B: Significant Improvement in Water Quality; and Section C: Community Enhancements)?
    d. What should the weighting be between cost-effectiveness and benefit magnitude? For example, what's the point distribution between A2 & A3, and B2 & B3?
    e. Are the scoring standards for cost-effectiveness and benefit magnitude within normal ranges for typical projects (eg. A2, A3, B2, B3)?

7. Are the scoring parameters in Sections D & E comprehensive enough, or should other factors be added?
    a. Are the existing cost based scoring standards appropriate?

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Project Selection Subcommittee

Meeting Summary: February 8, 2018

MEETING IN BRIEF

This was the first meeting of the Project Selection Subcommittee for the Safe, Clean Water Program. The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Review strawman proposal for Project Selection Criteria
3. Gather feedback on Project Selection Criteria

Attendees

Marty Adams	John Heintz	Shane Phillips
Carl Blum	Leslie Johnson	Rachel Roque
Daniel Bradbury	William Johnson	Melissa Turcotte
Russ Bryden	Mike Lewis	Kelli Tunnicliff
Liz Crosson	Shelley Luce	Teresa Villegas
Terry Dipple	Diana Mahmud	Ed Walsh
Hany Fangary	TJ Moon	Melanie Winter
Mark Gold	Rochelle Paras	Melissa You
Alberto Grajeda	Dave Pedersen	Katy Young

Welcome

The goal for the meeting is to conduct listening sessions for County staff and leadership to gather ideas and explore thought lines for Program Content with stakeholders. These meetings also allow for interested parties to hear each other, to better understand each other, and develop a more meaningful and impactful Program, together. These meetings are not meant to achieve consensus.

Review of Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program

The objectives and outcome of the Safe, Clean Water Program were reviewed.

Review Strawman Proposal for Project Selection Criteria

Please refer to the Strawman Proposal for Project Selection Criteria

Discussion

What are the primary goals for project selection criteria?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Municipal program have some minimum criteria, but that Municipalities maintain control and flexibility with the funding. Another member stated that there be some minimum criteria for the Municipal Program, but it will need to be different and more flexible than the Regional Program. Members noted that if a project has regional benefits, but is located entirely in a single municipality, FCD should consider its eligibility for Regional funds.
- There was a discussion about the ability to balance water supply, water quality, and community enhancement benefits in single project. Suggestion that water supply may not be attainable in some areas of the County, and that water quality be considered as the most important benefit. Suggestion that Selection criteria need to capture all type of benefits.
- Discussion of the strawman proposition that "Regional Program projects will be designed, constructed, and operated and maintained by FCD"
  - Note that some cities have the capability to design, construct, and maintain projects. Suggestion that if the FCD is the only entity to design/construct/maintain, it may limit the program. Suggestion that FCD be the default implementing agency, with exception given to cities that have the means to carry out projects. Note that sometimes other agencies are positioned better than the FCD to implement projects due to property ownership.
  - Suggestion that FCD as the only project implementation entity limits cities' ability to meet Program goals.
  - Suggestion that a separate construction authority be established to aid project implementation. Alameda Corridor East Authority was noted as an example that has worked well.
- Suggestion that FCD consider water conservation practices to be included as an eligible benefit since it impacts both supply and quality and that County-wide efforts be pursued to achieve regional benefits.
- Discussion about including projects that are part of existing plans but also allowing new projects to be eligible for funding if not part of an existing plan. This was considered more of a Governance Subcommittee topic than Project Selection Criteria.
- Suggestion that size threshold is not necessary if there is a cost-effectiveness threshold, and project magnitude is built into cost-effectiveness.
- Suggestion that the Program prevent project proponents from adding on project elements to inflate their scores when the additions do not accomplish any meaningful benefits. A minimum point threshold for eligibility for each benefit may address tacking on project elements to inflate scores. This was considered more of a Governance Subcommittee topic than Project Selection Criteria.
- Suggestion that project scoring be done by a Technical Advisory/Oversight Committee to determine if projects meet minimum eligibility requirements.

Suggestion that not every project should be advanced to the governing entities for potential funding.

Is it possible to achieve all 3 benefits in a single project? How should benefits be weighed in comparison to each other?

Comments received include:

- Note that obtaining meaningful water supply is an issue for many areas. For example, stormwater capture in Santa Clarita is not directly related to water supply for the region. Groundwater basins may not be accessible, making water supply benefits difficult to achieve. Suggestion that other options for water supply benefits be included, such as diversion of runoff to sewer systems.
- Members noted that there are some projects that include all 3 benefits, but these are very limited.
    - Consider requiring at least 2 of the 3 benefits for eligibility. Projects that accomplish all three benefits should be scored higher. Some concern that allowing single-purpose projects may lead to an imbalance in the Program. Some members suggest that supply and quality comprise the majority of projects funded. Another member suggested Community enhancement elements may be treated more for bonus points.
    - Suggest FCD consider weighing projects programmatically, rather than project-by-project in order to get a balance of benefits.
    - Suggestion that balancing all 3 benefits is not necessarily the most important thing.
    - Note that there is tension between wanting all 3 benefits vs. ability to achieve all 3. Ideally, the Program would implement a lot of green infrastructure to achieve all 3 benefits, but practically, there seems to be a hierarchy for quality and supply.
    - Note that green infrastructure projects are the Program goal, so if we do not require the "green" (i.e. community enhancements) elements, then the Program will not necessarily fund construction of green infrastructure projects.
- Discussion of cost-effectiveness and the following suggestions:
    - Consider that a cost-effective water quality project that also has supply benefits be scored high. If a project is very cost-effective in one benefit, it might not score high. Consider another tier of cost effectiveness.
    - Consider cost-effectiveness to be a threshold criterion rather than points. The best projects should be implemented first.
    - Consider cost-effectiveness point values be high relative to other point categories. A minimum threshold may hold back projects that are very efficient in one benefit.
- Discussion of matching funds and the following suggestions:
    - Other funding sources be included as scoring criteria.

- o The section for matching funds be eliminated by basing the cost-effective calculations on the amount of funding requested only from this Program, and not the total project cost.
  - o More points be given to projects that leverage other funding sources.
  - o Applicants with more local funding receive a higher score
- Suggestion that "good projects" to be run through the criteria to see how they score.
- Note that the cost of a project typically assumes construction costs only. Suggestion that the Program look at life cycle cost. Easy to make a low-initial first cost project, but with a high O&M cost. Suggestion that O&M costs be captured in criteria. (Section D2)
- Suggestion that metrics for community enhancements need to be developed. Suggestion that some community park elements may not be appropriate for use of this Program's funds (e.g. playgrounds, parking lots). Consider further discussion of what elements of a project are eligible for these Program funds and whether land acquisition should be eligible.

Is there anything else that's missing?

Comments received include:

- Suggest exploring how this scoring system will work when actual projects are run through it.
- Note that readiness criteria seem redundant in that if a project gets points for one category, it would get points for the other categories as well. For community enhancements, consider defining DAC in the context of this Program.

What should be the threshold criteria for water supply improvements?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that quantifiable performance outcomes may provide better projects to fund. A strong focus on cost may produce only one type of project (e.g. conservation) and that new supply and conservation not be considered equally.
- Suggestion that the Program define "meaningful" as it may be different for different geographic areas. Suggestions of a lower threshold of 10+ acre-feet or that the threshold be set somewhere between 10-50 AFY.
- Suggestion that project magnitude is important and including tiers of scoring based on the magnitude of water supply is a good concept. Another suggestion was that magnitude should not be an important indicator, since it is factored into cost-effectiveness.
- Suggestion that FCD consider site-specific conditions. Some geographic areas may not be able to achieve new water supply and be at a disadvantage. Note that if a regional group suffers from the same types of limiting conditions the projects would score similarly on the criteria within that region, which may act as an equalizer.

- Suggestion that the Program fund small-scale, less cost-effective versions of what the County is already doing on a large-scale in terms of water supply. It may make more sense to allocate funding in areas that do not already benefit from the County's ongoing activities (e.g. spreading grounds).
- Note that some projects move forward in IRWMP that are not as viable as other projects due to the equal distribution of funding across sub-regions.

What should be the threshold criteria for water quality improvements?

Comments received include:

- Note that assigning threshold criteria on quality is more difficult than for supply. Consider pollutant reduction, target achievement, and EPA 90% level.
- Suggest comparison of design criteria with performance results to help form the criteria for water quality
- Suggest exploring other scoring systems to see whether percent reduction vs. load reduction is used in calculating quality benefits.

Public Comment

- A member of the public would like life cycle costs to be included in cost/benefit ratios.
- A member of the public commented that magnitude and community enhancements are important inclusions and the Program should include job creation as well as conveying the impact of these projects to the community.

Closing Remarks

Written comments may be submitted via www.safecleanwaterla.org or sent to Russ Bryden (rbryden@dpw.lacounty.gov) or Alberto Grajeda (algrajeda@dpw.lacounty.gov).

Adjourn

February 8, 2018
1:30pm–3:30pm
Hall of Administration
3rd Floor, Room 372
500 W. Temple Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Purpose:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Review water resources management in Los Angeles County
3. Discuss existing governance models, gather feedback

Agenda:

1. **Welcome** (10 minutes)
   a. Introductions
   b. Agenda review

2. **Review Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program**

3. **Review Water Resources Management in Los Angeles County**

4. **Discuss Existing Governance Models, Gather Feedback**
   a. COG, E/WMP, IRWM, SMBRC, etc
   b. Effective Elements to Incorporate / Desired Characteristics

5. **Recap of Today's Feedback**

6. **Next Steps**

7. **Public Comment**

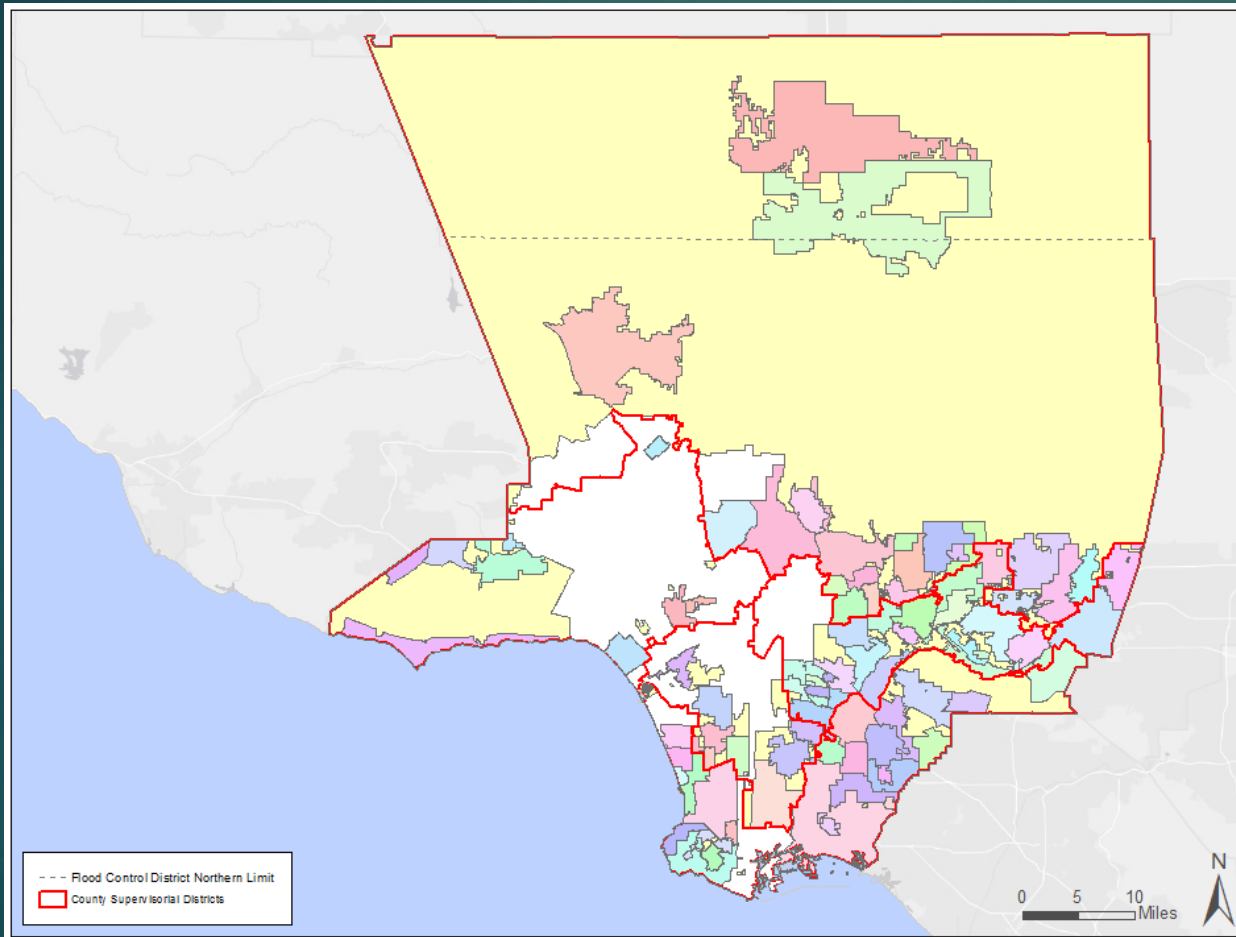8. **Closing Remarks**

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10 million people…

Governing hydrology and geology
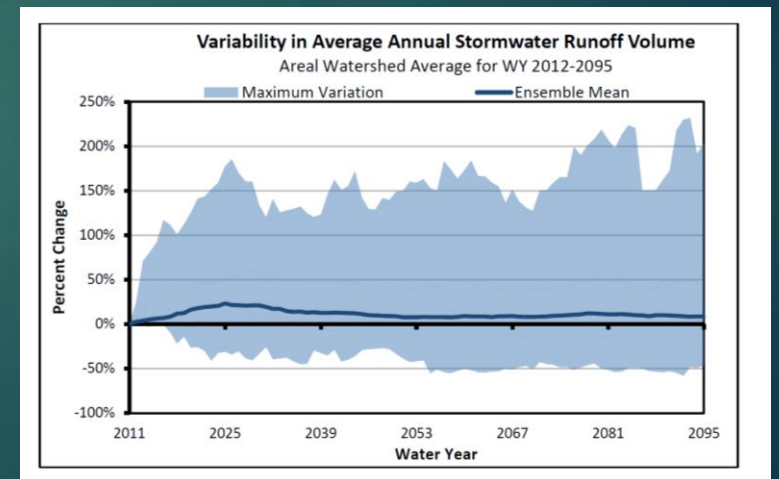
Future climate change impacts

28% of CA population; 88 Cities, vast unincorporated areas

Sources of Water

Stormwater Capture
1 Dams/Reservoirs
2 Spreading Grounds
3 Natural Bottom Channels
4 Distributed Infrastructure
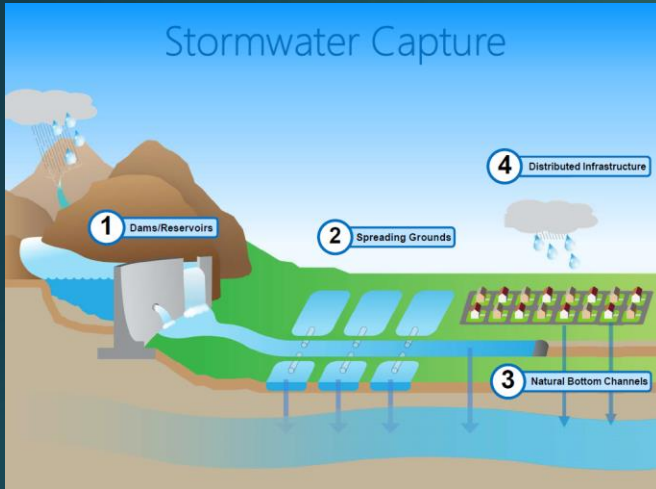
➢ Groundwater

➢ Local Surface

➢ Reclaimed

Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant

40% Local

60% Imported

Map courtesy of California Department of Water Resources.
State Projects
California State Water Project
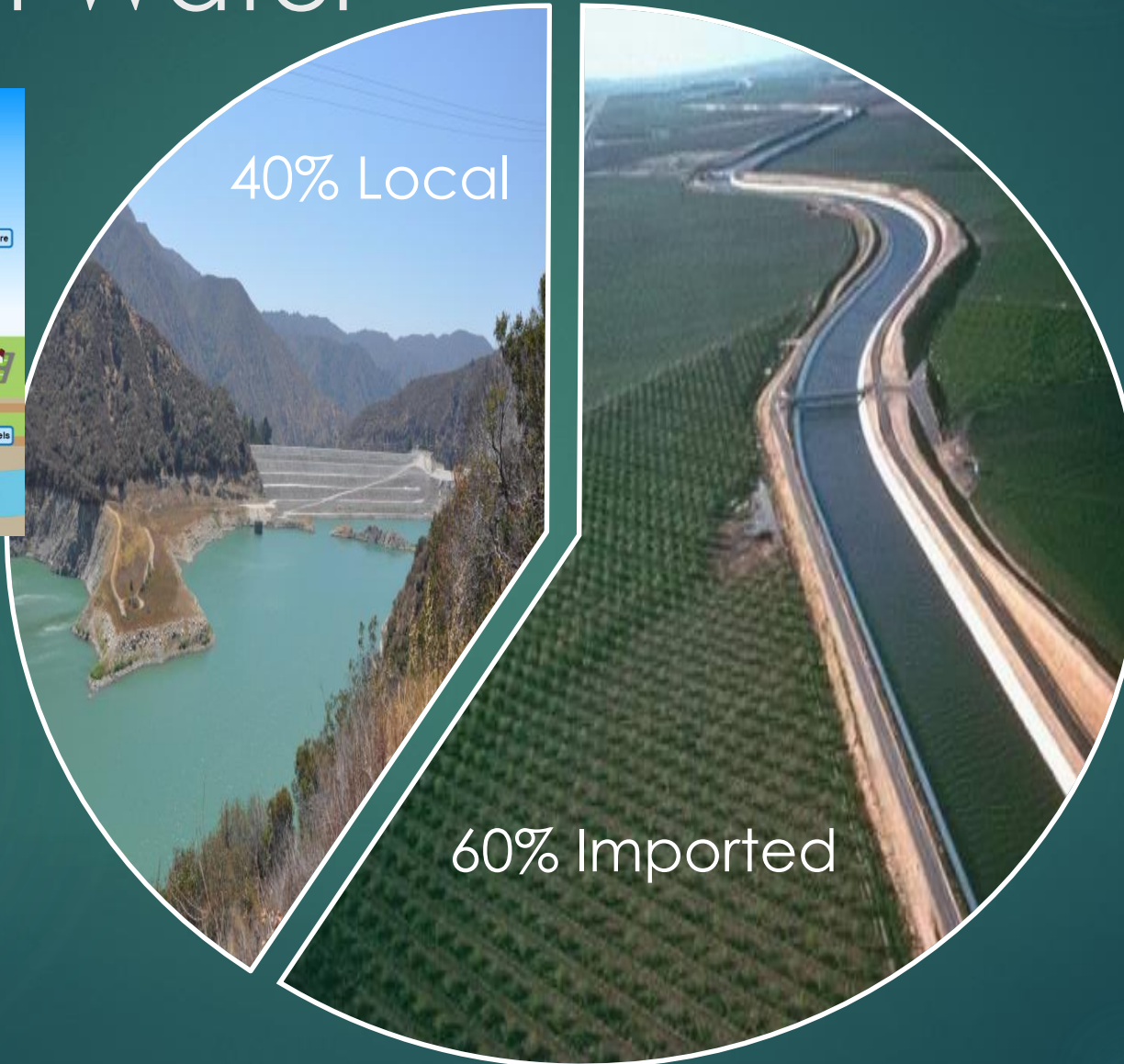
• **State Dept. of Water Resources**

Map courtesy of California Department of Water Resources.
Local Projects
Mokelumne Aqueduct
Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct
Los Angeles Aqueduct
Colorado River Aqueduct

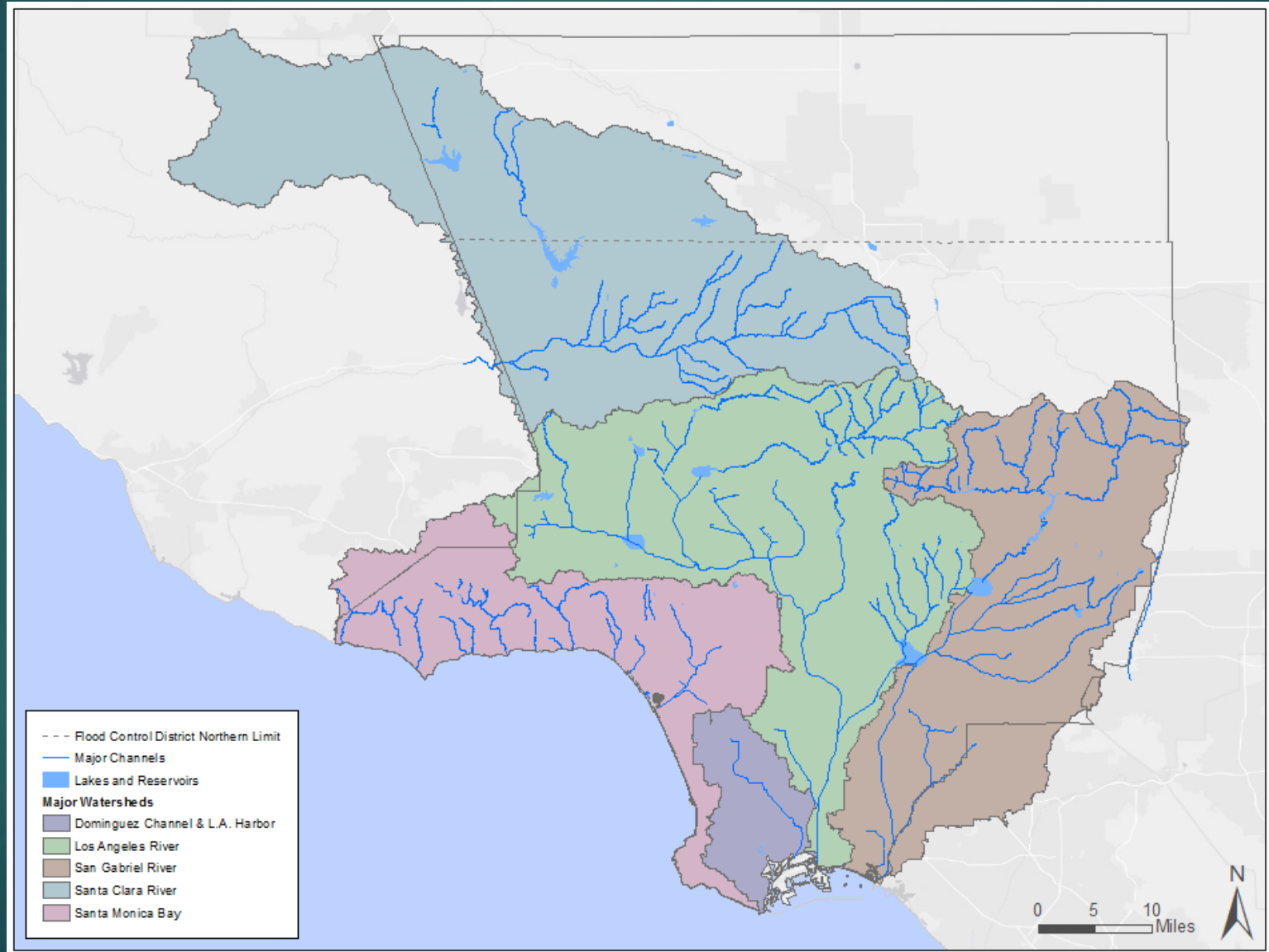• **City of LA Dept. of Water and Power**
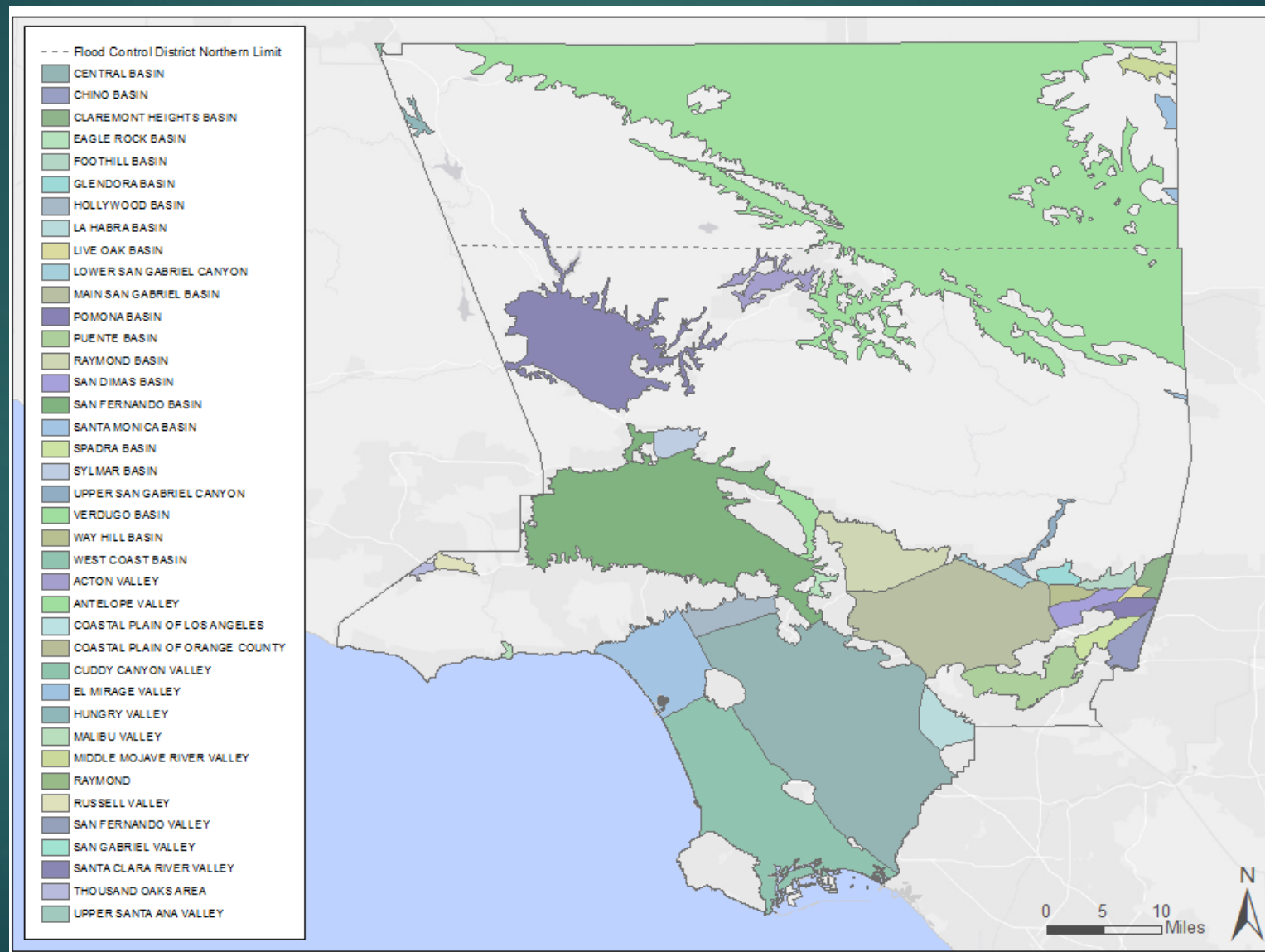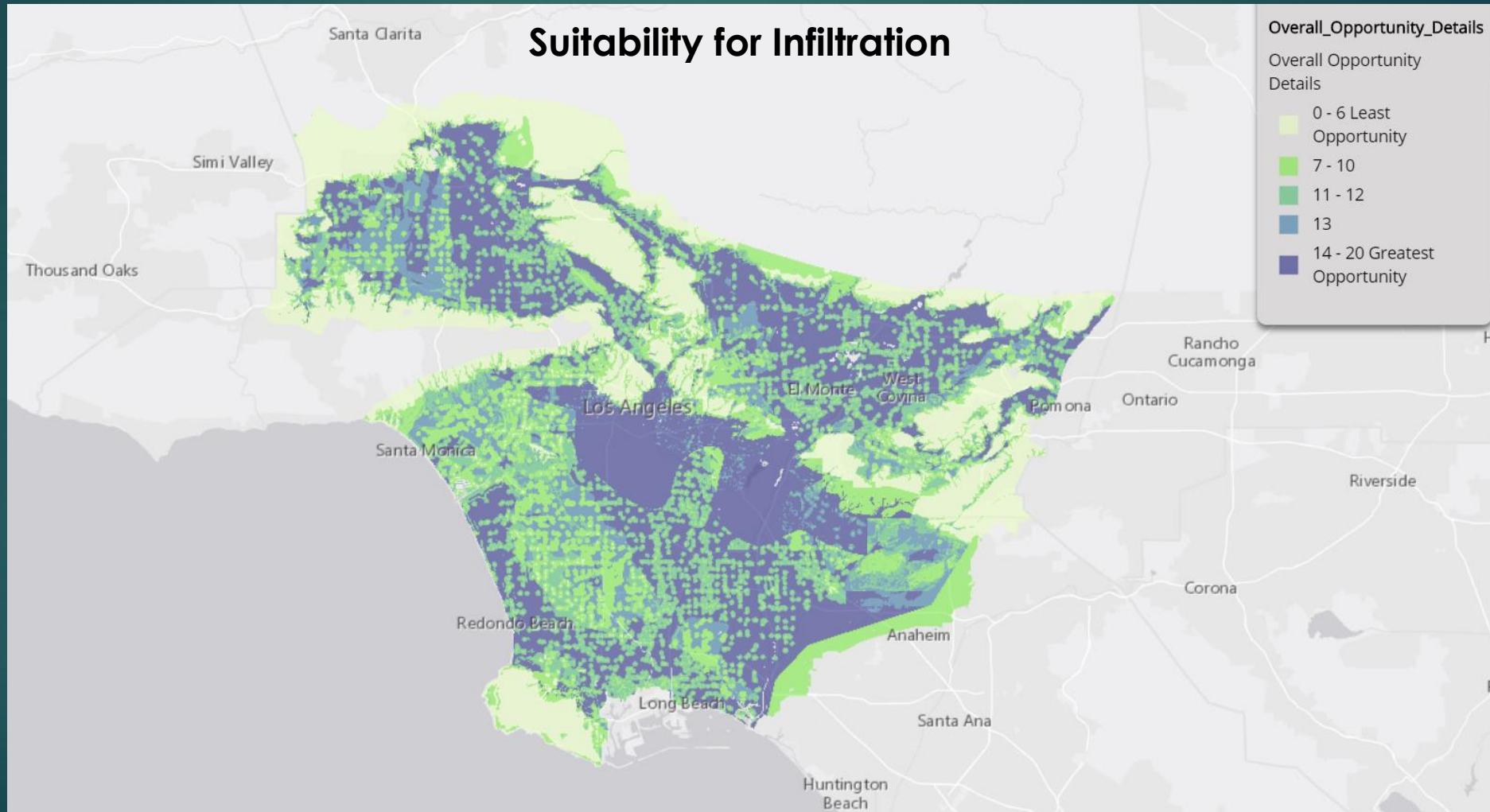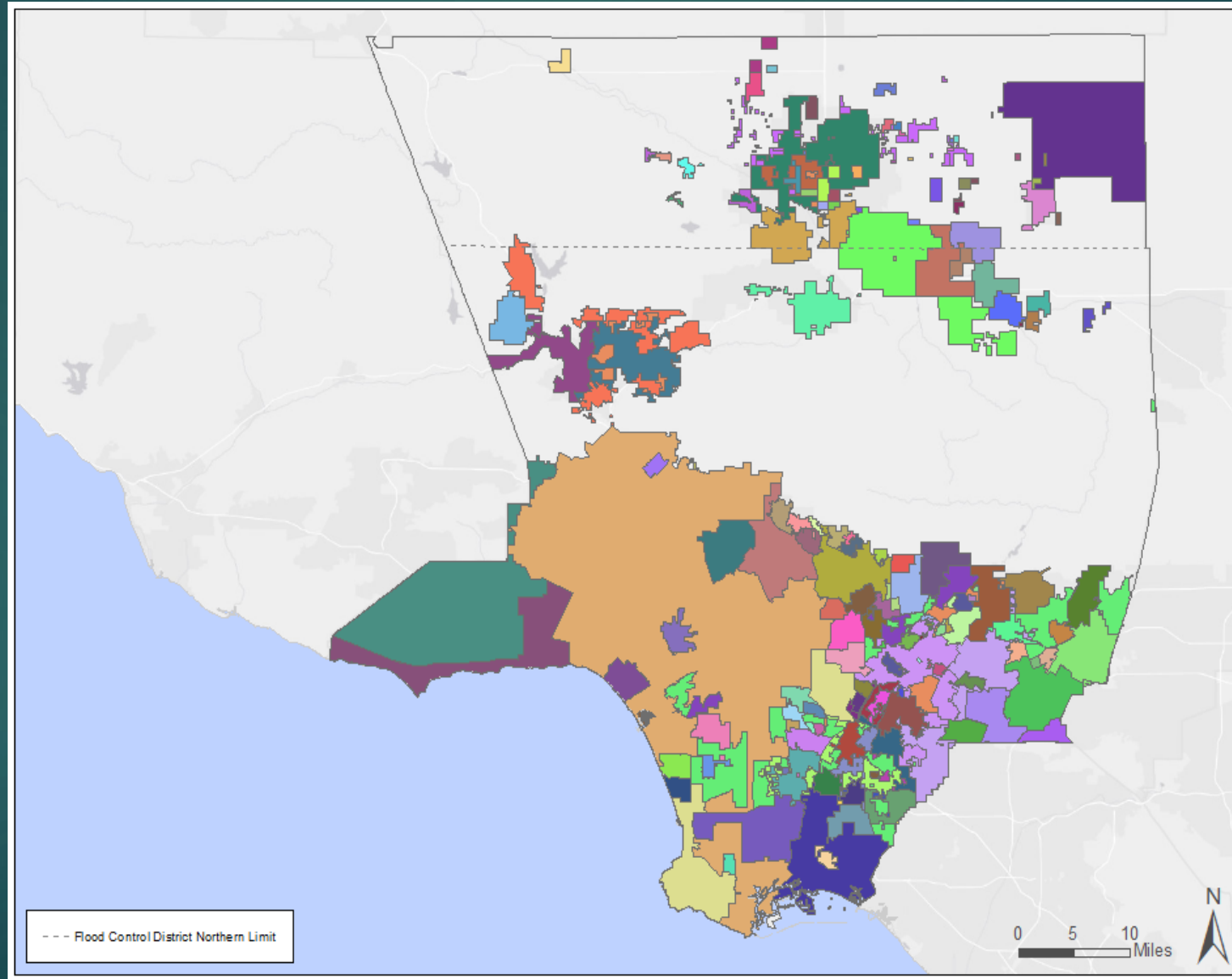• **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**

Watersheds

Groundwater Basins

Limited Suitability or Space

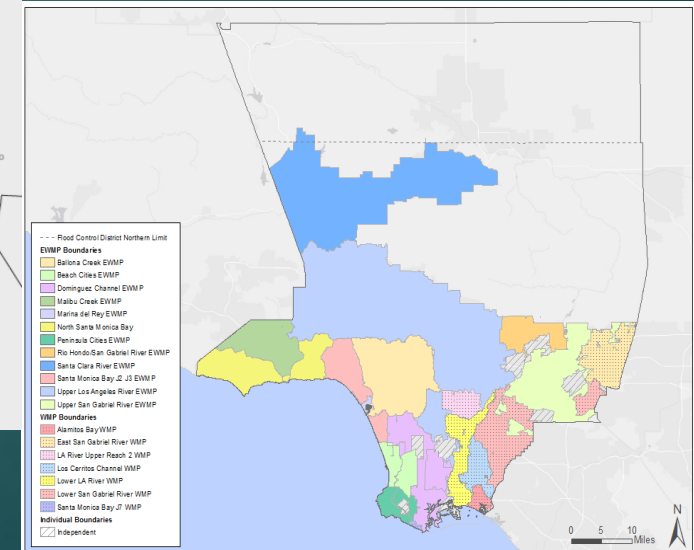Suitability for Infiltration

200+ Water Agencies

- - - Flood Control District Northern Limit

0 5 10 Miles

N

Numerous Existing Groups
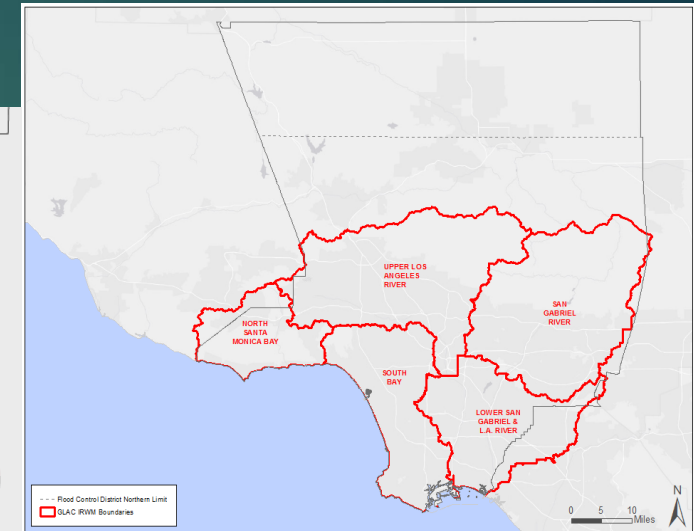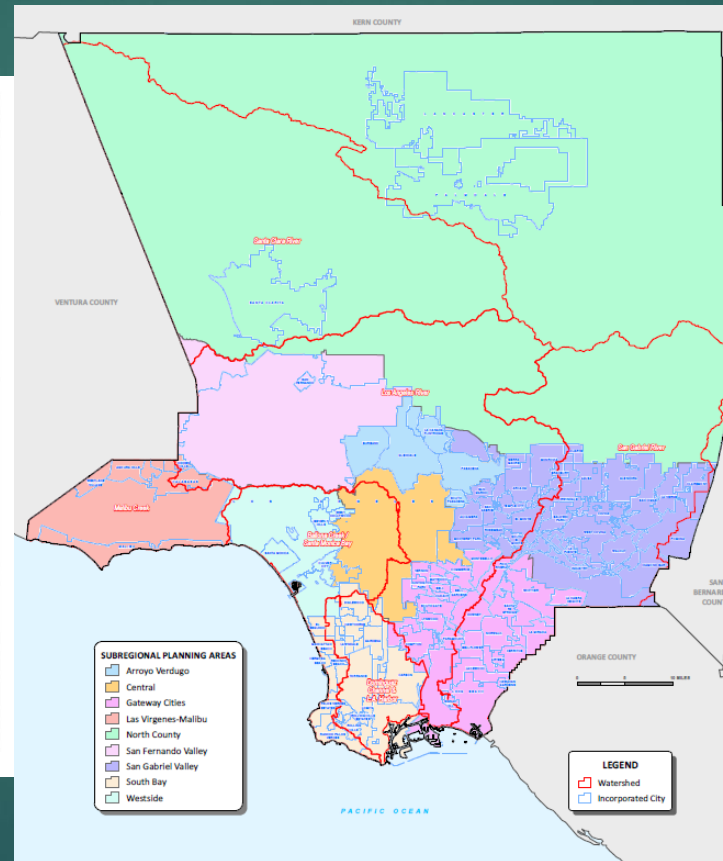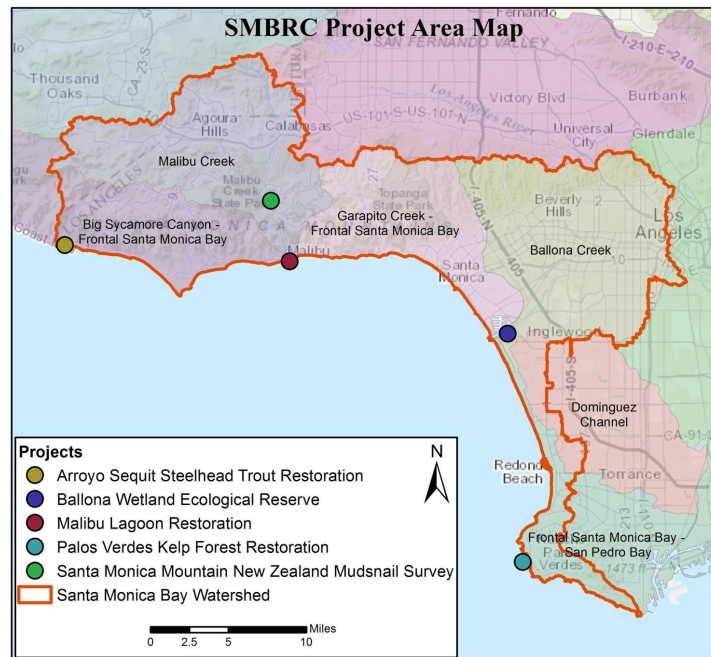
LA County Flood Control District

Legend:
- LACFCD Northern Limit
- Major Channels
- Lakes and Reservoirs
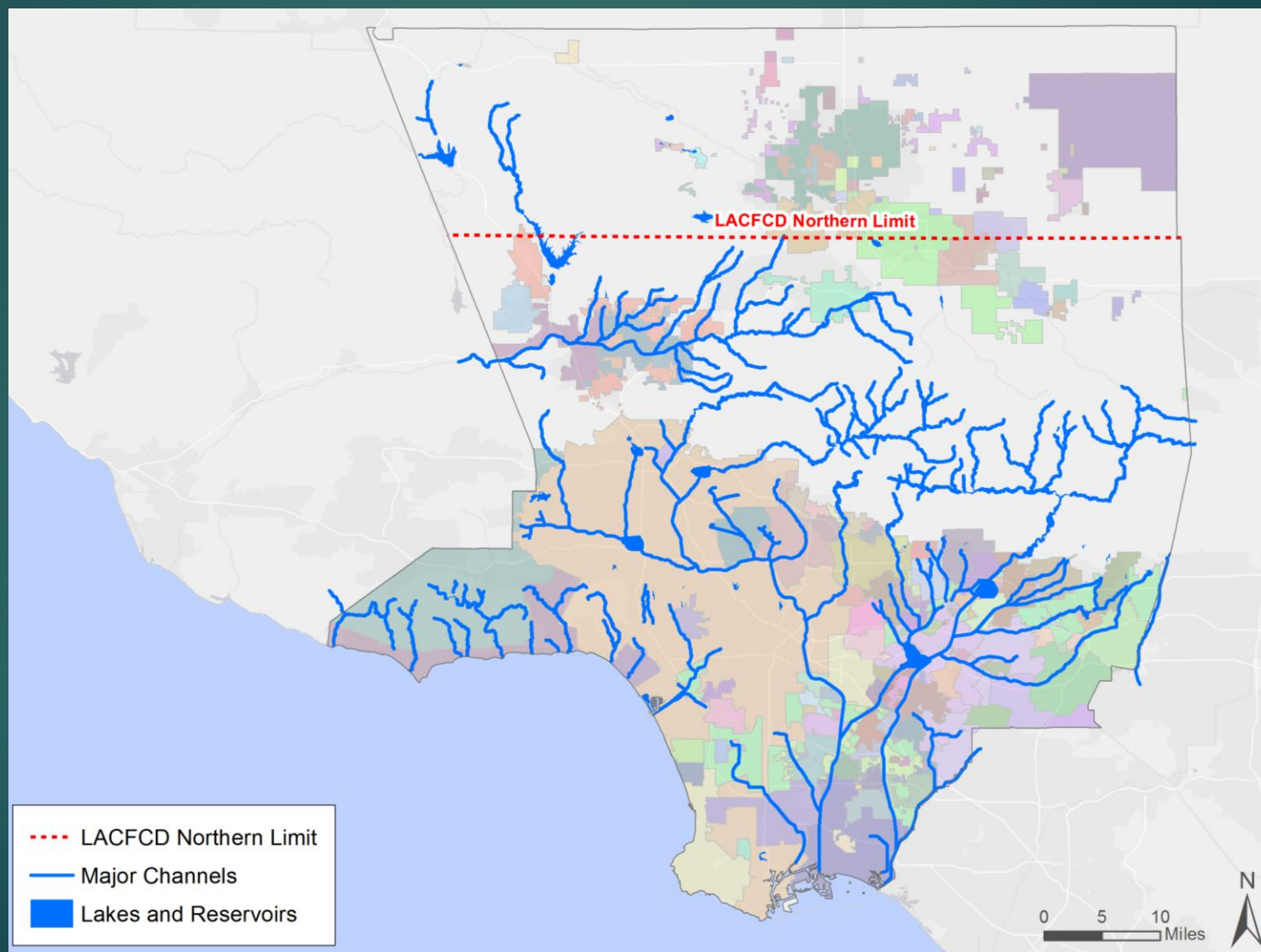
LA County Leadership

▶ **Board acknowledged complexities**

▶ **Board committed to regional water sustainability and resilience**

▶ **May 2017 "Water Resilience Plan: Rapid Assessment" Report**

▶ **Identified opportunities to maximize stormwater for local sustainability**

Metropolitan Water District

Water Replenishment District

Santa Monica Bay
Restoration Commission

Las Virgenes
Municipal Water District

Los Angeles County Flood Control District

Raymond Basin Watermaster

West Basin Municipal Water District

County Sanitation Districts

City of Los Angeles

Main San Gabriel
Watermaster

Watershed Conservation
Authority

San Gabriel Basin
Water Quality
Authority

Central Basin Municipal Water District

Upper Los Angeles Area Watermaster (DWP)

Most local agencies operate with single-purpose mission.

Program Outcomes

- **Meaningful Water Supply**

- **Meaningful Water Quality**

- **Community Amenities**

  - Greening of streets

  - *Access to Rivers, Lakes, and Streams*

  - *Etc…*

- **Develop collaboratively with stakeholders**

- **Provision for ongoing stakeholder involvement**

What is the right governance for the Safe, Clean Water Program?

Measure M Subregional Planning Areas

Purpose

- **Multiyear Subregional Programs (MSPs) are a key component of Measure M**

- **Planning Areas were created to help administer MSPs**

- **Planning areas are loosely based on COG/JPA boundaries**

Boundaries

Governance Composition

MEASURE M
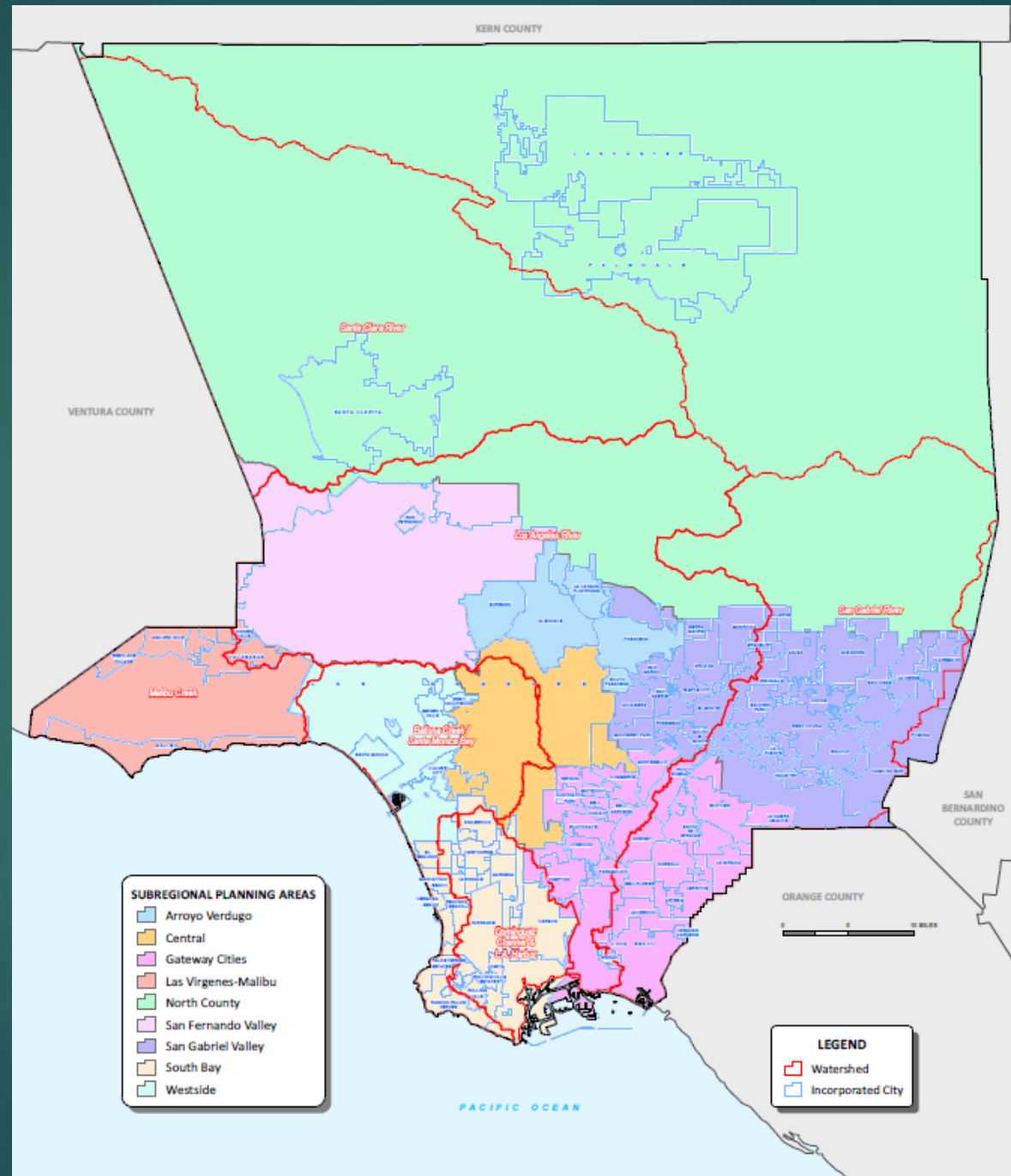
▶ **Subregional entities vary throughout the County.**

▶ **Subregional entities are typically:**

  ▶ **Established Council of Government boundaries**

  ▶ **New Joint Powers Authorities**

Stakeholders Involvement

► **Stakeholders are engaged on 5 year Work Plan development.**

   ► **Public Participation methods vary by subregion.**

   ► **Subregions are currently determining their outreach approach.**

Project Selection

1. • 5 Year forecast provided by Metro

2. • Subregions develop Preliminary List of Projects (Five Year Plan)

3. • Subregional Entity Adoption

4. • Metro Board Approval

5. • Annual Update

MEASURE M

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM)

Purpose

- ▶ **Statewide structure for collaborative water planning**
- ▶ **Platform for State alignment and grant funding**
- ▶ **Water management on a regional scale**
- ▶ **Increased regional self-reliance**
- ▶ **Build relationships and partnerships**
- ▶ **Concurrently achieve social, environmental, and economic objectives**

IRWM regions now cover 87% of the state's geographic area and 99% of the state's population.

IRWM Regions
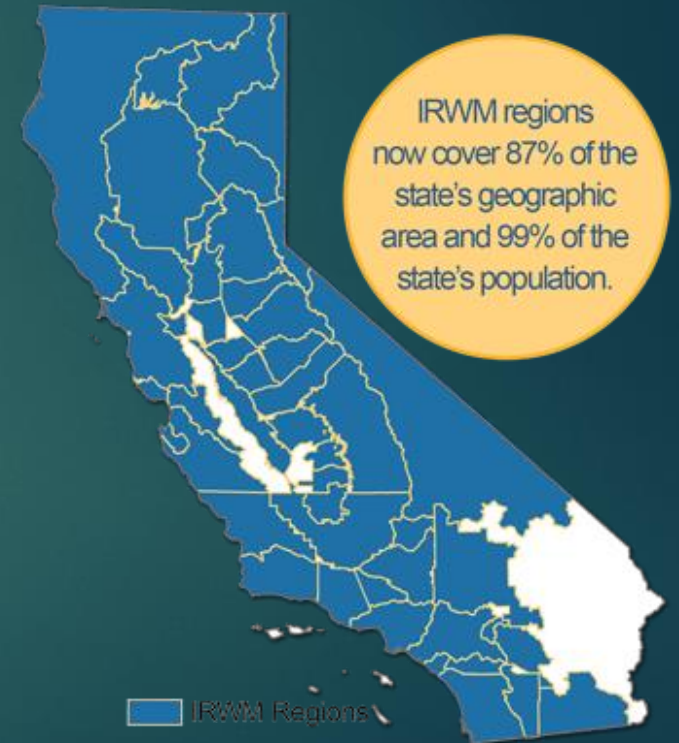
Boundaries

▶ **There are 3 regions within Los Angeles County**

▶ **Each region is based on hydrologic (watershed) boundaries**

Governance Composition

▶ **Chair and vice chair of each Subregional Steering Committee**

(Government, NGOs, Utilities, JPAs, more)

▶ **Industry experts from 5 water management focus areas + LACFCD**

▶ **Monthly meetings; open to public**

Additional Subcommittees:

- **Disadvantaged Community (DAC) involvement**
- **Legislation and others, as needed**

Stakeholder Involvement

▶ **Collaborate on regional water issues and projects**

▶ **Pursue IRWM objectives**

▶ **Recommend projects for funding**

▶ **Shape regional planning efforts**

Objectives

Improve Water Supply

Optimize local water resources to reduce the Region's reliance on imported water.

Improve Surface Water Quality

Comply with water quality regulations (including TMDLs) by improving the quality of urban runoff, stormwater and wastewater.

Enhance Habitat

Protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats.

Enhance Open Space and Recreation

Increase watershed friendly recreational space for all communities.

Reduce Flood Risk

Reduce flood risk in flood prone areas by either increasing protection or decreasing needs using integrated flood management approaches.

Address Climate Change

Adapt to and mitigate against climate change vulnerabilities.

Project Selection

1
- Call for Projects

2
- Subregional Steering Committees (SCs) review project proposals

3
- SCs make recommendations to Leadership Committee

4
- Leadership Committee votes on projects
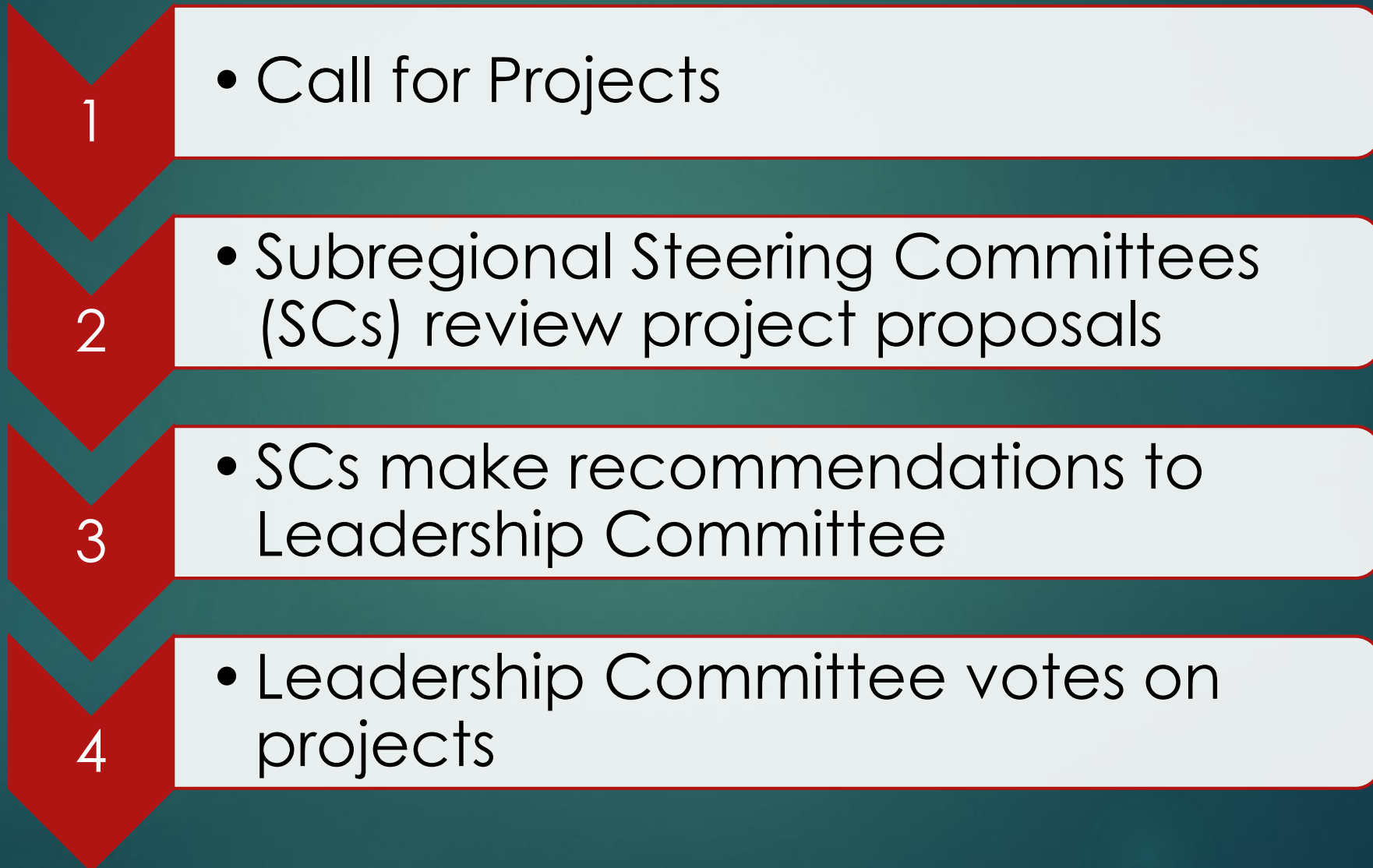
Equity and Underserved Communities

- **Projects distributed throughout all sub-regions**
- **Emphasis on benefit to DACs**
- **Prop 1 Grant Funding**
  - **DAC Involvement Program ($10M to LA-Ventura Funding Area)**
  - **> 10% in Implementation Rounds**

Map 1-4 LA-Ventura Funding Area DACIP Disadvantaged Communities
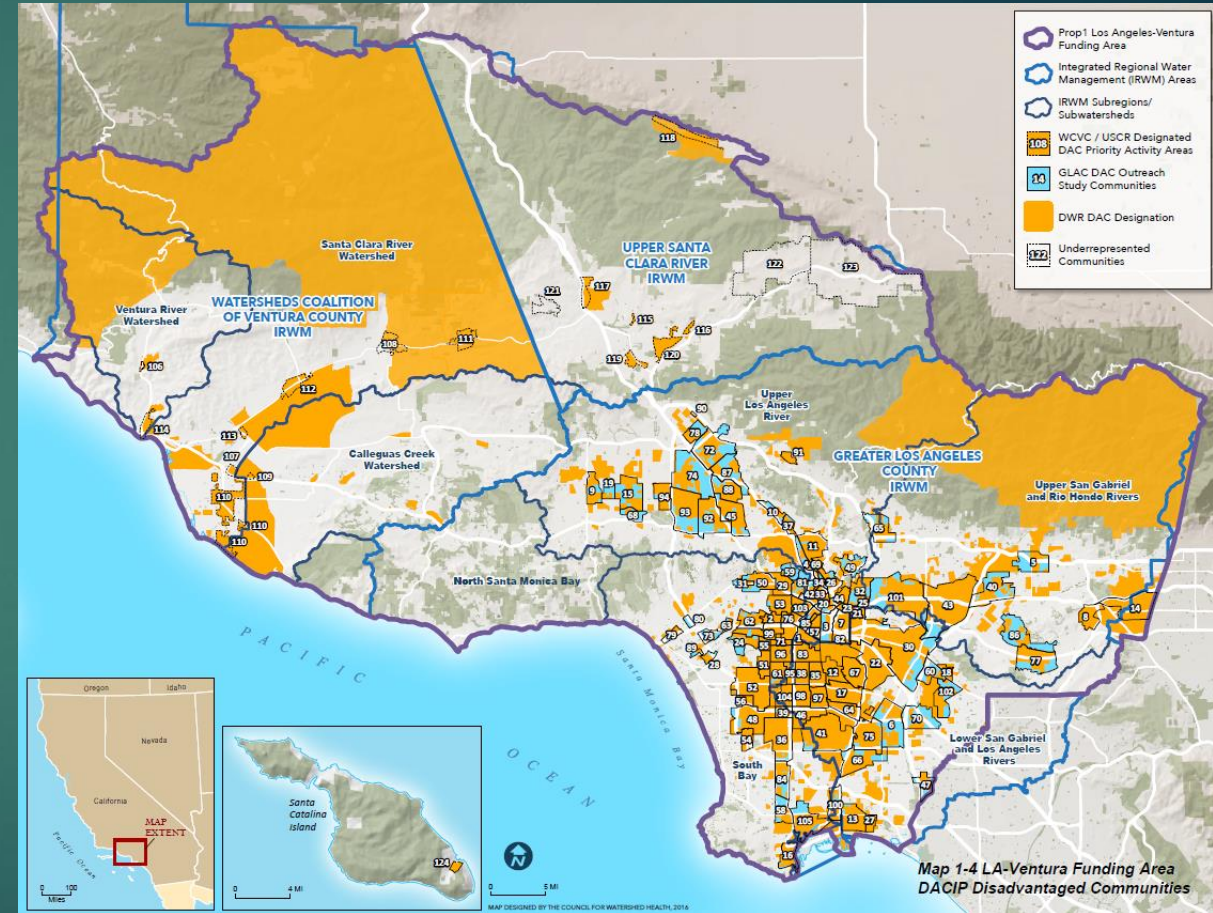
[Enhanced] Watershed Management Program (E/WMP) Groups

Purpose

- **2012 LA County MS4 Permit**

- **Flexibility for Permittees to implement projects and programs to meet the requirements of the MS4 Permit at a <u>watershed</u> scale**

- **Groups formed at sub-watershed level based on shared- interest of meeting water quality requirements at receiving waters**

Boundaries

WMP Groups:
3 - LA River Upper Reach 2
4 - Lower LA River
7 - East San Gabriel River
8 - Lower San Gabriel River
9 - Los Cerritos Channel
18 - Alamitos Bay
19 - Santa Monica Bay Jurisdiction 7

National Forest Area
Individual WMP or Numerics
WMP Group
EWMP Group

EWMP Groups:
1 - Upper Santa Clara River
2 - Upper Los Angeles River
5 - Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River
6 - Upper San Gabriel River
10 - Malibu Creek
11 - Marina Del Rey
12 - North Santa Monica Bay
13 - Santa Monica Bay
    Jurisdictions 2 & 3
14 - Beach Cities
15 - Peninsula EWMP Agencies
16 - Ballona Creek
17 - Dominguez Channel

Flood Control District Northern Boundary

ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

Governance Composition

- **19 E/WMP Groups**
- **Participation in the Groups is <u>optional</u>**
  - **79 of 86 Permittees are parties to Groups**
  - **Some Permittees are parties to multiple Groups**
- **Permittee with largest land area within the Group serves as the Group lead**

Stakeholder Involvement

▶ **Input during development of the E/WMP Plans**

▶ **No current participation in the Groups**

▶ **Participation at project/program implementation level, coordinated by lead Agency**

Project Selection

1
- Each Permittee identified priority projects and programs to be included in the Groups' E/WMP Plan

2
- Each Permittee implements projects/programs within their jurisdiction; partnerships formed if there are benefits to neighboring cities

SANTA MONICA BAY RESTORATION COMMISSION (SMBRC)

Purpose

▶ **State entity established in 2002**

▶ **State appoints Governing Board members**

▶ **Charged with improving the watershed health of the Santa Monica Bay.**

▶ **Brings together local, state, & federal agencies, environmental groups, businesses.**

Boundaries

SMBRC Project Area Map

Malibu Creek

Big Sycamore Canyon - Frontal Santa Monica Bay

Garapito Creek - Frontal Santa Monica Bay

Ballona Creek

Dominguez Channel

Frontal Santa Monica Bay - San Pedro Bay

Projects
- Arroyo Sequit Steelhead Trout Restoration
- Ballona Wetland Ecological Reserve
- Malibu Lagoon Restoration
- Palos Verdes Kelp Forest Restoration
- Santa Monica Mountain New Zealand Mudsnail Survey
- Santa Monica Bay Watershed

Miles
0   2.5   5   10

Governance Composition

Stakeholders Involvement

Governing Board

- Voting Board
- Meets Quarterly

Technical Advisory Committee

-Governing Board + Public
-Meets Quarterly

Watershed Advisory Committee

- Public Input
-Meets Annually

Project Selection

1. • Call for Projects
2. • TAC reviews project proposals
3. • TAC makes recommendations to GB
4. • GB votes on projects

Summary & Discussion

	Board Priority	Measure M	IRWM	E/WMP	SMBRC
Purpose	Meaningful Supply, Quality, Amenities	Transportation Improvement	Comprehensive Regional Water Management	Water Quality Compliance	Healthy Watershed
Boundaries	Watershed	Geopolitical (COG)	Watershed	Geopolitical within watershed	Watershed
Governance Composition (membership)	Inclusive: Supply, Quality, Stakeholders	City Only w/ Outreach	Inclusive: Supply, Quality, Stakeholders	City Only	Inclusive (Appointed by State)
Stakeholder Involvement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Project-based	Yes
Project Selection	Collaborative	Collaborative	Collaborative	City	Collaborative
Equity and underserved communities	Yes	Not specified	Yes	Not specified	Not specified

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Governance Subcommittee

Discussion Questions (*Regional Program Governance*)

1. What are do we want the Regional Program to achieve?
   Per the Board's direction: multi-benefit projects that achieve meaningful water supply, meaningful water quality, and community enhancements; coordinated investment and cost-sharing; inclusive, collaborative governance; ongoing stakeholder involvement; equity.

   a. Considering today's presentations, which elements of those governance structures best match the above?

2. How do we provide flexibility in the Regional Program to meet the Board's stated Program Outcomes while recognizing subregional differences?
   a. Should there be a singular governance structure, or multiple subregional governance structures?
   b. What's the appropriate boundary for subregions?
   c. Recognizing that a Project Scoring Criteria is being developed for the Regional Program and that one of the Board's stated Program Outcomes is to fund projects that have the greatest potential for significant impact, how should Regional Program governance select projects for funding?
      i. How stringently should project scores be used when selecting projects for funding?
      ii. Should projects be funded based on the order of highest score, or banding of score?
      iii. Are there instances, extenuating circumstances, where deviations may be allowed? What are some examples of extenuating circumstances?
   d. Recognizing that areas of the County have different circumstances (eg. infiltration limitations), how do we ensure that the Board's stated Program Outcomes of meaningful water supply, meaningful water quality improvement, and community enhancements are accomplished?
   e. Should projects that are in existing plans (E/WMP, UWMP, Basin Study, SCMP, etc.) be run through the Project Scoring Criteria to ensure the greatest significant impact to program outcomes is achieved?
   f. Recognizing that one of the Boards stated Program Outcomes is to meet the needs of underserved communities, how can project selection for funding be structured to reflect this?
   g. How should technical oversight and community oversight be integrated into the process for the selecting projects for funding?

3. Recognizing that the Board's stated Program Outcomes include creating new meaningful water supply, water quality improvement, and community enhancements, what groups should be members of the Regional Program governance?

4. Recognizing that one of the Board's stated Program Outcomes is to ensure ongoing stakeholder involvement, how should the Regional Program governance be structured to achieve this?

5. Recognizing that one of the Board's stated Program Outcomes is to ensure coordinated investment and cost-sharing, how should the Regional Program governance be structured to achieve this?

Concluding Discussion Question

1. Are there any other considerations we have not discussed?

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Governance Subcommittee

Meeting Summary: February 8, 2018

MEETING IN BRIEF

This was the first meeting of the Governance Subcommittee for the Safe, Clean Water Program. The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Provide overview of the Governance Subcommittee purpose and roles
2. Discuss and gather feedback on how Governance can best meet the objectives of the Safe, Clean Water Program

Attendees

Marty Adams	Alberto Grajeda	Dave Pedersen
Joe Bellomo	Bill Johnson	Rachel Roque
Carl Blum	Leslie Johnson	Hannah Sans
Daniel Bradbury	Mike Lewis	Jess Talamantes
Russ Bryden	Mark Lombos	Melissa Turcotte
Liz Crosson	Marsha McLean	Edel Vizcarra
Ken Farfsing	TJ Moon	Robb Whittaker
Matt Frary	Judy Nelson	Katy Young
Kelly Gardner	Rochelle Paras	

Agenda:
Welcome

The goal for the meeting is to conduct listening sessions for County staff and leadership to gather ideas and explore thought lines for Program Content with stakeholders. These meetings also allow for interested parties to hear each other, to better understand each other, and develop a more meaningful and impactful Program, together. These meetings are not meant to achieve consensus.

Review of Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program

The objectives and outcome of the Safe, Clean Water Program were reviewed.

Review Water Resources Management in Los Angeles County

Please refer to the presentation handout for Governance

Discussion

What do we want the Regional Program to achieve?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Governance structure account for auditing and tracking of funds to ensure that selected projects and programs accomplish what was intended.
- Discussion fairness in terms of how funding is distributed and how fairness and equity are not necessarily the same. Members also stated that cities that generate the most revenue would receive more funding.
- Suggestion that Governance be structured by sub-watershed but also include an overarching governing group. Members also suggested that the San Gabriel COG may be suited to be the governing body for the region but that may not be true for other COGs in the County.
- Suggestion that projects be overseen by a local governing group.
- Flexibility identified as a key element for governance structure.
- Suggestion that governance be structured by watershed, similar to IRWMP, as proportional distribution has worked well and the watershed approach would provide the best value regionally.
- Suggestion that unique local challenges should be considered by considering different sub-regional representation depending on project proponent or area.
- Suggestion that FCD consider an overarching group in the governance structure. Or consider tiers of governance to accommodate both technical and political aspects of the Program. Technical reviews can happen at the watershed level and political considerations can be made by a separate oversight body.
- Suggestion that it makes sense to look at E/WMPs as a starting point, but the membership size, number of E/WMPs, membership representation is of concern.

What should the governance structure look like and what are appropriate boundaries for sub-regions?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Program have multiple governance structures, an overarching body (possibly Board appointees) as well as regional input.
- Note that FCD has done a good job in its leadership role with IRWMP. IRWMP is a good model to look at as a starting point
- Concern that some E/WMP memberships are too large and unmanageable. Major watersheds are big and potentially difficult to manage as well.
- Suggestion that FCD consider overlaying E/WMP boundaries with IRWMP's sub-regions to create more than 5 sub-regions.

How should Regional governance select projects for funding?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that minimum project criteria be considered. Scoring could provide eligible projects for consideration where all projects are treated as equally viable. Projects could then be selected based on which are most ready for implementation.
- Suggestion that there be flexibility in the Program to revisit project selection criteria every 5-10 years, as technology will change making different types of projects more viable.
- Note that METRO is a good example in that points are given for a significant local match. It was suggested that the Program allow a group of cities to collaboratively provide a local match since this will better enable smaller cities to submit regional projects.
- Suggestion that FCD consider rolling applications for the Program as opposed to annual opportunities to submit projects.
- Suggestion that the administration of funding is one of most important functions of the governing body and project selection is the means by which funding is administered. Technical groups could feed into the administering committee.
- Suggestion that governance is not about implementation and that projects be implemented at the local level due to the familiarity with communities. Audit function is important too.
- Suggestion that the purpose of governance is to accept project scores and move projects forward, like a clearinghouse.
- Suggestion that FCD consider that projects with no other funding source be part of this Program. Projects intended to meet compliance may not necessary have a good cost-benefit ratio.

How should existing planning efforts fit into this Program?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Governance structure not call for the creation of new plans, but instead make sure that projects are consistent with existing plans.
- Suggestion that FCD consider the flexibility to add elements to provide additional benefits to projects in existing plans.
- Suggestion that the Program take advantage of what has already been done in terms of planning and instead focus on delivering projects.
- Suggestion that FCD score E/WMPs and IRWMP projects in the Program selection criteria to help set thresholds for this Program.
- Suggestion that FCD explore methods to include projects that are not in existing plans such as NGO & CBO projects. It was noted that IRWMP has a process for including additional projects from NGOs and CBOs. They can submit projects through this process to be added to IRWMP, and the project is only required to meet the goals of IRWMP.
- Suggestion that this Program use the existing IRWMP structure, but supplement the existing plans to address this Program's outcomes. Some caution that if this Program does not use the IRWMP structure, it would be doing redundant work. Note that IRWMP has been developed over many years and that IRWMP groups have established trust

and working relationships. There was recognition among the group that IRWMP group membership will need to be tweaked in order to meet this Program's goals.

With the Program Outcomes in mind, who should make up the membership of the Regional Program's governance?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion to keep as much of the IRWMP membership as possible, so as to keep the same group dynamics, but that consideration needs to be taken to make sure there is fair representation within those groups.
- Note that IRWMP membership does not have good representation from the business sector, NGOs, COGs, or Cities (except for some supply-related city representatives). Members suggest that the governance for this Program fill these voids in IRWMP's structure.
- Suggestion that municipalities that are most impacted (geographically) be represented in the governance structure.

Next Steps

- Look more closely at GLAC IRWM selection process, planning document, membership, construction, list of projects and costs, how it evolved (e.g. changes related to Gateway cities), and management areas.

- Look at EWMP groups to see how we can logically split up the larger IRWMP sub-regions.

Public Comment

None

Closing Remarks

Mr. Vizcarra thanked all members for their participation and noted that any written comments can be submitted via www.safecleanwaterla.org or sent to Russ Bryden (rbryden@dpw.lacounty.gov) or Alberto Grajeda (algrajeda@dpw.lacounty.gov).

Adjourn

Mr. Vizcarra adjourned the meeting.

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Credit/Rebate, & Incentives Subcommittee

February 6, 2018
10:00 A.M–12:00 P.M.
Hall of Administration
8th Floor, Room 830
500 W. Temple Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Purpose:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Review strawman proposal for Credit/Rebate Program and Incentives Program
3. Gather feedback on Credit/Rebate Program and Incentive Program

Agenda:

1. **Welcome**
   a. Opening Remarks
   b. Introductions

2. **Review Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program**

3. **Review Strawman Proposal for Credit/Rebate Program and Incentive Program**

4. **Gather Feedback on Credit/Rebate Program and Incentive Program**
   a. Purpose of Each Program
   b. Eligible Activities
   c. Funding and Administration

5. **Recap of Today's Feedback**

6. **Next Steps**

7. **Public Comment**

8. **Closing Remarks**

9. **Adjourn**

Standard Meeting Guidelines

- **Electronic courtesy**. Please turn off cell phones, or any other communication item with an on/off switch to "silent." We understand you have demanding responsibilities outside of the meeting room. We ask that these responsibilities be left at the door. Your attention is needed for the full meeting.
- **Be comfortable**. Help yourself to refreshments or take personal breaks.
- **Humor is welcome and important**. However, humor should never be at someone else's expense.
- **Stay focused on the charter and meeting goals and objectives**. There are many related topics that people care about. The SAC cannot address all of these. The facilitator will help the group stay focused on the deliverables.
- **Use common conversational courtesy**. Don't interrupt others. Use appropriate language. Avoid third party discussions.
- **Share the air.** Let us ensure as many people as possible can participate in discussions.
- **All ideas and points have value**. You may hear something you do not agree with. You are not required to defend or promote your perspective, but you are asked to share it. All ideas have value in this setting. If you believe another approach is better, offer it as a constructive alternative.
- **Avoid editorials**. Avoid ascribing motives to or judging the actions of others. Tell us what is important to you, and what you would like to see.
- **Honor time**. In order to achieve meeting objectives, it will be important to follow the time guidelines provided by the facilitator.

Incentives and Credits/Rebates

The Safe, Clean Water Program will include provisions for incentives and credits/rebates.

Incentive Programs

An Incentive Programs will be developed to encourage achievement of Program Outcomes. Qualifying activities will be memorialized in the Program Framework document. Incentive Programs will be administered by TBD, and will be funded by TBD.

Incentive Program Parameters
- Funding allocations to Incentive Programs are limited to TBD % of TBD Funds.
- Examples of activities eligible for Incentive Program funding include, but are not limited to the following:
    - Encouragement of parcel owners to accept offsite stormwater runoff
    - Education Programs
    - Others (TBD)

Credit/Rebate Program

A Credit/Rebate Program will be developed to encourage achievement of Program Outcomes. Qualifying activities and infrastructure will be memorialized in the Program Framework document. Credit/rebate amounts will generally be based on the amount of stormwater captured. Credit/rebate programs are to be administered by TBD, and will be funded from TBD.

Credit/Rebate Program Parameters
- Funding allocations to the Credit/Rebate Program are limited to TBD % of TBD Funds.
- An administrative process will be developed to verify that qualifying infrastructure is being operated and maintained according to design specifications.
- Credit/rebate calculations are TBD.
- Examples of activities eligible for Credit/Rebate Program funding include, but are not limited to the following:
    - Construction and maintenance of qualifying infrastructure
    - Compliance with NPDES Permits (i.e. Industrial Permits, etc.)
    - Others (TBD)

Incentive and Credit/Rebate Programs

Incentive Program

Purpose

- Encourage achievement of Program Outcomes

Program Requirements

- TBD
- Will be memorialized in Program Framework document
- Must contribute toward meeting Stormwater Improvement Targets

Implementing Entity

- Administered by TBD

Funding Source and Limits

- TBD% of TBD Funds

Examples

- Encouragement of parcel owners to accept offsite stormwater runoff
- Education Programs
- Others (TBD)

Credit/Rebate Program

Purpose

- Encourage achievement of Program Outcomes

Program Requirements

- TBD
- Will be memorialized in Program Framework document
- Will contain a list of eligible infrastructure and credit/rebate amounts based on amount of stormwater captured

Implementing Entity

- Administered by TBD

Funding Source and Limits

- TBD% of TBD Funds

Examples

- Credits/Rebates to individual property owners for qualifying activities including, but not limited to the following
  - Construction and maintenance of qualifying infrastructure*
  - Compliance with NPDES Permits (i.e. Industrial Permits, etc)
  - Others (TBD)
- Others (TBD)

* TBD will be required to develop an administrative process to verify that qualifying infrastructure will be operated and maintained according design specifications.

Program Discussion Questions

1. What are the primary goals for an incentive program? What are the primary goals for a rebate program? What is the difference between and incentive program and rebate program?

Incentive Program Discussion Questions

1. Current Incentive Program proposal suggests that eligible activities encourage parcel owners to accept offsite stormwater runoff or provide educational programs that contribute to the Safe, Clean Water Program Outcomes.
    a. Are these activities appropriate for an incentive program?
    b. What other activities to you think should be eligible under Incentive Programs?

2. What are standards that the Safe, Clean Water Program should incorporate into the Incentive Program? (eg. Yearly audits, photos of infrastructure, yearly maintenance records, etc).

3. How should funding and administration of the Incentive Program be handled?
    a. Should funding be sourced from the Regional Program Fund? Why?
    b. Should administration be done by Regional groups? Why?

4. Should the administering entity be required to demonstrate that projects funded by the Incentive Program are effective in order to receive funding for the following year?
    a. If so, what would constitute an "effective" project?

Rebate Program Discussion Questions

1. The current Rebate Program would provide a credit or rebate to participating parcel owners for qualifying activities.
    a. What parcel owner stormwater improvements would be eligible for a Rebate Program?
    b. Which activities are not eligible for this Program?

2. How should funding and administration of a Rebate Program be handled?
    a. Should funding be sourced from the Municipal Program Fund? Why?
    b. Should administration be done by Municipalities? Why?

3. Should the administering entity be required to demonstrate that parcel owner stormwater improvements funded by the Rebate Program are effective in order to receive funding for the following year?
    a. If so, what would constitute an "effective" parcel owner stormwater improvement?

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
Credit/Rebate & Incentives Programs Subcommittee

Meeting Summary: February 6, 2018

MEETING IN BRIEF

This was the first meeting of the Credit/Rebates & Incentives Programs Subcommittee for the Safe, Clean Water Program. The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Provide overview of the Credit/Rebates, & Incentives Subcommittee purpose and roles
2. Discuss and gather feedback on how Credits/Rebates & Incentives Programs can best meet the objectives of the Safe, Clean Water Program

Attendees

Daniel Bradbury	Marsha McLean	Jess Talamantes
Russ Bryden	Darren Miller	Melissa Turcotte
Liz Crosson	Heather Miranda	Teresa Villegas
Alberto Grajeda	Shane Phillips	Melanie Winter
Peter Herzog	Rachel Roque	Eric Wolf
Pamela Manning	Bertha Ruiz-Hoffman	Katy Young

Agenda:
Welcome

The goal for the meeting is to conduct listening sessions for County staff and leadership to gather ideas and explore thought lines for Program Content with stakeholders. These meetings also allow for interested parties to hear each other, to better understand each other, and develop a more meaningful and impactful Program, together. These meetings are not meant to achieve consensus.

Review of Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program

The objectives and outcome of the Safe, Clean Water Program were reviewed.

Credit/Rebate & Incentive Proposal

Please refer to the presentation handout for Credit/Rebates & Incentives

Discussion

What is the difference between an Incentive Program and Credit/Rebate Program?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that an Incentive Program be aimed at encouraging parcel owners to engage in new stormwater management activities, while a Credit/Rebate Program should target existing improvements.
- Suggestion that an Incentive Program be geared towards larger parcels and projects, whereas a Credit/Rebate Program could be geared towards smaller parcels and projects.
- Suggestion that incentives be available as a one-time amount, while credits/rebates should be available annually.
- Suggestion that incentives be targeted at people that go above and beyond requirements.

Incentive Program Discussion Questions

What activities should be eligible under an Incentive Program?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that offsite stormwater acceptance be included as an eligible activity.
- Note that lawn removal-type programs have been successful in changing behaviors and target small parcel owners, but that lawn removal-type programs are not as successful (cost-wise) in comparison to larger projects.
- Suggestion that incentives not be given for compliance with LID requirements, but that LID compliance be considered for Credits/Rebates.
- Suggestion that projects on larger parcels have a much more significant impact while improvements on smaller parcels don't typically have a significant stormwater capture element. The group discussed the need to ensure that parcel improvements are contributing towards Program Outcomes to be eligible for either Program. There was recognition among the group that a reduction in runoff (lawns, irrigation) has a nexus to stormwater.
- Suggestion that incentives be available for large, expensive projects so that money can be received upfront and that incentive amounts be directly proportional to the scale of the project. Some members would like to consider how to incentivize small-footprint buildings that are spending a lot to manage stormwater.
- Suggestion that FCD consider using funds to supplement existing water use efficiency programs, but also invest in other types of stormwater management.

What kind of certification/verification standards should be incorporated into the Incentive Program?

Comments received include:

- Note that time and money spent on the administration of the Incentive Program is important to consider. Verification and Administration should be made as simple as possible. Suggestion that larger projects (e.g. detention basins) may not need frequent certification, whereas others state that verification/certification on the front-end is necessary for all projects, as well as annual verification of proper O&M.
- Suggestion that simplicity is important to help incentivize people to participate. The process should not be cost-prohibitive for applicants. Potential participants will look at their cost-benefit ratio.

How should funding and administration of the Incentive Program be handled?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that FCD consider partnering with community organizations to provide administration for small parcels.
- Suggestion that incentive programs be funded by:
  - Regional funds
  - Pulling funding from all funds (Regional, Municipal, FCD)
  - FCD funds
- Suggestion that funding towards Incentive Programs should be limited to provide a majority funding towards Regional and Municipal multi-benefit projects. Flexibility to raise the limit for the Incentive Program should be considered along with an annual cap for funding. Suggestion that an incentive program should consider providing some funding in advance and the remainder of funds after the improvement proves effective.
- Suggestion that the following administration for Incentive Programs:
  - Similar to Regional Open Space District, an operation (application process, verification, etc.) and a single, large oversight entity is needed to make this work.
  - By a regional group so that Municipalities are not spending funds on programs that are not effective
  - By Municipalities since they are better positioned to control local development and could potentially flag things during development
- Suggestion that each municipality not have its own Incentive Program due to potential inconsistencies unless some consistent minimum standards are implemented. It will be challenging to start in a new regional program with the existence of many programs already dedicated to dry weather runoff management.

What would constitute an "effective" project?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that requirements and constraints should be based on outcomes and that the Program should not incentivize single-purpose projects.
- Suggestion that the programs/projects be tied to the amount of runoff captured/treated
- Note that valuing benefits individually is difficult due to overlap (e.g. a supply-focused activity may also have some quality benefit)

Credit/Rebate Program Discussion Questions

What activities should be eligible under a Credit/Rebate Program?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that eligible credit/rebate programs be adjustable based on how many Program benefits are realized or how much supply vs quality benefit is provided. Note that the combination of benefits that may be considered for a credit/rebate and commented that some areas may not be able to achieve all three benefits.
- Suggestion that single-purpose projects/programs (e.g. trash collection) should not apply if the projects do not provide another benefit.
- Suggestion that FCD consider making water quality benefits a threshold, and that water quality be the main benefit targeted by a credit/rebate program.

How should funding and administration of a Credit/Rebate Program be handled?

Comments received include:

- Note that the amount of administrative burden for ongoing verification could be a burden. Suggestion that a single entity to administer and further suggested that FCD administer as the revenue is initially funneled through FCD.
- Suggestion that Municipalities may want flexibility to provide credits/rebates, but that the credits/rebates to residents may not be equitable if left to each municipality. Suggestion that FCD consider the need to have consistent program requirements and limitations to be established Countywide.
- Question of how Cities that already have taxes might fit into this new tax.
- Suggestion that FCD consider leveraging or adding on to existing credit/rebate programs (e.g. MWD, Cities, DWP) to add a supply element.

1. **Next Steps**

- Summarize relevant strategies from existing credit/rebate programs
- Discuss qualifying activities for each program

2. Public Comment

A member of the public noted that a white paper on the use of financial incentives on stormwater was completed recently and that she will share this with the subcommittee.

3. Closing Remarks

Ms. Young and Ms. Manning thanked all members for their participation.

4. Adjourn
Ms. Manning adjourned the meeting.

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
DACs, Equity, & Stakeholder Involvement (DESI) Subcommittee

February 6, 2018
1:30pm–3:30pm
Hall of Administration
8th Floor, Room 830
500 W. Temple Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Purpose:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Develop and clarify principles and definitions of equity-related terms

Agenda:

1. **Welcome**
   a. Opening Remarks
   b. Introductions

2. **Review Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program**

3. **Discuss Equity-Related Principles & Definitions**
   a. Review Example Language
   b. Discussion

4. **Recap of Today's Feedback**

5. **Next Steps**

6. **Public Comment**

7. **Closing Remarks**

8. **Adjourn**

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- **Share the air.** Let us ensure as many people as possible can participate in discussions.
- **All ideas and points have value**. You may hear something you do not agree with. You are not required to defend or promote your perspective, but you are asked to share it. All ideas have value in this setting. If you believe another approach is better, offer it as a constructive alternative.
- **Avoid editorials**. Avoid ascribing motives to or judging the actions of others. Tell us what is important to you, and what you would like to see.
- **Honor time**. In order to achieve meeting objectives, it will be important to follow the time guidelines provided by the facilitator.

Example Legislative & Policy Language

Recent legislative efforts have used several approaches to address equitable policy. The following examples are not intended to be prescriptive, but have been included for your reference and review.

Strategic Growth Council

The SGC Health in All Policies (HiAP) Healthy Community Framework recommends four strategies for equitable planning in Los Angeles:

1. Increase the percentage of public funds invested in health-promoting infrastructure in low-income communities of color.

2. Build capacity in government, the private sector, and community-based organizations for robust community engagement in land use planning and policymaking.

3. Accelerate land use innovations and demonstration projects in low-income communities of color, and scale up successful pilot projects to drive policy change.

4. Foster cross-government collaboration to embed health and equity in all land use decisions.

SB5

(8) To the extent practicable, as identified in the "Presidential Memorandum--Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in Our National Parks, National Forests, and Other Public Lands and Waters," dated January 12, 2017, the public agencies that receive funds pursuant to this division will consider a range of actions that include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Conducting active outreach to diverse populations, particularly minority, low-income, and disabled populations and tribal communities, to increase awareness within those communities and the public generally about specific programs and opportunities.

(B) Mentoring new environmental, outdoor recreation, and conservation leaders to increase diverse representation across these areas.

(C) Creating new partnerships with state, local, tribal, private, and nonprofit organizations to expand access for diverse populations.

(D) Identifying and implementing improvements to existing programs to increase visitation and access by diverse populations, particularly minority, low-income, and disabled populations and tribal communities.

(E) Expanding the use of multilingual and culturally appropriate materials in public communications and educational strategies, including through social media strategies, as appropriate, that target diverse populations.

(F) Developing or expanding coordinated efforts to promote youth engagement and empowerment, including fostering new partnerships with diversity-serving and youth-serving organizations, urban areas, and programs.

(G) Identifying possible staff liaisons to diverse populations.

(9) To the extent practicable, priority for grant funding under this division will be given to a project that advances solutions to prevent displacement if a potential unintended consequence associated with park creation pursuant to the project is an increase in the cost of housing.

Prop 84 & AB 31

The California State legislature in 2006 set aside funding for "Disadvantaged Communities" (DAC) to address this issue for water related projects to be funded from Proposition 84. According to the 2010 US Census, 26% of all Californians live in the Los Angeles region, and 41% of those living in the region are residents of a disadvantaged community census tract (Council for Watershed Health).

- DAC definition used by DWR as of the 2010 census put the DAC community at 41% of the total LAC population; SB5 uses the same DAC definition

- AB 31, the Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Act of 2008 funds were found to have direct benefits to the targeted communities while other programs with less specific criteria were not as effective in providing benefits to disadvantaged communities.

California Water Code & Prop 1

Proposition 1 defined several terms relevant to discussions of equity. While not all of these metrics are directly relevant to Los Angeles County, they are included for reference.

Disadvantaged Community: A community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the Statewide annual median household income (Water Code §79505.5 which cross references to Water Code §79505.5).

Economically Distressed Area: A municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or less, a rural county, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality where the segment of the population is 20,000 persons or less, with an annual median household income that is less than 85 percent of the statewide median household income, and with one or more of

the following conditions as determined by the department: (1) financial hardship, (2) Unemployment rate at least 2 percent higher than the statewide average, or (3) low population density. (Water Code §79702. (k)).

Eligible Involvement Activities: Activities that benefit DACs and meet the intended outcome(s) of the DAC Involvement Program.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (Government Code §65040.12 (e)).

Proposition 1 uses these 4 techniques to classify geographic areas for projects serving DACs:

Alternative Geography	DAC
The project serves an area that is contained within a census place for which the MHI is less than	
The project serves an area that is contained within one or more census tracts and the MHI of each census tract is less than	$49,191
The project serves an area that is inscribed within one or more census block groups and the MHI of each block group is less than	
The project serves an area that is inscribed in one or more census tracts or block groups and some (but not all) of the census tracts or block groups have an MHI of less than	

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
DESI Subcommittee

Discussion Questions

Benefits to DAC:
1. What is a DAC community?

2. What constitutes a tangible benefit to a community?
   a. What methods for incorporation of community benefits have been most successful in other measures? What method have failed?
   b. How does the Program integrate community benefits?

3. What are good examples of DAC projects?
   a. What projects have been most successful in other measures? What projects have failed?
   b. How could the Program incorporate DACs projects?

Inclusion for Underserved Communities
1. What does an inclusive decision-making process look like?
   a. What management structures for decision making have been most inclusive in other measures? What management structures have failed? And why?
   b. How could the Program incorporate inclusive decision making?

2. What does inclusion look like for projects? (stakeholders)
   a. What are examples of inclusive projects? What traits make projects inclusive?
   b. How could the Program incorporate inclusive projects?

3. What have been successful methods for inclusive contracting?
   a. What methods for inclusive contracting have been most successful in other measures? What methods have failed? And why?
   b. How could the Program incorporate inclusive contracting?

4. What does ongoing, robust community engagement look like?
   a. What methods for ongoing stakeholder engagement have been most successful in other measures? What methods have failed? And why?
   b. How could the Program incorporate DACs benefits and inclusion?

Concluding Discussion Question
1. Are there any other considerations we have not discussed?

SAFE, CLEAN WATER PROGRAM
DACs, Equity, & Ongoing Stakeholder Involvement Subcommittee

Meeting Summary: February 6, 2018

MEETING IN BRIEF

This was the first meeting of the DACs, Equity, & Stakeholder Subcommittee for the Safe, Clean Water Program. The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Review Board of Supervisors' purpose and intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program
2. Develop and clarify principles and definitions of equity-related terms.

Attendees

Daniel Bradbury
Russ Bryden
Alina Bokde
Felipe Escobar
Belinda Faustinos
Alberto Grajeda

Peter Herzog
Sabra Johnson
Grace Kast
Soo Kim
David McNeill
Rachel Roque

Melissa Turcotte
Edel Vizcarra
Eric Wolf
Katy Young

Welcome

The goal for the meeting is to conduct listening sessions for County staff and leadership to gather ideas and explore thought lines for Program Content with stakeholders. These meetings also allow for interested parties to hear each other, to better understand each other, and develop a more meaningful and impactful Program, together. These meetings are not meant to achieve consensus.

Review of Board of Supervisors' Purpose and Intent for the Safe, Clean Water Program

The objectives and outcome of the Safe, Clean Water Program were reviewed.

Discussion

What is a DAC Community?

Comments received include:

*   Suggestion that there are many definitions of DACs that have been developed over the years. Examples of "tested" definitions can be found in the Parks Measure, Prop 68, SB5, Prop 1, AB 31, and DWR. Some define underserved communities as those to which fewer resources are

allocated.
- Suggestion that the Program define DAC to be consistent with existing definitions so as not to exclude any projects/programs from other funding opportunities.
- Note that the current IRWMP DAC map is a good starting point but caution that the map has deficiencies and does not identify DACs in the context of water.
- Suggestion that FCD consider voiceless people who are unable to organize or engage (i.e. neglected communities) and methods that can be used to engage them. County Parks' Needs Assessment maps may be a good resource with respect to community enhancement.
- Suggestion to coordinate and leverage other efforts. An example of coordinated effort was given as IRWM's collaboration with Parks to develop a DAC map. An example of levering effort would be partnering with nonprofit organizations (e.g. First 5, CA Endowment) to benefit from their research, data, analysis, and existing relationships with communities.

What constitutes a tangible benefit to a community?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion of the importance of establishing DAC needs before identifying what constitutes a benefit, and how the benefit needs to relate to stormwater or stormwater capture
- Consideration of how a water supply project would provide a direct benefit to DACs, perhaps in the form of lower water rates, and how a regionally-beneficial project would target a DAC?
- Suggestion that a tangible benefit may be a community enhancement element, may address flooding, may create jobs, or may build capacity in communities and connect to real community issues related to water.

What are some examples of DAC projects and Stakeholder Involvement, and were they successful?

Comments received include:

- Identification of several projects from programs currently being implemented:
  - **Prop O** has implemented great projects, but did not do a good job of getting the word out or getting projects into DAC communities. South LA Wetlands is an example of a good project – it is well-used, and includes community enhancements like walking paths and habitat.
  - **AB 31** had a good community engagement process to inform about the measure itself.
  - **Measure A** is a good model to look at (still in progress). It is important to have civic engagement to inform people of opportunities to participate, that funding decisions will be made, and which entity will make those decisions.
  - **Prop 1** required workshops, meetings, etc., but not until after the funding structure was established.
  - **Elmer Ave Green Street** was a great project initially, but was not successful in resolving long-term maintenance.
- Concerns about the maintenance of projects and with the following suggestions:
  - Maintenance be built into the program and responsible parties be identified for each project.
  - Community engagement may instill ownership and hence maintenance of projects. However, when new owners come in without knowledge of the history, continuity of maintenance is lost.

- o Consider maintenance capabilities of communities and that many cities already have challenging budgets, technical abilities, etc. that make long-term maintenance prohibitive. These challenges should not exclude these projects/communities from the Program.
  - o Program allow applicants to receive funding for maintenance in the years after a project is completed. Prop A is a good model to explore for maintenance
  - o An overarching construction & maintenance entity might solve this and may address the issue of communities with technical or budgetary challenges. Such an entity will need to have a regional understanding of the uniqueness of the needs and capabilities of different communities. Local community engagement and involvement is key, and local hire-type programs work best.
- Suggestion that engagement efforts should have a large reach from social media to community meetings.
- Suggestion that funding for outreach or increasing capacity of community groups be considered.
- Suggestion to include social justice groups that may have valuable experience to share.
- Suggestion that the Program consider unintended consequences of projects, displacement issues, and impacts to community health.

How can the decision-making process be inclusive?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that FCD consider how to split costs when a project is located in one area, but benefits another (especially for the Regional Program) and should provide subsidies for ongoing maintenance, since projects in DACs often have difficulty in meeting other programs' maintenance cost requirements.
- Suggestions regarding brownfields and soil contamination:
  - o Consider allowing funding towards technical assistance to determine the extent of contamination and brownfields cleanup prior to constructing projects.
  - o Remediation of brownfields would be beneficial since it impacts water quality and should make a project more competitive during scoring.
- Note that funding projects in a DAC was difficult due to lack of funding and suggestion that money be available upfront to implement projects rather than reimbursements. Two examples were given: Measure A has a provision for advance funds for nonprofit organizations, and IRWMP allows for 50% upfront, however cash flow issues exist.

How can governance structures be inclusive and what has worked/not worked in other measures?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Program needs to separate regional from local return money.
- Suggestion for consistent, long-term civic engagement is needed to educate DACs on the process to provide input and get projects approved. Engagement may include: engage with communities, engage with project proponents, and give DACs a voice on decision-making committees. The management structure needs to support NGO participation.
- Suggestion that appointees to governance have certain expertise (e.g. expert in brownfields). The official appointees could report to a larger DAC-centric committee. However, it was noted

that this was attempted before without success.
- Suggestion that FCD consider how to close the gap in representation and involvement of community members who are not getting paid to attend meetings.
- Suggestion that a good model to looking at First 5 LA for continued investment in building community voice and leadership.
- Suggestion that governance structures include representation from public health, parks, community, etc. with multiple levels of decision-making, rather than one large committee.

What does inclusion look like for projects? What are some examples of inclusive projects and how can the Program incorporate inclusive projects?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the community needs to be well-informed on the Program in order to steer them towards competitive projects, and that the community will be responsive if they have the tools and information to participate.
- Suggestion that benchmarks and set asides for DACs be implemented for success. Early investment in project development is very important. Public agencies need to do a better job of communicating Program intent and benefits to the public, and the community needs a suite of opportunities to participate in Program implementation.

What are successful methods for inclusive contracting?

Comments received include:

- Suggestion that the Program provide a suite of opportunities for maintenance, technical help, job training, etc. to eliminate the back stops for projects to move forward in DACs.
- Suggestion that job training be done at the subregional/local level, due to language barriers and unique community needs.
- A Public Works representative explained that the County has a Target Worker program that requires 30% of labor hours to come from zip codes where the average income is less than 200% of the federal poverty line (10% have to be Target Workers). Projects costing between $500,000 to $2.5M are required to make a best effort to implement the program, while it is mandatory for projects costing over $2.5M. METRO has begun to implement the Target Worker program.
- A Public Works representative explained that the County goal is to reach 25% contracting to disadvantaged enterprises through social enterprise (non-profits would fall under this), disabled veterans program, etc. This includes commodities and services. The County also pursues joint venture partnerships with small businesses.
- Suggest that FCD consider making County efforts a requirement for receiving funding from the Program.
- Suggestion that the Program should consider the career pipeline to help DAC residents obtain entry-level jobs related to these projects.

Next Steps

- Understand other programs and measures to build on their work.
- Consider asking some experts of previous efforts to present to the Subcommittee at the next meeting.

- See how this conversation fits in with other Subcommittee discussions and report back.
- Continue discussion at next meeting and aim to present a proposal at the 3rd meeting.

Public Comment

None

Closing Remarks

Written comments can be submitted via www.safecleanwaterla.org or sent to Russ Bryden (rbryden@dpw.lacounty.gov) or Alberto Grajeda (algrajeda@dpw.lacounty.gov).

Adjourn