

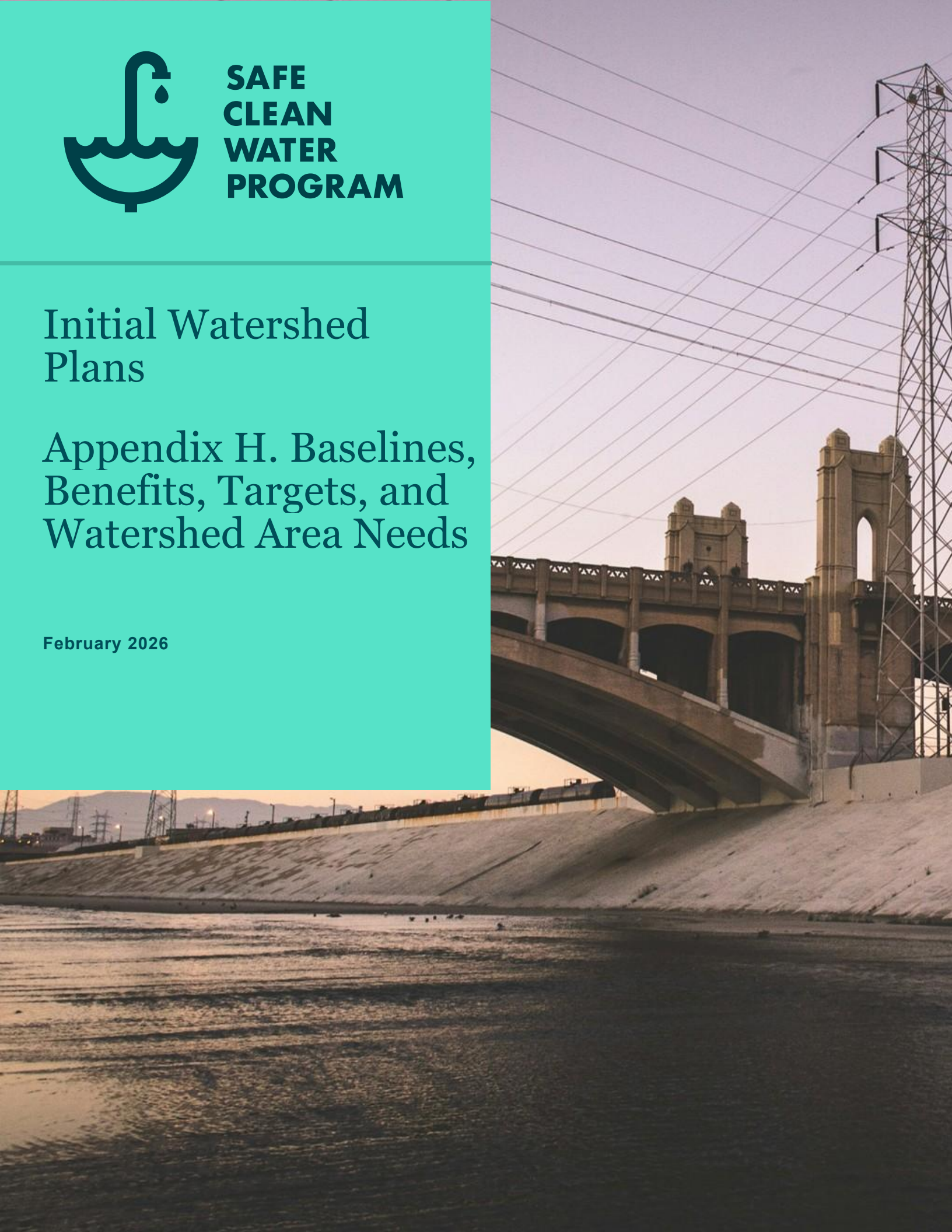


**SAFE
CLEAN
WATER
PROGRAM**

**Initial Watershed
Plans**

**Appendix H. Baselines,
Benefits, Targets, and
Watershed Area Needs**

February 2026





Initial Watershed Plans: Appendix H. Baselines, Benefits, Targets, and Watershed Area Needs

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Appendix H. Baselines, Benefits, Targets, and Watershed Area Needs

This appendix presents SCW Program Project baselines, benefits, forecasts, targets, and Watershed Area (WA) Needs for each Indicator, organized by Planning Theme. Together, these planning tools provide important context for understanding progress to date, developing strategies and opportunities, and tracking future progress toward achieving SCW Program Goals (Goals).

Section H.1 provides an overview of key concepts, assumptions, and considerations that are applicable for quantifying baselines, benefits, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for all Indicators. This section also describes the SCW Program Projects included in these analyses and provides additional general information and Project-specific parameters underlying the Water Quality and Water Supply benefit models.

Subsequent sections present Indicator-specific results, data sources, methods, and assumptions. Baselines, benefits, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs are established for each Indicator (as detailed in Appendix G) and are organized according to the following Planning Themes:

- H.2 Improve Water Quality
- H.3 Increase Drought Preparedness
- H.4 Improve Public Health
- H.5 Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects
- H.6 Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development
- H.7 Equitably Distribute Benefits
- H.8 Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways
- H.9 Ensure Ongoing Operation & Maintenance for Projects
- H.10 Prioritize Meaningful Engagement

H.1 Overview

The following subsections outline key concepts, definitions, assumptions, and considerations for establishing baseline and benefit summaries, quantifying forecasts, setting targets, and defining WA Needs. While the subsequent Planning Theme sections detail considerations and methods specific to the Indicators within the given Planning Theme, this section provides overarching context that applies across all Indicators and Planning Themes.

Other context that applies across multiple Planning Themes is included in Section H.1, including the modeling methodology for estimating SCW Program Project water quality and water supply benefits for Projects funded to date, which informs Indicators for the Improve Water Quality and Increase Drought Preparedness Planning Themes. Furthermore, included in Section H.1 are reference tables for all SCW Program Projects funded to date, which include key Project data such as project types, current project phases, funding allocations, and expenditures to date, as well as Project design and capture area details.

H.1.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts Overview

A fundamental element of the Initial Watershed Plans is the compilation and summary of progress to date in terms of Projects and Programs that have been funded by the Safe, Clean Water (SCW) Program. Baseline and benefit summaries and forecasts include information from both Regional and Municipal Program Projects to provide a holistic, SCW Program-wide overview of benefits to be provided by Projects funded to date. Baseline and benefit summaries reflect current progress, while forecasts inform target-setting and strategy development.

H.1.1.1 Baselines & Benefits

Baseline and benefit summaries compile anticipated benefits from SCW Program Projects funded during the first five years (Fiscal Year [FY]20-21 to FY24-25) of the Program and forecasts benefits of potential future Projects, assuming they will provide a similar benefits trajectory to presently funded Projects. Section H.1.4 summarizes the Regional and Municipal Program Projects across all WAs, respectively, that are counted in baseline, benefit, and forecast estimates.

SCW Program Project benefits are categorized as follows:

- **Total Benefits:** Reflect the sum of benefits across all SCW Program Projects using the most up-to-date estimates or data for each Project regardless of stage, including planned, constructed, and reported benefits. Total benefits reflect the sum of three subtypes of benefits:
 - **Anticipated Benefits by Constructed Projects** reflect benefits anticipated from SCW Program Projects completed to date.
 - **Anticipated Benefits by Planned Projects** reflect benefits anticipated from SCW Program Projects in planning, design, or construction phases, based on modeling, conceptual plans, and/or design plans.
 - **Reported Project Benefits** reflect post-construction or operational benefits supported by monitoring, reporting, or performance data. *Note that metrics for reported benefits are not included or quantified in the Initial Watershed Plans. SCW Program guidance for Project monitoring and post-performance metrics is expected to be published in early 2026.*

Over time, as Project implementation progresses and Total Benefits are validated, Anticipated Benefits by Planned Projects will be superseded by their constructed benefits and, subsequently, by reported benefits. Tracking each of these three benefit subtypes will support Adaptive Management efforts by providing a basis for assessing Project performance and implementation progress.

The Initial Watershed Plans use these benefit subtypes to quantify and assess:

- **2025 Total Benefits** provide a snapshot of SCW Program Project benefits at the start of the Watershed Planning process. These results inform key Initial Watershed Plan elements, including target-setting (Chapter 4), the quantification of WA Needs (Chapter 5), and the identification of strategies to address those needs (Chapter 5). Although reported benefits are not yet available, **Anticipated Benefits** from both planned and constructed Projects present a picture of current investments and support data-driven strategies rooted in past decisions. 2025 Total Benefits are the basis of benefit forecasts.
- **2025 Constructed Baselines** represent anticipated benefits by constructed Projects that have completed construction as of 2025. Constructed baselines provide a reference point for tracking future investments and measuring progress over time.

Baselines, benefits, and forecasts primarily rely on user-entered Project information collected through the SCW Program Portal, which was reviewed and validated against Project documentation for accuracy. Through Adaptive Management the SCW Program Portal may be enhanced to incorporate data validation tools to ensure that

progress reported via the Portal or other reporting outputs reflect verified and reliable values. For many Indicators, baselines and benefits are quantified using straightforward calculations based on user-entered data. In contrast, Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits are estimated using modeling approaches that incorporate user-entered data, as described in Section H.1.5.

Other key considerations for developing 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits include:

- When a Project is funded through both the Regional and Municipal Programs (i.e., the Regional and Municipal Program Project provides cost share for a Regional Program Project), it is counted under the Regional Program only to avoid double-counting benefits.
- Municipal Program Projects were manually validated for inclusion in baseline and benefit summaries using SCW Program Portal data, ensuring that each activity met the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance (Los Angeles County Flood Control District [LACFCD] Code) definition of a 'Project'¹.
- 2025 Constructed Baselines are not quantified for percentage-based Indicators.
- For Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits (Sections H.2 and H.3), upstream and downstream interactions of SCW Program Projects and existing major capture facilities (i.e., dams, reservoirs, spreading grounds, and debris basins) are considered. This includes consideration of nested capture areas to prevent double-counting of benefits. Project nesting considerations and adjustments are described in more detail in Section H.1.5.1.1.
- Non-SCW Program Projects, such as those funded through Integrated Regional Water Management Programs (IRWMPs) and Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4) Programs, are not included in Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit models. However, Projects funded by other programs were assessed and their stormwater capture for water supply was estimated to provide context for SCW Program target-setting. This is a known limitation of the Initial Watershed Plans. See Sections H.1.5 and H.3 for additional information.

¹ "Project" means the development (including design, preparation of environmental documents, obtaining applicable regulatory permits, construction, inspection, and similar activities), operation and maintenance (including monitoring), of a physical structure or facility that increases Stormwater or Urban Runoff capture or reduces Stormwater or Urban Runoff pollution in the district. As defined in Chapter 16 of the Los Angeles County Public Works Code for the Safe, Clean Water Program Implementation Ordinance (Ord. 2018-0044 § 1, 2018.)

H.1.1.2 Forecasts

Building upon 2025 Total Benefits, benefit forecasts provide context for target-setting and strategy development. These forecasts are not targets; rather, they are illustrative, linear projections meant to inform planning discussions. While future planning will influence outcomes, forecasts assume an average annual rate of benefit accrual to estimate how SCW Program benefits might grow over time, if Regional and Municipal Program Projects funded to date (i.e., FY20-21 to FY24-25) are implemented as proposed and the SCW Program continues at its current pace.

To account for the above average number of Projects funded in the first few years of the SCW Program, which stemmed from a backlog of ready-to-go Project Concepts and available budget that could be allocated exclusively to new Projects, forecasted benefit accrual rates are anchored in the more recent, stabilized implementation pattern observed over the past three fiscal years (i.e., Projected funded from FY22-23 to FY24-25). This adjustment reflects the transition from a startup phase with accumulated demand to a more sustainable, ongoing funding cadence, better representing the SCW Program's expected rate of benefit delivery moving forward. Section H.1.4 summarizes the Regional and Municipal Program Projects across all WAs, respectively, that are counted in forecast estimates; refer to the Stormwater Investment Plan (SIP) Year column to identify the Projects used to inform these accrual assumptions.

While basing forecast accrual rates on anticipated benefits by SCW Program Projects funded in more recent years is generally useful for estimating future Project potential, it can also result in flat forecasts for certain Indicators despite having nonzero 2025 Total Benefits.

This occurs when 2025 Total Benefits to date are primarily attributed to SCW Program Projects funded during the SCW Program's first two years, while more recently funded Projects have not yet submitted anticipated benefits for those same Indicators. This does not necessarily mean that future benefits will be absent. In many cases, the flat forecast may be a result of Project timing:

- **Earlier implementation stages:** Recently funded Projects may be in planning or design phases, making it too early to accurately quantify anticipated benefits.
- **Greater uncertainty:** Projects earlier in development often have greater uncertainty around benefit estimates compared to Projects further along in implementation.

- **Reporting timelines:** Benefits from Regional Program Projects funded under the most recent SIP (FY24–25) may not yet be reflected in available reporting data at the time of data extraction for the Initial Watershed Plan.

These considerations may also affect estimates of Total Benefits. For example, a Project proponent may anticipate that their Project will provide CIBs but may be unable to quantify those benefits at its current phase of implementation. As a result, 2025 Total Benefits and forecasts may potentially underrepresent long-term anticipated benefits until newer Projects progress and their contributions can be more reliably quantified and incorporated². Similarly, because forecasts are informed by anticipated benefits, future benefit summaries may diverge from forecasts if reported benefits exceed or fall short of those in original Project designs.

Other key considerations for developing forecasts include:

- Forecasts are not quantified for Indicators expressed as percentages. As previously described, baseline and benefit summaries and forecasts are intended to provide context for target-setting; however, these percentage-based Indicators have outstanding requirements that directly inform their targets, rendering additional forecasting context unnecessary. Furthermore, the nature of percentage metrics makes reliable forecasting impractical. Unlike magnitude-based Indicators, where benefits can be cumulatively added over time, percentage values can fluctuate annually depending on Project selections and implementation outcomes. As a result, these values are not consistently additive and may increase or decrease from year to year, limiting the usefulness of trajectory-based forecasting for these Indicators.
- Forecasts are based on 2025 Total Benefits.
- It is acknowledged that linear forecasts have significant limitations, and projecting linear progression may not be consistent with findings by the financial outlooks (Section 2.3.1 and Appendix F). For example, initial financial outlooks findings show SCW Program-wide limitations for funding of new Projects over the next five years. Further, the potential for new Project benefits may be limited by the growing need for O&M funding for existing SCW Program Projects as they complete construction and begin O&M and monitoring.

² Note that this concept does not apply to 2025 Total Benefits and forecast estimates for Indicators under the Planning Themes Improve Water Quality and Increase Drought Preparedness. These metrics are modeled using Project design details and scope of work information, rather than reported data, and are therefore generally more defined and stable.

H.1.2 Targets Overview

The Initial Watershed Plans present SCW Program and WA targets that reflect the vision for the SCW Program and its desired outcomes of improving water quality, increasing local water supply, and providing Community Investment Benefits (CIBs), along with the other Goals. For all WAs, measurable targets have been set for each Indicator to reflect the vision of the Watershed Area Steering Committee (WASC), interested parties, and Public Works. Over time, these targets will evolve through Adaptive Management based on lessons learned, shifting priorities, new data, and other considerations. The tables in the targets subsections provide details of the key references and methods used to establish targets as well as summaries of the WA targets and SCW Program.

Similarly, interim targets are presented in this appendix. Interim targets enable tracking of incremental progress; these interim targets serve as benchmarks for Adaptive Management and the assessment of whether the SCW Program is on track and identifying where adjustments may be needed. For the pollutant reduction Indicators under the *Improve Water Quality* Planning Theme, targets are set for 2032 and 2038, to align with water quality regulatory milestones. For all other Indicators, targets are set for 2030, 2035, and 2045. These milestones align with other ongoing planning initiatives in the Los Angeles region, such as the County Water Plan (CWP), the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, the 2045 Climate Action Plan, and the OurCounty Sustainability Plan.

Note that interim targets for Indicators expressed as percentages are set equal to their final target. Since these targets are generally based on SCW Program requirements, they should be maintained indefinitely.

H.1.3 Watershed Area Needs Overview

WA Needs for an Indicator represents the remaining progress required to meet its respective target. For magnitude-based Indicators expressed in numerical terms (e.g., acres, ac-ft/yr, jobs created), WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the Total Benefit value and the target value. For Indicators expressed as percentages, WA Needs are defined as equal to or greater than the target percentage.

Unlike magnitude-based Indicators, percentage-based Indicators do not accrue benefits in a linear or additive manner. Instead, they reflect cumulative progress over time. As a result, their Total Benefit values may fluctuate, either decreasing or

increasing from year to year, depending on the evolving proportion of benefits realized throughout the lifetime of the SCW Program.

To ensure consistent long-term progress toward targets, WA Needs for percentage-based Indicators are set at their respective targets. This means that the specified percentage or higher one must be achieved and sustained to demonstrate continued progress toward targets.

H.1.4 SCW Program Projects Funded to Date

Table H-1 and Table H-2 summarize the Regional and Municipal Program Projects across all WAs, respectively whose benefits inform the development of 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts.

H.1.4.1 Regional Program Projects Funded to Date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Table H-1 below summarizes Regional Program Projects funded in SIPs FY20-21 to FY24-25 in each WA.

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
Central Santa Monica Bay (CSMB)	Beverly Hills Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$36.6M	\$400.0K	City of Beverly Hills	No
CSMB	Culver City Mesmer Low Flow Diversion	FY20-21	Dry	Construction	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$14.4M	\$1.3M	City of Culver City	No
CSMB	Ladera Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	\$41.5M	\$30.0M	Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works)	No
CSMB	MacArthur Lake Rehabilitation Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$18.8M	\$800.0K	City of Los Angeles, Sanitation and Environment (LASAN)	Yes
CSMB	Monteith Park and View Park Green Alley Stormwater Improvements Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Construction	\$8.2M	\$8.1M	Public Works	Yes
CSMB	Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	O&M	\$2.7M	\$2.0M	City of Santa Monica	Yes
CSMB	Washington Boulevard Stormwater and Urban Runoff Diversion	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	Design	\$17.3M	\$14.7M	City of Culver City	No
CSMB	Ballona Creek TMDL Project	FY21-22	Dry	Design, Construction, O&M	Construction	\$10.8M	\$500.3K	LASAN	No

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
CSMB	Slauson Connect Clean Water Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M, Planning	Design	\$15.6M	\$9.5M	Slauson Connect Clean Water Partnership – powered by Corvias Infrastructure Solutions and Geosyntec Consultants	Yes
CSMB	Angeles Mesa Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	FY22-23	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$31.9M	\$15.5M	LASAN	Yes
CSMB	Edward Vincent Jr. Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Design	\$22.2M	\$2.2M	City of Inglewood	Yes
CSMB	Ladera Heights - W Centinela Ave Green Improvement	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$27.6M	\$20.0M	Public Works	No
CSMB	Imperial Highway Green Infrastructure Project	FY23-24	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$17.6M	\$2.3M	LASAN, Public Works	Yes
CSMB	Baldwin Vista Green Streets Project	FY24-25	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	N/A	\$11.8M	\$3.0M	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LASAN	Yes
Lower Los Angeles River (LLAR)	John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$12.0M	\$2.1M	City of Bell Gardens	Yes
LLAR	Compton Blvd Et. Al. Project	FY21-22	Wet	Construction	Design	\$11.6M	\$389.0K	Public Works	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
LLAR	Furman Park Stormwater Capture and Infiltration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$5.1M	\$2.6M	City of Downey	Yes
LLAR	Urban Orchard Project	FY21-22	Dry	Construction, O&M	Construction	\$18.7M	\$2.1M	City of South Gate	Yes
LLAR	Apollo Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$4.2M	\$4.7M	City of Downey	Yes
LLAR	Salt Lake Park Infiltration Cistern	FY22-23	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction	Design	\$843.8K	\$730.8K	City of Huntington Park	Yes
LLAR	Willow Springs Park Wetland Restoration and Expansion Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	N/A	\$31.9M	\$2.9M	City of Long Beach	Yes
LLAR	Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (LB MUST) - Phase 1	FY20-21	Dry	Design, Construction	Construction	\$4.5M	\$4.5M	City of Long Beach	Yes
LLAR	Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (LB MUST) - Phase 2	FY23-24	Dry	Construction, Design	Planning	\$12.2M	\$10.4M	City of Long Beach	Yes
LLAR	Lynwood City Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Dry	Design	Design	\$4.0M	\$3.8M	City of Lynwood	Yes
LLAR	Lynwood City Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY24-25	Wet	Construction	Design	\$39.1M	\$4.6M	City of Lynwood	Yes
LLAR	Spane Park	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$53.4M	\$4.2M	City of Paramount	Yes
LLAR	Spane Park	FY23-24	Dry	Construction	Design	\$11.1M	\$500.0K	City of Paramount	Yes
Lower San Gabriel River (LSGR)	Adventure Park Multi Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Dry	Design, Construction	Construction	\$1.8M	\$950.0K	Public Works	Yes
LSGR	Bolivar Park	FY20-21	Wet	O&M	O&M	\$17.6M	\$5.1M	City of Lakewood	Yes
LSGR	Caruthers Park	FY20-21	Dry	O&M	O&M	\$28.5M	\$13.5M	City of Bellflower	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
LSGR	El Dorado Regional Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design	Design	\$50.6M	\$1.4M	City of Long Beach	Yes
LSGR	Hermosillo Park	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$4.5M	\$2.0M	City of Norwalk	Yes
LSGR	Mayfair Park	FY20-21	Dry	O&M	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$91.2M	\$1.1M	City of Lakewood	Yes
LSGR	Skylinks Golf Course at Wardlow Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$8.3M	\$7.1M	City of Long Beach	No
LSGR	Bellflower Simms Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$18.7M	\$13.7M	City of Bellflower	Yes
LSGR	Bellflower Simms Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY22-23	Wet	Construction	Design	\$14.3M	\$6.9M	City of Bellflower	Yes
LSGR	Cerritos Sports Complex	FY21-22	Dry	Design	Planning	\$11.0M	\$1.3M	City of Cerritos	Yes
LSGR	York Field Stormwater Capture Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Design	\$11.3M	\$1.3M	City of Whittier	Yes
LSGR	Artesia Park Urban Runoff Capture Project	FY23-24	Dry	Design	Planning	\$46.7M	\$4.3M	City of Artesia	Yes
LSGR	Heartwell Park at Palo Verde Channel Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$5.6M	\$2.8M	City of Long Beach	No
LSGR	La Habra Heights Stormwater Treatment and Reuse System The Park Hacienda Road	FY23-24	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	N/A	\$19.3M	\$1.8M	City of La Habra Heights	Yes
LSGR	La Mirada Creek Park Project	FY23-24	Dry	Construction	Design	\$6.8M	\$500.0K	City of La Mirada	No
LSGR	Progress Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design	Planning	\$18.4M	\$9.3M	City of Paramount	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
LSGR	Heartwell Park at Clark Channel Stormwater Capture Project	FY24-25	Dry	Design	N/A	\$5.3M	\$2.9M	City of Long Beach	Yes
LSGR	Independence Park Runoff Capture Facility	FY24-25	Wet	Design	N/A	\$1.0M	\$424.0K	City of Downey	No
LSGR	Reservoir Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY24-25	Wet	Design, Construction, Bid/Award	N/A	\$4.0M	\$2.8M	City of Signal Hill	No
LSGR	Sorensen Park Multi-Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	FY24-25	Wet	Design	N/A	\$15.5M	\$1.2M	Public Works	Yes
North Santa Monica Bay (NSMB)	Viewridge Road Stormwater Improvements Project	FY21-22	Wet	Construction	Design	\$9.8M	\$1.5M	Public Works	No
NSMB	Liberty Canyon Road Green Improvement	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$4.9M	\$4.9M	Public Works	No
NSMB	Cornell – Mulholland Highway Green Improvement Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design	Planning	\$20.1M	\$9.4M	Public Works	No
NSMB	Agoura Hills Stormwater Diversion Project	FY24-25	Dry	Construction, O&M	N/A	\$36.6M	\$1.4M	City of Agoura Hills	No
Rio Hondo (RH)	Baldwin Lake and Tule Pond Restoration Project	FY20-21	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$13.5M	\$1.5M	LACFCD	Yes
RH	East Los Angeles Sustainable Median Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Dry	Construction, O&M	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$11.8M	\$1.9M	Public Works	Yes
RH	Alhambra Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	FY21-22	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$13.2M	\$9.2M	San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG)	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
RH	East Los Angeles College Northeast Drainage Area and City of Monterey Park Biofiltration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$20.0M	\$24.0M	Los Angeles Community College District & Build (LACCD)	Yes
RH	Eaton Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	FY21-22	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$6.3M	\$3.2M	SGVCOG	Yes
RH	Merced Ave Greenway (Phase I - South Residential Corridor)	FY21-22	Wet	Construction	Construction	\$25.3M	\$1.9M	City of South El Monte	Yes
RH	Mt. Lowe Median Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$22.2M	\$500.0K	Public Works	No
RH	Plymouth School Neighborhood Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	O&M	\$13.3M	\$1.3M	Amigos de los Rios (ADLR),	Yes
RH	Rio Hondo Ecosystem Restoration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$11.3M	\$376.4K	City of Monrovia	Yes
RH	Rubio Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	FY21-22	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$62.4M	\$21.2M	SGVCOG	Yes
RH	Vincent Lugo Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY22-23	Dry	Design, Construction	Planning	\$14.7M	\$1.6M	City of San Gabriel	Yes
RH	Burke Heritage Park & Marengo Yard Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design, Construction	Planning	\$85.0M	\$10.0M	City of Alhambra	No
RH	El Monte Norwood Elementary School Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$10.5M	\$500.0K	Trust for Public Land	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
RH	Kinneloa Yard Stormwater Capture Project Preliminary Design and Feasibility Study	FY23-24	Wet	Design	Design	\$8.7M	\$500.0K	City of Pasadena	No
RH	Merced Avenue Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Dry	Design, Construction	Design	\$18.6M	\$11.2M	City of El Monte	Yes
RH	South El Monte High School Stormwater Improvement Project	FY24-25	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	N/A	\$11.7M	\$2.3M	El Monte Union High School District	Yes
RH	Washington Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY24-25	Wet	Planning, Design, Bid/Award, Construction, O&M	N/A	\$1.8M	\$1.9M	City of Pasadena	Yes
Santa Clara River (SCR)	Hasley Canyon Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	Planning	\$843.8K	\$559.2K	Public Works	No
SCR	Newhall Park Infiltration	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$8.1M	\$892.0K	City of Santa Clarita	Yes
SCR	Pico Canyon Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$10.6M	\$8.5M	Public Works	No
SCR	Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project	FY23-24	Wet	Construction, O&M	Design	\$44.6M	\$2.1M	City of Santa Clarita	Yes
South Santa Monica Bay (SSMB)	Alondra Park Multi Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Dry	Design, Construction	Construction	\$9.1M	\$4.6M	Public Works	Yes
SSMB	Wilmington Q Street Local Urban Area Flow Management Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$9.9M	\$900.0K	LASAN	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
SSMB	Carson Stormwater and Runoff Capture Project at Carriage Crest Park	FY21-22	Wet	O&M	Construction	\$20.0M	\$6.2M	City of Carson	Yes
SSMB	South Santa Monica Bay Water Quality Enhancement: 28th Street Storm Drain Infiltration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$10.6M	\$5.2M	City of Manhattan Beach	No
SSMB	Stormwater Basin Expansion Project	FY21-22	Wet	Construction	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$19.8M	\$9.6M	City of Torrance	No
SSMB	Wilmington Neighborhood Greening Project	FY21-22	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$13.8M	\$906.0K	LASAN	Yes
SSMB	Downtown Lomita Multi-Benefit Stormwater Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Design	\$36.5M	\$10.8M	City of Lomita	Yes
SSMB	Fulton Playfield Multi-Benefit Infiltration Project	FY22-23	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$36.8M	\$7.0M	City of Redondo Beach	No
SSMB	Hermosa Beach Multi-Benefit Parking Lot Greening Project (Lot D)	FY22-23	Wet	Construction	Bid/Award	\$4.1M	\$4.1M	Hermosa Beach	No
SSMB	West Rancho Dominguez - San Pedro Street Green Improvement	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$4.1M	\$4.0M	Public Works	Yes
SSMB	Beach Cities Green Streets Project	FY23-24	Wet	Construction	Bid/Award	\$4.8M	\$600.0K	City of Torrance	No
SSMB	Glen Anderson Park Regional Stormwater Capture Green Streets	FY23-24	Wet	Design, Planning	Design	\$3.5M	\$1.7M	City of Redondo Beach	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
SSMB	Machado Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation Operations and Maintenance	FY23-24	Wet	O&M	O&M	\$8.0M	\$5.4M	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LASAN	Yes
SSMB	Wilmington-Anaheim Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	FY23-24	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$6.1M	\$2.0M	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LASAN	Yes
SSMB	Torrance Airport Storm Water Basin Project, Phase 2	FY20-21	Wet	Design	Design	\$22.6M	\$2.2M	City of Torrance	Yes
SSMB	Torrance Airport Stormwater Basin Project	FY24-25	Wet	Construction, O&M	N/A	\$2.7M	\$2.5M	City of Torrance	No
Upper Los Angeles River (ULAR)	Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation	FY20-21	Wet	O&M	O&M	\$6.6M	\$5.8M	LASAN	No
ULAR	Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation Operation and Maintenance	FY22-23	Wet	O&M	O&M	\$941.3K	\$705.3K	LASAN	Yes
ULAR	Active Transportation Rail to River Corridor Project - Segment A	FY20-21	Wet	Construction, O&M	Construction	\$10.6M	\$5.0M	Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro)	Yes
ULAR	City of San Fernando Regional Park Infiltration Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction, O&M	Post-Construction Monitoring	N/A	\$855.0K	City of San Fernando	Yes
ULAR	Fernangeles Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$1.3M	\$100.0K	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
ULAR	Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction, O&M	Post-Construction Monitoring	\$19.5M	\$8.5M	Public Works	Yes
ULAR	Lankershim Boulevard Local Area Urban Flow Management Network Project	FY20-21	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$16.3M	\$1.7M	LASAN	Yes
ULAR	Oro Vista Local Area Urban Flow Management Project	FY20-21	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$16.5M	\$8.4M	LASAN	No
ULAR	Rory M. Shaw Wetlands Park Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$2.2M	\$1.0M	LACFCD	Yes
ULAR	Strathern Park North Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$3.6M	\$2.8M	LADWP	Yes
ULAR	The Distributed Drywell System Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction, O&M	O&M	\$9.0M	\$2.7M	City of Glendale	Yes
ULAR	Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Dry	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$2.3M	\$1.5M	LADWP	Yes
ULAR	Walnut Park Pocket Park Project	FY20-21	Wet	Construction	O&M	\$5.3M	\$985.0K	County of Los Angeles	Yes
ULAR	Altadena - Lake Avenue Green Improvement	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$15.1M	\$7.5M	Public Works	Yes
ULAR	Altadena Mariposa Green Street Demonstration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$7.8M	\$3.6M	ADLR	Yes
ULAR	Arroyo Seco-San Rafael Treatment Wetlands	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$8.2M	\$4.7M	City of Pasadena	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
ULAR	Broadway-Manchester Multi-Modal Green Streets Project	FY21-22	Wet	Construction	Design	\$29.0M	\$2.3M	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services (StreetsLA)	Yes
ULAR	David M. Gonzales Recreation Center Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$10.5M	\$10.4M	LADWP	Yes
ULAR	Lincoln Park Neighborhood Green Street Network	FY21-22	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$18.7M	\$830.0K	LASAN	Yes
ULAR	Los Angeles Pierce College Northeast Campus Stormwater Capture & Use and Biofiltration Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$6.3M	\$449.3K	LACCD	No
ULAR	Valley Plaza Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$29.7M	\$650.0K	LADWP	Yes
ULAR	Westmont - Vermont Avenue Green Improvement	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$2.8M	\$2.8M	Public Works	Yes
ULAR	Jackson Elementary School Campus Greening and Stormwater Quality Improvement Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$7.9M	\$1.3M	ADLR and Pasadena Unified School District	Yes
ULAR	Watts Civic Center Serenity Greenway	FY22-23	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$22.0M	\$2.8M	City of Los Angeles, Council District 15	Yes
ULAR	Whitsett Fields Park North Stormwater Capture Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$25.1M	\$24.2M	LADWP	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
ULAR	Winery Canyon Channel and Descanso Gardens Stormwater Capture and Reuse Project	FY22-23	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$8.7M	\$315.0K	Descanso Gardens Guild, Inc.; City of La Canada Flintridge	No
ULAR	Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design	Design	\$9.8M	\$1.2M	City of Pasadena	No
ULAR	California Avenue and Adjacent Streets Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$24.4M	\$2.6M	City of Glendale	Yes
ULAR	Eagle Rock Boulevard: A Multi-Modal Stormwater Capture Project	FY23-24	Dry	Design, Construction, Bid/Award	Design	\$26.2M	\$2.4M	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, StreetsLA	Yes
ULAR	Earvin "Magic" Johnson Park Operation and Maintenance Project	FY23-24	Dry	O&M	O&M	\$18.3M	\$2.7M	Public Works	Yes
ULAR	Emerald Necklace John Muir High School Campus Natural Infrastructure Improvement Project	FY23-24	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Design	\$6.8M	\$951.8K	ADLR	Yes
ULAR	Hollenbeck Park Lake Rehabilitation Project	FY23-24	Dry	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$9.8M	\$642.6K	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LASAN	Yes
ULAR	Sylmar Channel Project	FY23-24	Wet	Planning, Design, Construction, O&M	Planning	\$17.0M	\$4.2M	City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, LASAN	Yes
ULAR	Bowtie Demonstration Project	FY24-25	Dry	O&M	N/A	\$2.4M	\$800.0K	The Nature Conservancy	Yes

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
ULAR	Green Street Demonstration Project on Main Street	FY24-25	Wet	Design, Construction	N/A	\$14.5M	\$4.0M	City of Alhambra	No
Upper San Gabriel River (USGR)	Barnes Park	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Construction	\$3.1M	\$350.0K	City of Baldwin Park	Yes
USGR	Bassett High School Stormwater Capture Multi-Benefit Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$7.1M	\$2.0M	Public Works	Yes
USGR	Encanto Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$4.1M	\$3.2M	City of Monrovia	Yes
USGR	Garvey Avenue Grade Separation Drainage Improvement Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction, O&M	Construction	\$17.7M	\$13.6M	City of El Monte	Yes
USGR	Pedley Spreading Grounds	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Bid/Award	\$25.7M	\$20.6M	East San Gabriel Valley Watershed Management Group (ESGV WMG)	No
USGR	Wingate Park Regional EWMP Project	FY20-21	Wet	Design, Construction	Design	\$35.8M	\$1.6M	City of Covina	Yes
USGR	Fairplex	FY21-22	Wet	Construction, Design	Design	\$7.5M	\$800.0K	ESGV WMG	Yes
USGR	Lone Hill Park	FY21-22	Wet	Construction, Design	Planning	\$1.4M	\$532.6K	ESGV WMG	No
USGR	Zamora Park Renovation Project	FY21-22	Wet	Construction, O&M	Bid/Award	\$3.7M	\$675.0K	City of El Monte	Yes
USGR	Glendora Avenue Green Streets	FY22-23	Wet	Design, Planning	Planning	\$2.6M	\$1.4M	City of Glendora	No
USGR	Marchant Park	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$6.6M	\$782.0K	ESGV WMG	Yes
USGR	Pelota Park	FY22-23	Wet	Design	Planning	\$12.0M	\$4.0M	ESGV WMG	Yes
USGR	Finkbiner Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Wet	Design	Design	\$17.8M	\$10.0M	City of Glendora	No

Table H-1. Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits									
Watershed Area	Project Name	SIP Year(s) ¹	Project Type	Funded Phases	Current Phase	Total Capital Cost ²	Funding Allocated to Date ³	Project Lead/ Municipality	DAC Benefit ⁴
USGR	Finkbiner Park Stormwater Capture Project, Construction Phase	FY24-25	Wet	Construction	N/A	\$19.7M	\$450.0K	City of Glendora	No

¹ Stormwater Investment Plan (SIP).

² As of the FY24-25 Mid-Year Reports.

³ SCW Program funding budgeted to date under SIP FY20-21 through FY24-25.

⁴ Disadvantaged Community (DAC).

H.1.4.2 Municipal Program Projects Funded to Date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Table H-2 below summarizes Municipal Program Projects funded in SIPs FY20-21 to FY24-25 in each WA. Municipal Program Projects are assigned to a WA based on their location. This table includes Municipal Program Projects with expenditures in FY20-21 through FY23-24 Municipal Annual Reports and funding allocations in FY24-25 Municipal Annual Plans. Municipal Program Projects were manually validated for 2025 Constructed Baseline and Total Benefit inclusion using SCW Program Portal data.

Table H-2. SCW Program Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Watershed Area	Project Name	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type	Total Capital Cost	Funding Expended and Allocated to Date	DAC Benefit
LLAR	Design of water quality, multi-benefit and Nature-Based Solutions Green Street Project - Salt Lake Avenue south of Walnut Street	FY20-21	Huntington Park	Dry	\$168.0K	\$162.4K	Yes
LLAR	Crest Alley Improvement Project	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	N/A	\$1.7M	No
LLAR	Heritage Point Park [previously "View Park (Creston)"]	FY20-21	Signal Hill	Wet	\$3.3M	\$180.0K	No
LSGR	City Facilities BMPs	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	N/A	\$224.4K	No
LSGR	El Dorado Regional Park Duck Pond Rehabilitation	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	\$9.0M	\$4.8M	No
NSMB	Las Virgenes Creek Restoration Project	FY20-21	Calabasas	Dry	\$15.6M	\$500.0K	No
RH	8517 E Hermosa Dr. - Permeable Concrete Project	FY20-21	San Gabriel	Wet	\$3.3M	\$180.0K	No
RH	St. Albans Road - Storm Water Infiltration and Infrastructure Project	FY20-21	San Gabriel	Wet	\$9.0M	\$4.8M	No
SSMB	Gardena, Main, and Avalon Green Street Improvements	FY20-21	Carson	Wet	\$113.0M	\$1.8M	No
SSMB	Boundary Trail Stormwater Basin Feasibility Study	FY20-21	Palos Verdes Estates	Wet	N/A	\$350.0K	No
SSMB	Torrance Circle Diversion & Infiltration Project	FY20-21	Redondo Beach	Dry	\$3.2K	\$3.2K	No
SSMB	Rolling Hills Road Green Street	FY20-21	Rolling Hills Estates	Dry	\$2.6M	\$16.7K	No
ULAR	Haynes Street Greenway	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Wet	\$3.7K	\$3.7K	No
ULAR	LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 2 – (R2-J)	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Dry	\$0.9K	\$0.9K	No
ULAR	LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 3 - (R2-G)	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Dry	\$4.3K	\$4.3K	No
ULAR	Reseda Blvd Alley Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Wet	N/A	\$250.0K	Yes
USGR	Arrow Highway Beautification Project; P-1040	FY20-21	Irwindale	Dry	\$281.5K	\$218.7K	Yes

Table H-2. SCW Program Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Watershed Area	Project Name	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type	Total Capital Cost	Funding Expended and Allocated to Date	DAC Benefit
USGR	San Jose Creek Bikeway	FY20-21	Pomona	Wet	\$325.0K	\$490.0K	No
USGR	Basin 3E Enhancements at Santa Fe Spreading Grounds	FY20-21	Sierra Madre	Dry	\$1.9M	\$479.8K	No
CSMB	La Cienega Boulevard Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Wet	\$4.1M	\$1.2M	Yes
LLAR	Major Corridors Median and Parkway Beautification Project [CIP No. 50075; CCL-5351(041)]	FY21-22	Pico Rivera	Dry	\$5.6M	\$108.3K	No
LLAR	Hillbrook Park Improvement Project	FY21-22	Signal Hill	Wet	\$2.0M	\$360.5K	No
LSGR	City Yard BMPs	FY21-22	Pico Rivera	Dry	\$25.0K	\$32.9K	No
LSGR	Joslin at Gard Storm Drain Study and Construction	FY21-22	Santa Fe Springs	Wet	N/A	\$350.0K	No
NSMB	Ladyface Greenway	FY21-22	Agoura Hills	Dry	\$17.6M	\$188.0K	No
RH	Playhouse Park Infiltration Project	FY21-22	Pasadena	Wet	\$25.0K	\$32.9K	No
RH	339 E Saxon Ave Project - FY21-22	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	\$1.8M	\$200.0K	No
RH	541 Adelyn Drive Project - FY21-22	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	N/A	\$855.1K	No
RH	701 San Salvatorre Project - FY21-22	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	\$600.0K	\$600.0K	No
RH	8517 Hermosa Drive Project - FY21-22	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	\$2.0M	\$360.5K	No
ULAR	LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 1 – (R2-02)	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Dry	\$0.7K	\$0.7K	No
ULAR	North Sepulveda Pedestrian Island (Sepulveda Green Median)	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Wet	\$24.4K	\$25.8K	Yes
ULAR	Bethune Park Stormwater Capture Project	FY21-22	Unincorporated. County	Wet	\$4.2K	\$4.2K	No
ULAR	Project 1	FY21-22	Unincorporated. County	Wet	\$2.6K	\$2.6K	Yes
USGR	Navigation Center Infiltration Project	FY21-22	Covina	Dry	\$1.4M	\$136.2K	Yes
USGR	Stormwater & Groundwater Drainage Improvement Project on Flapjack Drive (Design and Construction)	FY21-22	Diamond Bar	Dry	\$30.0M	\$5.7M	No
USGR	Sycamore Canyon Creek Repair	FY21-22	Diamond Bar	Dry	\$4.8M	\$341.5K	No
USGR	CIP Project-Modular Wetland System	FY21-22	La Puente	Dry	\$3.2M	\$3.2M	No
USGR	Pasadena Street Project	FY21-22	Pomona	Dry	\$3.0M	\$8.5K	No
CSMB	Culver Median Regional Infiltration and Treatment Project - Cost Share of Beverly Hills	FY22-23	Beverly Hills	Wet	\$15.6M	\$500.0K	No

Table H-2. SCW Program Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Watershed Area	Project Name	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type	Total Capital Cost	Funding Expended and Allocated to Date	DAC Benefit
LLAR	Eastern and Garfield Avenue Median Green Street Project	FY22-23	Commerce	Dry	\$100.0K	\$300.0K	No
LSGR	Low Flow Diversion at Roswell	FY22-23	Long Beach	Dry	N/A	\$525.7K	No
RH	California & Fairview Project - FY21-22	FY22-23	San Gabriel	Wet	\$5.6M	\$108.3K	No
RH	Lift Station on McGroarty Street Project - FY21-22	FY22-23	San Gabriel	Wet	N/A	\$224.4K	No
RH	Lacy Park Storm Drain Project: Infiltration Feasibility	FY22-23	San Marino	Dry	\$646.0K	\$701.3K	No
SCR	Canyon Country Community Center Regional Infiltration Facility	FY22-23	Santa Clarita	Wet	N/A	\$260.0K	Yes
SSMB	Gardena Willows Wetland Preserve Restoration Planning Project	FY22-23	Gardena	Wet	N/A	\$525.7K	Yes
SSMB	Hermosa Beach Distributed Drywells	FY22-23	Hermosa Beach	Wet	\$5.2M	\$200.0K	No
SSMB	Stormwater Treatment Project - Dry Well	FY22-23	Rancho Palos Verdes	Wet	\$434.0K	\$254.4K	No
ULAR	Hahamongna - Berkshire Creek Area Improvements	FY22-23	Pasadena	Dry	\$2.3K	\$5.5K	No
USGR	ATP Cycle 3 - Pacific/Maine Avenue Complete Street	FY22-23	Baldwin Park	Dry	\$1.5M	\$1.7M	No
CSMB	La Brea LID Improvement Project	FY23-24	Inglewood	Dry	\$517.9K	\$517.9K	No
LLAR	Veteran's Park Yard Compliance Project	FY23-24	Bell Gardens	Wet	\$646.0K	\$701.3K	No
LLAR	Alameda/Artesia/SR91 Urban Greening/Forestry and Water Reclamation Project and Greening Compton's State Route 91	FY23-24	Compton	Wet	\$1.8M	\$200.0K	No
LLAR	Garfield Ave Complete Streets - NPDES implementation	FY23-24	South Gate	Dry	\$600.0K	\$600.0K	Yes
LSGR	Lakewood Boulevard s/o Del Amo Boulevard	FY23-24	Lakewood	Dry	\$488.9K	\$489.0K	No
LSGR	Rosemead Boulevard Median and Parkway Beautification Project [CIP No. 50076; CCL-5351(042)]	FY23-24	Pico Rivera	Dry	\$5.2M	\$200.0K	No
LSGR	Greenleaf Promenade Streetscape Project	FY23-24	Whittier	Dry	N/A	\$260.0K	No
NSMB	Marie Canyon Green Streets Project	FY23-24	Malibu	Wet	\$517.9K	\$517.9K	No
RH	400 N Rosemont - Permeable Concrete Project	FY23-24	San Gabriel	Wet	N/A	\$1.7M	No
RH	416 Adelyn Drive - Permeable Concrete	FY23-24	San Gabriel	Wet	\$168.0K	\$162.4K	No

Table H-2. SCW Program Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Watershed Area	Project Name	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type	Total Capital Cost	Funding Expended and Allocated to Date	DAC Benefit
ULAR	Green Alley Project	FY23-24	La Canada Flintridge	Dry	\$4.4K	\$4.4K	No
ULAR	East 6th Street Green Corridor Project	FY23-24	Los Angeles	Wet	\$5.0K	\$6.7K	Yes
ULAR	LA River LFD's (Segment A, Compton Creek)	FY23-24	Los Angeles	Dry	\$4.7K	\$4.7K	No
USGR	Banna and Badillo Bioswale Installation Project	FY23-24	Covina	Wet	\$45.0K	\$45.0K	No
USGR	CTSP – FAIR and Medical Core Green Streets Project	FY23-24	Covina	Dry	N/A	\$284.2K	Yes
USGR	Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project (Construction)	FY23-24	Diamond Bar	Dry	N/A	\$356.3K	No
USGR	Steep Canyon Erosion Control and Sedimentation Prevention (Design and Construction)	FY23-24	Diamond Bar	Dry	\$354.0K	\$354.0K	No
LLAR	Firestone Blvd Dry Well Improvements	FY24-25	Downey	Dry	N/A	\$855.1K	No
LSGR	Pico Rivera Regional Bikeway Project (CIP 21280)	FY24-25	Pico Rivera	Dry	\$113.0M	\$1.8M	No
RH	1144 Bilton Way Project - FY21-22	FY24-25	San Gabriel	Wet	\$4.1M	\$1.2M	No
SSMB	Peck Avenue and 21st Street Storm Drain Improvement Project	FY24-25	Manhattan Beach	Dry	\$17.6M	\$188.0K	No
SSMB	Distributed Stormwater Retention	FY24-25	Rolling Hills Estates	Wet	\$488.9K	\$489.0K	Yes

H.1.5 Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit Model

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits are modeled using Los Angeles County Public Work's [Watershed Management Modeling System version 2.0](#) (WMMS2). The following subsections provide details on the model framework, including boundary conditions, Project nesting, and input parameters.

H.1.5.1 WMMS2 Model Framework

Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits are simulated using the LACFCD and Public Works WMMS2 model framework. Originally developed as a state-of-the-art planning tool, WMMS2 has played an important role in supporting Watershed Planning, Project conceptual design and implementation and climate change analyses for the Los Angeles region. WMMS1 has been the modeling system within the SCW Program Projects Module since Program inception and has been key in simulating Regional Program Project performance to support Project feasibility analysis, Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit estimating, and Infrastructure Program Project scoring.

Recent advancements in computational efficiency, monitoring, and high-resolution data, along with lessons learned through Project planning and implementation provided an opportunity to enhance and update WMMS1. To incorporate these advances, LACFCD and Public Works updated WMMS1 to WMMS2. WMMS2 reflects these improvements, offering an advanced, integrated modeling framework designed to support watershed-based planning, regulatory compliance assessments, and infrastructure investment decisions across the Los Angeles region.

WMMS2 combines two open-source, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-developed models:

- The Loading Simulation Program in C++ (LSPC):** The LSPC component of WMMS2 is an open-source, process-based watershed modeling system developed by the EPA for simulating watershed hydrology, sediment erosion and transport, and water quality processes from both upland contributing areas and receiving streams. LSPC serves as the baseline watershed model within WMMS2, and includes improved representation of land characteristics, meteorological boundary conditions, existing major capture facilities like dams, reservoirs, and spreading grounds, and pollutant sources and transport. LSPC

uses the land use and meteorological characteristics of a watershed to generate runoff and pollutant generation at the land use, subwatershed, and watershed scales. The WMMS2 LSPC model is calibrated and validated based on extensive hydrologic and water quality monitoring datasets available throughout Los Angeles region watersheds, including datasets for water supply drawdowns and storage in regional facilities like reservoirs and spreading grounds.

- **The System for Urban Stormwater Treatment and Analysis Integration (SUSTAIN):** The SUSTAIN component of WMMS2 is an open-source, decision support system developed by the EPA that provides process-based simulation of BMPs. WMMS2 incorporates updates to WMMS2 SUSTAIN, including improvements to the model code and the representation and parameterization of a variety of user-selected BMP types.

This integration enables comprehensive simulation of hydrology, water quality, and the performance of BMPs. The use of the WMMS2 framework was chosen for the Initial Watershed Plan Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits analysis because of its alignment with the Watershed Management Programs (WMPs) and current use of WMMS1 in the Regional Infrastructure Program Project applications.

There is one significant update to WMMS2 that is unique to Watershed Planning:

- **Updated Meteorology:** WMMS2 has a simulation period from water years 2009 to 2018. To ensure 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits contain the most up-to-date and longest possible reliable estimates of runoff and pollutant capture, this simulation period has been extended to begin in water year 1999 through water year 2023 (25 continuous years of simulation). Thus, annual average estimates of Project performance include simulations of performance during the most recent years with complete meteorological data. Projects are linked to eight land-based rainfall stations used in the Projects Module and the Watershed Reporting Adaptive Management & Planning System (WRAMPS) Capture Dashboard by proximity to the station. These stations represent a complete spatial gradient of meteorological conditions across the County.

H.1.5.1.1 SCW Program Project Nesting

To accurately estimate Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits and avoid double-counting benefits associated with existing major capture facilities and neighboring SCW Program Projects, it is essential to account for overlapping, or nested, capture

areas. Capture area nesting occurs when the drainage area of one Project overlaps with, or is entirely contained within, the capture area of a downstream Project.

Figure H-1 illustrates the concept of nested capture areas using three example Project footprints and their associated capture areas. In this scenario, runoff generated within *Nested Capture Area 1* is routed to and treated by Project 1. Because Project 2 is located directly downstream of Project 1, runoff from *Nested Capture Area 1* continues downstream and, without adjustment, would also be treated by Project 2 along with runoff generated within *Nested Capture Area 2*. Similarly, Project 3, which is the most downstream facility in the system, would receive and treat runoff from *Nested Capture Area 1*, *Nested Capture Area 2*, and the *Downstream Capture Area*.

This example demonstrates how a runoff generated from a single upstream area could be intercepted by multiple downstream Projects. In this scenario, without adjustments, the runoff and pollutant loads generated in *Nested Capture Area 1* would be counted three times, once by each Project 1, 2, and 3.



Figure H-1. Example of nested capture areas

To avoid double-counting or overestimating SCW Program Project benefits, the Initial Watershed Plans account for upstream and downstream interactions among SCW Program Projects, as well as with existing major capture facilities. Interactions among SCW Program Projects, as well as between SCW Program Projects and major capture facilities, were addressed as follows:

- **SCW Program Project Interactions:** SCW Program Project capture areas are overlaid in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify and evaluate instances of nested capture areas. Nested capture areas are then adjusted such that only the portion of area draining directly to each Project is attributed to that Project. In the example in Figure H-1, *Project 3* only receives credit for the proportion of runoff occurring downstream of *Project 2*. Because the Initial Watershed Plans account for Project nesting, the capture areas presented herein may differ from those submitted in Project applications and which are displayed in the SCW Portal.
- **Interactions between major capture facilities and SCW Program Projects:** The baseline LSPC model already accounts for capture in major capture facilities, but Projects that increase local water supply must have their capture benefit scaled to ensure no double-counting of new capture occurs at both the Project and the downstream major capture facility. Capture benefits are scaled using the Net Countable Supply ratio of the downstream major capture facility which ensures Projects only are credited with water supply capture that does not already occur downstream. See Section H.3.1 for a detailed explanation of the development and application of the Net Countable Supply methodology.

H.1.5.2 SCW Program Project Data & Model Parameters

The Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits model include Regional Program Projects funded in the first five years of the SCW Program (FY20-21 to FY24-25) as well as Municipal Program Projects that have reported expenditures in FY20-21 to FY23-24, and Annual Plan allocations for FY24-25³.

Regional Infrastructure Program Project applications submitted in FY20-21 through FY24-25, Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits are estimated in the SCW Projects Module using WMMS 1.0. Municipal Program Projects are not currently simulated by

³ Municipal Annual Report data for FY20–21 through FY23–24 is currently available; however, the FY24–25 Annual Reports will not be submitted until December 2025. Since this timeline does not align with the development of the Initial Watershed Plans, allocations reported in the FY24–25 Municipal Annual Plans were used to inform the baseline analyses for Municipal Program Projects.

SCW Portal. Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits quantified by the Initial Watershed Plans began with Project data submitted through the SCW Program Reporting Module, and with model results and data generated through the MMS. The MMS aggregated reported data and developed Project capture areas and a routing schema that enables consideration of upstream and downstream interactions among Projects (see H.1.5.1.1 for more on Project nesting). However, the MMS modeling relied on coarser input parameters and included only Projects funded during the first three SIP years (FY20-21 through FY22-23), as well as Projects submitted for consideration in FY23-24.

To address these Project data gaps, the Initial Watershed Plan Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit simulation built from MMS to further refine model inputs and configurations to best reflect the current SCW Program Project Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits. Figure H-2 outlines how Project data was synthesized from several sources, in addition to the MMS, to address these gaps.

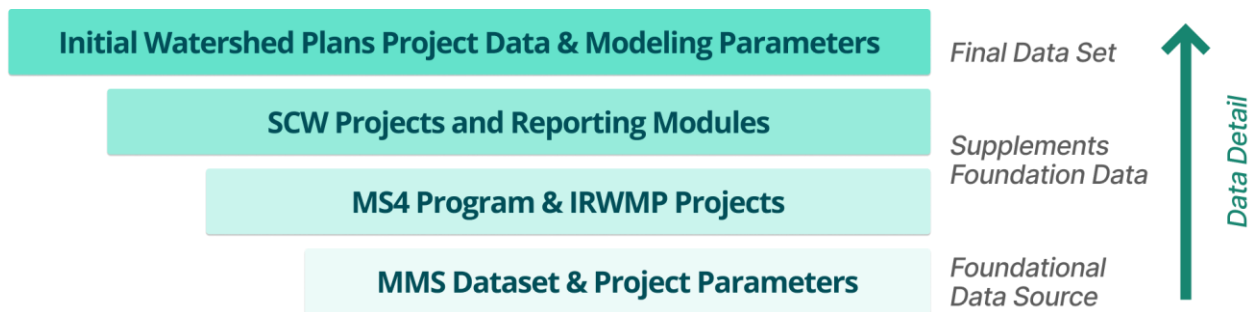


Figure H-2. Data Sources and Details for Final Modeling Parameters

Considering the availability of Project proponent and Municipality submitted data, Regional Program Projects and Municipal Program Projects are assigned final model parameters in slightly different ways. Assumptions vs. directly reported data are summarized for each Program in Table H-3.

Table H-3. Foundational data sources by Regional and Municipal Program

Program	Foundational Data Sources	
	Reported in Reporting Module	Assumed or MMS Derived (Source)
Regional Program Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMP Footprint (size) • BMP Type • Capture Area (.shp) • Diversion Rate • Storage Volume • Infiltration / Treatment Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment Efficiencies, by BMP Type (2021 WMP Reasonable Assurance Analyses)
Municipal Program Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Type (wet or dry-weather) • Project Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMP Footprint (size, from MMS) • Capture Area (.shp, delineated using the County's 2-meter digital elevation model employed in WMMS2 and confirmed through comparison with MMS delineations) • Diversion Rate (MMS) • Storage Volume (MMS) • Infiltration / Treatment Rate (MMS) • Treatment Efficiencies, by BMP Type (2021 WMP Reasonable Assurance Analyses) • BMP Type (derived from Municipality synopses by the MMS)

Project capture area data relies on a combination of proponent submitted Regional Program Project capture area shapefiles and newly delineated Municipal Program Project capture area shapefiles, confirmed with MMS delineations. Municipal Program Projects often lack reported BMP type data; however, these Projects were investigated over the course of the MMS and assigned a BMP type based on the configurations available to Regional Program Projects in Projects Module (bioretention, biofiltration, infiltration well, cistern, rain barrel, infiltration facility, treatment facility, diversion to sanitary sewer). The full compartment of SCW Program Regional and Municipal Program Projects modeled to estimate Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits across all WAs are summarized in Sections H.1.4.1 and H.1.4.2, respectively.

H.1.5.2.1 Regional Program Project Design Details

Table H-4 details Regional Program Projects modeled to estimate Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits. This table outlines key model inputs and design details for each Project such as their BMP type, footprint, and capture area.

Note that SCW Program Projects are categorized as either being a wet-weather or a dry-weather Project:

- **Wet-weather Project:** Designed to capture and treat stormwater and non-stormwater runoff. These Projects are typically designed to capture and treat 100% of stormwater runoff generated within their capture area during the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event and treat at least 50% of influent pollutant loads.
- **Dry-weather Project:** Designed to capture and treat non-stormwater runoff. These Projects are typically designed to capture and treat 100% of the non-stormwater runoff generated within their capture areas.
 - **Dry-weather Project with wet-weather Water Quality Benefits:** Project types under the Regional Program have historically been used for scoring purposes; so, while some Projects may be labeled as ‘dry-weather’ for scoring purposes, such Projects may also provide some wet-weather runoff capture or treatment. Dry-weather Projects that capture and treat wet-weather runoff typically manage less than 50% of the design storm event.

Under the Regional Infrastructure Program, these two Project types have traditionally been used for scoring purposes, with separate scoring rubrics for assessing Water Quality Benefits applied to each type. While the scoring criteria aligns with most Project designs, there are several unique SCW Program Projects that blur the distinction between the two types. For example, some Projects scored as “dry-weather” may also be designed to capture and treat stormwater runoff.

Although non-stormwater pollutant load reductions achieved by dry-weather Projects are not modeled in this Initial Watershed Plan, each dry-weather Regional Program Project was individually evaluated to assess its stormwater capture and treatment abilities. These stormwater pollutant load reductions provide meaningful contributions to the 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits.

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Beverly Hills Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape Project	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.27	175	51%
Culver City Mesmer Low Flow Diversion	CSMB	FY20-21	Dry	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	0.10	5,049	54%
Ladera Heights - W Centinela Ave Green Improvement	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	3.65	572	36%
Ladera Park Stormwater Improvements Project	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.25	277	30%
Monteith Park and View Park Green Alley Stormwater Improvements Project	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.11	235	48%
Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Cistern	0.17	509	74%
Washington Boulevard Stormwater and Urban Runoff Diversion	CSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	0.20	338	56%
Ballona Creek TMDL Project	CSMB	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.10	69,364	50%
Slauson Connect Clean Water Project	CSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Cistern	0.12	22	59%
Angeles Mesa Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	CSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	1.64	133	58%
Edward Vincent Jr. Park Stormwater Improvements Project	CSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	3.59	895	51%
MacArthur Lake Rehabilitation Project	CSMB	FY23-24	Wet	Cistern	0.29	280	74%
Baldwin Vista Green Streets Project	CSMB	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.56	135	57%
Imperial Highway Green Infrastructure Project	CSMB	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.55	26	65%
John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern	LLAR	FY20-21	Wet	Cistern	4.20	2,292	81%
Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (LB MUST)	LLAR	FY20-21, FY23-24	Dry	Treatment Facility	1.00	3,012	71%
Compton Blvd Et. Al. Project	LLAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.29	97	64%
Furman Park Stormwater Capture and Infiltration Project	LLAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.87	446	63%
Urban Orchard Project	LLAR	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.62	8,474	63%
Spane Park	LLAR	FY21-22, FY23-24	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.78	1,375	64%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Lynwood City Park Stormwater Project	LLAR	FY21-22, FY24-25	Dry	Infiltration Facility	1.12	955	68%
Apollo Park Stormwater Capture Project	LLAR	FY22-23	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.50	264	65%
Salt Lake Park Infiltration Cistern	LLAR	FY22-23	Wet	Treatment Facility	3.20	1,616	86%
Willow Springs Park Wetland Restoration and Expansion Project	LLAR	FY22-23	Wet	Bioretention	0.86	256	59%
Adventure Park Multi Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY20-21	Dry	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	2.00	5,954	57%
Bolivar Park	LSGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.9	849	71%
Caruthers Park	LSGR	FY20-21	Dry	Infiltration Facility	1.600	3,140	69%
Skylinks Golf Course at Wardlow Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY20-21	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.67	1,644	57%
Cerritos Sports Complex	LSGR	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	3.40	6,413	66%
Mayfair Park	LSGR	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.10	2,042	68%
Bellflower Simms Park Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY21-22, FY22-23	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.22	758	70%
Heartwell Park at Palo Verde Channel Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY22-23	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.76	2,401	63%
Independence Park Runoff Capture Facility	LSGR	FY22-23	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.45	560	74%
La Mirada Creek Park Project	LSGR	FY22-23	Dry	Bioretention	0.60	2,886	30%
York Field Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.65	2,423	47%
Artesia Park Urban Runoff Capture Project	LSGR	FY23-24	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.50	3,229	67%
El Dorado Regional Project	LSGR	FY23-24	Wet	Treatment Facility	2.78	761	57%
Heartwell Park at Clark Channel Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY23-24	Dry	Treatment Facility	3.00	1,881	61%
Hermosillo Park	LSGR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.15	2,674	67%
La Habra Heights Stormwater Treatment and Reuse System The Park Hacienda Road	LSGR	FY23-24	Wet	Biofiltration	0.04	395	13%
Progress Park Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.00	729	71%
Reservoir Park Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY24-25	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.05	183	64%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Sorensen Park Multi-Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	LSGR	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.84	1,842	31%
Liberty Canyon Road Green Improvement	NSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.01	39	17%
Viewridge Road Stormwater Improvements Project	NSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.39	79	41%
Cornell – Mulholland Highway Green Improvement Project	NSMB	FY23-24	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.06	72	31%
Agoura Hills Stormwater Diversion Project	NSMB	FY24-25	Dry	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	0.01	1,691	32%
Baldwin Lake and Tule Pond Restoration Project	RH	FY20-21	Dry	Infiltration Facility	1.00	205	39%
East Los Angeles Sustainable Median Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY20-21	Dry	Infiltration Well	1.00	1,431	60%
Alhambra Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	RH	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.82	11,119	56%
East Los Angeles College Northeast Drainage Area and City of Monterey Park Biofiltration Project	RH	FY21-22	Wet	Biofiltration	0.29	7	85%
Eaton Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	RH	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	1.03	15,682	32%
Merced Avenue Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.40	670	68%
Mt. Lowe Median Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.02	23	27%
Plymouth School Neighborhood Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	RH	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.45	12	56%
Rio Hondo Ecosystem Restoration Project	RH	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	7.32	10,875	28%
Rubio Wash Dry-Weather Diversion	RH	FY21-22	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.49	9,235	41%
Vincent Lugo Park Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY22-23	Dry	Bioretention	0.50	9,830	56%
Burke Heritage Park & Marengo Yard Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY23-24	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.09	111	41%
El Monte Norwood Elementary School Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY23-24	Wet	Biofiltration	0.80	61	55%
Kinneloa Yard Stormwater Capture Project Preliminary Design and Feasibility Study	RH	FY23-24	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.60	10,254	12%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Merced Ave Greenway (Phase I - South Residential Corridor)	RH	FY23-24	Wet	Bioretention	0.70	48	74%
South El Monte High School Stormwater Improvement Project	RH	FY24-25	Wet	Biofiltration	1.92	66	45%
Washington Park Stormwater Capture Project	RH	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.65	491	40%
Newhall Park Infiltration	SCR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	5.10	400	29%
Pico Canyon Park Stormwater Improvements Project	SCR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.21	2,800	2%
Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project	SCR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.10	998	37%
Hasley Canyon Park Stormwater Improvements Project	SCR	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.29	168	36%
Alondra Park Multi Benefit Stormwater Capture Project	SSMB	FY20-21	Dry	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	3.40	4,945	57%
Hermosa Beach Multi-Benefit Parking Lot Greening Project (Lot D)	SSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.08	39	78%
Wilmington Q Street Local Urban Area Flow Management Project	SSMB	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.14	75	64%
Carson Stormwater and Runoff Capture Project at Carriage Crest Park	SSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	1.09	1,147	65%
Fulton Playfield Multi-Benefit Infiltration Project	SSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.44	487	65%
South Santa Monica Bay Water Quality Enhancement: 28th Street Storm Drain Infiltration Project	SSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.47	1,673	57%
Stormwater Basin Expansion Project	SSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	5.41	1,265	56%
Wilmington Neighborhood Greening Project	SSMB	FY21-22	Wet	Cistern	1.42	66	61%
Downtown Lomita Multi-Benefit Stormwater Project	SSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.86	109	62%
Glen Anderson Park Regional Stormwater Capture Green Streets	SSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.76	483	66%
Machado Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation (MLER) Operations and Maintenance	SSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Bioretention	44.00	14,444	51%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
West Rancho Dominguez - San Pedro Street Green Improvement	SSMB	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	7.36	278	75%
Beach Cities Green Streets Project	SSMB	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.77	218	54%
Wilmington-Anaheim Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	SSMB	FY23-24	Wet	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	1.00	173	69%
Torrance Airport Storm Water Basin Project	SSMB	FY24-25, FY20-21	Wet	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	1.12	2,282	32%
Active Transportation Rail to River Corridor Project - Segment A	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Biofiltration	0.97	39	74%
City of San Fernando Regional Park Infiltration Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.35	517	59%
Emerald Necklace John Muir High School Campus Natural Infrastructure Improvement Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.38	22	60%
Green Street Demonstration Project on Main Street	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Bioretention	0.48	38	62%
Jackson Elementary School Campus Greening and Stormwater Quality Improvement Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.31	44	52%
Oro Vista Local Area Urban Flow Management Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	1.87	206	29%
Rory M. Shaw Wetlands Park Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Treatment Facility	32.7	130	92%
Strathern Park North Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.24	781	57%
The Distributed Drywell System Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.04	44	53%
Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.55	465	60%
Walnut Park Pocket Park Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.02	29	73%
Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation	ULAR	FY20-21, FY22-23	Wet	Treatment Facility	13.00	356	48%
Altadena - Lake Avenue Green Improvement	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.16	262	44%
Altadena Mariposa Green Street Demonstration Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.24	4	85%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Arroyo Seco-San Rafael Treatment Wetlands	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.82	5,016	32%
Broadway-Manchester Multi-Modal Green Streets Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Cistern	0.31	223	69%
David M. Gonzales Recreation Center Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.62	791	61%
Lincoln Park Neighborhood Green Street Network	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.54	155	68%
Los Angeles Pierce College Northeast Campus Stormwater Capture & Use and Biofiltration Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Cistern	1.81	321	43%
Valley Plaza Park Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Facility	3.30	1,131	62%
Westmont - Vermont Avenue Green Improvement	ULAR	FY21-22	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.27	353	62%
Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.83	32	50%
Lankershim Boulevard Local Area Urban Flow Management Network Project	ULAR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.78	229	74%
Watts Civic Center Serenity Greenway	ULAR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Well	1.75	8	53%
Whitsett Fields Park North Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.90	302	68%
Winery Canyon Channel and Descanso Gardens Stormwater Capture and Reuse Project	ULAR	FY22-23	Wet	Cistern	0.49	312	14%
Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.20	1,166	47%
California Avenue and Adjacent Streets Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.61	164	69%
Eagle Rock Boulevard: A Multi-Modal Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Dry	Biofiltration	0.90	2,245	35%
Earvin "Magic" Johnson Park Operation and Maintenance Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Dry	Treatment Facility	6.00	150	57%
Hollenbeck Park Lake Rehabilitation Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Dry	Infiltration Facility	5.06	696	66%
Sylmar Channel Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.52	280	47%

Table H-4. Regional Program Project design details

Design details of Regional Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits							
Project Name	Watershed Area	SIP Year(s)	Project Type ^{1,2}	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ³	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ⁴
Bowtie Demonstration Project	ULAR	FY24-25	Dry	Bioretention	0.20	2,775	39%
Fernangeles Park Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.63	291	59%
Barnes Park	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.00	413	56%
Bassett High School Stormwater Capture Multi-Benefit Project	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	4.2	555	58%
Fairplex	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	5.55	488	81%
Lone Hill Park	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.55	219	60%
Marchant Park	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.26	58	52%
Pedley Spreading Grounds	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Infiltration Facility	4.00	109	37%
Wingate Park Regional EWMP Project	USGR	FY20-21	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.40	1,127	60%
Finkbiner Park Stormwater Capture Project	USGR	FY20-21, FY24-25	Wet	Treatment Facility	1.90	1,599	22%
Encanto Park Stormwater Capture Project	USGR	FY21-22	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.26	169	28%
Zamora Park Renovation Project	USGR	FY21-22	Wet	Biofiltration	2.48	4	22%
Pelota Park	USGR	FY22-23	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.42	1,532	25%
Garvey Avenue Grade Separation Drainage Improvement Project	USGR	FY23-24	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.30	75	70%
Glendora Avenue Green Streets	USGR	FY24-25	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.51	395	33%

¹ Wet-weather Projects capture both wet and dry weather stormwater runoff. Typically, wet-weather Projects are designed to capture 100% of the design storm event.

² Some dry-weather Projects may also provide wet-weather Water Quality Benefits. Project types under the Regional Program have historically been used for scoring purposes; so, while some Projects may be labeled as 'dry-weather' for scoring purposes, such Projects may also provide some wet-weather runoff capture or treatment. Dry-weather Projects that capture and treat wet-weather runoff typically manage less than 50% of the design storm event.

³ Capture area values are adjusted to reflect Project nesting (Section H.1.5.1.1).

⁴ Land use data were provided by the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor and are representative of conditions on the ground as of January 2019.

H.1.5.2.2 Municipal Program Project Design Details

Table H-5 details Municipal Program Projects modeled to estimate Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits. This table outlines key model inputs and design details for each Project such as their BMP type, footprint, and capture area.

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
La Cienega Boulevard Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	CSMB	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Wet	Green Street	0.63	28	43%
Culver Median Regional Infiltration and Treatment Project - Cost Share of Beverly Hills	CSMB	FY22-23	Beverly Hills	Wet	Infiltration Facility	6.50	796	61%
La Brea LID Improvement Project	CSMB	FY23-24	Inglewood	Dry	Bioretention	3.71	15	67%
Design of water quality, multi-benefit and NBS Green Street Project - Salt Lake Avenue south of Walnut Street	LLAR	FY20-21	Huntington Park	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.30	75	70%
Crest Alley Improvement Project	LLAR	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	Green Street	0.10	54	60%
Heritage Point Park [previously "View Park (Creston)"]	LLAR	FY20-21	Signal Hill	Wet	Treatment Facility	<0.01	1	19%
Major Corridors Median and Parkway Beautification Project	LLAR	FY21-22	Pico Rivera	Dry	Biofiltration	0.60	15	61%
Hillbrook Park Improvement Project	LLAR	FY21-22	Signal Hill	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.12	7	63%
Eastern and Garfield Avenue Median Green Street Project	LLAR	FY22-23	Commerce	Dry	Green Street	0.11	102	71%
Veteran's Park Yard Compliance Project	LLAR	FY23-24	Bell Gardens	Wet	Infiltration Facility	<0.01	1	63%
Alameda/Artesia/SR91 Urban Greening/Forestry and Water Reclamation Project	LLAR	FY23-24	Compton	Wet	Green Street	1.26	1	71%

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
Garfield Ave Complete Streets - NPDES implementation	LLAR	FY23-24	South Gate	Dry	Biofiltration	0.55	12	71%
Firestone Blvd Dry Well Improvements	LLAR	FY24-25	Downey	Dry	Infiltration Well	0.30	1	68%
City Facilities BMPs	LSGR	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.33	3	72%
El Dorado Regional Park Duck Pond Rehabilitation	LSGR	FY20-21	Long Beach	Dry	Cistern	0.41	117	10%
City Yard BMPs	LSGR	FY21-22	Pico Rivera	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.47	176	59%
Joslin at Gard Storm Drain Study and Construction	LSGR	FY21-22	Santa Fe Springs	Wet	Infiltration Well	0.15	13	73%
Low Flow Diversion at Roswell	LSGR	FY22-23	Long Beach	Wet	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	1.28	<.01	67%
Lakewood Boulevard s/o Del Amo Boulevard	LSGR	FY23-24	Lakewood	Dry	Infiltration Well	1.09	1	83%
Rosemead Boulevard Median and Parkway Beautification Project [CIP No. 50076; CCL-5351(042)]	LSGR	FY23-24	Pico Rivera	Dry	Biofiltration	0.94	8	61%
Greenleaf Promenade Streetscape Project	LSGR	FY23-24	Whittier	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.11	37	59%
Pico Rivera Regional Bikeway Project (CIP 21280)	LSGR	FY24-25	Pico Rivera	Dry	Bioretention	0.79	33	65%
Ladyface Greenway	NSMB	FY21-22	Agoura Hills	Dry	Biofiltration	3.87	9	23%
Marie Canyon Green Streets Project	NSMB	FY23-24	Malibu	Dry	Biofiltration	0.26	15	34%
8517 E Hermosa Drive - Permeable Concrete Project	RH	FY20-21	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	11	65%
St. Albans Road - Storm Water Infiltration and Infrastructure Project	RH	FY20-21	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Facility	7.03	20	36%
Playhouse Park Infiltration Project	RH	FY21-22	Pasadena	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.10	22	81%

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
339 E Saxon Ave Project - FY21-22	RH	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	68%
541 Adelyn Drive Project - FY21-22	RH	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	Permeable Pavement	<0.01	<0.01	48%
701 San Salvatore Project - FY21-22	RH	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	67%
8517 Hermosa Drive Project - FY21-22	RH	FY21-22	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	51%
California & Fairview Project - FY21-22	RH	FY22-23	San Gabriel	Wet	Permeable Pavement	<0.01	<0.01	62%
Lift Station on McGroarty Street Project - FY21-22	RH	FY22-23	San Gabriel	Dry	Infiltration Well	<0.01	13	74%
Lacy Park Storm Drain Project: Infiltration Feasibility	RH	FY22-23	San Marino	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.76	105	62%
400 N Rosemont - Permeable Concrete Project	RH	FY23-24	San Gabriel	Wet	Permeable Pavement	0.01	0.01	41%
416 Adelyn Drive - Permeable Concrete	RH	FY23-24	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	56%
419 Adelyn Drive - Permeable Concrete Project	RH	FY23-24	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	53%
1144 Bilton Way Project - FY21-22	RH	FY24-25	San Gabriel	Wet	Infiltration Well	<0.01	<0.01	48%
Canyon Country Community Center Regional Infiltration Facility	SCR	FY22-23	Santa Clarita	Wet	Infiltration Facility	2.50	988	8%
Gardena, Main, and Avalon Green Street Improvements	SSMB	FY20-21	Carson	Wet	Green Street	0.20	1	62%
Boundary Trail Stormwater Basin Feasibility Study	SSMB	FY20-21	Palos Verdes Estates	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.33	104	32%
Torrance Circle Diversion & Infiltration Project	SSMB	FY20-21	Redondo Beach	Dry	Infiltration Facility	1.22	3	59%

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
Rolling Hills Road Green Street	SSMB	FY20-21	Rolling Hills Estates	Wet	Green Street	0.06	5	35%
Gardena Willows Wetland Preserve Restoration Planning Project	SSMB	FY22-23	Gardena	Wet	Biofiltration	0.19	10	42%
Hermosa Beach Distributed Drywells	SSMB	FY22-23	Hermosa Beach	Wet	Infiltration Well	2.70	118	65%
Stormwater Treatment Project - Dry Well	SSMB	FY22-23	Rancho Palos Verdes	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.02	44	39%
Peck Avenue and 21st Street Storm Drain Improvement Project	SSMB	FY24-25	Manhattan Beach	Dry	Infiltration Well	0.24	13	60%
Distributed Stormwater Retention	SSMB	FY24-25	Rolling Hills Estates	Wet	Infiltration Facility	0.20	158	34%
Haynes Street Greenway	ULAR	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Wet	Biofiltration	0.05	0.12	49%
LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 2 – (R2-J)	ULAR	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Dry	Treatment Facility	<0.01	169	80%
LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 3 - (R2-G)	ULAR	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Dry	Treatment Facility	<0.01	2,490	60%
Reseda Blvd Alley Green Infrastructure Corridor Project	ULAR	FY20-21	Los Angeles	Wet	Green Street	0.12	100	72%
LAR Segment B Urban Water Quality Improvement Project No. 1 – (R2-02)	ULAR	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Dry	Treatment Facility	<0.01	1,710	56%
North Sepulveda Pedestrian Island (Sepulveda Green Median)	ULAR	FY21-22	Los Angeles	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.08	37	75%
Bethune Park Stormwater Capture Project	ULAR	FY21-22	Uninc. County	Wet	Infiltration Facility	1.63	109	66%

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
Project 1	ULAR	FY21-22	Uninc. County	Wet	Treatment Facility	11.67	1	68%
Hahamongna - Berkshire Creek Area Improvements	ULAR	FY22-23	Pasadena	Dry	Biofiltration	1.13	43	39%
Green Alley Project	ULAR	FY23-24	La Canada Flintridge	Dry	Green Street	0.02	1	54%
East 6th Street Green Corridor Project	ULAR	FY23-24	Los Angeles	Wet	Green Street	<0.01	23	61%
LA River LFD's (Segment A, Compton Creek)	ULAR	FY23-24	Los Angeles	Dry	Diversion to Sanitary Sewer	14.33	2,732	51%
Arrow Highway Beautification Project; P-1040	USGR	FY20-21	Irwindale	Dry	Green Street	0.49	0.18	31%
San Jose Creek Bikeway	USGR	FY20-21	Pomona	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.11	9	57%
Basin 3E Enhancements at Santa Fe Spreading Grounds	USGR	FY20-21	Sierra Madre	Dry	Infiltration Facility	6.97	20	32%
Navigation Center Infiltration Project	USGR	FY21-22	Covina	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.10	26	86%
Stormwater & Groundwater Drainage Improvement Project on Flapjack Drive (Design and Construction)	USGR	FY21-22	Diamond Bar	Dry	Treatment Facility	0.10	5	42%
Sycamore Canyon Creek Repair	USGR	FY21-22	Diamond Bar	Wet	Treatment Facility	0.14	27	26%
CIP Project-Modular Wetland System	USGR	FY21-22	La Puente	Dry	Infiltration Facility	0.09	2	37%
Pasadena Street Project	USGR	FY21-22	Pomona	Wet	Bioretention	0.60	2	47%
ATP Cycle 3 - Pacific/Maine Avenue Complete Street	USGR	FY22-23	Baldwin Park	Dry	Green Street	0.38	25	61%
Banna and Badillo Bioswale Installation Project	USGR	FY23-24	Covina	Wet	Biofiltration	<.01	0.11	68%
CTSP – FAIR and Medical Core Green Streets Project	USGR	FY23-24	Covina	Dry	Green Street	0.15	19	78%

Table H-5. Municipal Program Project design details

Design details of Municipal Program Projects funded to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) and included in 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits								
Project Name	Watershed Area	Funding Year	Municipality	Project Type ¹	BMP Type	BMP Footprint (acres)	Capture Area (acres) ²	Capture Area Imperviousness (%) ³
Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project (Construction)	USGR	FY23-24	Diamond Bar	Dry	Bioretention	1.94	12	24%
Steep Canyon Erosion Control and Sedimentation Prevention (Design and Construction)	USGR	FY23-24	Diamond Bar	Wet	Treatment Facility	2.79	16	24%

¹ Wet-weather Projects capture both wet and dry weather stormwater runoff. Typically, wet-weather Projects are designed to capture 100% of the design storm event.

² Capture area values are adjusted to reflect Project nesting (Section H.1.5.1.1).

³ Land use data were provided by the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor and are representative of conditions on the ground as of January 2019.

H.2 Improve Water Quality

The Planning Theme *Improve Water Quality* is centered on Goal A of the SCW Program, outlined below in Figure H-3. To effectively quantify progress toward this Goal, water quality metrics are most useful when both environmentally meaningful and practically measurable. Interested parties echoed this sentiment during Metrics and Monitoring Study (MMS) engagement events by voicing the need to set metrics that clearly communicate progress toward compliance with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).

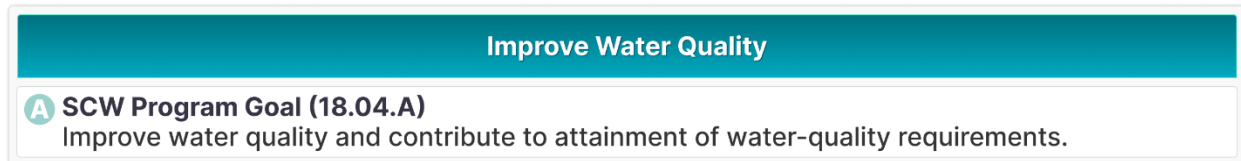


Figure H-3. *Improve Water Quality* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goal A

The following Indicators were selected to support SCW Program progress tracking because they cover all limiting pollutants across the County's watersheds. Together, they provide a meaningful and measurable framework for tracking water quality improvements at both the Project and WA scales.

The *Improve Water Quality* Planning Theme covers three Indicators:

- Zinc load reduction (lbs/yr)
- Total phosphorus load reduction (lbs/yr)
- Bacteria load reduction (billion/yr)

Benefits, baselines, and targets for the above *Improve Water Quality* Indicators are quantified for each WA based on its priority pollutants identified for Watershed Planning. Priority pollutants are based on the limiting pollutants identified by the applicable WMPs for each WA. As a result, not all Indicators are applicable or quantified in every WA, depending on the priority pollutants identified for the WA. Table H-6 summarizes the priority pollutants identified for Watershed Planning in each WA.

Table H-6. Summary of priority pollutants for Watershed Planning

Watershed Area	Watershed Management Group (WMG)	Watershed Management Program (WMP) Limiting Pollutant(s)	Priority Pollutant(s) for Watershed Planning
CSMB	Ballona Creek	Zinc, Bacteria	Zinc, Bacteria
	Marina del Rey	Bacteria, Toxics (Zinc)	
	Santa Monica Bay J2/3	Bacteria	
LLAR	Los Angeles River Upper Reach 2	Bacteria (Los Angeles River), Zinc (Rio Hondo)	Zinc, Bacteria
	Lower Los Angeles River	Zinc	
LSGR	Alamitos Bay/Los Cerritos Channel	Zinc	Zinc, Bacteria
	Los Cerritos Channel	Zinc, Bacteria	
	Lower San Gabriel River	Zinc	
NSMB	Malibu Creek	Bacteria, Phosphorus	Total Phosphorus, Bacteria
	North Santa Monica Bay	Bacteria	
RH	Upper Los Angeles River	Zinc, Bacteria	Zinc, Total Phosphorus, Bacteria
	Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River	Zinc	
SCR	Upper Santa Clara River	Bacteria	Bacteria
SSMB	Beach Cities	Bacteria (Santa Monica Bay), Zinc (Dominguez Channel)	Zinc, Total Phosphorus, Bacteria
	Dominguez Channel	Zinc, Bacteria	
	Palo Verdes Peninsula	Bacteria, Phosphorus, Copper	
	Santa Monica Bay Jurisdiction 7	Bacteria, PCBs/DDT, Debris & Plastic Pellets	
ULAR	Upper Los Angeles River	Zinc, Bacteria	Zinc, Total Phosphorus, Bacteria
USGR	Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River	Zinc	Zinc, Total Phosphorus, Bacteria

Load reductions for zinc and total phosphorus are estimated using the regionally calibrated Los Angeles County Public Works WMMS2 as described in Section H.1.5.

Although bacteria load reduction is a predominant driver for regional water quality planning, the Initial Watershed Plans did not quantify baselines, benefits, or targets for bacteria load reduction. Unlike other pollutants, fecal indicator bacteria loads were not calibrated in WMMS2, and a runoff time series is not available. This is due to the unique complexities associated with modeling bacteria, including their high variability and site-specific behavior.

Additionally, the science of bacteria risk reduction in Los Angeles region is rapidly evolving (driven in part by SCW Program-funded Scientific Studies) and bacteria risk reduction is generally best accomplished through non-structural *Programs* that are expected to self-report Water Quality Benefits (as compared to *Projects*, for which pollutant load reductions can be modeled from standard inputs). As a result, quantification of bacteria load reduction is an Initial Watershed Plan Project data gap, which is anticipated to be addressed through near-term Watershed Planning Adaptive Management efforts. **Bacteria load reduction may be quantified in future Watershed Planning efforts.**

The following subsections provide details on the development of baseline and benefit summaries, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for the Indicators “zinc load reduction” and “total phosphorus load reduction”.

H.2.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Improve Water Quality)

Zinc and Total phosphorus load reduction 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits are modeled using Los Angeles County Public Work’s WMMS2 and are presented in Table H-7 and Table H-8, respectively.

Table H-7. Zinc load reduction: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality (Goal A)		
	<i>Source: WMMS2 model (nesting considered)</i>		
	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2038 Forecast
CSMB	340	800	3,250
LLAR	50	1,300	4,280
LSGR	710	3,600	8,830
NSMB ¹	0	30	70
RH	100	600	1,240
SCR ¹	0	500	2,010
SSMB	2,760	4,000	15,840
ULAR	460	3,400	5,820
USGR	0	1,300	1,670
SCW Program	4,410	15,530	43,016

¹ Zinc is not a priority pollutant in this WA.

Table H-8. Total phosphorus load reduction: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality ¹ (Goal A)		
	<i>Source: WMMS2 model (nesting considered)</i>		
	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2038 Forecast
CSMB ¹	540	1,400	5,140
LLAR ¹	60	1,900	5,770
LSGR ¹	1,090	5,800	14,840
NSMB	0	100	150
RH	140	1,000	1,930
SCR ¹	0	1,000	3,890
SSMB	4,440	6,400	25,650
ULAR	740	5,500	9,020
USGR	0	2,200	2,790
SCW Program	7,014	25,300	69,182

¹ Total phosphorus is not a priority pollutant in this WA.

Table H-9. Water Quality Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Water Quality Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) ¹						
Watershed Area	Program	Project Name	SIP/Funding Year(s) ²	Project Type ³	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ⁵	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ⁵
CSMB	Regional	Beverly Hills Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape Project	FY20-21	Wet	35.1	56.1
		Culver City Mesmer Low Flow Diversion	FY20-21	Dry	0	0
		Ladera Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY20-21	Wet	33.3	51.6
		Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project	FY20-21	Wet	16.1	23.2
	Municipal	Culver Median Regional Infiltration and Treatment Project	FY 22-23	Wet	259.8	412.0
LLAR	Regional	John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern	FY20-21	Wet	46.6	56.5
	Municipal	Heritage Point Park [previously "View Park (Creston)"]	FY 20-21	Wet	0.2	0.50
LSGR	Regional	Bolivar Park	FY20-21	Wet	393.5	561.0
		Caruthers Park	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	143.7	214.9
		Mayfair Park	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	170.2	311.5
RH	Regional	East Los Angeles Sustainable Median Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	90.6	135.4
		Plymouth School Neighborhood Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	FY21-22	Wet	3.5	3.6
	Municipal	1144 Bilton Way Project – FY21-22	FY 24-25-	Wet	0	0.1
		339 E Saxon Ave Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.1	0.3
		400 N Rosemont – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 23-24	Wet	0	0.1
		416 Adelyn Drive- Permeable Concrete	FY 23-24	Wet	0.1	0.2
		419 Adelyn Drive – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 23-24	Wet	0	0.1
		541 Adelyn Drive Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.0	0.1
		701 San Salvatorre Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.1	0.2
		8517 E Hermosa Drive – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 20-21	Wet	0	0.1
		8517 E Hermosa Drive Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	0	0.1
California & Fairview Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	0.3	0.4		
Lift Station on McGroarty Street Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	0.1	0.1		
SSMB	Regional	Stormwater Basin Expansion Project	FY21-22	Wet	272.4	451.8
		Machado Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation (MLER) Operations and Maintenance	FY23-24	Wet	2,485	3,992.7

Water Quality Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) ¹						
Watershed Area	Program	Project Name	SIP/Funding Year(s) ²	Project Type ³	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ⁵	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr) ⁵
ULAR	Regional	City of San Fernando Regional Park Infiltration Project	FY20-21	Wet	177.1	286.4
		Distributed Drywell System Project	FY20-21	Wet	10.9	20.1
		Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation	FY20-21, FY22-23	Wet	77.8	112.3
		Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	55.5	98.2
		Walnut Park Pocket Park Project	FY20-21	Wet	8.3	16.5
		Earvin "Magic" Johnson Park Operation and Maintenance Project	FY23-24	Dry ⁴	129.3	207.9
		Bowtie Demonstration Project	FY24-25	Dry ⁴	0	0
USGR	Municipal	Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project (Construction)	FY 23-24	Dry	0	0
		CIP Project-Modular Wetland System	FY 21-22	Dry	0	0
		Pasadena Street Project	FY 21-22	Dry	0	0
		Stormwater & Groundwater Drainage Improvement Project on Flapjack Drive (Design and Construction)	FY 21-22	Dry	0	0
		Sycamore Canyon Creek Repair	FY 21-22	Dry	0	0
Total					4,409.6	7,014.0

¹ Constructed status is based on Regional Program FY24-25 Mid-Year Reports and Municipal Program FY23-24 Annual Reports as of July 2025. These Water Quality Benefits are represented in the 2025 Constructed Baseline.

² Represents the fiscal year in which the Project was originally funded through the Regional Program.

³ Wet-weather Projects capture both stormwater and non-stormwater runoff. Typically, wet-weather Projects are designed to capture 100% of the design storm event.

⁴ Dry-weather Project that also provides wet-weather Water Quality Benefits. Project types under the Regional Program have historically been used for scoring purposes; so, while some Projects may be labeled as 'dry-weather' for scoring purposes, such Projects may also provide some wet-weather runoff capture or treatment. Dry-weather Projects that capture and treat wet-weather runoff typically manage less than 50% of the design storm event.

⁵ Although a Project may not present a zinc or total phosphorus load reduction, these values are derived from modeled, user-reported data. As a result, zinc and total phosphorus load reductions may be higher or lower than anticipated. User-reported values were used in determining 2025 Total Benefits and establishing realistic targets.

H.2.2 Targets (Improve Water Quality)

Targets are essential Watershed Planning tools, enabling vision-setting and the tracking and assessment of progress toward the achievement of Goals. Measurable targets to *Improve Water Quality* have been set for each Indicator. A key element of the Initial Watershed Plan is to establish the SCW Program contribution to countywide targets, such as those established by the WMPs.

To do so, the SCW Program targets for “zinc load reduction” and “total phosphorus load reduction” are calculated by multiplying the ratio of SCW Program funding to estimated WMP implementation costs by the pollutant load reductions required to achieve water quality benchmarks modeled in WMMS2. This approach assumes that the SCW Program’s investment is proportionally aligned with the effectiveness and scale of WMP implementation efforts across the watersheds. This approach is inherently aspirational due to the nature of the SCW Program. While the total sum of estimated Regional and Municipal Program funding is used in this analysis, in practice, 100% of this funding is not allocated to stormwater capture Projects. Up to 15% of Regional Program funding may be used to fund Scientific Studies and Technical Resources Program Project Concepts. Additionally, Municipalities are permitted to use Municipal Program funding for a variety of eligible Activities in addition to Projects such as engagement and other Programs.

Table H-10 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for these Indicators. Table H-11 and Table H-12 summarize the SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data for “zinc load reduction” and “total phosphorus load reduction”, respectively.

Table H-10. Zinc and total phosphorus load reduction: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr) and Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMP Plans • SCW Program Metrics & Monitoring Study (MMS) (SCW Program)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCW Program MMS (SCW Program) • WMMS2 (Public Works & LACFCD)
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water quality benchmarks used to calculate water quality targets in the Improve Water Quality planning theme are 0.1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for total phosphorus and 150 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Indicator	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr) and Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)
	<p>for zinc. Water quality benchmarks were developed through extensive engagement with the ROC Water Quality Working Group. The Working Group gave the feedback: “With the MS4 Permits as the policy source, acknowledge a countywide target of meeting water quality standards in all receiving waters directly impacted by dry weather and stormwater runoff by 2038 as well as develop WA-specific load reduction interim targets for 2032.” Selection of a single set of benchmarks best representative of compliance criteria across the numerous MS4s in the SCW Program area allows for consistent application of targets across all 9 WAs, where targets vary across each WA due to their varying sizes, land uses, and historical conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc and phosphorus loads are modeled using WMMS2 for the entire SCW Program area to establish annual average pollutant loading from each WA prior to the SCW Program. SCW Program targets are based on the premise pollutant loads exceeding applicable water quality benchmarks should be fully addressed by 2038 to support pathways to compliance with MS4 permit requirements throughout the SCW Program area. Interim targets for 2032 provide a checkpoint to evaluate the pace of the Program’s contribution to the final pollutant load reductions and allow for reassessment of strategies if progress is insufficient, and is consistent with feedback from the ROC Water Quality Working Group. • It is understood the SCW Program is a contributor to countywide water quality targets. As such, the SCW Program targets are a fraction of the total load reduction needed to achieve the countywide target of capture of pollutant loads that exceed water quality benchmarks. The SCW Program contribution to the targets set by water quality benchmarks is equal to the proportion of SCW Program tax revenues vs total estimated WMP implementation costs from present day through 2038. WMP Reasonable Assurance Analyses determine implementation costs and structural BMP volumes required for Municipalities and agencies to meet their MS4 Permit water quality standards; ensuring Municipalities and agencies meet these requirements is a countywide target. Thus, SCW Program targets were aligned proportionally with estimated WMP implementation costs. WMP implementation costs are estimated from the most recent WMP approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Table H-11 Zinc load reduction: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality (Goal A)						
	WA Characteristics				Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: WMPs	Source: SCW Program Tax Collection Reports	$C = B / A$	Source: WMMS2	$E = C \times D$	Source: WMMS2	
	A	B	C	D	E	--	
	Est. WMP Implementation Cost (\$)¹	Est. Total Regional and Municipal Program Tax Collection (2020 - 2038)² (\$)	SCW Program % of Est. WMP Implementation Cost	Zinc Load Reduction to Achieve Benchmark (lbs/yr)	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr)	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr)	
					2025 Total Benefits	2038 Forecast	
CSMB	\$3.56B	\$456M	13%	13,540	1,800	800	3,250
LLAR	\$1.02B	\$328M	32%	18,880	6,100	1,300	4,280
LSGR	\$1.24B	\$432M	35%	22,260	7,800	3,600	8,830
NSMB	\$154M	\$50M	33%	N/A³	N/A³	30	70
RH	\$1B	\$299M	30%	9,780	3,000	600	1,240
SCR	\$495M	\$164M	33%	N/A³	N/A³	500	2,010
SSMB	\$1.1B	\$456M	41%	23,740	9,800	4,000	15,840
ULAR	\$4.7B	\$996M	21%	41,330	8,800	3,400	5,820
USGR	\$883M	\$489M	55%	33,300	18,500	1,300	1,670
SCW Program	\$14B	\$3.67B	26%	162,810	55,800	15,530	43,016

¹ WMP implementation costs were factored for inflation out to their target year. These values were not brought to a different base year given that all the referenced WMPs were developed in the last ~five years. WMP implementation costs are sourced from each respective 2021 WMP implementation plan. Where WA boundaries do not align with WMP boundaries, costs are adjusted using area-weighted allocations.

² Using a 2020 base and an inflation rate of 3.375% (source: MMS).

³ Zinc is not a priority pollutant in this WA. N/A = Not Applicable.

Table H-12 Total phosphorus load reduction: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality (Goal A)						
	WA Characteristics				Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: WMPs	Source: SCW Program Tax Collection Reports	C= B / A	Source: WMMS2	E = C x D	Source: WMMS2	
	A	B	C	D	E	--	
	Est. WMP Implementation Cost (\$)¹	Est. Total Regional and Municipal Program Tax Collection (2020 - 2038)² (\$)	SCW Program % of WMP Implementation Cost (%)	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction to Achieve Benchmark (lbs/yr)	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)	
					2025 Total Benefits	2038 Forecast	
CSMB	\$3.56B	\$456M	13%	N/A³	N/A³	1,400	5,140
LLAR	\$1.02B	\$328M	32%	N/A³	N/A³	1,900	5,770
LSGR	\$1.24B	\$432M	35%	N/A³	N/A³	5,800	14,840
NSMB	\$154M	\$50M	33%	11,400	3,700	100	150
RH	\$1B	\$299M	30%	21,500	6,400	1,000	1,930
SCR	\$495M	\$164M	33%	N/A³	N/A³	1,000	3,890
SSMB	\$1.1B	\$456M	41%	29,200	12,000	6,400	25,650
ULAR	\$4.7B	\$996M	21%	101,600	21,600	5,500	9,020
USGR	\$883M	\$489M	55%	116,800	64,700	2,200	2,790
SCW Program	\$14B	\$3.67B	26%	280,600	108,400	25,300	69,180

¹ WMP implementation costs were factored for inflation out to their target year. These values were not brought to a different base year given that all the referenced WMPs were developed in the last ~5 years. WMP implementation costs are sourced from each respective 2021 WMP implementation plan. Where WA boundaries do not align with WMP boundaries, costs are adjusted using area-weighted allocations.

² Using a 2020 base and an inflation rate of 3.375% (source: MMS).

³ Total Phosphorus is not a priority pollutant in this WA. N/A = Not Applicable.

SCW Program and WA interim targets are set for the years 2032 and 2038 to align with regulatory frameworks and to support the phased implementation of water quality improvements across the Los Angeles region. These interim targets are intended to align with key milestones outlined in TMDL compliance schedules and the WMPs, providing a structured pathway toward supporting long-term water quality goals while allowing time for SCW Program planning, investment, and Adaptive Management. Table H-13 summarizes interim targets for the “zinc load reduction” and “total phosphorus load reduction” Indicators.

Table H-13. Zinc and total phosphorus load reduction: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality (Goal A)					
	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr)			Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		
	2025 Total Benefits	2032 Interim Targets	2038 Targets	2025 Total Benefits	2032 Interim Targets	2038 Targets
CSMB	800	1,100	1,800	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
LLAR	1,300	2,900	6,100	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
LSGR	3,600	5,000	7,800	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
NSMB	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	100	1,300	3,700
RH	600	1,400	3,000	1,000	2,800	6,400
SCR	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
SSMB	4,000	5,900	9,800	6,400	8,200	12,000
ULAR	3,400	5,200	8,800	5,500	10,800	21,600
USGR	1,300	7,000	18,500	2,200	22,800	64,700
SCW Program	15,000	28,500	55,800	25,300	45,900	108,400

¹ Zinc is not a priority pollutant in this WA. N/A = Not Applicable.

² Total phosphorus is not a priority pollutant in this WA. N/A = Not Applicable.

H.2.3 Watershed Area Needs (Improve Water Quality)

Recall that WA Needs for an Indicator represent the remaining progress required to meet its respective target. Because the Indicators under this Planning Theme are all magnitude-based, their WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the SCW Program and WA targets, and their respective 2025 Total Benefits. Table H-14 summarizes the WA Needs for Indicators “zinc load reduction” and “total phosphorus load reduction.”

Table H-14. Zinc and total phosphorus load reduction: WA Needs

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality (Goal A)	
	Zinc Load Reduction (lbs/yr)	Total Phosphorus Load Reduction (lbs/yr)
	WA Needs	WA Needs
CSMB	1,000	N/A ²
LLAR	4,800	N/A ²
LSGR	4,200	N/A ²
NSMB	N/A ¹	3,600
RH	2,400	5,400
SCR	N/A ¹	N/A ²
SSMB	5,800	5,600
ULAR	5,400	16,400
USGR	17,200	62,500
SCW Program	40,800	93,200

¹ Zinc is not a priority pollutant in this WA.

² Total Phosphorus is not a priority pollutant in this WA.

Project capacities and footprints required to address “zinc load reduction” and/or “total phosphorus load reduction” WA Needs are presented in Chapter 5. These values are included to inform Project and Program proponents of the WA scale BMP and Project footprint sizes estimated to address WA Needs if Project performance is assumed constant from present day through 2038. Table H-15 details the approximate hypothetical estimates of Project capacities that would address water quality related WA Needs.

Table H-15. Hypothetical estimates of Project capacities to address water quality WA Needs

Watershed Area	Improve Water Quality and Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal A, B)
	24-hour BMP Capacity Required to address WQ WA Needs (ac-ft, based on average project size and performance)
CSMB	75
LLAR	300
LSGR	150
NSMB	107
RH	214
SCR	<i>not available</i> ¹
SSMB	375
ULAR	728
USGR	1,059
SCW Program	3,007

¹ The only priority pollutant in the SCR WA is bacteria. For reasons described Section H.2, benefits, baselines, and targets cannot be quantified for bacteria load reduction at this time. For the same reason, 24-hour BMP storage capacities are not available. Further quantification of bacteria load reductions and targets is identified as a gap to be investigated as a part of Adaptive Management.

These hypothetical estimates of Project capacities are calculated by summing SCW Program Project 24-hour storage capacities and Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits to derive a benefit rate per acre-foot of 24-hour Project storage capacity. The WA Need is then divided by that rate to estimate the 24-hour Project storage capacity recommended to meet the WA Need.

Wet-weather Projects are typically designed to fully capture the 85th percentile 24-hour design storm and are scored in scoring criteria A.1.1 based on their 24-hour storage capacity. Presenting WA Needs in terms of estimated 24-hour Project storage capacity provides Project proponents with a clear crosswalk between identified WA Needs and a key Project design characteristic required by the SCW Program.

H.3 Increase Drought Preparedness

The Planning Theme *Increase Drought Preparedness* is centered on Goal B of the SCW Program, outlined below in Figure H-4.

Increase Drought Preparedness

B SCW Program Goal (18.04.B)
Increase drought preparedness by capturing more Stormwater and/or Urban Runoff to store, clean, reuse, and/or recharge groundwater basins.

Figure H-4. *Increase Drought Preparedness* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goal B

Captured runoff has multiple potential pathways to increase the amount of locally available water supply, with the most common being infiltration to groundwater aquifers, diversion to sanitary sewer systems for subsequent treatment and reclamation/reuse, or onsite reuse to offset of potable demand. To support consistent quantification of Water Supply Benefits and progress tracking toward increasing drought preparedness through stormwater capture, the 2025 Interim Guidance outlined the stormwater capture fates that qualify as new locally available water supply and as a Water Supply Benefit under the SCW Program.

What Counts as New Locally Available Water Supply?

Per the *2025 SCW Program Interim Guidance*, the following fates of captured water **count as new locally available water supply** and a Water Supply Benefit (claims to be confirmed through modeling, geotechnical analysis, and/or engagement):

- **Net water used onsite for potable offset** (not including offset of Project-created water supply demand),
- Diverted to existing treatment/reuse plant,
- Diverted to future planned treatment/reuse plant operational within 10 years with concurrence from treatment/reuse plant on timeline and capacity,
- Infiltration to managed useable groundwater aquifers,
- **Infiltration to unmanaged aquifer** with geotechnical analysis and/or community acknowledgement to confirm infiltration and use, and
- **Treated and discharged to storm drain or receiving water** when tributary to a downstream water recharge facility if the Project facilitates the recharge of water that would otherwise not be used to augment water supply.

The following **do NOT count towards new locally available water supply** but do provide Water Quality Benefits:

- **Water that would have already been captured downstream** by an existing water recharge facility (see adjustment factors in Watershed Planning Framework that can be used to prorate the *net* new local water supply when captured upstream from existing facilities) and
- Maintenance of existing capture/conservation infrastructure (i.e. sediment removal behind dams).

Environmental water does not count as locally available water supply nor a Water Quality Benefit unless analysis proves that discharging clean water to channels to support ecological functions will offset potable supplies. Environmental water may provide a Water Quality Benefit if site-specific studies demonstrate improvement in flow ecology.

Interested parties have noted that accounting for the net Water Supply Benefits of SCW Program Projects can be confounded by hydrogeological uncertainties (i.e., “could water infiltrated above a shallow, confined aquifer eventually become a new, locally available water supply?”) and the existing benefits of regional infrastructure (i.e., “would runoff captured upstream have been eventually stored or infiltrated anyway in a downstream dam or spreading ground?”). As discussed in Section H.1.5, it is important to consider how Projects that are nested in a watershed operate as a system to avoid double-counting the potential Water Quality and Water Supply Benefits.

The *Increase Drought Preparedness* Planning Theme covers two Indicators:

- Increase local supply through stormwater capture (acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr))
- Increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage (ac-ft/yr)

The following subsections provide details on the development of baseline and benefit summaries, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for these Indicators.

H.3.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Increase Drought Preparedness)

The two Indicators under this Planning Theme both quantify 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts using average annual stormwater capture estimates for SCW Program Projects funded to date. The Indicator “increase local supply through stormwater capture” sums the average annual stormwater capture by SCW Program Projects funded to date, while the Indicator “increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage” sums the same metric but only for

infiltration Projects positioned over unconfined aquifers. Average annual stormwater capture is modeled using WMMS2 with BMP parameters consistent with the modeling approach outline in Section H.2.1.

The SCW Program counts Water Supply Benefits only when a Project provides new water supply contributions that would not have occurred otherwise through an existing Project or major capture facility. For 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits, Net Countable Supply is used to adjust SCW Program Project average annual stormwater capture estimates to avoid overestimating Water Supply Benefits that may already be realized by a downstream facility. This provides a more conservative and accurate estimate of the SCW Program's contribution to increasing local water supply and supports the establishment of more realistic and defensible targets.

Net Countable Supply represents the portion of runoff that is not already captured by an existing major capture facility (e.g., dam, reservoir, spreading ground, debris basin) and is therefore available to be captured by new Projects to increase local water supply. For example, a major capture facility with a Net Countable Supply ratio of 60% captures approximately 40% of runoff within its drainage area, leaving the remaining 60% available for Projects to capture and contribute to local water supply. Table H-16 summarizes the MMS Net Countable Supply ratios by major capture facility.

Table H-16. Summary of MMS estimated Net Countable Supply ratios by WA and facility

Watershed Area	Major Capture Facilities Considered in SCW Program Project Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit models ¹	
	Name	Net Countable Supply Ratio ²
NSMB	No existing capture facilities	N/A
CSMB	No existing capture facilities	N/A
SSMB	No existing capture facilities	N/A
SCR ²	Castaic Lake	11%
	Bouquet Reservoir	45%
	Pyramid Lake	0%
RH	Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds	47%
	Peck Road Park Lake Spreading Grounds	21%
	Eaton Wash Spreading Grounds	16%
	Whittier Narrows Dam	34%
LLAR	Dominguez Gap Spreading Grounds	98%
LSGR	San Gabriel Coastal	39%
ULAR	Tujunga Spreading Grounds	42%
	Hansen Spreading Grounds	36%
	Pacoima Spreading Grounds	16%

Watershed Area	Major Capture Facilities Considered in SCW Program Project Water Quality and Water Supply Benefit models ¹	
	Name	Net Countable Supply Ratio ²
	Lopez Spreading Grounds	9%
	Devils Gate Dam	68%
USGR	Citrus Spreading Grounds	7%
	Ben Lomond Spreading Grounds	7%
	Walnut Spreading Grounds	6%
	Forbes Spreading Grounds	3%
	San Gabriel River Dams	58%
	Whittier Narrows Basin Transfer	37%
	Santa Fe Dam	23%
Puddingstone Reservoir	2%	

¹ Major capture facilities included in this table represent facilities which were determined in MMS to meaningfully impact stormwater capture. Additional major capture facilities (spreading ground, dams, reservoirs) that exist within the SCW Program area were determined in the MMS to not meaningfully contribute to water supply via stormwater capture and were not assigned a Net Countable Supply Ratio.

² Projects and Net Countable Supply ratios were assessed based on their location relative to the first existing facility downstream; compounding of capture between downstream facilities is accounted for in the ratio where applicable.

Benefit forecasts for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme are estimated based on the current, linear trajectory of the SCW Program Projects, with an upper bound applied to reflect physical and programmatic constraints within each WA. This upper bound, or ceiling, represents the maximum feasible benefit that could be achieved given existing conditions and limits on available runoff.

The ceiling is defined using results from WMMS2 modeling, with the MMS Net Countable Supply method applied, and subtracts capture estimates from completed or planned MS4 Program and IRWMP Projects. The remaining runoff represents the portion that is reasonably available for capture by future SCW Program Projects to increase local water supply and serves as the basis for constraining forecasted benefits to more realistic, achievable levels.

To apply this ceiling, the following constraints are applied to benefit forecasts for the Indicators under this Planning Theme: (1) if the total forecasted SCW Program Project average annual stormwater capture exceeds the remaining available runoff in a given WA, then the forecast for that WA is capped at the remaining runoff; and (2) if the remaining runoff is already less than the 2025 Total Benefits, the forecast for that WA is capped at the 2025 Total Benefit value.

Table H-17 and Table H-18 summarize 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for the Indicators “increase local supply through stormwater capture” and “increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage”, respectively. Table H-19 lists Water Supply Benefits by SCW Program Projects constructed to date.

Table H-17. Increase local supply through stormwater capture: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal B)		
	<i>Source: WMMS2 model (Project nesting considered)</i>		
	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	1,720	16,800	20,800
LLAR	0	3,200	5,800
LSGR	2,410	5,700	14,700
NSMB	0	800	6,200
RH	570	5,600	8,500
SCR	0	700	3,400
SSMB	3,360	4,400	26,100
ULAR	1,120	4,100	12,100
USGR	0	1,700	1,700
SCW Program	9,180	43,000	99,300

Table H-18. Increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal B)		
	<i>Source: WMMS2 model (Project nesting considered)</i>		
	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	460	670	3,540
LLAR	0	550	2,590
LSGR	2,410	4,280	13,010
NSMB	0	10	10
RH	570	5,470	5,470
SCR	0	620	3,320
SSMB	3,020	3,710	3,710
ULAR	310	3,220	6,560
USGR	0	1,630	1,630
SCW Program	6,770	20,160	39,840

Table H-19. Water Supply Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25)

Water Supply Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) ¹						
Watershed Area	Program	Project Name	SIP/Funding Year(s) ²	Project Type ³	Avg. Annual Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr) ⁵	Avg. Annual Groundwater Recharge (ac-ft/yr) ⁵
CSMB	Regional	Beverly Hills Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape Project	FY20-21	Wet	372.2	372.2
		Culver City Mesmer Low Flow Diversion	FY20-21	Dry	55.3	55.3
		Ladera Park Stormwater Improvements Project	FY20-21	Wet	1,257.7	0.0
		Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project	FY20-21	Wet	30.1	30.1
	Municipal	Culver Median Regional Infiltration and Treatment Project	FY 22-23	Wet	0.5	0.5
LLAR	Regional	John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern	FY20-21	Wet	0.0	0.0
	Municipal	Heritage Point Park [previously "View Park (Creston)"]	FY 20-21	Wet	0.0	0.0
LSGR	Regional	Bolivar Park	FY20-21	Wet	377.7	377.7
		Caruthers Park	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	1,703.4	1,703.4
		Mayfair Park	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	329.2	329.2
RH	Regional	East Los Angeles Sustainable Median Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	FY20-21	Dry ⁴	0.0	0.0
		Plymouth School Neighborhood Stormwater Capture Demonstration Project	FY21-22	Wet	0.1	0.1
	Municipal	1144 Bilton Way Project – FY21-22	FY 24-25	Wet	0.0	0.0
		339 E Saxon Ave Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.0	0.0
		400 N Rosemont – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 23-24	Wet	0.0	0.0
		416 Adelyn Drive- Permeable Concrete	FY 23-24	Wet	0.0	0.0
		419 Adelyn Drive – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 23-24	Wet	0.0	0.0
		541 Adelyn Drive Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.0	0.0
		701 San Salvatorre Project – FY21-22	FY 21-22	Wet	0.1	0.1
		8517 E Hermosa Drive – Permeable Concrete Project	FY 20-21	Wet	0.3	0.3
		8517 E Hermosa Drive Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	0.0	0.0
California & Fairview Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	566.0	566.0		
Lift Station on McGroarty Street Project – FY21-22	FY 22-23	Wet	7.0	7.0		
SSMB	Regional	Stormwater Basin Expansion Project	FY21-22	Wet	3,016.5	3,016.5

Water Supply Benefits anticipated by SCW Program Projects constructed to date (FY20-21 to FY24-25) ¹						
Watershed Area	Program	Project Name	SIP/Funding Year(s) ²	Project Type ³	Avg. Annual Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr) ⁵	Avg. Annual Groundwater Recharge (ac-ft/yr) ⁵
		Machado Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation (MLER) Operations and Maintenance	FY23-24	Wet	344.4	0.0
ULAR	Regional	City of San Fernando Regional Park Infiltration Project	FY20-21	Wet	362.0	0.0
		Distributed Drywell System Project	FY20-21	Wet	281.2	281.2
		Echo Park Lake Rehabilitation	FY20-21, FY22-23	Wet	344.1	0.0
		Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project	FY20-21	Wet	98.8	0.0
		Walnut Park Pocket Park Project	FY20-21	Wet	0.0	0.0
		Earvin "Magic" Johnson Park Operation and Maintenance Project	FY23-24	Dry ⁴	19.9	19.9
		Bowtie Demonstration Project	FY24-25	Dry ⁴	11.5	11.5
USGR	Municipal	Canyon Loop Trail Improvement Project (Construction)	FY 23-24	Dry	0.0	0.0
		CIP Project-Modular Wetland System	FY 21-22	Dry	0.0	0.0
		Pasadena Street Project	FY 21-22	Dry	0.0	0.0
		Stormwater & Groundwater Drainage Improvement Project on Flapjack Drive (Design and Construction)	FY 21-22	Dry	0.0	0.0
		Sycamore Canyon Creek Repair	FY 21-22	Dry	372.2	372.2
Total					9,177.9	6,771.9

¹ Constructed status is based on Regional Program FY24-25 Mid-Year Reports and Municipal Program FY23-24 Annual Reports as of July 2025. Water Supply Benefits provided by these Projects represent the 2025 Constructed Baseline.

² Represents the fiscal year in which the Project was originally funded through the Regional Program.

³ Wet-weather Projects capture both stormwater and non-stormwater runoff. Typically, wet-weather Projects are designed to capture 100% of the design storm event.

⁴ Dry-weather Project that also provides wet-weather Water Supply Benefits. Project types under the Regional Program have historically been used for scoring purposes; so, while some Projects may be labeled as 'dry-weather' for scoring purposes, such Projects may also provide some wet-weather runoff capture or infiltration. Dry-weather Projects that capture wet-weather runoff typically manage less than 50% of the design storm event.

⁵ All Projects capture and treat stormwater; Regional Projects receive credit for Water Supply Benefits if they received a nonzero score for Water Supply Benefits during their consideration for funding. Municipal projects receive credit for Water Supply Benefits if Project proponents reported a Water Supply Benefit. All Projects receive credit for groundwater recharge if infiltration is their primary BMP treatment mechanism and they are located above an unconfined aquifer.

H.3.2 Targets (Increase Drought Preparedness)

Targets are essential Watershed Planning tools, enabling vision-setting and the tracking and assessment of progress toward the achievement of Goals. The following subsections provide details of the key references and methods used to establish targets as well as summaries of the WA targets and SCW Program for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.3.2.1 Targets (Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture)

Targets for the Indicator “increase local supply through stormwater capture” are based on the countywide targets set by the County Water Plan and the SCW Program Regional Oversight Committee (ROC):

- [Los Angeles County Water Plan](#): Increase local supply sources by **580,000 ac-ft/yr** by 2045. This increase in local water supply is expected to be achieved largely through the following:
 - **Expanding stormwater capture** and infiltration from currently lost runoff, thereby reducing losses to the ocean.
 - **Growing water recycling and reuse** programs to convert wastewater and other sources into potable supply.
 - **Increasing water conservation** and demand-reduction measures.
- [Regional Oversight Committee \(ROC\) 2024 Biennial Report Recommendations](#): Set a region wide water supply target of **300,000 ac-ft/yr** of additional stormwater capture by 2045. This represents the portion of the 580,000 ac-ft/yr County Water Plan target that the ROC aims to achieve through stormwater solutions alone.

The key stormwater solutions for achieving the 300,000 ac-ft/yr countywide target include:

- **Storage solutions:** Centralized Projects that provide additional storage via modifications to the existing LACFCD and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) dams and to the LACFCD debris basins.
- **Regional solutions:** Larger-scale stormwater capture and conveyance Project types that go beyond localized treatments. They include Projects like increased recharge at existing spreading grounds or development of new spreading grounds.

- **Decentralized solutions:** Small-scale, distributed stormwater capture and reuse approaches located close to where runoff is generated. Decentralized Projects are those which are typical of the SCW Program.

To understand what portion of the 300,000 ac-ft/yr target might be achievable through the decentralized Projects, which are the primary type of Projects funded through the Regional and Municipal Programs, estimates of potential additional stormwater capture for water supply by storage and regional Projects developed by the [Los Angeles Basin Study](#) are referenced. The [Los Angeles County Water Plan](#) and the ROC water supply target similarly referenced this study to set their countywide targets. Table H-20 summarizes these estimated stormwater capture contributions by each stormwater solution type.

Table H-20. Estimates by other countywide efforts of stormwater capture to increase local supply by Project type

Stormwater Project Type	Increase in Local Supply through Stormwater Solutions (ac-ft/yr)		
	Los Angeles Basin Study Estimates	County Water Plan Estimates	County Water Plan Estimates Scaled to Total 300k ROC Target
Storage	61,290 to 276,130	168,550	138,652
Regional	26,100 to 59,900	49,565	40,773
Decentralized	126,000 to 187,400	146,576	120,576
Stormwater Subtotal	213,390 to 523,430	364,691	300,000

Based on these estimates, approximately 40% of the 300,000 ac-ft/yr target for increasing local supply through stormwater capture can be attributed to decentralized Projects, which are the primary type of Projects funded by the Regional and Municipal Programs. The remaining 60% may be achieved through storage or regional solutions such as enhancement, expansion, or creations of spreading grounds, dams, reservoirs, or debris basins.

To provide an overview and better understanding of how different stormwater solutions may work together to achieve the region's long-term water supply goals, Figure H-5 illustrates the estimated contributions and targets for stormwater capture across Los Angeles region, categorized by program and WA. The SCW Program alone aims to capture 110,000 ac-ft/yr of unused stormwater, with contributions distributed across WAs including LLAR (5.5K ac-ft/yr) and ULAR (32.3K ac-ft/yr), among others. This illustration underscores the importance of coordinated efforts across multiple programs and scales in achieving sustainable water resource management in the region.

SCW Program target-setting for this Indicator, “increase local supply through stormwater capture”, combines the top-down approach illustrated in Figure H-5 with WA characteristics and 2025 Total Benefits to establish WA targets that consider each WA’s capabilities while maximizing SCW Program contributions.



Targets for Increasing Local Water Supply through Stormwater Capture

Example Top-Down Approach to Countywide Targets

OurCounty Sustainability Plan

By 2025: source 50% of water locally
 By 2035: source 65% of water locally
 By 2045: source 80% of water locally



County Water Plan

Increase local supply sources by **580,000 ac-ft/yr** by 2045.



Regional Oversight Committee

Set a countywide water supply target of **300,000 ac-ft/yr** of additional storm water capture by 2045.



SCW Program Initial Watershed Plans

Set a SCW Program-wide target to increase local supply through stormwater capture by **110,000 ac-ft/yr** by 2045.



Los Angeles Basin Study

The Los Angeles Basin Study evaluated three stormwater solution types, decentralized, centralized, and storage, by modeling their potential to capture, infiltrate, or store stormwater to increase local water supply.

This study informed the development of the above countywide targets as well as the SCW Program's contribution to those targets.

- Decentralized Projects
- Centralized Projects
- Storage Projects

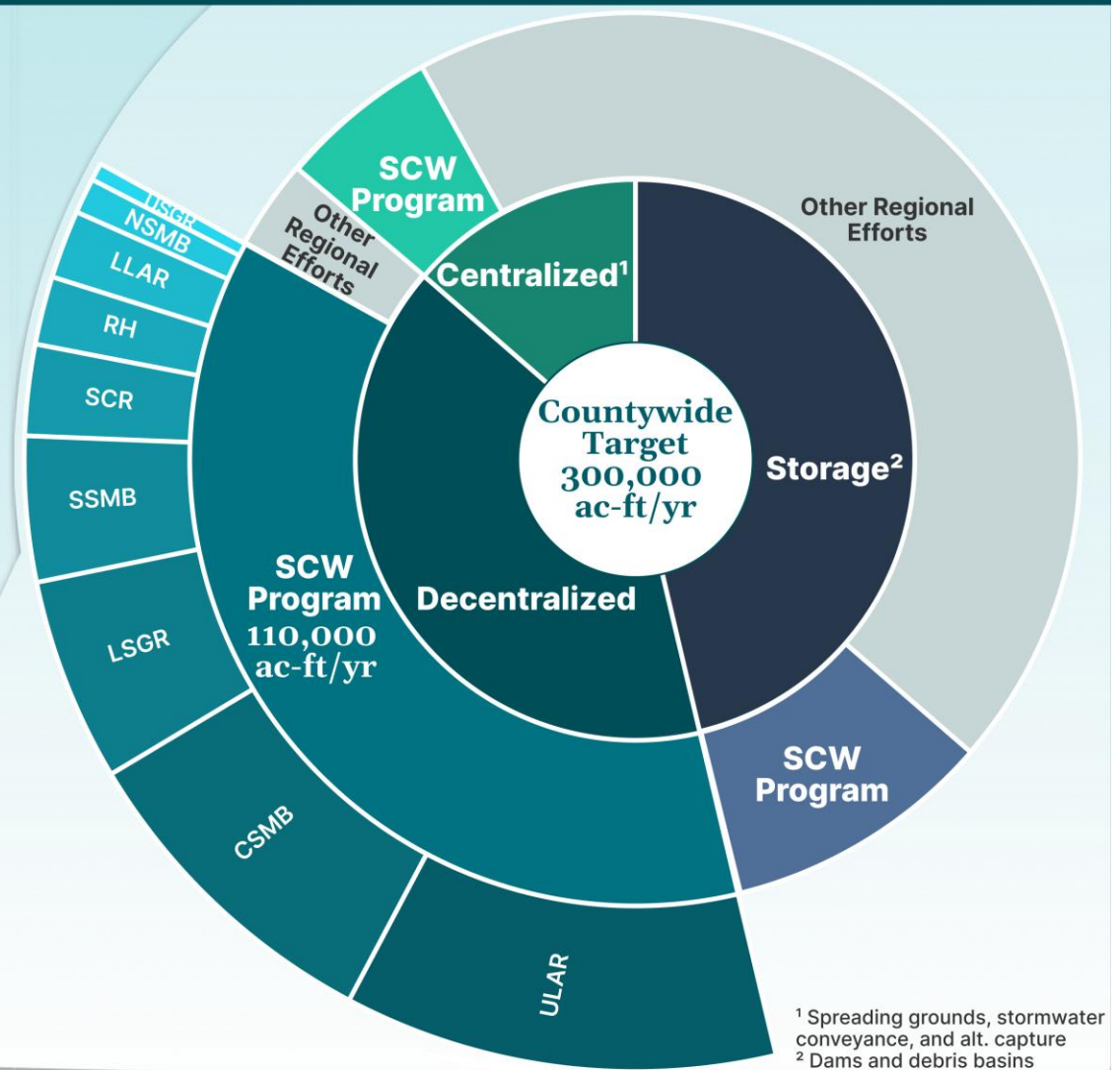
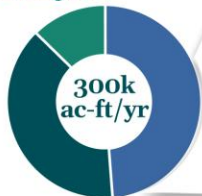


Figure H-5. Conceptual illustration of target setting for the Indicator Increase local supply through stormwater capture

Table H-21 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Table H-22 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-21. Increase local supply through stormwater capture: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles County Water Plan (2022) (Public Works) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Increase local supply sources by 580,000 ac-ft/yr by 2045. • Regional Oversight Committee (ROC) 2024 Biennial Report Recommendations (2024) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Set a region wide water supply target of 300,000 ac-ft/yr of additional stormwater capture by 2045. • Los Angeles Basin Study (2014) • SCW Program MMS (SCW Program) • GLAC IRWMP (Public Works) • SCR IRWMP (Public Works)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMMS2 (Public Works & LACFCD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impervious Land Cover and Roofs via HRU GIS raster layer ○ Average Annual Rainfall Weather Files • GLAC IRWMP Project Data (OPTI web tool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual groundwater recharge of stormwater (ac-ft/yr) ○ Annual yield of stormwater capture and direct use (ac-ft/yr) • SCR IRWMP Projects • MS4 Projects funded through other Municipal Programs (Project data sourced from WRAMPS) • SCW Program MMS (SCW Program) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Net Countable Supply Ratio (MMS): the ratio of total runoff not currently managed by existing regional facilities • Ground Water Basins Feature Layer (County of Los Angeles Enterprise GIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consultant-derived unconfined aquifer boundary GIS layer using County Basins Feature Layer
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The top-down approach for setting this target is rooted in the countywide stormwater capture target of 300,000 ac-ft/yr of new capture by 2045 that is established by the ROC and extends from the County Water Plan's target to increase local water supply sources by 580,000 ac-ft/yr. Note that the 300,000 ac-ft/yr countywide target counts Water Supply Benefits generated by three types of stormwater capture projects: decentralized, centralized, and storage solutions. Where centralized solutions are those which are typically funded through the SCW Program Regional and Municipal Programs. • Based on potential new stormwater capture estimates by the LA Basin Study, approximately 40% (or 120,000 ac-ft/yr) of the 300,000 ac-ft/yr target for increasing local supply through stormwater capture can be attributed to decentralized Projects. While the remaining 60% may be achieved through storage or regional solutions such as enhancement,

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)
	<p>expansion, or creations of spreading grounds, dams, reservoirs, or debris basins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The top-down approach is further extended to evaluate WA characteristics and non-SCW Program Projects to assess the magnitude of remaining stormwater runoff that could be captured to increase water supply. Consistent with the SCW Program’s definition of new locally available water supply, only runoff that would not otherwise be captured downstream by an existing recharge or reuse facility is considered. • Conservative estimates of stormwater captured for increasing water supply by completed and planned MS4 program Watershed Control Measures and GLAC IRWMP Projects is estimated to be 58,400 ac-ft/yr. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MS4 program Watershed Control Measures are defined in item IX.B.5.b of the Los Angeles Region Regional Phase I MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. These Projects are summarized using data collected via the WRAMPS. Estimated Project stormwater capture assumes capture is three times the Projects’ daily storage capacity, as reported by WRAMPS users. These estimations do not include capture by SCW Program or IRWMP approved Projects. ○ IRWMP capture estimates are based on non-SCW Program, IRWMP approved Projects that have annual stormwater recharge and/or annual yield of stormwater capture and direct use greater than 0 ac-ft/yr as reported via the Greater Los Angeles County IRWMP OptiTool. ○ Note that while both completed and planned Projects are considered when assessing remaining stormwater runoff, only planned Projects are evaluated to estimate the potential contribution of other programs toward countywide targets. • A bottom-up approach is then applied to establish a target and estimate the portion of the countywide target attributable to SCW Program Projects, based on an evaluation of 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits. This analysis helps contextualize current, anticipated performance and inform realistic, yet aspirational, SCW Program targets. • SCW Program Project 2025 Total Benefit values estimate that SCW Program Projects funded to date are anticipated to capture 43,000 ac-ft/yr of stormwater for new water supply. This value is forecasted to increase to approximately 99,300 ac-ft/yr by 2045. Forecasted values are capped at the WA level by the anticipated available runoff remaining which could be captured to increase water supply. The forecasts account for capture by existing major capture facilities and broadly incorporate capture associated with completed and planned MS4 program and IRWMP Projects as well. To remain conservative, the forecast does not assume additional future stormwater capture by Projects funded through other programs beyond those already considered. As a result, in some WAs (such as the USGR WA) the forecasted values are near or equal to the 2025 Total Benefits. Based

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)
	<p>on WASC input received during engagement, combined with an assessment of WA characteristics and capture by non-SCW Program Projects, it's broadly understood that these WAs have limited stormwater runoff remaining which could be captured to increase water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining the top-down and bottom-up analyses, three key considerations emerge: (1) decentralized Projects are expected to account for approximately 120,000 ac-ft/yr of the countywide target to increase water supply through stormwater capture; (2) anticipated contributions from planned MS4 Program and IRWMP Projects are estimated at approximately 56,000 ac-ft/yr; and (3) forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects are estimated at approximately 99,300 ac-ft/yr. • While forecasted benefits are inherently uncertain, as described in Section H.1.1.2, the SCW Program target is set at approximately 110% of the forecasted benefits to remain both aspirational and realistic. This corresponds to a SCW Program-wide target of approximately 110,000 ac-ft/yr of new water supply from stormwater capture. • Setting the target slightly above forecasted delivery reflects the intent of the SCW Program to advance stormwater capture at a scale that is broadly consistent with the expected contribution of decentralized Projects to the countywide water supply target for stormwater capture, while also encouraging continued innovation and acceleration beyond current delivery trends. • Each WA's contribution to the SCW Program target is determined by evaluating WA characteristics in conjunction with the "increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage" target (Section H.3.2.2), given that groundwater recharge and storage represent a subset of stormwater capture for water supply. In addition, 2025 Total Benefits are considered to ensure that each WA target is set above current anticipated benefit levels, supporting continued progress beyond existing Project commitments. • First, for each WA, the 2025 Total Benefits for "increase local supply through stormwater capture" are summed with the additional groundwater recharge needed beyond its 2025 Total Benefits to quantify the amount of stormwater capture for water supply that is already anticipated to be delivered. Together, these values amount to approximately 56,900 ac-ft/yr SCW Program-wide. • The remaining new stormwater capture for water supply needed, and which represents capture pathways other than groundwater recharge and storage, to meet the SCW Program target of 110,000 ac-ft/yr is therefore approximately 53,100 ac-ft/yr. This remaining amount is allocated across WAs based on each WA's relative proportion of remaining stormwater runoff available for capture to increase water supply. The resulting allocation is then added to the previously described sum of 2025 Total Benefits and new stormwater capture attributed to groundwater recharge to establish each WA's total target contribution. • Lastly, WA targets are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table H-22. Increase local supply through stormwater capture: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal B)				
	WA Characteristics		Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	<i>Source: MMS, WRAMPS, Opti GLAC IRWM</i>		$C = B + \sum (B) \times A / \sum(A)$	<i>Source: WMMS2</i>	
	A	B	C	E	F
	Runoff Remaining to Capture for Water Supply (ac-ft/yr)	2025 Total Benefits Stormwater Runoff Capture plus New Groundwater Capture to Meet SCW Program Target (ac-ft/yr)	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)	
				2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	41,390	17,130	26,100	16,800	20,800
LLAR	10,090	3,280	5,500	3,200	5,800
LSGR	47,390	6,290	16,500	5,700	14,700
NSMB	8,950	840	2,800	800	6,200
RH	8,520	6,010	7,900	5,600	8,500
SCR	18,380	1,780	5,800	700	3,400
SSMB	32,580	4,450	11,500	4,400	26,100
ULAR	78,330	15,400	32,300	4,100	12,100
USGR	-	1,720	1,700	1,700	1,700
SCW Program	245,630	56,890	110,000	43,000	99,300

Table H-23 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “increase local supply through stormwater capture”.

Table H-23. Increase local supply through stormwater capture: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (<i>Goal B</i>)			
	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Target	2035 Interim Target	2045 Target
CSMB	16,800	18,200	19,870	26,100
LLAR	3,200	3,550	3,960	5,500
LSGR	5,700	7,320	9,260	16,500
NSMB	800	1,100	1,460	2,800
RH	5,600	5,950	6,360	7,900
SCR	700	1,470	2,380	5,800
SSMB	4,400	5,470	6,740	11,500
ULAR	4,100	8,330	13,410	32,300
USGR	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
SCW Program	43,000	53,090	65,140	110,000

H.3.2.2 Targets (Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage)

An important objective of this Initial Watershed Plan is to define the SCW Program’s contribution toward achieving countywide targets, where applicable. In cases where a countywide target has not been identified for a given Indicator, SCW Program targets are determined by considering local priorities, outcomes of relevant planning efforts, WA characteristics, as well as modeled 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts. For Indicators without targets established by the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance, a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches is applied to set aspirational yet achievable targets. Table H-24 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Table H-25 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-24. Increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles County Water Plan (2022) (Public Works) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Increase groundwater recharge and storage by increasing decentralized infiltration by 80,000 ac-ft/yr ○ Countywide target: Increase local supply sources by 580,000 ac-ft/yr by 2045 • Regional Oversight Committee (ROC) 2024 Biennial Report Recommendations (2024) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Set a region wide water supply target of 300,000 ac-ft/yr of additional stormwater capture by 2045 • Los Angeles Basin Study (2014) • SCW Program MMS (SCW Program) • Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) IRWMP (Public Works) • SCR IRWMP (Public Works)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMMS2 (Public Works & LACFCD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impervious Land Cover and Roofs via HRU GIS raster layer ○ Average Annual Rainfall Weather Files • GLAC IRWMP Project Data (OPTI web tool) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual groundwater recharge of stormwater (ac-ft/yr) ○ Annual yield of stormwater capture and direct use (ac-ft/yr) • SCR IRWMP Projects • MS4 Projects funded through other Municipal Programs (Project data sourced from WRAMPS) • SCW Program MMS (SCW Program) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Net Countable Supply Ratio GIS layer ○ Unconfined aquifer boundary GIS layer
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The top-down approach for setting this target is rooted in the County Water Plan's target to increase groundwater recharge and storage by increasing decentralized infiltration by 80,000 ac-ft/yr. • To determine the potential contribution of SCW Program Projects to this target and to establish a SCW Program target, the target-setting process evaluates relevant WA characteristics alongside anticipated contributions from planned non-SCW Program Projects, such as those funded through MS4 programs and the GLAC IRWMP. • Conservative estimates of stormwater captured for increasing water supply through groundwater recharge by planned MS4 program Watershed Control Measures and GLAC IRWMP Projects is estimated to be 53,200 ac-ft/yr. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MS4 program Watershed Control Measures are defined in item IX.B.5.b of the Los Angeles Region Regional Phase I MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. These Projects are summarized using data collected via the WRAMPS. Estimated

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)
	<p>Project stormwater capture assumes capture is three times the Projects' daily storage capacity, as reported by WRAMPS users. These estimations do not include capture by SCW Program or IRWMP approved Projects. Projects BMP types that primarily rely on infiltration to capture and treat stormwater are assumed to contribute to increasing water supply through groundwater recharge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IRWMP capture for increasing groundwater recharge estimates are based on non-SCW Program, IRWMP approved Projects that have annual stormwater recharge greater than 0 ac-ft/yr as reported via the Greater Los Angeles County IRWMP OptiTool. The estimated increase in water supply through groundwater recharge is based on IRWMP-user reported values for "annual groundwater recharge of stormwater (ac-ft/yr)". ○ Note that IRWMP Projects accounted for the majority (99%) of the estimated increase in groundwater recharge through stormwater capture by non-SCW Program Projects. ○ Additionally, while both completed and planned Projects are considered when assessing remaining stormwater runoff, only planned Projects are evaluated to estimate the potential contribution of other programs toward countywide targets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average annual countable runoff is determined by applying the countable ratio (developed by the MMS) to WMMS2 LSPC generated average annual runoff for each subwatershed. Subwatershed scale runoff totals are aggregated at the WA scale to calculate the WA value. WA values are aggregated to calculate the SCW Program-wide total. Evaluating the remaining runoff available for capture provides context for setting realistic targets. ● A bottom-up approach is then applied to establish a target and estimate the portion of the countywide target attributable to SCW Program Projects, based on an evaluation of 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits. This analysis helps contextualize current, anticipated performance and inform realistic, yet aspirational, SCW Program targets. ● SCW Program Project 2025 Total Benefit values estimate that SCW Program Projects funded to date are anticipated to capture 20,160 ac-ft/yr of stormwater for increasing water supply through groundwater recharge and storage. This value is forecasted to increase to approximately 39,840 ac-ft/yr by 2045. Forecasted values are capped at the WA level by the anticipated available runoff remaining which could be captured to increase water supply. The forecasts account for capture by existing major capture facilities and broadly incorporate capture associated with completed and planned MS4 program and IRWMP Projects as well. To remain conservative, the forecast does not assume additional future stormwater capture by Projects funded through other programs beyond those already considered. As a result,

Indicator	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)
	<p>in some WAs (such as the USGR WA) the forecasted values are near or equal to the 2025 Total Benefits. Based on WASC input received during engagement, combined with an assessment of WA characteristics and capture by non-SCW Program Projects, it's broadly understood that these WAs have limited stormwater runoff remaining which could be captured to increase water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining the top-down and bottom-up analyses, three key considerations emerge: (1) decentralized Projects across the region are targeted to increase water supply through groundwater recharge and storage by 80,000 ac-ft/yr; (2) anticipated contributions from planned MS4 Program and IRWMP Projects are estimated at approximately 53,200 ac-ft/yr; and (3) forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects are estimated at approximately 39,840 ac-ft/yr. • While forecasted benefits by both SCW Program and non-SCW Program Projects are inherently uncertain, as described in Section H.1.1.2, the SCW Program target is set at 34,000 ac-ft/yr. • The groundwater recharge target of 34,000 ac-ft/yr reflects a planning-level balance between the remaining countywide need after accounting for IRWMP contributions and the upper range of forecasted SCW Program benefits, recognizing uncertainty related to funding, site feasibility, geotechnical conditions, and more stringent classifications of “new” water supply established in 2025 (see Section H.3). The target exceeds the remaining estimated countywide need to provide flexibility while remaining below forecasted maximums to remain realistic and achievable. • To determine each WA's contribution to the SCW Program target, countable runoff in each WA is multiplied by the unconfined aquifer area for each WA to develop a scaling factor that reflects relative recharge potential. This scaling factor is then divided by the total unconfined aquifer area across all WAs to calculate the “weighted ratio of average aquifer area and countable runoff (%)” for each WA. • Each WA's groundwater recharge target is then established by proportionally allocating the remaining SCW Program-wide need for this Indicator (i.e., 34,000 – 20,150 = 13,850 ac-ft/yr) based on these WA-specific weighted ratios. For each WA, the remaining SCW Program-wide need is multiplied by its weighted ratio and added to the WA's 2025 Total Benefits for groundwater recharge. This approach results in aspirational WA targets that reflects both relative recharge potential and anticipated benefits achieved to date in each WA.

Table H-25. Increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal B)					
	WA Characteristics			Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: WMMS2	Source: MMS, WRAMPS, Opti GLAC IRWM	$C = (A \times B) / \Sigma (A \times B)$	WA target = $E + (C \times (SCWP \text{ target} - SCWP \text{ 2025 Total Benefits}))$	Source: WMMS2	
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Unconfined Aquifer Area (acres)	Est. Runoff Remaining to Capture for Water Supply (ac-ft/yr)	Weighted Ratio of Average of Aquifer Area and Countable Runoff (%)	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)	
					2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	8,855	41,391	3%	1,040	670	3,540
LLAR	10,451	10,089	1%	650	550	2,590
LSGR	12,196	47,390	4%	4,850	4,280	13,010
NSMB	0	8,950	0%	10	10	10
RH	48,168	8,522	3%	5,880	5,470	5,470
SCR	61,251	18,376	8%	1,740	620	3,320
SSMB	0	32,580	0%	3,710	3,710	3,710
ULAR	144,042	78,327	81%	14,480	3,220	6,560
USGR	81,605	0	0%	1,630	1,630	1,630
SCW Program	366,568	245,626	100%	34,000	20,160	39,840

Table H-26 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage”.

Table H-26. Increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (<i>Goal B</i>)			
	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Target	2035 Interim Target	2045 Target
CSMB	670	730	790	1,040
LLAR	550	570	580	650
LSGR	4,280	4,370	4,470	4,850
NSMB	10	10	10	10
RH	5,470	5,530	5,610	5,880
SCR	620	790	990	1,740
SSMB	3,710	3,710	3,710	3,710
ULAR	3,220	4,910	6,940	14,480
USGR	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
SCW Program	20,160	22,250	24,730	33,990

H.3.3 Watershed Area Needs (Increase Drought Preparedness)

Recall that WA Needs for an Indicator represents the remaining progress required to meet its respective target. To date, SCW Program Projects are anticipated to capture over 40,000 ac-ft/yr of stormwater to increase local supply. However, additional progress is still needed to fully meet the targets. Because the Indicators under this Planning Theme are all magnitude-based, their WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the SCW Program and WA targets, and their respective 2025 Total Benefits. Table H-27 summarizes the WA Needs for the two *Increase Drought Preparedness* Indicators.

Table H-27. Increase local supply through stormwater capture and increase local supply through groundwater recharge and storage: WA Needs

Watershed Area	Increase Drought Preparedness (Goal B)	
	Increase Local Supply through Stormwater Capture (ac-ft/yr)	Increase Local Supply through Groundwater Recharge and Storage (ac-ft/yr)
	WA Needs	WA Needs
CSMB	9,300	370
LLAR	2,300	100
LSGR	10,800	570
NSMB	2,000	0
RH	2,300	410
SCR	5,100	1,120
SSMB	7,100	0
ULAR	28,200	11,260
USGR	0	0
SCW Program	67,100	13,830

H.4 Improve Public Health

The *Improve Public Health* Planning Theme is centered on Goal C of the SCW Program, outlined below in Figure H-6.

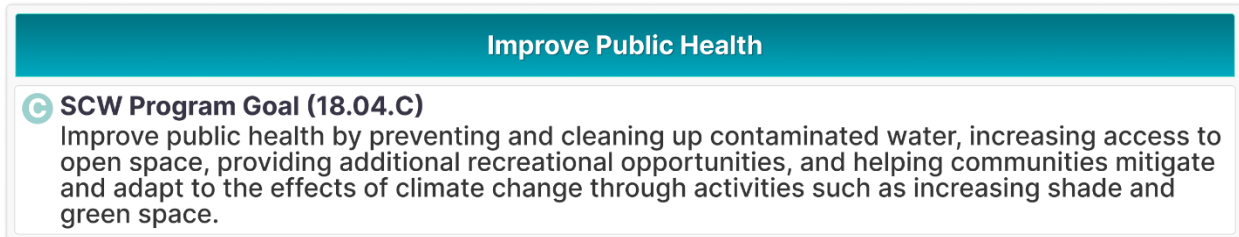


Figure H-6. *Improve Public Health* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goal C

While the Program's definition of CIBs highlights meaningful outcomes, it remains somewhat subjective and limited in scope. Under the current Scoring Criteria, Projects receive full points on an all-or-nothing basis if they demonstrate any level of the defined benefits, without consideration for the scale, number, or extent of those benefits. To address this limitation, the Initial Watershed Plans have introduced Indicators and corresponding measurable PMs for quantifying progress toward achieving Goal C.

The *Improve Public Health* Planning Theme covers four Indicators:

- Net area of park and green space created (acres)
- Net area of park enhanced or restored (acres)
- Net area of green space at schools created (acres)
- Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces (acres)

The following subsections provide details on the development of baseline and benefit summaries, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for these Indicators.

H.4.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Improve Public Health)

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for Indicators under this Planning Theme are established using user-reported values provided by Project proponents and Municipalities through the SCW Program Portal Reporting Module. Users provided Project data for each data point needed to quantify PMs and Indicators (e.g., net area of park created, net area of park enhanced, net area of park restored).

Values were manually validated and reviewed for outliers to the extent feasible. For more information on individual data points collected, data entry guidance, and how these inputs are summed to quantify Indicators, please see Appendix G and the [Reporting Module Guidance – New Regional Program Performance Measures](#).

The following subsections describe the data sources and methods used to quantify the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.4.1.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Net Area of Park and Green Space Created)

2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for the Indicator "net area of park and green space created" are quantified using user-reported data collected through the Reporting Module. Project proponents and Municipalities provided the following data points for their Projects to support quantification of this Indicator:

- Net area of park created (acres),
- Net area of green space created (acres),
 - Net area of lawn and natural turf (acres),
 - Net area of native vegetation and habitat (acres),
 - Net area of climate appropriate non-native vegetations (acres),
 - Net area of non-native permanently irrigated habitat (acres), and
 - Net area of non-vegetated habitat (acres).

Baseline and benefit summaries for "net area of park and green space created" sum each of the above data points for each Project to determine a total area for the Indicator. Table H-28 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for this Indicator.

Table H-28. Net area of park and green space created: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>		
	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	0	2	15
LLAR	4	16	18
LSGR	0	3	3

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>		
	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)		
	2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
NSMB	0	1	3
RH	-5 ¹	2	24
SCR	0	26	26 ²
SSMB	0	1	4
ULAR	1	7	9
USGR	0	8	8
SCW Program	0	64	109

¹ Negative values for "net park and green space created" reflect user-reported Project data. It may occur when park or recreational improvements include new or expanded impervious surfaces (e.g., trails, courts, or amenities), resulting in an overall net reduction in pervious green space. This Indicator accounts for Performance Measures such as "net change in surface types", which may result in a negative value when additions of impervious area exceed new pervious or green space.

² Park and green space created by the "Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project" in the SCR WA is not considered in this WA's forecasts. This Project is anticipated to create approximately 25.85 acres of park and green space, representing a significant outlier relative to other Projects in the WA. Accordingly, the forecasts do not assume that Project park and green space creation of this scale will be replicated on a regular interval.

H.4.1.2 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored)

2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for the Indicator "net area of park enhanced or restored" are quantified using user-reported data collected through the Reporting Module. Project proponents and Municipalities provided the following data points for their Projects to support quantification of this Indicator:

- Net area of park enhanced (acres), and
- Net area of park restored (acres).

Baseline and benefit summaries for "net area of park enhanced or restored" sum each of the above data points for each Project to determine a total area for the Indicator. Table H-29 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for this Indicator.

Table H-29. Net area of park enhanced or restored: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>		
	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)		
	2025 Constructed Baselines	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	1	12	82
LLAR	0	16	68
LSGR	1	24	61
NSMB	0	0	0
RH	0	5	8
SCR	0	7	22
SSMB	50	68	391
ULAR	40	82	283
USGR	0	20	24
SCW Program	92	234	939

H.4.1.3 Baselines & Benefits (Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created)

2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits for the Indicator "net area of green space at schools created" are quantified using user-reported data collected through the Reporting Module. Project proponents and Municipalities provided the following data points for their Projects to support quantification of this Indicator:

- Is this Project on a Kindergarten to 12th Grade (K-12) public or private school ground or is it co-located with a youth-based education program? (Yes/No), and
- Net area of green space at public or private schools or co-located with a youth-based education program created (acres).

Baseline and benefit summaries for "net area of green space at schools created" sum the areas provided through the second data point above for each Project to determine a total area for the Indicator. Table H-30 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator.

Table H-30. Net area of green space at schools created: 2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)	
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>	
	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created (acres) ¹	
	2025 Constructed Baselines	2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	0	0
LLAR	0	0
LSGR	0	0
NSMB	0	0
RH	0	0
SCR	0	0
SSMB	0	0
ULAR	0	0
USGR	0	0
SCW Program	0	0

¹ Forecasts not developed due to a lack of Project data

H.4.1.4 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces)

2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits for the Indicator "net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces" are quantified using user-reported data collected through the Reporting Module. Project proponents and Municipalities provided the following data points for their Projects to support quantification of this Indicator:

- Net change in canopy at maturity (acres),
- Net new area of manmade shade structures (acres),
- Net area of green space created (acres),
 - Net area of lawn and natural turf (acres),
 - Net area of native vegetation and habitat (acres),
 - Net area of climate appropriate non-native vegetations (acres),
 - Net area of non-native permanently irrigated habitat (acres), and
 - Net area of non-vegetated habitat (acres).

Baseline and benefit summaries for "net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces" sum each of the above data points for each Project to determine a total area for the Indicator. Table H-31 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator.

Table H-31. Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>		
	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)		
	2025 Constructed Baselines	2025 Total Benefits	2025 Forecast
CSMB	0	7	50
LLAR	5	313	360 ¹
LSGR	0	3	10
NSMB	0	2	10
RH	0	5	50
SCR	0	11	80
SSMB	0	14	60
ULAR	1	6	40
USGR	0	6	10
SCW Program	6	367	670

¹ Tree canopy created by the “Urban Orchard Project” in the LLAR WA is not considered in this WA’s forecasts. This Project is anticipated to create approximately 300 acres of new tree canopy, representing a significant outlier relative to other Projects in the WA. Accordingly, the forecasts do not assume that Project tree canopy creation of this scale will be replicated on a regular interval.

H.4.2 Targets (Improve Public Health)

Targets are essential Watershed Planning tools, enabling vision-setting and the tracking and assessment of progress toward the achievement of Goals. The following subsections provide details of the key references and methods used to establish targets as well as summaries of the WA targets and SCW Program for the four Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.4.2.1 Targets (Net Area of Park and Green Space Created)

The “net area of park and green space created” Indicator captures one of the key co-benefits of the SCW Program: expanding access to quality green space in areas of greatest need. This Indicator is aligned with countywide planning efforts such as the [LA County General Plan 2035](#) and [2016 Parks Needs Assessment](#) (PNA), which emphasizes equitable park access. Using data from the 2016 PNA, targets are set based on area of new park needed (park deficits) in high and very high need study areas. Table H-32 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this

Indicator. Table H-33 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets, along with supporting data.

Table H-32. Net area of park and green space created: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA County General Plan 2035 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Ensure 4 acres of local parks per 1,000 residents in unincorporated areas • Parks Needs Assessment (2016; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: Create 11,850 acres of park space in high (3,250 acres) and very high need areas (8,600 acres) (see page 3-66, <i>Figure 56. Additional Acres Needed</i>). 11,850 acres represents the remaining acreage needed to meet the County’s average of 3.3 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks Needs Assessment Park Need Results (2016; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note: The 2016 PNA gathered data to determine the scope, scale, and location of park need in LA County. The analysis of population density and various park metrics resulted in the determination of the overall level of Park Need (ranked from Very Low to Very High) identified for each Study Area. Park metrics included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Land: How many acres of park are there per 1,000 people in each Study Area? ▪ Park Access: What percentage of the population lives within a half mile of a park? ▪ Park Pressure: How much park land is available to residents in the area around each park? ▪ Park Amenities: What amenities are available in parks? ▪ Park Condition: Are parks in good, fair, or poor condition?
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a target for the Indicator “net area of park and green space created”, PNA results are used to determine the area of park creation needed (i.e., park deficit) in each study area to achieve an average of 3.3 acres of park space per 1,000 residents, which is a goal set in the PNA. • Park deficits are calculated for each study area and then aggregated to the WA in which they are geographically located to determine the total park deficit and park deficits by need type. Where a PNA study area spans multiple WAs, deficits are distributed proportionally based on the area within each WA. • The PNA results categorized study areas as very low, low, moderate, high, or very high need. The composite of need types in each WA is a target-setting consideration, aiming to guide greater park and green space creation in WAs with the highest need and less in lower-need WAs.

Indicator	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2% factor is applied to each WA's park deficit to determine a WA target. Meaning that the SCW Program aims to create 2% of the park space needed to achieve 3.3 acres of park per 1,000 residents. • The park deficit used to determine the target for this Indicator varied for each WA based on its composition of park need types and forecasted benefits (bottom-up approached) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the NSMB and SCR WAs, where no high or very high need study areas exist, deficits from all other need categories (very low, low, moderate) are summed for target-setting. ○ In the SSMB and ULAR WAs, where the initial WA target (based on park deficit from high and very high areas) was more than five times the forecasted benefits for this Indicator, the park deficit in very high areas is used for target-setting. ○ In all other WAs, the initial WA target is calculated by applying a 2% factor to the park deficit in high and very high need study areas. • The 2% multiplier was selected based on several considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility based on professional judgement: While SCW Program Projects often enhance green space, park creation is typically not the primary objective. Projects are encouraged to provide meaningful green space creation or enhancements, but Community Investment Benefits are not limited to park creation. ○ Scale and scope of SCW Program funding: SCW Program revenues must support 14 diverse Goals. The 2% multiplier aligns expectations for park and green space creation with the Program's financial capacity and its emphasis on multi-benefit Projects that address multiple Goals. ○ Alignment with bottom-up target-setting: The 2% multiplier was informed by a bottom-up analysis considering 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects funded to date. This analysis provided context for selecting the 2% multiplier by evaluating Project delivery patterns to date (2025 Total Benefits). ○ Planning-level flexibility to account for uncertainty in Project siting and benefits: The percent multiplier is not intended as a predictive or scientifically deterministic value, but as a planning-level assumption informed by observed Program delivery patterns and the inherent uncertainty in forecasting future SCW Program Project siting and benefit delivery. It reflects uncertainty in where future Projects will be sited and the types and quantities of benefits they may deliver. Project application, selection, and implementation are driven by Project Proponent proposals, WASC priorities, and

Indicator	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)
	<p>Municipality discretion; therefore, the target-setting approach is intentionally flexible to accommodate this variability while remaining realistic and aspirational.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lastly, the WA target for the “net area of green space at schools created” Indicator (Section H.4.2.3) is added to the initial WA targets established above to ensure the final target captures park and green space created in both public areas and at schools. • The SCW Program target is calculated as the sum of the WA targets. <p>Note: To support study area-level tracking consistent with the 2016 PNA, park and green space created by SCW Program Projects can be aggregated to the study areas in which they are geographically located.</p>

Table H-33. Net area of park and green space created: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)					
	WA Characteristics			Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: Calculated using <u>2016 PNA results</u>			$D = (\text{Park Deficit}^1 \times 2\%) +$ "net area of green space at schools created" target	Source: Reporting Module	
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Approx. Park Deficit in Moderate to Very Low Need Areas (acres)	Approx. Park Deficit in Very High Need Areas ¹ (acres)	Approx. Park Deficit in High and Very High Need Areas ¹ (acres)	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)	
				2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast	
CSMB	284	2,937	3,574	73 ²	2	15
LLAR	76	870	1,663	35 ²	16	18
LSGR	401	250	761	18 ²	3	3
NSMB	33	0	0	2 ³	1	3
RH	934	371	615	14 ²	2	24
SCR	20	0	0	27 ^{3,4}	26	26 ⁶
SSMB	304	681	1,302	16 ⁵	1	4
ULAR	852	3,147	3,869	68 ⁵	7	9
USGR	702	380	454	12 ²	8	8
SCW Program	3,606	8,637	12,238	265	66	109

¹ The park deficit used for each WA varies based on each WA characteristics and forecasted benefits. See the footnotes below for details for each WA.

² In the CSMB, LLAR, LSGR, RH, and USGR WAs, the initial WA target is calculated by applying a 2% factor to the park deficit in high and very high need study areas (column C).

³ In the NSMB and SCR WAs, where no high or very high need study areas exist, deficits from all other categories (very low, low, moderate) are summed for target-setting (column A).

⁴ The SCR WA target was adjusted to explicitly account for the approximately 25.85 acres of anticipated new park and green space associated with the "Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project". This acreage was manually incorporated into the target after the standard calculation to ensure that the WA target continues to encourage additional creation of park and green space beyond this single, large-scale Project. While the "Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project" represents a significant and impactful park and green space investment, it is centralized in location. Including this adjustment helps avoid disproportionately relying on one Project to meet park and green space creation objectives and reinforces the importance of new benefits through other Projects distributed throughout the WA.

⁵ In the SSMB and ULAR WAs, where the initial WA target (based on park deficit from high and very high areas; column C x 2%) was more than five times the forecasted benefits (column F), the park deficit in very high need areas (column B) is used for target-setting.

⁶ Park and green space created by the "Via Princessa Park and Regional BMP Project" in the SCR WA is not considered in this WA's forecasts. This Project is anticipated to create approximately 25.85 acres of park and green space, representing a significant outlier relative to other Projects in the WA. Accordingly, the forecasts do not assume that Project park and green space creation of this scale will be replicated on a regular interval.

Table H-34 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “Net area of park and green space created.”

Table H-34. Net area of park and green space created: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C) Interim Targets			
	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	2	13	25	73
LLAR	16	19	22	35
LSGR	3	5	8	18
NSMB	1	1	1	2
RH	2	4	6	14
SCR	26	26	26	27
SSMB	1	3	6	16
ULAR	7	16	27	68
USGR	8	9	9	12
SCW Program	66	96	130	265

H.4.2.2 Targets (Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored)

Targets for the “net area of park enhanced or restored” Indicator are based on enhancing or restoring existing local and regional parks in poor or fair condition, especially in high or very high need PNA study areas. Table H-35 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator.

Table H-36 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-35. Net area of park enhanced or restored: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks Needs Assessment (2016; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) • Parks Needs Assessment Plus ([PNA+] 2022; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) • Countywide target: The PNA+ identifies priority areas for environmental conservation and restoration which form the basis of a 30x30 strategy for Los Angeles County. The 30x30 initiative is a

Indicator	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)
	<p>commitment to conserve at least 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030.</p>
<p>WA Characteristic Data Source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Countywide Parks and Open Space (County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Type: Local Park or Regional Recreation Park ○ PRKINF_CND: Poor or Fair ● Parks Needs Assessment Park Need Results (2016; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note: The 2016 PNA gathered data to determine the scope, scale, and location of park need in LA County. The analysis of population density and various park metrics resulted in the determination of the overall level of Park Need (ranked from Very Low to Very High) identified for each Study Area. Park metrics included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park Land: How many acres of park are there per 1,000 people in each Study Area? ▪ Park Access: What percentage of the population lives within a half mile of a park? ▪ Park Pressure: How much park land is available to residents in the area around each park? ▪ Park Amenities: What amenities are available in parks? ▪ Park Condition: Are parks in good, fair, or poor condition?
<p>Target-setting Methods & Considerations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target-setting for this Indicator takes a top-down approach by first evaluating WA characteristics relevant to enhancing or restoring park space. Note that in the context of the SCW Program, this Indicator and its target specifically refer to enhancing and restoring park space or recreational opportunities, rather than broader environmental or green space improvements or the creation of new park or green space. ● Examples of park space include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Walking trails, ● Exercise equipment, ● Playing fields, ● Tennis courts, ● Picnic and barbeque areas, ● Play equipment, and ● Outdoor seating. <p>(source: Reporting Module Guidance – New Regional Program Performance Measures)</p> ● Relevant WA characteristics considered in this analysis include the condition of existing parks within the WA, as well as the identification of parks located in areas with high park need, as determined by the PNA results. Considering these WA characteristics together helps assess the extent of parks in poor condition within high need areas, focus attention on WAs where deficiencies are most pronounced, and support refinement of WA targets and potential priorities. ● These WA characteristics help inform where enhancements and restorations are most likely to provide meaningful community benefits

Indicator	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)
	<p>and advance SCW Program Goal C by improving public health through enhanced access to recreational opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the Countywide Parks and Open Space layer the total area of regional and local park space in poor or fair condition is calculated by summing the area of parks categorized as “local park” or “regional recreational park” by the “type” attribute field. This total is then disaggregated to quantify the area of regional and local parks in poor or fair condition located within moderate to low need areas and within high to very high need areas using the PNA Park Need Results layer. • To estimate the portion of park space in poor or fair conditions that could reasonably be enhanced or restored by SCW Program Projects, several factors are considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility based on professional judgement: While SCW Program Projects often enhance and restore park space, they may instead deliver other Community Investment Benefits, such as park, green space, or habitat creation, when those outcomes are better suited to the Project location and local priorities. Projects are encouraged to provide meaningful park enhancements, but Community Investment Benefits are not limited to park restoration or enhancement. ○ Scale and scope of SCW Program funding: SCW Program revenues must support 14 diverse Goals. Multipliers align expectations for park enhancement and restoration with the Program’s financial capacity and its emphasis on multi-benefit Projects that address multiple Goals. ○ Alignment with bottom-up target-setting: Multipliers are informed by a bottom-up analysis considering 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects funded to date. This analysis provides context for selecting each multiplier by evaluating Project delivery patterns to date (2025 Total Benefits) and comparing them to WA characteristics to identify a multiplier that is both aspirational but reasonable. ○ Planning-level flexibility to account for uncertainty in Project siting and benefits: The percent multiplier is not intended as a predictive or scientifically deterministic value, but as a planning-level assumption informed by observed Program delivery patterns and the inherent uncertainty in forecasting future SCW Program Project siting and benefit delivery. It reflects uncertainty in where future Projects will be sited and the types and quantities of benefits they may deliver. Project application, selection, and implementation are driven by Project Proponent proposals, WASC priorities, and Municipality discretion; therefore, the target-setting approach is intentionally flexible to accommodate this variability while remaining realistic and aspirational.

Indicator	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> including application of a bottom-up that evaluates both 2025 Total Benefits and 2045 forecasted benefits. For WAs with high and very high need areas, this percentage is 30%, otherwise it is 10%. For WAs with high or very high park need areas, the area of local and regional recreational parks in high and very high need areas is multiplied by 30% to establish a net area of park enhanced or restored WA target. For WAs without high or very high park need areas, the area of local and regional recreational parks in low to moderate need areas is multiplied by 10% to establish a net area of park enhanced or restored WA target. These values are rounded to the nearest ten when greater than 25, otherwise the unrounded value is used. The rounded WA targets are summed to establish the SCW Program target.

Table H-36. Net area of park enhanced or restored: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)				
	WA Characteristics		Targets	Benefits & Forecasts	
	<i>Source: 2016 PNA</i>		<i>Varies¹</i>	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>	
	A	B	C	--	
	Total Area of Local and Regional Parks in Poor or Fair Condition in Low to Moderate Need Areas in (acres)	Total Area of Local and Regional Parks in Poor or Fair Condition in High and Very High Need Areas (acres)	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)	
			2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast	
CSMB	1,422	481	140	12	82
LLAR	14	418	130	16	68
LSGR	319	268	80	24	61
NSMB	37	0	4	0	0
RH	66	22	7	5	8
SCR	256	0	30	7	22
SSMB	529	479	140	68	391
ULAR	5,227	988	300	82	283
USGR	275	69	21	20	24
SCW Program	8,147	2,726	851	234	939

¹ If B > 0, then C = B x 30%. If B = 0, then C = A x 10%. When the resulting value is greater than 25, it is rounded to the nearest ten, otherwise the unrounded value is used.

Table H-37 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “Net area of park enhanced or restored.”

Table H-37. Net area of park enhanced or restored: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)			
	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	12	30	50	140
LLAR	16	30	50	130
LSGR	24	30	40	80
NSMB	0	0	0	4
RH	5	5	5	7
SCR	7	10	10	30
SSMB	68	80	90	140
ULAR	82	110	150	300
USGR	20	20	20	21
SCW Program	234	315	415	851

H.4.2.3 Targets (Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created)

The target-setting process for the “net area of green space at schools created” Indicator integrates regional climate goals, local urban planning data, and spatial analysis. The target accounts for the existing impervious area within schoolyards and represents a focused effort to increase green space in school environments, ensuring that a significant portion of schoolyards are transformed into beneficial green areas. Table H-38 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Table H-39 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-38. Net area of green space at schools created: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Net area of green space at schools created (acres)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Green Schools For All Plan (LAUSD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LAUSD Greening Index 2.0 ○ LAUSD target: “[The LAUSD Green Schools For All Plan], guided by the Green Schools for All Resolution adopted by the Board of Education in September 2022, aims to ensure that at least 30

Indicator	Net area of green space at schools created (acres)
	<p>percent of the existing hard-surface schoolyard space across all District schools is converted into safe and sustainable green space by 2035” (p. 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2045 (Heal the Bay) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vision 2045 target: “All schools located in Disadvantaged Community (DAC) boundaries should become green, ‘cool schools’ by 2030. All LA County Schools should be green schools by 2045” (p. 2). ○ Vision 2045 target: “Because of the myriad benefits, the County’s goal should be to green all schools throughout LA County, with greening being defined as 30% of the school having natural permeable cover (e.g., soils), with that 30% being located where students spend their time (such as playgrounds, not in the parking lot or perimeter of the school), and 50% of the school shaded by trees” (p. 8). • Green Schools Yards for all America (GSA)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools, Colleges, and Universities (Los Angeles County GeoHub) • Parking Lots (Los Angeles Region Imagery Acquisition Consortium [LARIAC]) • WMMS2 Mapped HRU Raster (WMMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impervious surfaces
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target-setting for the Indicator “net area of green space at schools created” is based on a spatial analysis of schoolyard areas within each WA. K-12 public schools from LA County’s Schools, Colleges, and Universities layer are used to determine the total area of school parcels in each WA. Pervious area and roofs are removed from the school area using the WMMS2 HRU raster, and parking lots are removed using the LARIAC data layer to determine the total area of schoolyard that could be greened. • The total area of impervious schoolyard space is multiplied by 30% to align with the countywide targets from the LAUSD Green Schoolyards For All Plan and Vision 2045, which aim to green 30% of schoolyards across Los Angeles County. • To identify the area of schoolyard that SCW Program Projects could reasonably aim to convert to green space and to establish a target, the following planning and feasibility considerations are applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility based on professional judgement: Historically, SCW Program Projects have had limited success with K–12 public schools as primary Project sites. While schools represent significant opportunities for multi-benefit outcomes, implementation at school campuses has faced additional coordination, permitting, and operational considerations. These include the need for Memorandums of Understanding related to access, long-term maintenance, liability, and alignment with school district priorities, as

Indicator	Net area of green space at schools created (acres)
	<p>well as other safety and maintenance constraints. As a result, SCW Program Projects have more often focused on municipal, park, or right-of-way locations, with school-based Projects emerging less frequently despite their potential benefits. Recognizing these challenges, ongoing efforts are underway to better enable implementation of SCW Program Projects at K–12 schools. Additionally, while Projects are encouraged to partner with schools and pursue meaningful schoolyard greening where feasible, Community Investment Benefits are not limited to school-based Projects, allowing flexibility in how and where benefits are delivered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale and scope of SCW Program funding: SCW Program revenues must support 14 diverse Goals. The multiplier aims to align expectations for green space creation at schools with the Program’s financial capacity and its emphasis on multi-benefit Projects that address multiple Goals. ○ Alignment with bottom-up target-setting: The multiplier is informed by a bottom-up analysis considering 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects funded to date. This analysis provided context for selecting a multiplier by evaluating Project delivery patterns to date (2025 Total Benefits). Notably, consistent with the considerations described above, schoolyard greening delivered by SCW Program Projects to date has been limited. Note that unlike other targets, which are comparable to their forecasted benefits, this target is notably larger than its forecast. Current challenges for implementing Projects at schools include the need for higher levels of Memorandums of Understanding for maintenance, liability, and lack of offsite runoff acceptance. Despite these challenges, this target persists in encouraging solutions to such obstacles. ○ Planning-level flexibility to account for uncertainty in Project siting and benefits: The percent multiplier is not intended as a predictive or scientifically deterministic value, but as a planning-level assumption informed by observed Program delivery patterns and the inherent uncertainty in forecasting future SCW Program Project siting and benefit delivery. It reflects uncertainty in where future Projects will be sited and the types and quantities of benefits they may deliver. Project application, selection, and implementation are driven by Project Proponent proposals, WASC priorities, and Municipality discretion; therefore, the target-setting approach is intentionally flexible to accommodate this variability while remaining realistic and aspirational. ● Based on these considerations, a multiplier of 1% is selected. This means that to support and contribute to countywide targets, the SCW Program target for creating green space at schools is set at an equivalent of greening 1% of that 30%.

Indicator	Net area of green space at schools created (acres)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lastly, WA targets are rounded to the nearest whole number and summed up to establish the SCW Program target.

Table H-39. Net area of green space at schools created: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)		
	WA Characteristics	Targets	Benefits
	<i>Source: WMMS2</i>	$B = A \times 30\% \times 1\%$	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>
	A	B	--
	Impervious Schoolyard Area at K-12 Public Schools ¹ (acres)	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created (acres)	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created ² (acres)
			2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	616	2	0
LLAR	533	2	0
LSGR	812	2	0
NSMB	50	1	0
RH	427	1	0
SCR	318	1	0
SSMB	772	2	0
ULAR	1,579	5	0
USGR	924	3	0
SCW Program	6,032	19	0

¹ Excludes roof and parking lot area.

² Forecasts not developed due to lack of Project data.

Table H-40 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “net area green space at schools created.”

Table H-40. Net area of green space at schools created: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C) Interim Targets			
	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created (acres)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	0	0	1	2
LLAR	0	0	1	2
LSGR	0	0	1	2
NSMB	0	0	0	1
RH	0	0	0	1
SCR	0	0	0	1
SSMB	0	0	1	2
ULAR	0	1	2	5
USGR	0	0	1	3
SCW Program	0	1	6	19

H.4.2.4 Targets (Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces)

The target-setting process for the “net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces” Indicator draws from a combination of key regional efforts and canopy datasets. Table H-41 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Table H-42 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-41. Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) for LA County (LA County) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of unincorporated County residents live in areas with canopy cover of 15% or greater. ▪ All unincorporated County communities combined have at least 20% canopy cover.

Indicator	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 OurCounty Plan Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Countywide target: By 2045, increase urban tree canopy cover by 20% of baseline.
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Forest Service (USFS) Urban Tree Canopy in California (2018), includes the following layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2018 California Urban Area Boundaries ○ 2019 California Urban Canopy
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target-setting for this Indicator begins with a top-down approach that evaluates relevant countywide targets, such as those identified in the CFMP and the 2019 OurCounty Sustainability Plan, alongside WA characteristics. • To assess the potential contribution of SCW Program Projects toward achieving CFMP and 2019 OurCounty canopy targets, the primary WA characteristic evaluated is existing urban canopy coverage within each WA. • Urban canopy coverage is determined by using the USFS urban tree canopy in California spatial data layers, including urban area boundaries and urban canopy cover. These datasets are intersected with WA boundaries to calculate both (1) the total extent of urban canopy cover within each WA and (2) the percentage of urban areas within each WA that are currently covered by tree canopy. • The CFMP target, which aims for each community to achieve at least 20% canopy cover, is used as an initial reference point in the top-down target-setting approach. WAs are evaluated to identify those with urban canopy coverage below and above this threshold. • WAs with less than 20% canopy coverage include the LLAR, SCR, and SSMB WAs. Those with over 20% canopy cover include the CSMB, LSGR, NSMB, RH, ULAR, and USGR WAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In WAs with less than 20% canopy cover, target-setting is informed by the CFMP target of achieving at least 20% canopy coverage in urban areas. For these WAs, the total area of new canopy needed to reach 20% coverage is first calculated, after which a reasonable fraction of that need is identified as the potential contribution of SCW Program Projects. The CFMP 20% target is referenced rather than the CFMP target of providing access to at least 15% canopy cover for all unincorporated County residents because the former is more appropriate for large-scale, WA-based planning analyses. The 20% target is based on unadjusted, or “raw” canopy cover, to represent the full regional impact of the community forest. As such, the 20% CFMP target better aligns with the spatial scale of the SCW Program WAs. ○ In WAs with more than 20% canopy cover, target-setting is informed by the 2019 OurCounty Sustainability Plan target of increasing urban tree canopy cover by 20% of the baseline. For these WAs, the 20% of the total canopy cover in urban areas in each WA is first

Indicator	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
	<p>calculated, after which a reasonable fraction of that need is identified as the potential contribution of SCW Program Projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To estimate the portion of canopy and shading that could reasonably be created by SCW Program Projects (4%), several factors are considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility based on professional judgement: While SCW Program Projects often create new canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces, they may instead deliver other Community Investment Benefits, such as park or habitat creation, when those outcomes are better suited to the Project location and local priorities. Projects are encouraged to create new canopy, but Community Investment Benefits are not limited to creation or canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces. ○ Scale and scope of SCW Program funding: SCW Program revenues must support 14 diverse Goals. Multipliers aim to align expectations for creating new canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces with the Program’s financial capacity and its emphasis on multi-benefit Projects that address multiple Goals. ○ Alignment with bottom-up target-setting: Multipliers are informed by a bottom-up analysis considering 2025 Total Benefits and forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects funded to date. This analysis provides context for selecting each multiplier by evaluating Project delivery patterns to date (2025 Total Benefits) and comparing them to WA characteristics to identify a multiplier that is both aspirational but reasonable. ○ Planning-level flexibility to account for uncertainty in Project siting and benefits: The percent multiplier is not intended as a predictive or scientifically deterministic value, but as a planning-level assumption informed by observed Program delivery patterns and the inherent uncertainty in forecasting future SCW Program Project siting and benefit delivery. It reflects uncertainty in where future Projects will be sited and the types and quantities of benefits they may deliver. Project application, selection, and implementation are driven by Project Proponent proposals, WASC priorities, and Municipality discretion; therefore, the target-setting approach is intentionally flexible to accommodate this variability while remaining realistic and aspirational. • Based on these considerations, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For WAs with less than 20% canopy cover, a 4% multiplier is applied to the area of additional canopy needed to achieve 20% coverage in each WA, contributing to closing the canopy gap. ○ For WAs with less than 20% canopy cover, a 4% multiplier is applied to the area of additional canopy needed to increase the existing

Indicator	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
	<p>baseline canopy in each WA by 20% to encourage continued canopy expansion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because this Indicator includes cooling and shading surfaces in addition to tree canopy, the target for park and green space creation is added after applying the 4% multiplier to the canopy-related WA characteristics. New parks and green spaces are credited as cooling surfaces. • Finally, WA targets are rounded to the nearest ten before being summed to establish the overall SCW Program target. • Note that the methods applied here differ from those used in the CFMP: while the CFMP assesses canopy coverage at the community scale, this target-setting approach evaluates canopy coverage at the WA scale.

Table H-42. Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)							
	WA Characteristics					Targets ¹	Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: <i>USFS</i>		$C = B / A$	$D = B \times 20\%$	$E = (A \times 20\%) - B$	Varies (see footnote) ²	Source: <i>Reporting Module</i>	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	--	
	Total Urban Area (acres)	Urban Canopy Area (acres)	Percent Canopy Cover in Urban Areas (%)	Additional Urban Canopy Needed for a 20% Increase (acres)	Additional Urban Canopy Needed to Achieve 20% Cover (acres)	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)	
						2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast	
CSMB	105,044	23,152	22%	4,630	0	260	7	50
LLAR	54,844	7,136	13%	1,427	3,833	370 ³	313	360 ⁴
LSGR	79,499	15,755	20%	3,151	0	140	3	10
NSMB	20,291	5,177	26%	1,035	0	40	2	10
RH	63,180	14,239	23%	2,848	0	130	5	50
SCR	50,177	7,209	14%	1,442	2,826	60	11	80
SSMB	93,703	14,313	15%	2,863	4,428	60	14	60
ULAR	232,849	56,010	24%	11,202	0	520	6	40
USGR	126,858	25,391	20%	5,078	0	210	6	10
SCW Program	826,445	168,382	20%	33,676	11,087	1,790	367	670

¹ Overlaps may occur across targets, as certain benefits can contribute to more than one target. In this case, the Indicator "net area of park and green space created" is used to support the estimation of targets for the Indicator "net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surface", because green spaces are also considered to be cooling surfaces.

² If $C \geq 20\%$, then $F = (D \times 4\%) +$ "net area of park and green space created" target. If $C < 20\%$, then $F = (E \times 4\%) +$ "net area of park and green space created" target.

³ The LLAR WA target was adjusted to explicitly account for the approximately 300 acres of anticipated new tree canopy associated with the "Urban Orchard Project". This acreage was manually incorporated into the target after the standard calculation to ensure that the WA target continues to encourage additional tree canopy, cooling, and shading benefits beyond this single, large-scale Project. While the "Urban Orchard Project" represents a significant and impactful canopy investment, it is relatively centralized in location. Including this adjustment helps avoid disproportionately relying on one Project to meet canopy, cooling, and shading objectives and reinforces the importance of pursuing canopy, cooling, and shading enhancements through other Projects distributed throughout the WA.

⁴ Tree canopy created by the "Urban Orchard Project" in the LLAR WA is not considered in this WA's forecasts. This Project is anticipated to create approximately 300 acres of new tree canopy, representing a significant outlier relative to other Projects in the WA. Accordingly, the forecasts do not assume that Project tree canopy creation of this scale will be replicated on a regular interval.

Table H-43 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “net area new are of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces.”

Table H-43. Net new area of canopy, cooling, and shading surfaces: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C) Interim Targets			
	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	7	50	90	260
LLAR	313	320	330	370
LSGR	3	20	50	140
NSMB	2	10	10	40
RH	5	20	50	130
SCR	11	20	30	60
SSMB	14	20	30	60
ULAR	6	80	180	520
USGR	6	40	70	210
SCW Program	367	580	840	1,790

H.4.3 Watershed Area Needs (Improve Public Health)

Table H-44 summarizes the WA Needs for the four *Improve Public Health* Indicators. Because the Indicators under this Planning Theme are all magnitude-based, their WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the SCW Program and WA targets, and their respective 2025 Total Benefits.

Table H-44. *Improve Public Health* Planning Theme Indicators: WA Needs

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)			
	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created (acres)	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
	WA Needs	WA Needs	WA Needs	WA Needs
CSMB	71	128	2	163
LLAR	19	114	2	97
LSGR	15	56	2	77

Watershed Area	Improve Public Health (Goal C)			
	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres)	Net Area of Park Enhanced or Restored (acres)	Net Area of Green Space at Schools Created (acres)	Net New Area of Canopy, Cooling, and Shading Surfaces (acres)
	WA Needs	WA Needs	WA Needs	WA Needs
NSMB	1	4	1	18
RH	12	2	1	65
SCR	1	23	1	69
SSMB	15	72	2	86
ULAR	61	218	5	284
USGR	4	1	3	104
SCW Program	199	617	19	963

H.5 Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects

The *Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects* Planning Theme is centered on Goals E, F, and G of the SCW Program, as outlined below in Figure H-7. The SCW Program Implementation Ordinance states that Infrastructure Program Projects submitted to the Scoring Committee must be multi-benefit Projects, and the current Scoring Criteria implicitly addresses this requirement by requiring Projects to qualify for additional points beyond Water Quality Benefits to achieve the threshold score. Currently, the provision of multi-benefit Projects is required through the Infrastructure Program scoring criteria under the Regional Program. Although this requirement does not apply to Municipal Program Projects, it is encouraged.

Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions & Diverse Projects	
E	SCW Program Goal (18.04.E) Invest in infrastructure that provides multiple benefits.
F	SCW Program Goal (18.04.F) Prioritize Nature - Based Solutions.
G	SCW Program Goal (18.04.G) Provide a spectrum of project sizes from neighborhood to regional scales.

Figure H-7. *Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goals E, F, and G

The *Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects* Planning Theme covers two Indicators:

- Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored (acres)
- Proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern (%)

The following subsections provide details on the development of baseline and benefit summaries, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for these Indicators.

H.5.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Deliver Multi-Benefits)

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for Indicators under this Planning Theme are established using user-reported values provided by Project proponents and Municipalities through the SCW Program Portal Reporting Module. Users provided Project data for each data point needed to quantify PMs and Indicators (e.g., net area of habitat created, net area of habitat enhanced, net area of habitat restored). Values were manually validated and reviewed for outliers to the extent feasible. While the following subsections provide some additional details, for more information on individual data points collected, data entry guidance, and how these inputs are summed to quantify Indicators, please see Appendix G and the [Reporting Module Guidance – New Regional Program Performance Measures](#).

The following subsections describe the data sources and methods used to quantify the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.5.1.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored)

2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for the Indicator "net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored" are quantified using user-reported data collected through the Reporting Module. Project proponents and Municipalities provided the following data points for their Projects to support quantification of this Indicator:

- Parsed by created, enhanced, or restored (acres),
 - Area of native vegetation and habitat (acres),
 - Area of climate appropriate non-native vegetations (acres),
 - Area of non-native permanently irrigated habitat (acres), and
 - Area of non-vegetated habitat (acres).

Baseline and benefit summaries for "net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored" sum each of the above data points for each Project to determine a total area for the Indicator. Table H-45 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts for this Indicator.

Table H-45. Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored: 2025 Constructed Baselines, 2025 Total Benefits, and forecasts

Watershed Area	Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects (Goals E, F, G)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>		
	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored (acres)		
	2025 Constructed Baselines	2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast
CSMB	15	24	74
LLAR	4	23	76
LSGR	0	14	26
NSMB	0	27	28
RH	4	10	25
SCR	0	9	32
SSMB	54	56	396
ULAR	26	30	78
USGR	0	9	9
SCW Program	103	202	746

H.5.1.2 Benefits (Proportion of Projects and Programs Addressing a Community-Stated Priority or Concern)

2025 Total Benefits for the Indicator "proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern" similarly rely on user-reported Project data. Project proponents and Municipalities identified the community-stated priorities and concerns addressed by their Project and described how it was addressed and where the priority or concern was identified (e.g., CSNA, Drainage Needs Assessment Program (DNAP), engagement meeting). To date, SCW Program Projects are anticipated to address up to 20 unique community-stated priorities/concerns, ranging from access to parks and outdoor recreation to trash, litter, and illegal dumping.

2025 Total Benefits are quantified by tallying the number of Projects addressing at least one community-stated priority or concern and dividing that value by the total number of Projects funded in the WA or across the SCW Program. Table H-46 below summarizes the 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator by WA.

Table H-46. Proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern: 2025 Total Benefits

Watershed Area	Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects (Goals E, F, G)
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>
	Proportion of Projects and Programs Addressing a Community-Stated Priority or Concern (%)
	2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	71%
LLAR	20%
LSGR	32%
NSMB	14%
RH	39%
SCR	40%
SSMB	65%
ULAR	57%
USGR	42%
SCW Program	45%

H.5.2 Targets (Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects)

Targets are essential Watershed Planning tools, enabling vision-setting and the tracking and assessment of progress toward the achievement of Goals. The following subsections provide details of the key references and methods used to establish targets as well as summaries of the WA targets and SCW Program for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.5.2.1 Targets (Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored)

The “net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored” Indicator represents CIBs through the enhancement or restoration of parks, habitats, or wetlands. Additionally, the creation and restoration of riparian habitats and wetlands are key components of NBS, aligning this Indicator with the Planning Theme. Targets are set using ecosystem need data from the Los Angeles River Master Plan (LARMP), with a focus on areas identified as having high ecological need across each WA.

Table H-47 summarizes key efforts referenced, relevant countywide targets, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator.

Table H-48 summarizes the final SCW Program and WA targets and their supporting data.

Table H-47. Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored target references and methods

Indicator	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored (acres)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 Parks Needs Assessment (2016; LA County Department of Parks and Recreation) • 2020 Los Angeles River Master Plan (Los Angeles County Public Works)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Los Angeles River Master Plan Ecosystem Need (raster) (Los Angeles County Public Works) • United States Forest Service (USFS) Urban Tree Canopy in California (2018), includes the following layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2018 California Urban Area Boundaries
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop WA targets for this Indicator, the LA River Master Plan's ecosystem need raster is used to identify areas of high ecological need within each WA. This countywide dataset was selected because it accounts for both the management of existing habitat and the expansion of those areas through buffers: "Need for ecosystems was evaluated by combining the need to protect and manage existing habitat areas, large areas with remaining native vegetation, with the need to expand these habitat areas through habitat buffers" (LA River Master Plan p. 176). • Since SCW Program Projects are typically sited in urban environments to address urban runoff, the high need ecosystem areas were further refined to include only urbanized land on public parcels. This subset (i.e., high ecosystem need in urban areas on public land) was summed for each WA. • 'High ecosystem need in urban areas on public land' was then multiplied by 1% to establish an initial target for this Indicator. The final target summed this value and each respective WA's target for the Indicator 'net area of park and green space created' since habitat created is considered a subset of green space created and serves as the foundation for this Indicator. • The SCW Program multiplier of 1% when determining 'net area of habitat created, enhanced or restored' was based on several considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale and scope of SCW Program funding: SCW Program revenues must support 14 diverse Goals. The 1% multiplier aligns expectations for habitat creation, enhancement, or restoration with the Program's financial capacity and its emphasis on multi-benefit Projects that address multiple Goals. ○ Alignment with bottom-up target-setting: The 1% multiplier was right-sized by a bottom-up analysis considering total anticipated benefits, constructed baselines, and forecasted benefits from SCW Program Projects funded to date. This analysis provided context for

Indicator	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored (acres)
	selecting the 1% multiplier by evaluating Project delivery patterns to date (2025 Total Benefits).

Table H-48. Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects (Goals E, F, G)					
	WA Characteristics		Targets ¹		Benefits & Forecasts	
	Source: <i>LA River Master Plan (Ecosystem Need, Scores 3-5) and USFS Urban Areas</i>		SCW Program Target	$D = C + (B \times 1\%)$	Source: Reporting Module	
	A	B	C	D	--	
Ecosystem High Need Area (acres)	Very High ecosystem need in urban areas on public land (acres)	Net Area of Park and Green Space Created (acres) ²	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, Restored (acres) ³	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, Restored (acres)		
				2025 Total Benefits	2045 Forecast	
CSMB	29,882	2,456	70	100	24	74
LLAR	5,361	402	30	40	23	76
LSGR	12,046	882	20	30	14	26
NSMB	48,121	994	2	40	27	28
RH	28,240	850	10	20	10	25
SCR	165,838	4,264	30	70	9	32
SSMB	15,594	1,742	20	90	56	396
ULAR	180,042	8,149	70	150	30	78
USGR	205,701	5,574	10	70	9	9
SCW Program	690,825	25,314	262	610	202	746

¹ Overlaps may occur across targets, as certain benefits can contribute to more than one target. In this case, the Indicator "net area of park and green space created (acres)" from the *Improve Public Health* Planning Theme is used to support the estimation of targets for the Indicator "net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored (acres)" because habitat created is also considered to be green space created.

² Targets and target-setting considerations for the Indicator "net area of park and green space created" are discussed in Section H.4.2.1.

³ If the sum of "net area of park and green space created" and 1% of the very high ecosystem need in urban areas on public land is less than the 2025 WA Total Benefits, the WA target is calculated as that sum, added to the 2025 WA Total Benefits. Otherwise, the WA target is as described in the equation in the subheader of column D.

Table H-49 summarizes interim targets (2030, 2035, and 2045) for the Indicator “net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored (acres).”

Table H-49. Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects (Goals E, F, G)			
	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored (acres)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	24	40	50	100
LLAR	23	30	30	40
LSGR	14	20	20	30
NSMB	27	30	30	40
RH	10	12	13	20
SCR	9	20	30	70
SSMB	56	60	70	90
ULAR	30	50	70	150
USGR	9	20	70	70
SCW Program	202	282	343	610

H.5.2.2 Targets (Proportion of Projects and Programs Addressing a Community-Stated Priority or Concern)

The target for the "proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern" is set at 100% to reflect the SCW Program’s commitment to equity, transparency, and community-centered planning (Figure H-8). This target emphasizes that all funded Projects and Programs should be responsive to the concerns and priorities of the communities they serve, particularly those historically underserved or disproportionately impacted by environmental challenges.



Figure H-8. Proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern: Targets

Interim targets for this Indicator are set to match the final targets. Because this Indicator is percentage-based, maintaining the expectation that all existing and future SCW Program Projects and Programs address at least one community-stated priority or concern is essential to achieving targets and reinforces the ongoing importance of meaningful engagement.

In summary, the WA interim targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern: **100%**.

H.5.3 Watershed Area Needs (Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects)

Recall that WA Needs for an Indicator represents the remaining progress required to meet its respective target. To date, SCW Program Projects are anticipated to deliver over 200 acres of created, enhanced, or restored habitat, with nearly half addressing community-stated priorities or concerns. However, additional progress is still needed to fully meet SCW Program targets. The following subsections outline WA Needs for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.5.3.1 Watershed Area Needs (Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored Targets)

Table H-50 summarizes the WA Needs for the “net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored” Indicator. Because this Indicator is magnitude-based, WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the SCW Program and WA targets, and their respective 2025 Total Benefits.

Table H-50. Net area of habitat created, enhanced, or restored: WA Needs

Watershed Area	Deliver Multi-Benefits with Nature-Based Solutions and Diverse Projects (Goals E, F, G)
	Net Area of Habitat Created, Enhanced, or Restored (acres)
	WA Needs
CSMB	76
LLAR	17
LSGR	16
NSMB	13
RH	10
USCR	61
SSMB	34
ULAR	120
USGR	61
SCW Program	408

H.5.3.2 Watershed Area Needs (Proportion of Projects and Programs Addressing a Community-Stated Priority or Concern)

The WA Need for the Indicator “proportion of Projects and Programs addressing a community-stated priority or concern” is set at 100%, reinforcing the expectation that every Project and Program must be rooted in direct community input.

In summary, the WA targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Programs Addressing a Community-Stated Priority or Concern: **100%**.

H.6 Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development

The *Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development* Planning Theme is centered on Goals D, H, and I of the SCW Program, as outlined below in Figure H-9. It underscores the importance of strategic financial investments and ongoing innovation in advancing stormwater management solutions. This theme aims to secure both public and private funding to support the development and implementation of cutting-edge technologies, independent scientific research, NBS, and scalable Projects.

Leverage Funding & Invest In Research & Development	
D	SCW Program Goal (18.04.D) Leverage other funding sources to maximize SCW Program Goals.
H	SCW Program Goal (18.04.H) Encourage innovation and adoption of new technologies and practices.
I	SCW Program Goal (18.04.I) Invest in independent scientific research.

Figure H-9. *Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goals D, H, and I

The *Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development* Planning Theme covers one Indicator:

- Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding (%)

The following subsections provide details on the development of benefit summaries, targets, and WA Needs for this Indicator.

H.6.1 Benefits (Proportion of Project Costs Attributed to Leveraged Funding)

2025 Total Benefits for the Indicator “Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding” is quantified using user-provided values from the Reporting Modules. This Indicator considers data from Regional Program Projects only, as its primary purpose is to promote and track the utilization of leveraged funding within the Regional Program. By focusing on Regional Program Projects, the Indicator “Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding” highlights efforts to

maximize external funding sources and partnerships, ultimately increasing the overall impact and cost-effectiveness of SCW Program investments.

When applying for Regional Infrastructure Program funding, Project proponents are required to estimate leveraged funding by sources other than the SCW Program, such as funding from municipal stormwater programs or grants. Leveraged funding secured and anticipated by other sources in addition to SCW Program funding budgeted (FY20-21 to FY25-26) and allocated (FY26-27 to FY29-30) in the FY25-26 SIP is used to quantify this Indicator. Table H-51 summarizes the 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator.

Table H-51. Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding: 2025 Total Benefits and supporting data

Watershed Area	Leverage Funding and Invest in Research & Development (Goals D, H, I)		
	Source: Reporting Module ¹		C = A / (A + B)
	A	B	C
	Leveraged Funding (\$)	SCW Program Funds Budgeted & Projected ² (\$)	Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding. (% non-SCW funding/total funding)
			2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	\$116M	\$69M	56%
LLAR	\$53M	\$90M	32%
LSGR	\$52M	\$75M	37%
NSMB	\$6.1M	\$2.7M	66%
RH	\$38M	\$58M	39%
SCR	\$11.4M	\$31M	28%
SSMB	\$35.3M	\$86M	27%
ULAR	\$143M	\$192M	40%
USGR	\$31M	\$114M	25%
SCW Program	\$485M	\$718M	39%

¹ Data derived from Regional Program only.

² FY20-21 to FY29-30, based on the FY25-26 SIP.

H.6.2 Targets (Proportion of Project Costs Attributed to Leveraged Funding)

The SCW Program encourages applicants for the Regional Program to secure leveraged funding as part of their Project proposals and throughout implementation. Securing additional funding is strongly recommended and is viewed favorably during the evaluation process. Leveraged funds can come from federal, state, local,

philanthropic, or private sources and demonstrate broader stakeholder support, increase cost-efficiency, and amplify the impact of SCW Program funding. In general, leveraged funding is critical for:

- Maximizing the impact of SCW Program investments: Leveraged funding helps ensure that SCW Program dollars stretch further, supporting more comprehensive or larger-scale solutions.
- Strengthening Project viability: Projects with secured or well-identified cost share sources are seen as more feasible and financially sound.
- Encouraging multi-benefit partnerships: Cost sharing often reflects partnerships across agencies or organizations, which aligns with the SCW Program’s Goals for integrated, multi-benefit Projects.
- Supporting Long-Term Sustainability: Demonstrating funding from multiple sources helps ensure ongoing O&M, and impact beyond the SCW funding timeline.

To align with the expectations set by the scoring criteria, the SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator are set to 50%, meaning that the vision is for Projects to secure at least 50% of their Project costs from leveraged funding sources (Figure H-10).

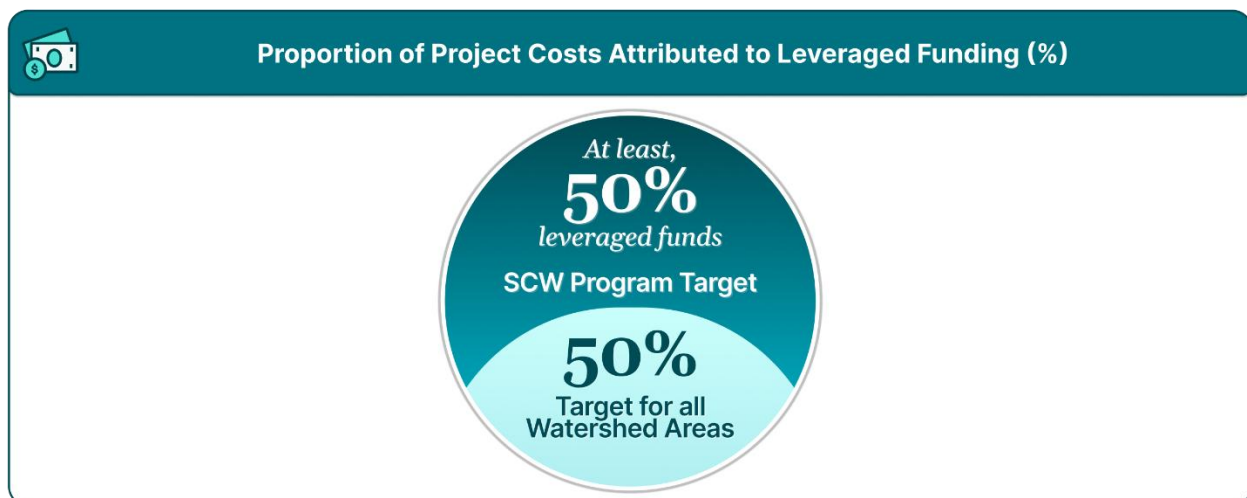


Figure H-10. Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding: Targets

An analysis of leveraged funding opportunities was conducted to assess the feasibility of the “Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding” target. This assessment provides insight into the financial landscape of Project implementation, highlighting both the minimum and maximum levels of funding support secured. By evaluating average award amounts per Project, the analysis helps establish realistic

expectations for future funding capacity and guides strategic planning to maximize resource efficiency. Summarized in Table H-52 are the findings based on data from the [SCW Program Leveraged Funding Report for the last quarter of 2024 Quarter 4](#).

Table H-52. Summary of leveraged funding opportunities (as of 2024)

WA Characteristics				
Source: SCW Program, Funding Report 2024 Quarter 4				
Total 'Low' Grant Amount (\$) (sum of all low award amounts)	Total 'High' Grant Amount (\$) (sum of all high award amounts)	Avg. 'Low' Award Amount per Project (\$)	Avg. 'High' Award Amount per Project (\$)	Avg. Award Amount per Project (\$)
\$2.83M	\$213.5M	\$314K	\$23.7M	\$12M

H.6.2.1 Interim Targets (Proportion of Project Costs Attributed to Leveraged Funding)

Given that the Indicator “Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding” is percentage-based, its interim targets are set to match the final targets. Maintaining these targets across all time horizons reinforces the ongoing importance of maximizing leveraged funding for SCW Program Projects.

In summary, WA interim targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding **at least 50%**

H.6.3 Watershed Area Needs (Proportion of Project Costs Attributed to Leveraged Funding)

The WA Need for the Indicator “Proportion of Project Costs Attributed to Leveraged Funding” is set to match its target of at least 50%. Indicating that future Regional Program investments must consistently meet or exceed this threshold to achieve the cumulative Program target. Because some early-year Projects may not have reached the 50%-mark (see the 2025 Total Benefits outline in Table H-51), future Regional Program Projects will likely need to exceed the target of 50% leveraged funding to balance out earlier gaps and ensure that, over time, the overall level of leveraged funding aligns with Program expectations.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Project costs attributed to leveraged funding: **at least 50%**.

H.7 Equitably Distribute Benefits

The *Equitably Distribute Benefits* Planning Theme is centered on Goals J and K of the SCW Program, as outlined below in Figure H-9. It is centered on ensuring that the positive impacts of stormwater management Projects reach all communities, with a particular focus on historically underserved and marginalized areas.

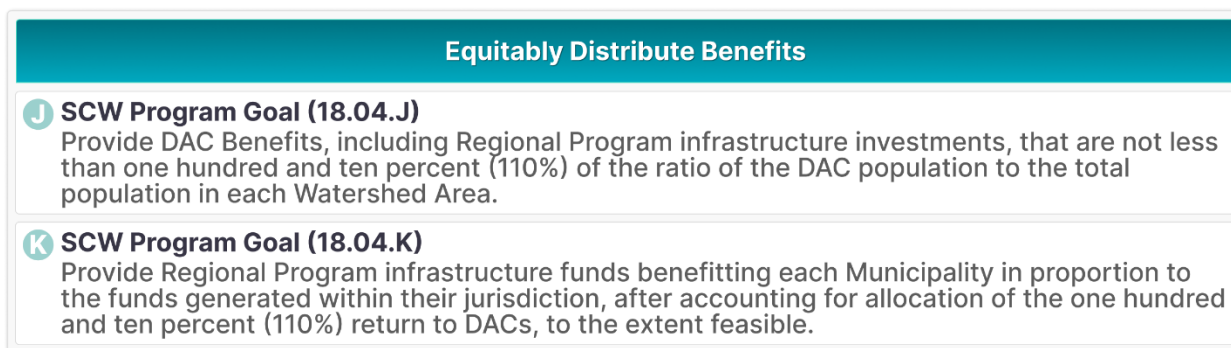


Figure H-11. *Equitably Distribute Benefits* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goals J and K

The *Equitably Distribute Benefits* Planning Theme covers two Indicators:

- Provide Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Benefits that are not less than 110% of the ratio of the DAC population to the total population in each WA (i.e., DAC Benefit Ratio) (%)
- Proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs (%)

The following subsections provide details on the development of benefit summaries, targets, and WA Needs for these Indicators.

H.7.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Equitably Distribute Benefits)

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for Indicators under this Planning Theme are established using user-reported values provided by Project proponents

and Municipalities through the SCW Program Portal Reporting Module as well as regional datasets. The following subsections describe the data sources and methods used to quantify these Indicators.

H.7.1.1 Baselines & Benefits (DAC Benefit Ratio)

For each WA and for the SCW Program overall, the “DAC benefit ratio” Indicator quantifies the proportion of benefits delivered by SCW Program Projects that accrue to DACs. This Indicator is calculated by first quantifying the CIBs and Water Quality Benefits delivered by SCW Program Projects and defining their associated service areas, which are then used to determine how benefits are distributed across DAC and non-DAC populations within each WA.

The approach to defining and quantifying DAC benefits was developed through the MMS which determined that CIBs, such as park space, green space, shade, and access to water ways, are the most appropriate benefit type for evaluating DAC benefit delivery because they are localized and directly experienced by nearby residents, whereas Water Quality and Water Supply benefits generally accrue at a broader, watershed or regional scale. While Water Quality Benefits often accrue at broader watershed or regional scales, they can still deliver meaningful benefits to DACs, particularly where Projects are sited upstream of or adjacent to areas that experience higher pollutant exposure, flooding, or environmental burdens.

For these reasons, both Project CIBs and Water Quality Benefits are included in the quantification of DAC benefits, while Water Supply benefits, which primarily accrue at a regional scale and are less directly experienced at the community level, are not included. This approach balances the MMS emphasis on localized, community-experienced benefits with a more comprehensive accounting of how SCW Program Projects advance environmental equity through multiple benefit pathways.

For CIBs, the MMS recommended presumptive methods for estimating the number of people that may benefit from a Project based on proximity and potential accessibility. Service areas are defined using a walkable road network to estimate populations within reasonable walking, biking, or driving distances from each Project. Table H-53 outlines the service area assigned to Projects based on the type of CIBs provided.

Table H-53. DAC benefit Project service areas

Benefit	Default Project Service Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation, enhancement, or restoration of parks, habitat, or wetlands; Enhanced or new recreational opportunities; Improved public access to waterways 	Variable based on Project size ¹ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 3 acres (small) = ¼ mile 3 to 10 acres (medium) = ½ mile 10+ acres (large) = 2 mile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening of schools (creation of green space, habitat, and/or tree canopy) 	2 miles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing local heat island effect and increasing shade; Increasing number of trees and/or other vegetation at the site location that will increase carbon reduction/ sequestration and improve air quality 	¼ mile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality Benefits 	Auto-calculated based on Project's Watershed Management Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved flood management, flood conveyance, or flood risk mitigation 	TBD/user-defined ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Community identified benefits 	TBD/user-defined ²

¹ Based on the Accelerate Resilience Los Angeles Working Group recommendations.

² To be defined. Data collection tools to be adapted through future Watershed Planning efforts.

These Project CIB service areas are then combined with DAC and population data to estimate the DAC and overall populations benefiting from each Project. These metrics are used to calculate a Project DAC benefit ratio for CIBs, which is defined as the proportion of the DAC population relative to the total population within a Project's CIB service area.

In addition to a Project DAC benefit ratio for CIBs, the DAC Benefit Ratio Indicator considers each SCW Program Project's Water Quality Benefits ratio. The methods used to calculate the DAC CIB and Water Quality Benefit ratios for each Project are described below:

$$A. \text{ Project DAC WQ Benefit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Project Pollutant Load Reduction}}{\text{Total SCW Program Project Pollutant Reduction in WMG}}$$

$$B. \text{ Project DAC CIB Ratio} = \frac{\text{DAC Population in Project CIB Service Area}}{\text{Total Population in Project CIB Service Area}}$$

$$C. \text{ Project DAC Benefit Ratio} = \frac{A * 50 + B * 10}{60}$$

- **A.** The DAC Water Quality Benefit approach adapts the MMS's CIB ratio methodology to assess Water Quality Benefits accruing to DACs. It is

calculated by comparing the pollutant load reduction delivered by a given Project benefiting DACs to the total pollutant reduction achieved by all SCW Program Projects within that Project's WMG. The specific pollutant used for each Project is determined by the limiting pollutant identified for the respective WA, as summarized in Table H-6.

- **B.** The DAC CIB ratio approach above modifies the MMS' methodology by excluding the augmentation of equations with the ratio of the WA's DAC population to its total population. Originally, this adjustment expected to make benefits accrued comparable to the "110%" benefit threshold described in Goal J. However, because the targets for this Indicator (section H.7.2) are set using each WA's required DAC ratio—calculated as 110% of the ratio of the WA's DAC population to its total population—augmenting the benefit calculation with the WA's DAC population ratio is no longer necessary. Including it would result in misalignment between baseline values and the established targets.
- **C.** To calculate a cohesive DAC Benefit Ratio, each Project's Water Quality Benefit Ratio and CIB Ratio were combined using a weighted average. The weights reflect the SCW Program's Feasibility Study scoring criteria, which allocate a maximum of 50 points for Water Quality Benefits and 10 points for CIBs.

To evaluate the cumulative DAC Benefit Ratio across each WA, the Project-specific methodologies described above were scaled up to reflect SCW Program and WA-wide benefits and populations served. For the DAC Water Quality Benefit Ratio, the calculation compares the total pollutant load reduction achieved by Projects benefiting DACs to the total pollutant reduction delivered by all SCW Program Projects within the WA. Similarly, the DAC CIB Ratio is determined by comparing the total DAC population served by Projects in the WA to the total population served by all Projects in that WA.

A. *WA DAC WQ Benefit Ratio*

$$= \frac{\text{Total Pollutant Load Reduction by SCW Program Projects Benefiting DACs in the WA}}{\text{Total SCW Program Project Pollutant Reduction in the WA}}$$

B. *WA DAC CIB Ratio* = $\frac{\text{Total DAC Population in Project CIB Service Areas across the WA}}{\text{Total Population in Project CIB Service Areas across the WA}}$

$$\text{C. WA DAC Benefit Ratio} = \frac{A * 50 + B * 10}{60}$$

Zinc load reduction is used to calculate the SCW Program's overall DAC Water Quality Benefit Ratio, as MMS identified zinc as the representative limiting pollutant for all WAs except NSMB. However, since NSMB does not include any DAC population, it is

excluded from this metric. With NSMB removed from consideration and zinc identified as the limiting pollutant in all remaining WAs, zinc is consistently used to calculate the DAC Water Quality Benefit Ratio across the Program. Summarized in Table H-54 are the 2025 Total Benefits values, along with the supporting data and assumptions used in the calculation.

Table H-54. DAC benefit ratio: 2025 Total Benefits and supporting data

Watershed Area	Equitably Distribute Benefits (Goals J, K)		
	<i>Source: calculated</i>		$C = (A \times 50 + B \times 10) / 60$
	A	B	C
	DAC Water Quality Benefit Ratio (%) ¹	DAC CIB Ratio (%)	DAC Benefit Ratio (%) 2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	45%	67%	49%
LLAR	90%	83%	88%
LSGR	84%	18%	73%
NSMB	0%	0%	0%
RH	88%	49%	81%
SCR	92%	47%	84%
SSMB	82%	34%	74%
ULAR	89%	61%	84%
USGR	79%	56%	75%
SCW Program	83%	45%	77%

¹ Zinc load reduction is used for SCW Program DAC Water Quality Benefit Ratio calculation.

H.7.1.2 Baselines & Benefits (Proportion of Municipal Program Funds Spent on New Projects or Programs)

The Indicator “proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs (%)” is quantified based on expenditures reported by Municipalities through the Reporting Module. Summarized in Table H-55 are the 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator, along with the supporting data and assumptions used in the calculation.

Table H-55. Proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs: 2025 Total Benefits and supporting data

Watershed Area	Equitably Distribute Benefits (Goals J, K)		
	Source: Reporting Module		C = A / B
	A	B	C
	Eligible Municipal Program Expenditures ¹ for New Activities (\$)	Total Eligible Municipal Program Expenditures ¹ (\$)	Proportion of Municipal Program Funds Spent on New Projects or Programs (%)
		2025 Total Benefits	
CSMB	\$21.6M	\$26.3M	82%
LLAR	\$20.8M	\$24.1M	86%
LSGR	\$26.1M	\$33.7M	77%
NSMB	\$2.53M	\$4.75M	53%
RH	\$11.4M	\$15.1M	76%
SCR	\$8.43M	\$12.9M	65%
SSMB	\$16.3M	\$32.9M	50%
ULAR	\$28.7M	\$44.6M	64%
USGR	\$14.7M	\$30.5M	48%
SCW Program	\$151M	\$225M	67%

¹ Counts eligible expenditures reported in FY20-21 to FY23-24 Municipal Annual Reports and allocations reported in FY24-25 Municipal Annual Plans.

H.7.2 Targets (Equitably Distribute Benefits)

Targets for the *Equitably Distribute Benefits* Goal align with the required DAC ratios established by the program to date and represent investment in DAC areas equivalent to 110% of the ratio of the DAC population to the total population within a WA.

H.7.2.1 Targets (DAC Benefit Ratio (%))

The target for the Indicator “DAC Benefit Ratio (%)” is grounded in Goal J: Provide DAC Benefits and reflects the SCW Program’s commitment to equity. Specifically, this Goal requires that investments deliver benefits to DACs at a level that is no less than 110% of the proportion of the DAC population relative to the total population within each WA. This ensures that SCW Program resources are allocated in a manner that not only reflects but also elevates the needs of historically underserved communities, advancing environmental justice and equitable access to clean water, green space, and other co-benefits. Table H-56 summarizes key efforts referenced, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Summarized in Table H-57 are the WA targets and 2025 Total Benefits.

Table H-56. DAC benefit ratio: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Benefit Ratio (%)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCW Program Ordinance 16.05.D.1.d
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA County DAC Areas 2020 Census Tracts
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target established by the SCW Program to date representing investment to the effect of 110% of the ratio of the DAC population to the total population in each WA.

Table H-57. DAC benefit ratio: Targets

Watershed Area	Equitably Distribute Benefits (Goals J, K)	
	Targets	Benefits
	<i>Target established by the SCW Program to date representing investment to the effect of 110% of the ratio of the DAC population to the total population in each WA</i>	<i>Source: Calculated using Reporting Module data</i>
	DAC Benefit Ratio (%)	DAC Benefit Ratio (%) 2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	45%	49%
LLAR	67%	88%
LSGR	22%	73%
NSMB	0%	0%
RH	33%	81%
SCR	12%	84%
SSMB	31%	74%
ULAR	45%	84%
USGR	22%	75%
SCW Program	39%	77%

Because this Indicator is percentage-based and its targets are directly established by the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance, interim targets are set to match final targets. This approach ensures consistency with programmatic requirements and reflects the SCW Program's commitment to equitable investment. Maintaining these targets across all time horizons reinforces the importance of sustained accountability in delivering benefits to DACs.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA interim targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- DAC Benefit Ratio: **at least the WA required DAC benefit ratio listed in Table H-45.**

H.7.2.2 Targets (Proportion of Municipal Program Funds Spent on New Projects or Programs (%))

The target for the Indicator “proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs (%)” is derived from requirements outlined in the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance ([LACFCD Code §18.06.C.1](#)). Specifically, the Municipal Program Implementation section mandates that at least 70% of Municipal Program funds must be allocated to the development and implementation of new Projects and Programs. This requirement is designed to promote meaningful progress toward long-term water quality, supply, and community enhancement goals by prioritizing innovative and forward-looking solutions over routine or legacy expenditures. By directing most of the funding toward new activities, the SCW Program encourages Municipalities to invest in new Projects and Programs that deliver measurable benefits, foster community resilience, and support the overarching vision of a cleaner, greener, and more equitable Los Angeles region. Summarized in Figure H-12 are the targets for this Indicator.

18.06 - Municipal Program Implementation.

C. Maintenance of Effort

1. A Municipality must spend at least 70% of its Municipal Program funds annually on eligible expenses related to Projects or Programs implemented on or after November 6, 2018, which also includes operations and maintenance of Projects built to comply with the MS4 Permit, so long as the Project complies with Municipal Program requirements.

2. Up to 30% of a Municipality's Municipal Program funds may be used to pay for costs and expenses incurred on or after November 6, 2018, related to the continuation of Programs implemented or the maintenance of Projects implemented prior to November 6, 2018.

(Ord. 2019-0042 § 11, 2019.)



Figure H-12. Proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs: Targets

Because this Indicator is percentage-based and its targets are directly established by the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance, interim targets are set to match final targets. This approach ensures consistency with programmatic requirements and reflects the SCW Program’s commitment to impactful spending. Maintaining these targets across all time horizons reinforces the importance of prioritizing new, transformative Projects.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA interim targets for these Indicators should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs: **at least 70%**.

H.7.3 Watershed Area Needs (Equitably Distribute Benefits)

The WA Need for the Indicator “DAC Benefit Ratio (%)” is listed in Table H-57 for each WA. Similarly, the WA Need for the Indicator “proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs (%)” for each WA is at least 70%, as mandated by the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance. Because both Indicators are percentage-based, the need in each WA will always be to meet or exceed these target values in every Regional Program SIP or Municipal Annual Plan.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA targets for these Indicators should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- DAC Benefit Ratio: ***at least the WA required DAC benefit ratio listed in Table H-57.***
- proportion of Municipal Program funds spent on new Projects or Programs: ***at least 70%.***

H.8 Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways

The *Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways* Planning Theme is centered on Goal M of the SCW Program, as outlined below in Figure H-15. It emphasizes the creation of employment opportunities and career pathways in the growing green infrastructure and environmental sectors. By supporting workforce development initiatives, this Planning Theme helps build local capacity, provide job training, and create long-term career opportunities. Investing in green workforce initiatives helps ensure that communities benefit from sustainable jobs that contribute to both economic growth and environmental stewardship.

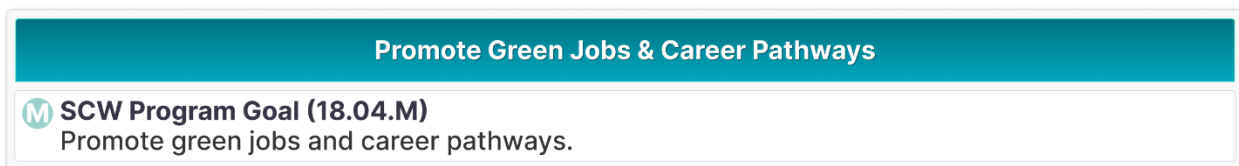


Figure H-13. *Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goal M

The *Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways* Planning Theme covers two Indicators:

- Estimated Total Full-time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created (#)
- Proportion of Projects entered in a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) (where applicable) (%)

The following subsections provide details on the development of baseline and benefit summaries, forecasts, targets, and WA Needs for these Indicators.

H.8.1 Baselines, Benefits, & Forecasts (Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways)

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme are established using user-reported values provided by Project proponents and Municipalities through the SCW Program Portal Reporting Module as well as the [Workforce White Paper](#) developed by the Accelerated Resistance Los Angeles (ARLA). The following subsections describe the data sources and methods used to quantify the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.8.1.1 Baselines & Benefits (Estimated Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created)

2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits for the “estimated total FTE jobs created” Indicator are estimated using user-reported Project capital costs provided by Project proponents and Municipalities through the Reporting Modules as well as FTE job creation ratios developed in the [ARLA Workforce white paper](#). This paper developed FTE job creation ratios by estimating how SCW Program Project funding is typically spent across Project phases and labor types, then converting the labor portion of those costs into FTE jobs using standard wage assumptions to estimate FTEs per \$1 million of Project budget. This analysis estimated that 2.93 FTE jobs are created for every \$1M invested by a SCW Program Project. Table H-58 summarizes the District, Regional, and Municipal Program FTE job creation ratios estimated by the white paper.

Table H-58. ARLA Workforce White Paper estimated FTEs per \$1 million budget

ARLA Workforce White Paper: Estimated FTE/\$1 Million Budget for Various Program Elements			
Program	Project, Other Activity, or Sub-Program	Percent of Program Budget	FTE / \$1M
District Program	Projects: Unassigned budget	20%	2.93
	Other Activities: Unassigned budget	60%	4.06
	Public Ed, Workforce Dev., Schools Ed.	20%	5.38
Municipal Program	Projects: Unassigned budget	50%	2.93
	Other Activities	50%	4.06
	<i>Municipal Program-wide Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>3.495¹</i>
Regional Program	Projects: Assigned	85%	2.93
	Technical Resource Program	10%	3.91
	Scientific Studies	5%	4.35
	<i>Regional Program-wide Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>3.099²</i>

¹ Calculated for use in SCW Program target-setting as $(50\% \times 2.93) + (50\% \times 4.06) = 3.495$

² Calculated for use in SCW Program target-setting as $(85\% \times 2.93) + (10\% \times 3.91) + (5\% \times 4.35) = 3.099$

To quantify 2025 Constructed Baseline and 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator, the Regional and Municipal Program Project FTE job creation factor of 2.93 FTE jobs per \$1M Project budget is applied to Project capital costs. Project capital costs are used in this analysis, rather than total life cycle costs, to ensure compatibility with the Indicator target timelines.

The target year for this Indicator is 2045, while the typical lifespan of an SCW Program Project is approximately 50 years. As a result, using total life cycle costs to estimate FTE job creation would be inherently misaligned with target comparisons, since life cycle costs extend well beyond the target year. Project capital costs, by contrast, are generally incurred during the early phases of Project implementation. This allows job creation estimates to remain comparable to targets even for Projects implemented later in the SCW Program period as the target year approaches.

As implementation progresses, anticipated benefits based on Project attributes will be superseded by Reported Benefits derived from actual expenditures submitted through the Reporting Module. This transition supports adaptive management by enabling more accurate tracking of realized job creation over time. Table H-59 summarizes 2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator.

Forecasts for estimated job creation are not available because targets are inherently constrained by the total funding available through the SCW Program. Job creation estimates scale directly with Project costs and Program funding, and SCW Program funding is limited to the annual tax revenue generated each year. As a result, forecasting future jobs would not meaningfully inform target-setting, since any projection would largely mirror the fixed funding cap rather than provide insight into future Program performance or implementation trends. Given this limitation, only 2025 Constructed Baselines and Total Benefits are estimated.

Table H-59. Estimated Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created: 2025 Constructed Baselines and 2025 Total Benefits

Watershed Area	Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways (Goal M)		
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>	<i>Source: Calculated as capital cost times 2.93 (ARLA)</i>	
	Regional and Municipal Program Project Capital Costs (\$)	Estimated Total FTEs jobs created (#)	
		2025 Constructed Baseline	2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	\$216M	147	630
LLAR	\$251M	62	740
LSGR	\$477M	74	1,400
NSMB	\$35M	0	100
RH	\$162M	111	470
SCR	\$60M	0	180
SSMB	\$290M	281	850
ULAR	\$680M	420	1,990
USGR	\$254M	6	750
SCW Program	\$526M	1,101	7,110

H.8.1.2 Benefits (Proportion of Projects Entered in a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) (*where applicable*))

The “proportion of Projects entered into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) (where applicable)” Indicator refers to the requirement for applicable projects to enter a PLA with Public Works. A Project is bound by the provisions of (1) a County-wide Project Labor Agreement (Community Workforce Agreement) if capital costs of a County owned Project exceed \$5M, or (2) a PLA mirroring the provisions of such Community Workforce Agreement if capital costs of any other Project exceed \$25M. Initial Planning assumes Projects funded to date that meet this criteria have entered such an agreement. No forecasts are provided, given the assumption all Projects moving forward will continue to abide by the agreements stated above, when applicable.

Table H-60. Proportion of Projects entered into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA): 2025 Total Benefits

Watershed Area	Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways (Goal M)
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>
	Proportion of Projects entered into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA)
	2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	100%
LLAR	100%
LSGR	100%
NSMB	N/A ¹
RH	100%
SCR	N/A ¹
SSMB	100%
ULAR	100%
USGR	100%
SCW Program	100%

¹ There are no Projects with capital costs over \$25M in this WA.

H.8.2 Targets (Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways)

Targets are essential Watershed Planning tools, enabling vision-setting and the tracking and assessment of progress toward the achievement of Goals. The following subsections provide details of the key references and methods used to establish targets as well as summaries of the WA targets and SCW Program for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.8.2.1 Targets (Estimated Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs created)

Estimated total tax revenue collected from 2020 to 2045 is used to establish SCW Program and WA targets for the Indicator “estimated total full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created.” Table H-61 summarizes key efforts referenced, data sources, and methods for developing SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator. Summarized in Table H-62 are WA targets and their supporting inputs.

Table H-61. Estimated total FTE jobs created: Target-setting references and methods

Indicator	Estimated total FTE jobs created (count)
Key Efforts & Countywide Targets Referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARLA Workforce White Paper: Los Angeles Regional Workforce Development to Maximize Safe Clean Water Program Objectives White Paper on Research and Finding (ARLA)
WA Characteristic Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY20-21 SCW Program Tax Collection (SCW Program) • FY21-22 SCW Program Tax Collection (SCW Program) • FY22-23 SCW Program Tax Collection (SCW Program) • FY23-24 SCW Program Tax Collection (SCW Program) • FY24-25 SCW Program Tax Collection (SCW Program)
Target-setting Methods & Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ARLA Workforce white paper and its findings serve as a core reference for setting the SCW Program target for estimated total FTE jobs created from Program inception through 2045. • The white paper establishes factors for estimating the number of FTE jobs supported per \$1 million of investment. To estimate the potential jobs created by the SCW Program, these factors are applied to projected SCW Program tax revenues over the planning horizon. • SCW Program tax revenues collected by the Regional and Municipal Programs from FY20–21 through FY24–25 are first summed to establish known revenues. To estimate potential revenues through 2045, FY20–21 tax collection values are projected over a 20-year period using an annual inflation rate of 3.375%. This rate is consistent with assumptions used in the SCW Program Projects Module and the SCW Program Financial Outlooks and is intended to represent potential Program tax revenues from 2020 through 2045. • Estimated total tax revenues are then converted to workforce outcomes using labor rates derived from the ARLA white paper. These rates account for expected shifts in labor demand as the Program matures, including a decrease in design and construction labor and an increase in monitoring and operations and maintenance (O&M) labor over time. • In addition to the ARLA factors, estimated Regional Program tax revenues are multiplied by two to reflect the assumption that Regional Program Projects will leverage non-SCW funding at approximately a one-to-one ratio, effectively doubling the estimated job creation.

Table H-62. Estimated total FTE jobs created: Targets and supporting data

Watershed Area	WA Characteristics		Targets	Benefits
	Source: SCW Regional and Municipal Program Tax Collection ¹		$C = (2 \times A \times 3.099 + B \times 3.495) / \$1M$	Source: Reporting Module, ARLA Workforce white paper
	A	B	C	--
	Regional Program Est. Total Tax Collection (2020 - 2045) (\$)	Municipal Program Est. Total Tax Collection (2020 - 2045) (\$)	Estimated total FTEs jobs created (#) ²	Estimated total FTEs jobs created (#)
			2025 Total Benefits	
CSMB	\$280M	\$232M	2,790	630
LLAR	\$207M	\$162M	2,020	740
LSGR	\$271M	\$214M	2,660	1,400
NSMB	\$30M	\$27M	310	100
RH	\$188M	\$147M	1,840	470
SCR	\$95M	\$89M	990	180
SSMB	\$282M	\$230M	2,800	850
ULAR	\$628M	\$491M	6,140	1,990
USGR	\$308M	\$242M	3,010	750
SCW Program	\$2.29B	\$1.83B	22,560	7,110

¹ Using a 2020 base and an inflation rate of 3.375% (source: MMS).

² Job creation calculation uses FTE factors developed by the [ARLA Workforce white paper](#) and presented in Table 5: Estimated FTE/\$1 Million Budget for Various Program Elements (copied as Table H-58 in this appendix).

Table H-63 summarizes interim targets for the Indicator “Estimated total FTE jobs created.”

Table H-63. Estimated total FTE jobs created: Interim targets

Watershed Area	Promote Green Jobs & Pathways (Goal M)			
	Estimated total FTE jobs created (#)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
CSMB	630	950	1,340	2,790
LLAR	740	930	1,160	2,020
LSGR	1,400	1,590	1,820	2,660
NSMB	100	130	170	310
RH	470	680	920	1,840
SCR	180	300	450	990
SSMB	850	1,140	1,490	2,800
ULAR	1,990	2,610	3,360	6,140
USGR	750	1,090	1,500	3,010

Watershed Area	Promote Green Jobs & Pathways (Goal M)			
	Estimated total FTE jobs created (#)			
	2025 Total Benefits	2030 Interim Targets	2035 Interim Targets	2045 Targets
SCW Program	7,110	9,430	12,210	22,560

H.8.2.2 Targets (Proportion of Projects Entered in a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) *(where applicable)*)

The SCW Program's Regional Program Transfer Agreement mandates that Projects with an estimated capital cost of over twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) that are funded through the Regional Program comply with a PLA. This requirement ensures that construction work is performed under standardized labor conditions, promoting workforce stability, Project efficiency, and equitable employment practices. These PLA requirements are integral to the SCW Program's commitment to delivering Projects that not only address water quality and supply challenges but also contribute positively to the local economy and labor market.

18.09 - Transfer Agreements

B.9. With respect to a Project funded with SCW Program funds through the Regional Program, if the Project has an estimated capital cost of over twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000), as adjusted periodically by the Chief Engineer in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles area, or other appropriate index, a provision that the Infrastructure Program Project Developer for such a Project must require that all contractors performing work on such a Project be bound by the provisions of: (1) a County-wide Project Labor Agreement ("County PLA"), if such an agreement has been successfully negotiated between the County and the Trades and is approved by the Board, or (2) a Project Labor Agreement ("PLA") mirroring the provisions of such County PLA.

B.10. With respect to a Project funded with SCW Program funds through the Regional Program, if one or more of the Municipalities that is a financial contributor to a Project has its own PLA, a provision that the Infrastructure Program Project Developer for the Project must require that contractors performing work on the Project are bound to such PLA. If more than one of the contributing Municipalities to a capital project has a PLA, the Project Developer shall determine which of the PLAs will be applied to the Project.

(Ord. 2024-0026 § 3, 2024; Ord. 2019-0042 § 11, 2019.)

The target for the "proportion of Projects entered into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA)" is set at 100% (Figure H-14), aligning with the SCW Program's policy and commitment to supporting fair labor practices and local workforce development. Since

entering into a PLA is a requirement (when applicable) for SCW Program funded Projects, achieving and maintaining this target is both expected and necessary.



Figure H-14. Proportion of Projects entered in a PLA (where applicable): Targets

Because this Indicator is percentage-based and reflects a SCW Program requirement, the interim targets are set equal to the final target of 100% to maintain compliance in perpetuity.

In summary, the WA interim target for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Proportion of Projects entered in a Project PLA (*where applicable*): **100%**.

H.8.3 Watershed Area Needs (Promote Green Jobs & Career Pathways)

Recall that WA Needs for an Indicator represents the remaining progress required to meet its respective target. The following subsections outline WA Needs for the two Indicators under this Planning Theme.

H.8.3.1 Watershed Area Needs (Estimated Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Jobs Created)

Table H-64 summarizes the WA Needs for the Indicator “Estimated total FTE jobs created.” Because this Indicator is magnitude-based, WA Needs are calculated as the difference between the SCW Program and WA targets, and their respective 2025 Total Benefits.

Table H-64. Estimated total FTE jobs created: WA Needs

Watershed Area	Promote Green Jobs & Pathways (Goal M)
	Estimated FTE Jobs Created (#)
	WA Needs
CSMB	2,160
LLAR	1,280
LSGR	1,260
NSMB	210
RH	1,370
SCR	810
SSMB	1,950
ULAR	4,150
USGR	2,260
SCW Program	15,450

H.8.3.2 Watershed Area Needs (Proportion of Projects Entered in a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) (*where applicable*))

To meet the 100% target, all applicable existing and future Projects must maintain compliance with the requirements set forth by the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance, LACFCD Code, as described in subsection H.8.2.2, in perpetuity.

In summary, to meet the WA target set for this Indicator across all WAs, the WA Need will remain constant as follows:

- Proportion of Projects Entered in a PLA (*where applicable*): **100%**

H.9 Ensure Ongoing Operation & Maintenance for Projects

The *Ensure Ongoing Operation & Maintenance for Projects* Planning Theme is centered on Goal N of the SCW Program, as outlined below in Figure H-15. It emphasizes the importance of sustaining the function and effectiveness of funded Projects over time.

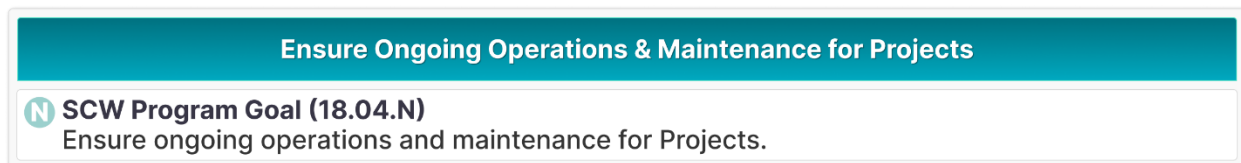


Figure H-15. *Ensure Ongoing Operation & Maintenance for Projects* Planning Theme: SCW Program Goal N

The *Ensure Ongoing Operation & Maintenance for Projects* Planning Theme covers one Indicator:

- Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits (%)

Successful Project implementation requires a comprehensive approach to ongoing maintenance, ensuring that these solutions continue to deliver their intended benefits throughout their lifespan. Ongoing O&M not only safeguards the environmental benefits but also enhances the longevity and resilience of these Projects, ensuring that they remain effective in addressing future urban challenges.

The following subsections provide details on the development of benefit summaries, targets, and WA Needs for this Indicator.

H.9.1 Benefits (Quantity of O&M Plans Sustaining Intended Project Benefits)

To date, 27 SCW Program Projects have been completed across the SCW Program. For all Projects, O&M activities are either explicitly included in the scope of work or have been requested through SCW Program funding. Additionally, O&M is generally ensured through adherence to the Feasibility Study Guidelines, which require Project applicants to develop a long-term operations and maintenance plan. Based on the

implementation of these completed Projects and the enforcement of O&M planning requirements, the baselines for this Indicator are assumed to be 100% for all constructed Projects. Table H-65 summarizes the number of completed Regional and Municipal Project Projects to date as well as the 2025 Total Benefits for this Indicator.

Table H-65. Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits: 2025 Total Benefits

Watershed Area	Ensure Ongoing O&M for Projects (Goal N)	
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>
	Completed Regional and Municipal Program Projects Projects to date	Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits (%)
		2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	5	100%
LLAR	2	100%
LSGR	3	100%
NSMB	0	N/A ¹
RH	13	100%
SCR	0	N/A ¹
SSMB	2	100%
ULAR	7	100%
USGR	5	100%
SCW Program	37	100%

¹ There are no Projects constructed in this WA.

H.9.2 Targets (Quantity of O&M Plans Sustaining Intended Project Benefits)

Under the SCW Program Implementation Ordinance (Los Angeles County Flood Control District Code, Division 12, Chapter 18) and the associated Regional and Municipal Program Transfer Agreements, all Projects funded through the SCW Program are required to include a clear and enforceable O&M plan to ensure long-term functionality and sustained Project benefits. This requirement is reinforced by a target of 100% for the Indicator “quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits (%)” This target directly supports the Program Goal of ensuring ongoing O&M for all SCW Program funded Projects (Figure H-16).



Figure H-16. Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits: Targets

Because the Indicator “quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits (%)” is percentage-based and reflects a core SCW Program requirement, the interim targets are also set at 100% to maintain full compliance and alignment with Goal N: Ensure ongoing O&M for Projects.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA interim targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits: **100%**

H.9.3 Watershed Area Needs (Quantity of O&M Plans Sustaining Intended Project Benefits)

The WA Need for the Indicator “quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits (%)” remains 100%. Meaning that there will always be a continued need to ensure ongoing O&M for all SCW Program Projects. While the baseline may be 100% for all WAs as of 2025, to maintain that level of success, 100% of future Projects will need to follow suit by having an O&M plan in place. Setting WA Needs to 100% in perpetuity recognizes that continuous planning for O&M of Projects is essential to delivering intended benefits over time.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- Quantity of O&M plans (of all completed SCW Program Projects to date) sustaining intended Project benefits: **100%**.

H.10 Prioritize Meaningful Engagement

The *Prioritize Meaningful Engagement* Planning Theme stresses the importance of involving communities in the implementation of SCW Program Projects and Programs. Meaningful engagement ensures that community concerns, values, and priorities are incorporated into Project planning and implementation, leading to more effective and locally supported outcomes. While there is not a Goal specific to this Planning Theme, the sentiment is fundamental to the achievement of all Goals (Figure H-17).

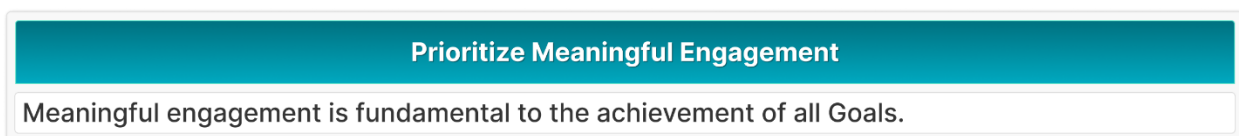


Figure H-17. *Prioritize Meaningful Engagement* Planning Theme

The *Prioritize Meaningful Engagement* Planning Theme covers one Indicator:

- All Projects to meet a minimum “Level of Achievement (Good, Better, Best)” (%)

The following subsections provide details on the development of benefit summaries, targets, and WA Needs for this Indicator.

H.10.1 Benefits (All Projects to Meet a Minimum “Level of Achievement”)

The evaluation of this Indicator follows a “Good, Better, Best” system. At the Good level, engagement involves informing the community by sharing relevant information and consulting to gather input. The Better level includes actively involving the community by incorporating their input into planning, educating them about infrastructure systems and program opportunities, and learning from their local knowledge and priorities. At the Best level, the process fosters collaboration through

shared decision-making, formal partnerships, and community leadership in Project planning and implementation, helping to ensure equitable and sustained outcomes. Details on the definitions and examples of the “Good, Better, Best” framework can be found in the SCW Program Interim Guidance. “Good,” “Better,” and “Best” are all considered minimum acceptable levels of achievement for this Indicator. No weighting is applied among them, to ensure that all levels of meaningful community engagement are recognized without diminishing the importance of meeting at least the baseline standard.

Two PMs contribute to the Indicator “all Projects to meet a minimum ‘Level of Achievement’”: “Level of Achievement for community engagement” and “Level of Achievement for tribal engagement.” Baselines for these two PMs are quantified using user-provided data from the Reporting Modules. Summarized in Table H-66 are the 2025 Total Benefits and corresponding data sources for each WA. Forecasts are not provided, as this information is intended to support context for target-setting. However, this percentage-based Indicator has a target already established in the SCW Program ordinance.

Table H-66. All Projects to Meet a Minimum “Level of Achievement”: 2025 Total Benefits and supporting data

Watershed Area	Prioritize Meaningful Engagement Indicator	
	<i>Source: Reporting Module</i>	
	<i>Level of Achievement for Tribal Engagement</i>	All Projects to Meet a Minimum “Level of Achievement” (%)”
	<i>Supporting Performance Measure</i>	2025 Total Benefits
CSMB	59%	71%
LLAR	20%	45%
LSGR	32%	39%
NSMB	14%	43%
RH	23%	39%
SCR	60%	80%
SSMB	39%	78%
ULAR	43%	61%
USGR	46%	42%
SCW Program	37%	53%

H.10.2 Targets (All Projects to Meet a Minimum “Level of Achievement”)

The target for the Indicator “all Projects to meet a minimum ‘Level of Achievement’ (Good, Better, Best)” is set at 100% to ensure that every funded Project actively and equitably involves communities throughout its planning and implementation (Figure H-18).



Figure H-18. All Projects to meet a minimum “Level of Achievement:” Targets

This expectation aligns with guidance from the ROC and other interested parties, which have emphasized the need for robust and consistent engagement as a core tenet of SCW Program accountability and effectiveness. Additionally, the SCW Program MMS identified engagement as a critical factor in maximizing the long-term success, relevance, and sustainability of Projects, especially in historically underserved communities.

Setting the target at 100% reinforces the principle that every Project—regardless of scale or location—must meet a minimum standard of participatory excellence. This standard reflects the findings of the [University of California, Los Angeles \(UCLA\) Equity in Stormwater Investments White Paper](#), which underscores the importance of elevating community voices in decision-making and highlights the systemic barriers that have historically excluded marginalized populations from infrastructure planning. By setting a target that all Projects to achieve at least a “Good” level of engagement, the SCW Program promotes transparency, builds public trust, and ensures that stormwater investments reflect and respond to community priorities—particularly in DACs.

In summary, this Indicator and its 100% target affirm the SCW Program’s commitment to equity, accountability, and inclusive governance, ensuring that public investments not only deliver environmental outcomes but also empower the communities they are meant to serve. It reflects a recognition that successful stormwater Projects are those shaped with, not just for, the communities they serve.

Because this Indicator is percentage-based, its interim targets are set to 100% to match the final target, reflecting that meaningful community engagement is not an objective to be incrementally phased in—it is a core requirement of the SCW Program from the outset. The [UCLA Equity in Stormwater Investments White Paper](#) emphasizes that equitable stormwater investment begins with equitable processes. Delaying full achievement of this Indicator would perpetuate disparities in whose voices are heard and who benefits from public investments. A 100% interim target affirms that equitable, meaningful engagement is urgent and non-negotiable, not a long-term aspiration.

In summary, the SCW Program and WA interim targets for this Indicator should be met in perpetuity across all WAs as follows:

- All Projects to meet a minimum “Level of Achievement (Good/Better/Best):” **100%.**

H.10.3 Watershed Area Needs (All Projects to Meet a Minimum “Level of Achievement”)

To meet the target of 100% for the Indicator “all Projects to meet a minimum ‘level of achievement (good/better/best)’ (%)” all existing and future SCW Program Projects will need to meet a minimum level of achievement for engagement in perpetuity. This WA Need reflects the expectation that all Projects prioritize engagement throughout Project implementation.

In summary, to meet the SCW Program and WA targets set for this Indicator, their respective WA Need will remain constant as follows:

- All Projects to meet a minimum “Level of Achievement (Good/Better/Best):” **100%.**