

Attachment

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Greater Los Angeles County Region
IRWM Implementation Grant Proposal
Disadvantaged Community Assistance

The Greater Los Angeles County Region (Region) encompasses many diverse communities - many of which meet the definition of a Disadvantaged Community (DAC).¹ Many of these DACs have water supply and/or water quality needs that the Region can directly address through the implementation of integrated regional water management projects. Some of these needs are considered critical given the ongoing drought's impact on supply reliability and sustainability. Given the integrated nature of these projects, many of the projects also provide additional benefits to DAC areas such as enhanced or new community recreational amenities and educational features.

Ten projects in this Proposal have been identified as contributing to critical water-related needs of DAC areas. They include:

- Project 1: Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Best Management Practices (BMP) Project (Project)
- Project 2: Advanced Water Meter Replacement Project
- Project 3: Gateway Cities Regional Recycled Water System Expansion Project
- Project 9: Inglewood New Well No. 7 Project
- Project 12: Upper Los Angeles River Big Tujunga Restoration and Arundo Eradication Project
- Project 14: Hoover, Toll, & Keppel School Recycled Water Project
- Project 15: Lopez Spreading Grounds Improvement Project
- Project 18: Centralized Groundwater Treatment System Project
- Project 19: Southeast Water Efficiency Program Project
- Project 20: Water LA Neighborhood Retrofits Project

¹ A DAC is defined as communities with an annual median household income below the DAC threshold of \$48,875, or 80% of the Statewide median household income.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional BMP Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 1: Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional Best Management Practices (BMP) Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (LACDPW)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Lower San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

The direct water-related need of the DACs is that constituent concentrations in local stormwater runoff is contributing to water quality issues in the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River. The communities surrounding the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River are exposed to degraded water quality on a daily basis. Nutrient concentrations can cause algal growth and metals can cause discoloration in these water bodies impacting the community's ability to use and benefit from these water resources. Other water quality impacts to DACs surrounding the waterbodies include smells, trash clogging the storm drain outlets, and the potential health impact to wildlife, domestic animals, and people that come in contact with the water.

The Project provides a direct water-related benefit by capturing and infiltrating the stormwater and urban runoff from the Florence-Firestone DAC and improving water quality in the lower reaches of the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River, downstream of where runoff from DAC discharges into the Compton Creek. The areas surrounding the water bodies are largely DACs and will benefit from the improved water quality in the surface water. The Project will reduce pollutant loading and improve the safety and aesthetic features of Compton Creek and Los Angeles River for local residents in the communities surrounding the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River. The infiltration of stormwater and urban runoff to increase water supply in the Central Basin will also benefit DACs that depend on water supply from the basin.

Additional water-related needs of DACs in the Project area include the need for water efficient landscape and green infrastructure in the community. The Project will address this need by re-vegetating project construction areas with native and drought tolerant plants as well as installing Low Impact Development (LID) features including bioswales. These improvements will serve to educate and provide awareness to these types of projects. Since Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) Park is heavily used by thousands of children in sports programs, interpretive signage will be installed to maximize educational outreach opportunities.

DACs were identified using the ArcGIS DAC tracts shapefile provided by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (see map below). The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009-2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State MHI).

The community of Florence-Firestone is 100% DAC by area. Stormwater and urban runoff from a 190.5 acre drainage area within this community will be diverted to FDR Park where it will be pre-treated and infiltrated into the underlying groundwater basin. As a result of the Project, urban runoff from this drainage area into the Compton Creek will be reduced, which will also improve the downstream reaches of Compton Creek and the Los Angeles River

**Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional BMP
Project****Disadvantaged Community Assistance**

will also be improved through implementation of the Project. These surface water quality improvements will benefit the communities surrounding these lower reaches of the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River. The DACs benefiting from the improved water quality in the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River are shown in **Figure 1**. To estimate the percent DACs that will benefit from the water quality improvements, a 0.5 mile buffer was used around the lower reaches of the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River. The buffer identifies the water quality benefit area as those residents living within 0.5 miles of the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River as they have the greatest likelihood to come in contact with the surface water bodies on a regular basis. This 0.5 mile buffer downstream of the discharge into the Compton Creek results in a total area of influence around the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River of 5,713.65 acres. Of this area, 2,579.5 acres are DACs, or 45% DAC coverage by area.

Additional benefits include increasing green infrastructure and stormwater pollution awareness at FDR Park for all visitors. The entire Florence-Firestone Community is a DAC as shown in **Figure 2**. FDR Park is the primary open space used by the Florence-Firestone Community. By installing green infrastructure (permeable pathways and bio swales) and stormwater management educational elements (park signage) at FDR Park, the Project is able to further enhance this DAC resource and provide direct water related benefits to the Florence-Firestone community it serves.

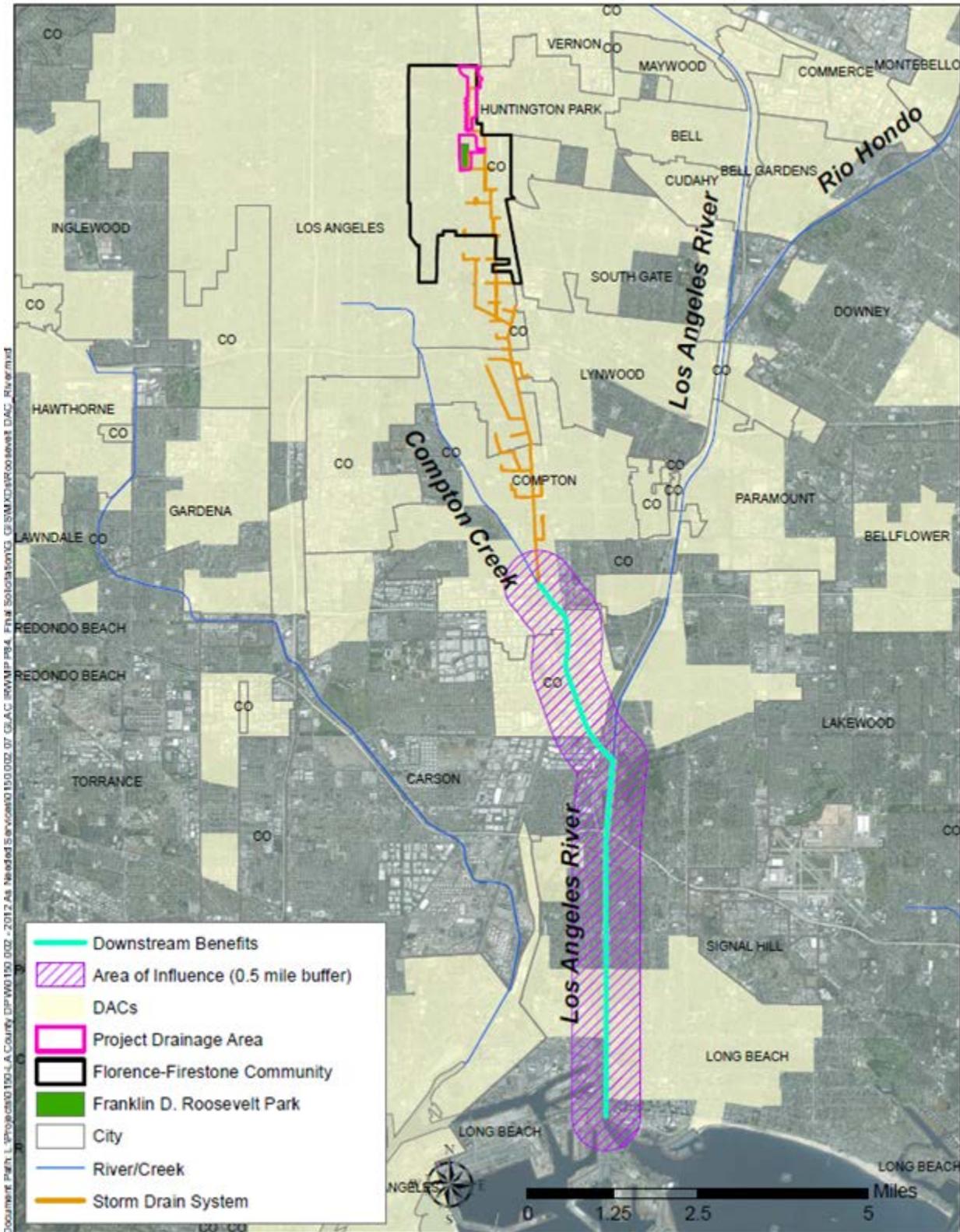
DAC Maps

Figure 1 below shows the DAC tracts surrounding the downstream reaches of the Compton Creek and Los Angeles River that will benefit from the water quality improvements in the stormwater and urban runoff exiting the drainage area. These benefits begin where the stormwater and urban runoff discharges into the Compton Creek and follow the creek and Los Angeles River to the Ocean. This benefit area is highlighted in turquoise. A 0.5 mile buffer around these lower reaches was applied (shown in pink hatching). These are the residential areas that are assumed to come in more regular contact with the lower Compton Creek and Los Angeles River and receive the most direct water quality benefits from the Project.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional BMP Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Figure 1: DACs Surrounding the Downstream Areas Benefitted by the Project

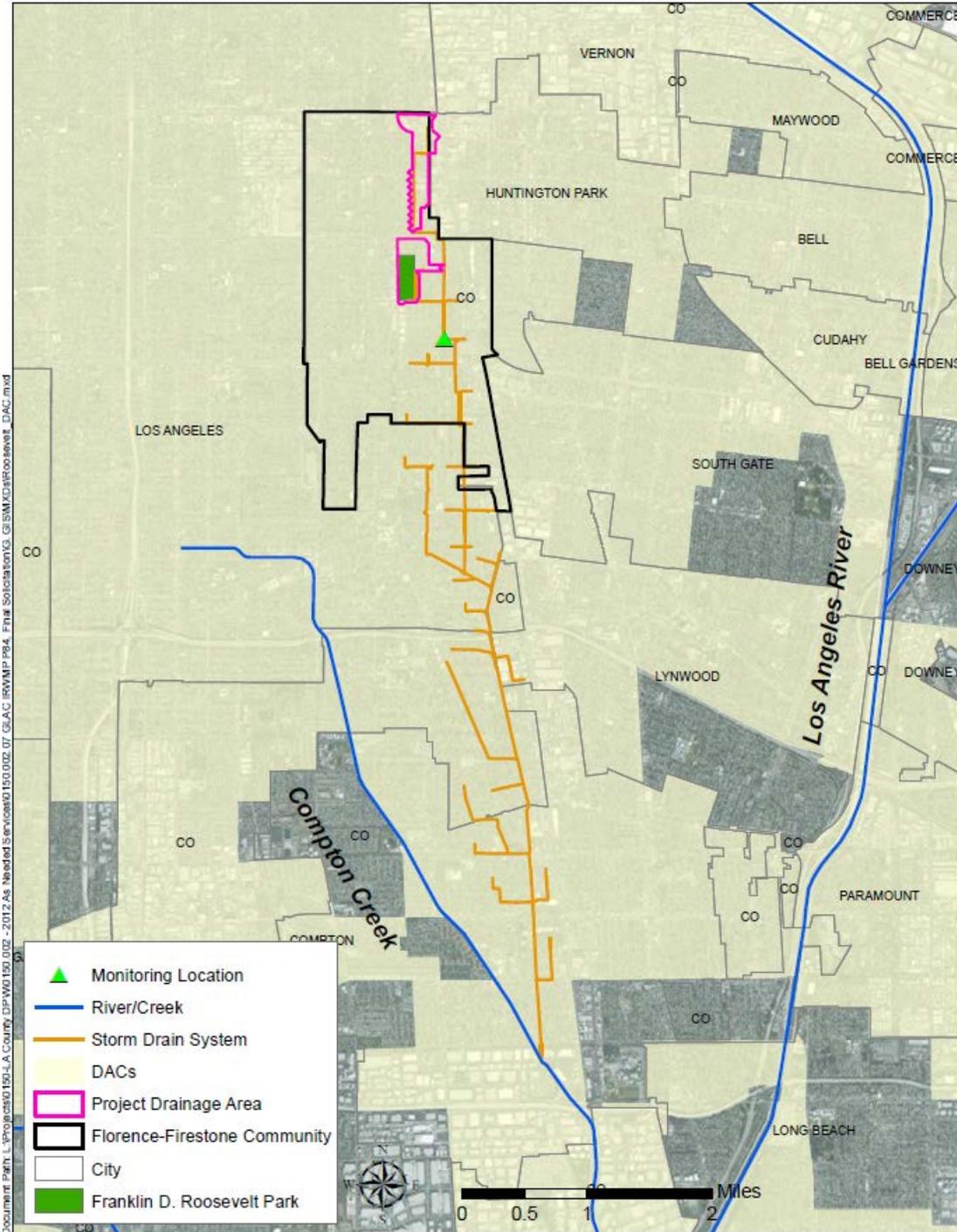


Franklin D. Roosevelt Park Regional BMP Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Figure 2 below shows the DAC tracts covering and surrounding the Florence-Firestone Community (outlined in black). The Florence-Firestone Community is the area considered to receive the greatest water-related recreational and educational amenity benefits as a result of Park improvements.

Figure 2: DACs Surrounding Franklin D. Roosevelt Park



Advanced Water Meter Replacement Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 2: Advanced Water Meter Replacement Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: Gateway Water Management Authority (GWMA)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Los Angeles River sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

The water-related need of the DACs will be addressed by decreasing the amount of water lost through leakage. The Project will install Advanced Meter Reading (AMR) units within the service areas of 12 participating GWMA cities and water purveyors (Agencies). AMR installation will ensure that accurate meter readings are obtained by each participating entity. Water use data will be used to identify and fix leaks promptly, thereby reducing unnecessary water loss. The reduction in water loss will decrease utility service costs for the cities and water purveyors and these cost savings will be reflected in individual customer water bills.

By helping the Agencies identify leaks and other water use issues earlier, the AMR units will allow for the reduction of unnecessary water loss resulting in a reduction of utility service costs. Water bills can be a significant cost for low income households. For those households that will be converted to AMR units there will be a faster procedure for identifying and remediating potential leaks. These households will show reductions in water use, energy use, and greenhouse gas production once the leaks are fixed or the water use efficiency issues are resolved.

Direct water-related benefit to DACs: Water bills can be a significant cost for low income households (DACs). For those households that will have the AMR units installed, there will be a faster procedure for identifying and remediating potential leaks. Agencies and/or customers will repair the leaks identified. If the leaks detected are downstream of the service connection, the local participating water purveyor will work with the customer to repair the leaks. If the leak is detected at the customer connection, Agencies will repair the leak as part of their normal and ongoing system maintenance program. These households will show reductions in water use, energy use, and greenhouse gas production once the leaks are fixed or the water use efficiency issues are resolved. The DAC households in the Project area will receive the direct and meaningful benefit of lower utility costs as they will have the opportunity to reduce water usage caused by leaks that go undetected.

DACs were identified using the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool. The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009 – 2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State's MHI). As shown in the following table, 25% of the project area are DACs. The Pico Water District is included within the City of Pico Rivera, as shown in the *DAC's in the Project Area* map that follows.

Advanced Water Meter Replacement Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

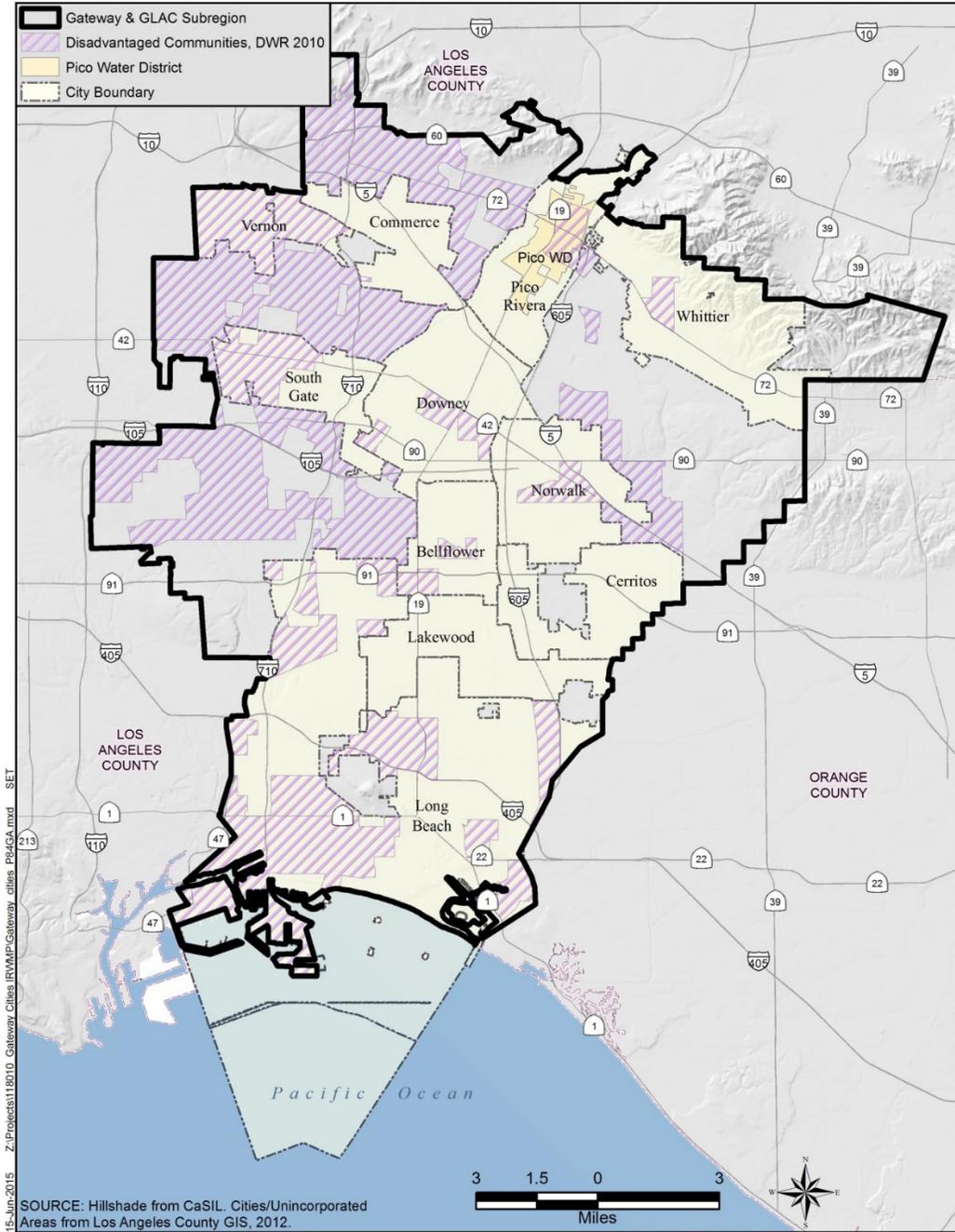
Acres of DACs in the Project Area

Agency	Acres	Acres of DACs	Percent DAC
Bellflower	3,957	637	16
Cerritos	5,666	1	0
Commerce	4,195	43	1
Downey	8,043	1,021	13
Lakewood	6,050	1	0
Long Beach Water	32,824	13,537	41
Norwalk	6,245	788	13
Pico Rivera	5,697	724	13
South Gate	4,706	2,075	44
Vernon	3,298	3,138	95
Whittier	9,345	472	5
Total	90,026	22,437	25

DAC Map

As shown in the map below, 25% of the Project area (Gateway Sub-region) is considered a DAC. The AMR units will be implemented by each participating agency with DAC customers as a priority. These metered areas will receive the water savings, energy savings, and greenhouse gas reduction benefits once the meters are converted.

Figure 1: DACs in the Project Area



Gateway Cities Regional Recycled Water System Expansion

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Project 3: Gateway Cities Regional Recycled Water System Expansion Project (Project)

Implementing Agency: City of South Gate (City)

Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a Disadvantaged Community (DAC)

The Project² will ultimately provide water-related benefits to an area that is entirely comprised of a DAC. The Project does not include construction activities; it is comprised of design and environmental documentation for a series of recycled water pipeline extensions to parks and schools, in the Cities of South Gate, Bell Gardens, and Lynwood. The construction phase is expected to occur later, after funding is obtained for design and environmental documentation.

Direct Water-Related Need of the DACs: The Project will provide 453 AFY of safe, affordable water for drinking, bathing, sanitation, and cooking for DACs. This potable water would otherwise be used for irrigation purposes, within the service area. The Project will provide direct water-related benefits to DACs by preserving the limited open space within the service area, providing access to physical activity, and promoting the health and wellbeing of community members. The Project area encompasses 100% DACs.

The water supply for the three cities consists of both local and imported water sources. The local water supply is groundwater from the Central Basin, an adjudicated basin that is naturally and artificially replenished. Because the local groundwater supply is not sufficient to meet the region's demand, it is augmented with imported water provided by the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Population increase, arid climate, and the region's growing economy increase the need for a reliable and affordable water supply. The cities seek a reliable irrigation water supply to maintain highly used open space habitat. The construction of these recycled water pipelines will extend the existing CBMWD regional recycled water system to high-volume non-potable water use sites within the three cities. Extending the recycled water system will reduce the demand for groundwater and imported water resulting in a stable and dependable irrigation water supply at a manageable cost and assist the cities in meeting the State mandated water conservation targets.

Additional water-related needs of DACs in the Project area include that the proponent DAC cities have very limited open space for recreation and are densely populated (the range is 13,000-17,000 resident/square mile). The average ratio of open space area per 1,000 people is less than 2 acres, as compared to a nation-wide median of 8.9 acres of open space per 1,000 people (See National Recreation and Parks Association website). The existing parks and fields are heavily used for both passive and active recreational purposes. It is critical that this limited resource be maintained with reliable sources of irrigation water. By offsetting imported water supplies with a more reliable, locally-generated supply, the cities will be able to continue to provide attractive, functional open space to the DACs.

This Project will provide access to physical activity, and promote the health and wellbeing of community members. Availability of park space has been proven to support critical health issues in the communities they serve such as obesity, heart disease and stroke, Type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome, colon and breast cancer, endometrial cancer, and lung cancer.

² For the purposes of this grant application, the term "Project" is used to refer to the design and environmental work that is seeking funding under the Proposition 84, Final Solicitation Round. The term "Construction Project" is used to refer to the construction phase, which will occur later and is not seeking funding under this round.

**Gateway Cities Regional Recycled Water
System Expansion****Disadvantaged Community Assistance**

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Lower San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

DAC Coverage: DACs were identified using DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool. The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009 – 2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State's MHI). The Project Area is considered to be the area enclosed within the city boundaries for South Gate, Lynwood, and Bell Gardens. This area encompasses 100 percent DACs.

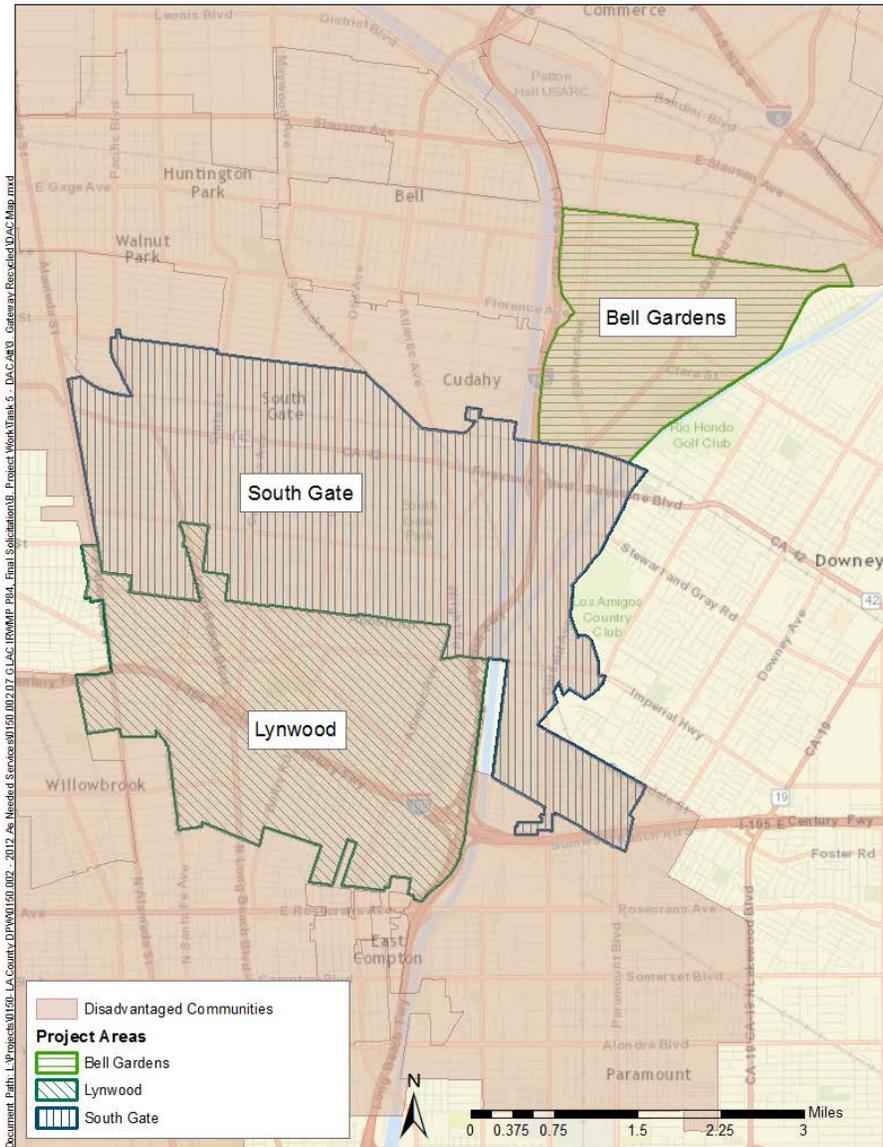
Gateway Cities Regional Recycled Water System Expansion

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Map

As shown in Figure 1, 100% of the Project area (which consists of South Gate, Bell Gardens, and Lynwood) is considered a DAC.

Figure 2: DAC Areas in South Gate, Bell Gardens, and Lynwood



Inglewood New Well No. 7 Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 9: Inglewood New Well No. 7 Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: City of Inglewood (City)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

The direct water-related needs of the Disadvantage Community (DAC) of the City of Inglewood (City) are increased local groundwater production and reduced dependence on energy-intensive and expensive imported water. Energy costs make up a substantial part of the budget of water suppliers, who must raise their water rates when the price of electricity increases. The rising costs of both energy and water negatively impact residential customers, particularly in disadvantaged communities like Inglewood.

The Project will provide a direct water-related benefit to DACs by adding to existing public water supply infrastructure for the City to assure continued reliability of the quantity of water. The Project will enhance the City's groundwater production capacity by approximately 1,936 acre-feet per year (AFY), allowing the City to fully utilize its groundwater allocation in the West Coast Basin and reduce its dependence on expensive and energy-intensive imported water supplies.

The City currently operates four wells. The Project proposes to drill a new well (Well No. 7) at a City-owned property located at 101 West Arbor Vitae Street in order to provide a new source of high-quality groundwater. This new well is intended to replace the lost production from the other three existing wells. Currently, the combined production of Inglewood's four active wells is 2,700 AFY, which constitutes only 60% of the City's groundwater production rights. The implementation of this project will ensure that the City's customers in this DAC area will have a more reliable supply of local water with less of a reliance on imported water. If this project is not implemented, more imported water will have to be purchased from West Basin Municipal Water District (via Metropolitan Water District). Because the entire Project will benefit a DAC, 100% of the project benefits will go to a DAC.

DACs were identified using the DAC Places shapefile provided by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (see map below). The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009-2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State MHI). The City of Inglewood is a DAC.

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the South Bay sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

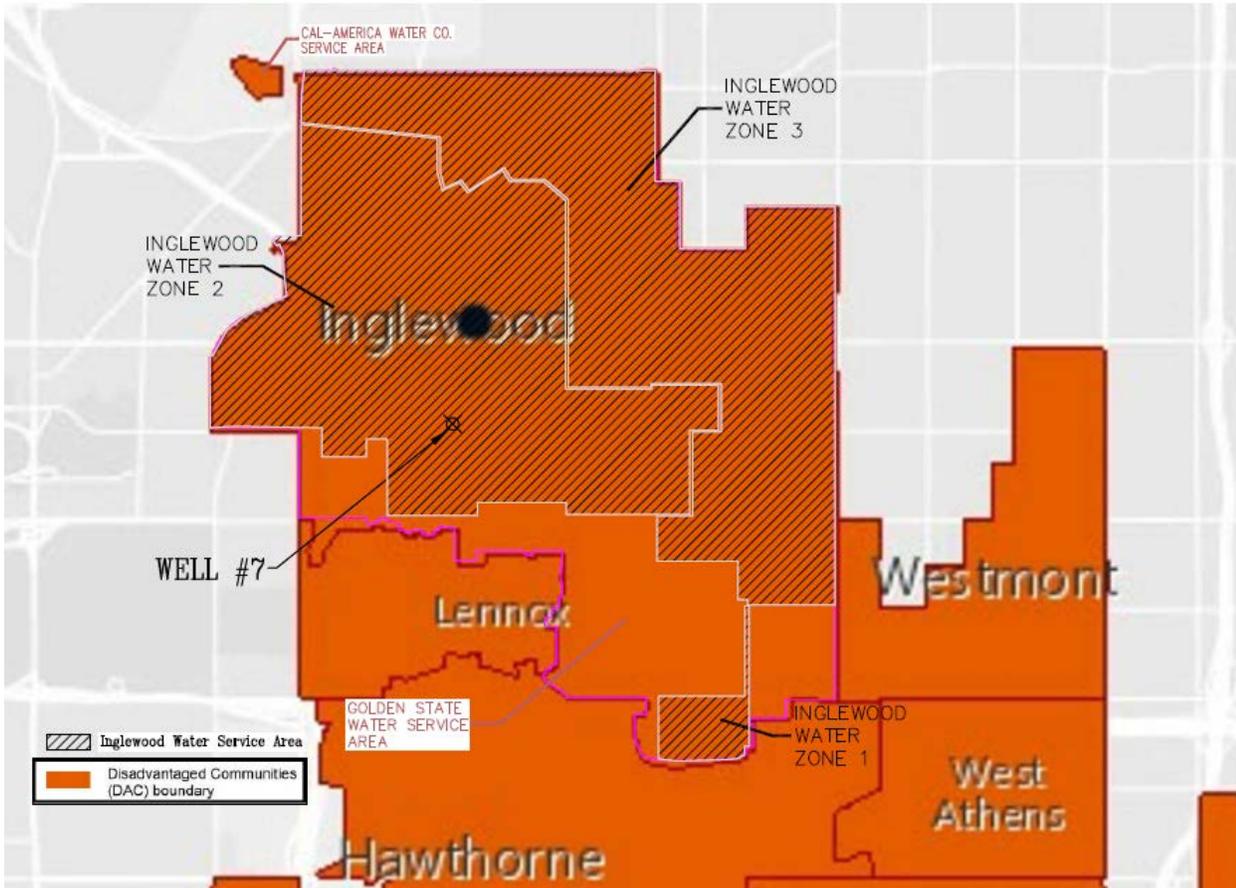
Inglewood New Well No. 7 Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Map:

As shown in the figure below, the entire City of Inglewood (outlined in pink) is a DAC. The Project benefit area is the Inglewood Water Service shown by black hatching. The Project serves three water zones, all of which are within the DAC area.

Figure 1: DACs in Project Area



Upper Los Angeles Big Tujunga Restoration and Arundo Eradication Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Project 12: Upper Los Angeles River Big Tujunga Restoration and Arundo Eradication Project (Project)

Implementing Agency: National Forest Foundation

Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC

The Project will provide direct water supply benefits to the San Fernando Groundwater Basin (Basin), which is a key water source for Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) in the Greater Los Angeles County Region. Removing the water-intensive Arundo plant, which uses five times more water than native vegetation, will save 1,000 AFY of water. This water saved will infiltrate into the Basin, which can be utilized by retail pumpers who will provide direct water-related benefits to the DACs. This will provide more reliable water supply and may provide a lower cost to the customers of those pumpers.

The direct water-related need of the DACs is the need for a reliable cost-effective water supply that is available during SWP cutbacks at the lowest possible cost. Supply reductions during severe droughts can impact DAC's more adversely than other communities since they traditionally have fewer resources to augment supplies or reduce demands. By increasing local supply reliability, the potential for supply reductions is lessened for DACs. **The Project addresses this need by** removing the water-intensive Arundo plant to allow more water to infiltrate into the Basin and be available as supply for pumpers of the Basin and their DAC customers.

The service areas of three major pumpers of the Basin were used to calculate the DAC benefit. The three major pumpers of the Basin are the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), the City of Burbank, and the City of Glendale. The service areas of these agencies are shown on the map below with the DAC coverage provided by Department of Water Resources (DWR). These three water agencies provide water to approximately 43% DACs by area (144,980 acres of DAC area of the total service area of 334,445 acres). Therefore, by increasing groundwater recharge to the Basin, more than 25% DACs will receive a direct water-related benefit from the Project. The Project will save 1,000 AFY of water after removing the invasive Arundo plant. The amount of direct benefit to DAC's is approximately 430 AFY, given that LADWP, the City of Burbank, and the City of Glendale serve approximately 43% DAC's by area, within their respective service areas.

An additional benefit to DACs includes enhanced recreational opportunities in the popular picnic areas along Big Tujunga Creek. The Project will also employ at-risk youth from the adjacent DACs of Sunland, Tujunga, Pacoima, and Sun Valley through the Conservation Corps, which will provide them with jobs and skills training.

DACs were identified using the ArcGIS DAC block groups shapefile provided by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (see map below). The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009-2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State MHI).

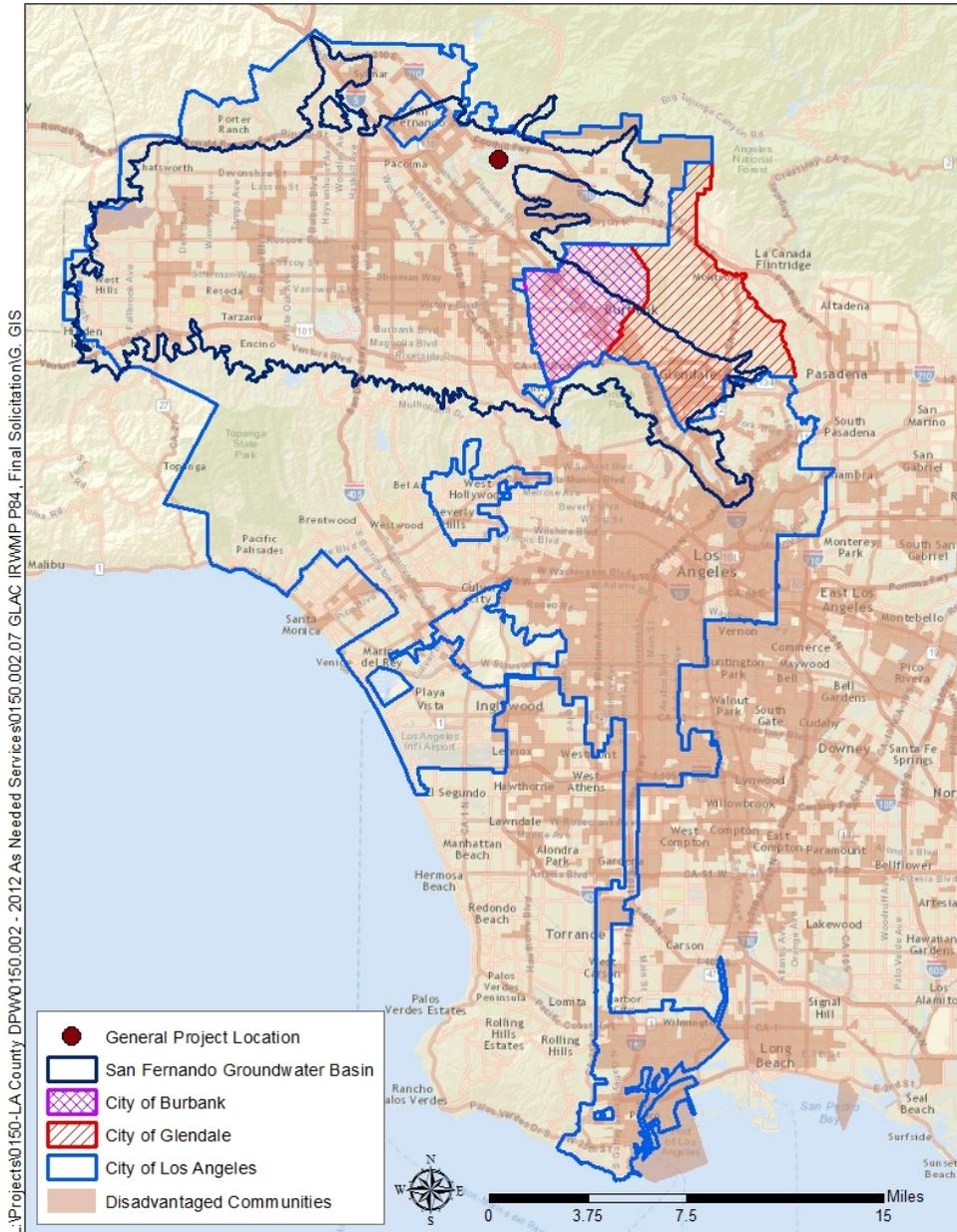
DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Upper Los Angeles River sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

Upper Los Angeles Big Tujunga Restoration and Arundo Eradication Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Map

The map indicates the service areas of LADWP, the City of Burbank, and the City of Glendale, as well as the footprint of the San Fernando Groundwater Basin and the DACs in the area. The red dot indicates the general location of the Project. The dot indicates the point at which Big Tujunga Creek leaves the Project Area and enters the footprint of the Basin. By removing Arundo from areas upstream of the Project location, the Project will allow conserved water to flow downstream in Big Tujunga Creek and recharge the Basin.



Hoover, Toll, & Keppel School Recycled Water Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 14: Hoover, Toll, & Keppel School Recycled Water Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: Glendale Water and Power (GWP)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

Water-Related Need of the DACs: The Disadvantaged Community (DAC) areas within the City of Glendale (City) benefit from the open space and recreational opportunities provided by parks and playing fields. The Recreation Element, which is a component of the City's General Plan, contains the following language: "Glendale has an extreme deficit of both community and neighborhood park facilities. At the city-wide level, community parks are often overcrowded. The neighborhood park shortage is extreme and has been exacerbated by the increase in residential density in many of its neighborhoods. In order to meet the minimum National Recreation and Park Association standards would require the city to develop approximately 800 additional acres of park land. This additional park land would require a large commitment of financial resources that are not presently available".

Compounding the issue of the park space deficit, irrigation of playing fields is limited to two days per week due to current drought conditions and the mandatory conservation measures that have been imposed by the State of California. This rate of water application will result in the browning of grass, thereby further limiting access to recreation opportunities for students and community members. The affected areas include a soccer field, football field, baseball field and a small park. Physical activity has been demonstrated to be fundamentally important to health and well-being. Allowing the playing fields and park to brown would decrease access to opportunities for physical activity, negatively impacting the surrounding DAC communities in the City.

In addition, the playing fields, park, and landscaping served by this project enhance the aesthetic of the area. An appealing aesthetic also helps to enhance the well-being of communities. Allowing these areas to brown will decrease their aesthetic value and diminish any associated benefit to the surrounding DAC communities.

The Project will address the water related needs of the DAC by providing a sustainable and reliable source of water to irrigate these open spaces.

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Upper Los Angeles River sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

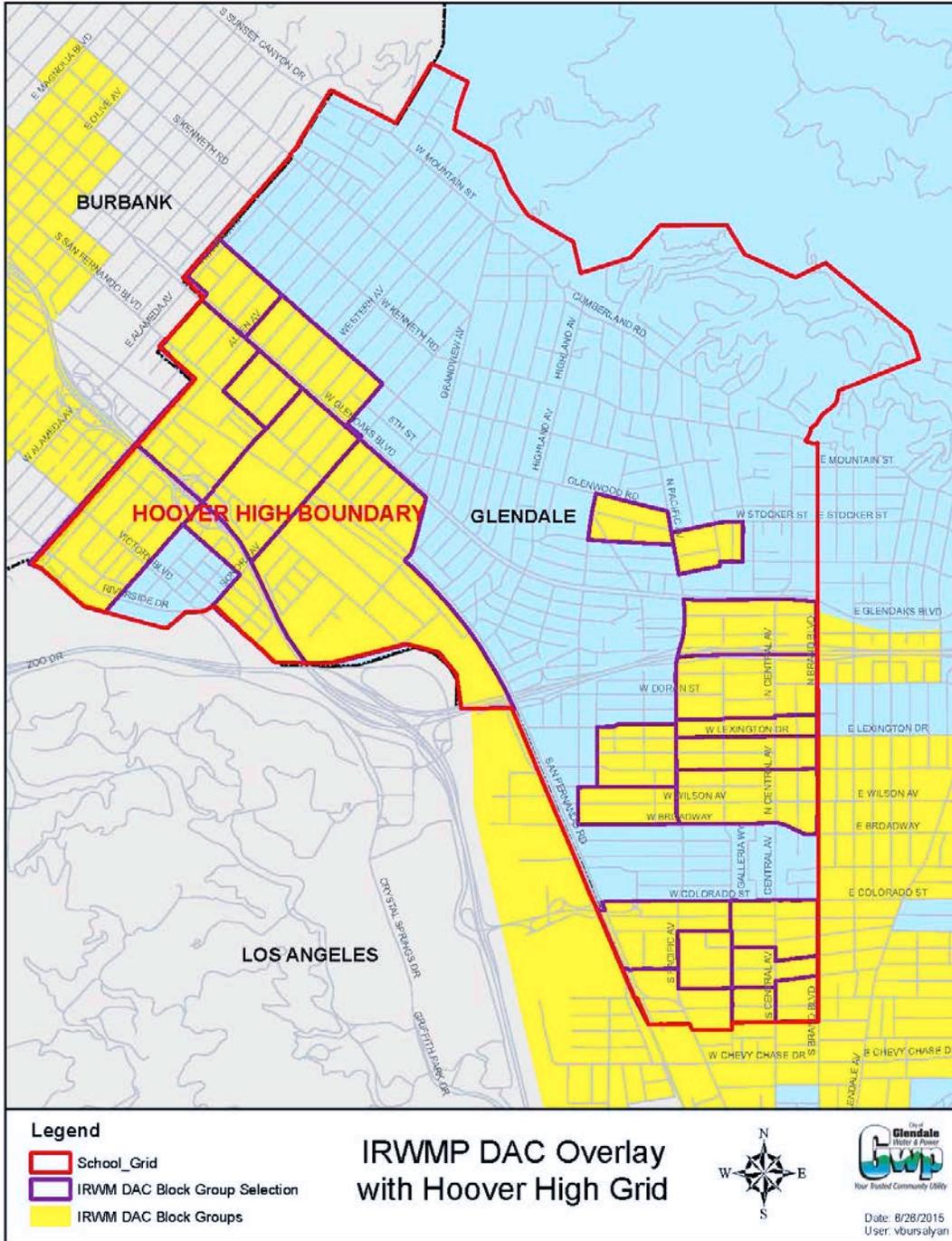
DAC Coverage: DACs were identified using DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool. The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009 – 2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State's MHI). The Project Area is considered to be the area enclosed within the Hoover High School boundary (school district) for the fields and parks served by the three schools. Approximately 57 percent of the Hoover High School boundary encompasses DACs (2,238.4 acres of DAC area of the total area of 3,909.8 acres).

Hoover, Toll, & Keppel School Recycled Water Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Map

As shown in the map below, approximately 57 percent of the Project area (as determined by the geographic coverage of the Hoover High School Boundary area) is considered a DAC (2,238.4 acres of DAC area of the total area of 3,909.8 acres). This methodology uses the DWR DAC map tool with block group data to determine the DAC coverage.



Lopez Spreading Grounds Improvement Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 15: Lopez Spreading Grounds Improvement Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Upper Los Angeles River sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

This Project will provide direct water supply benefits to LADWP customers of which 2,180,213 are listed as DACs. The Project will replenish the San Fernando Groundwater Basin through stormwater capture and infiltration which will contribute an additional 480 AFY of local, higher reliability, lower cost groundwater supply to the overall supply mix provided to LADWP customers.

The direct water-related need of the DACs is the need for a reliable cost-effective water supply that is available during SWP cutbacks at the lowest possible cost. LADWP serves several DAC's – totaling 31% of its total service area (94,648 acres of DAC area of the total service area of 303,933 acres). Supply reductions during severe droughts can impact DAC's more adversely than other communities since they traditionally have fewer resources to augment supplies or reduce demands. By increasing local supply reliability, the potential for supply reductions is lessened for DACs.

The Project provides a direct water-related benefit by capturing and infiltrating an additional 480 AFY of stormwater into the San Fernando Groundwater Basin that will be provided as a source of supply for LADWP and their customers who are approximately 31% DACs by area. The Project replaces imported water which has a lower reliability and higher cost with local groundwater and mitigates against future supply reductions and higher costs for DACs. Thus, the amount of direct water supply benefit to DAC's is approximately 149 AFY (480 AFY x 31%), given that LADWP serves approximately 31% DAC's by area.

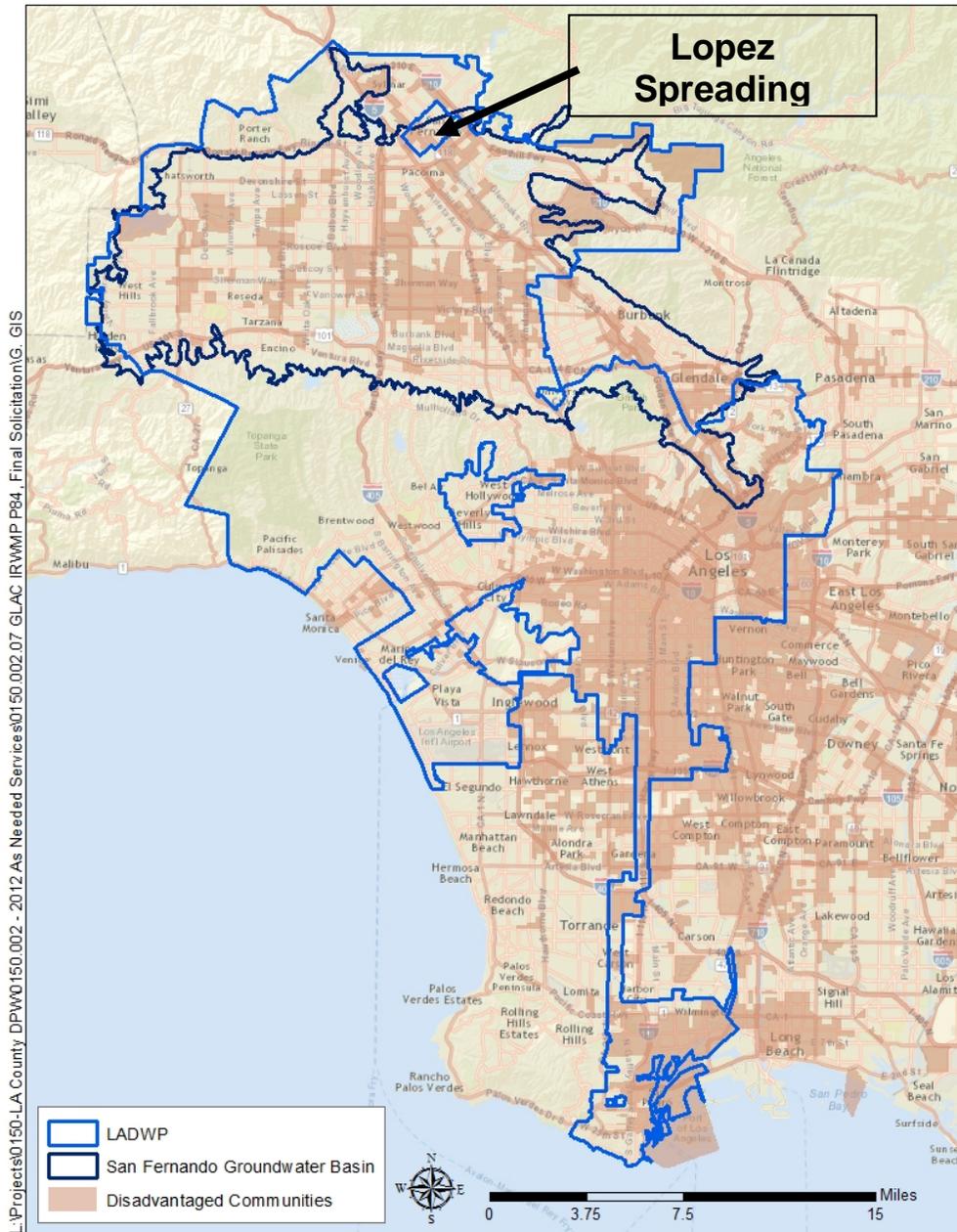
LADWP's service area is shown on the map below with the DAC coverage provided by Department of Water Resources (DWR). DACs were identified using the ArcGIS DAC block groups shapefile provided by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (see map below). The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009-2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State MHI).

Lopez Spreading Grounds Improvement Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Map

The map indicates the service areas of LADWP (which will receive the benefits of the Project) as well as the footprint of the San Fernando Groundwater Basin and the DACs in the area. The Project location is identified as the Lopez Spreading Grounds where the stormwater will be infiltrated into the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, and the Project benefits area is the entire LADWP service area. DAC coverage in the area is shown in brown. From the map, it is clear that a large portion of the LADWP service area, including the portion directly above the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, is a DAC.



Centralized Groundwater Treatment System Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Project 18: Centralized Groundwater Treatment System Project (Project)

Implementing Agency: City of Monterey Park (City)

Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC

The Project provides direct water-related benefits to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) served by the City.

The water-related need of the DACs is that groundwater supply is a water quality issue in this area with potential cumulative human health risks due to the presence of 1,4-dioxane and residual VOC concentrations in treated groundwater from an “extremely impaired” source. The water served by the City, including service to its DAC population, meets all applicable drinking water quality standards. However, VOCs are present at concentrations above drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), and 1,4-dioxane, for which a MCL has not yet been established, is present in the groundwater. Since the City’s wells pump water from an extremely impaired source (the South El Monte Operable Unit), the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has expressed concern about the cumulative human health risk that may be posed by 1,4-dioxane and trace VOC concentrations and has required that the City remove 1,4-dioxane.

The Project provides a direct water-related benefit to DACs by producing a clean and reliable local water supply through a new centralized treatment system that reduces VOCs and eliminates 1,4-dioxane from the groundwater supply. This will address the potential cumulative human health risk to DACs, other consumers within the City’s service area, and neighboring communities.

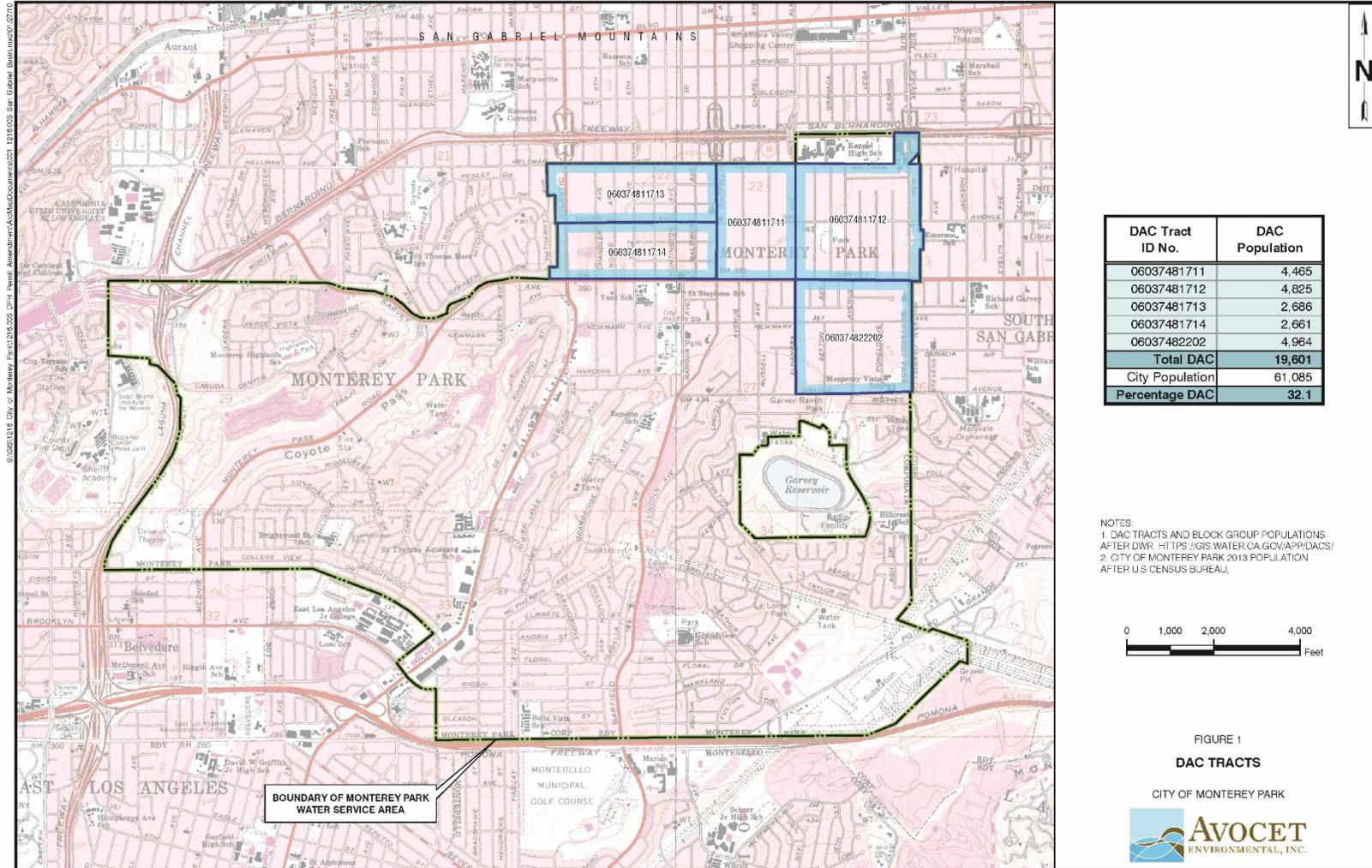
Based on the DWR DAC mapping tool, the City’s water utility service area encompasses five (5) DAC Tracts and ten (10) DAC Block Groups. The locations of the DAC Tracts and Block Groups are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. DAC population data for each Tract and Block Group were obtained from the DWR DAC mapping tool. The DAC Tract and DAC Block Group shape files were downloaded from DWR’s DAC mapping tool web site and superimposed over the City’s water utility service area. The 2013 population of the City of Monterey Park (61,085) was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. The DAC populations in each DAC Tract were added and expressed as a percentage of the total 2013 population of the City. Similarly, the DAC population of each DAC Block Group was added and expressed as a percentage of the total 2013 population. As shown in the tables included in the following maps, the total DAC population in the five DAC Tracts is 19,601, which is 32.1 percent of the total City population; and the total DAC population in the ten DAC Block Groups is 17,053, which is 27.9 percent of the total City population.

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

DAC Map

The DAC Tracts map indicates that the total DAC population in the five DAC Tracts is 19,601, which is 32.1 percent of the total City population. The DAC Block Groups map) indicates that the total DAC population in the ten DAC Block Groups is 17,053, which is 27.9 percent of the total City population. Therefore, the DAC population that would be served by the centralized groundwater treatment system is estimated to be more than 25 percent of the total population, using either the DAC Tract methodology or DAC Block Group methodology.

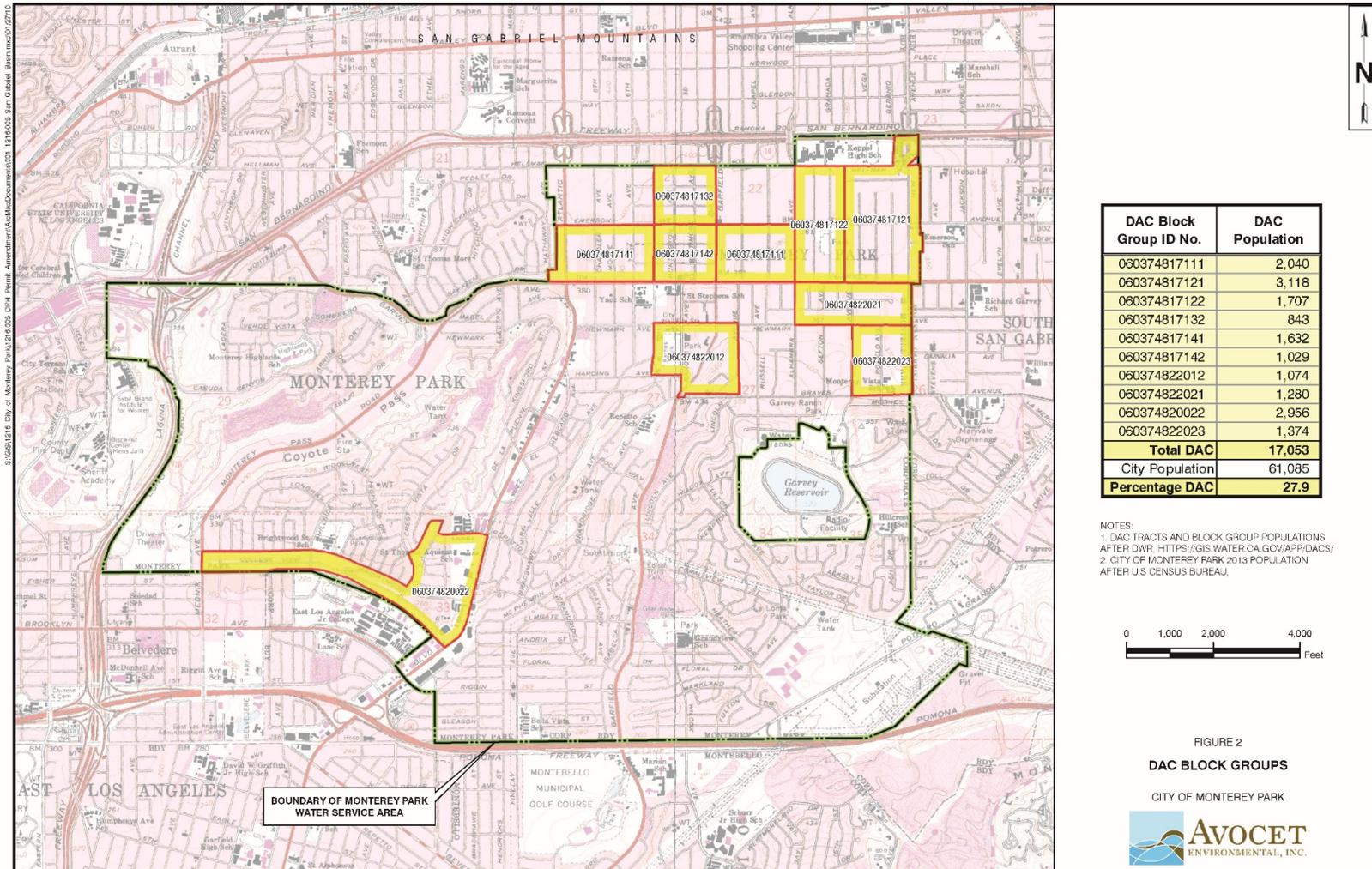
DAC Tracts Map



Centralized Groundwater Treatment System Project

Disadvantaged Community Assistance

DAC Blocks Map



Southeast Water Efficiency Program Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 19: Southeast Water Efficiency Program Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central Basin)****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a Disadvantaged Community (DAC)**

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Lower San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

Water-Related Need of the DACs: The cost of potable water supplies is expected to increase over time as the reliability and availability of imported water decreases. Customers that can afford to retrofit to current devices with new water efficient devices will have a better chance of decreasing their overall water bill. DACs are by definition resource limited and the upfront costs of large scale water use efficiency audits and device procurements can limit their ability to implement effective water savings programs.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) establishes goals for the region to reduce the amount of nutrients being transported through the watershed as a result of both stormwater and incidental urban runoff. The release of these constituents in the watershed can cause oxygen depletion in aquatic ecosystems and can have serious health effects on aquatic wildlife. These common pollutants have been found to directly impact human and ecosystem health. The DACs surrounding the area are exposed to the pollutants resulting in an increased need for mitigation. With the implementation of this Project, the concentration of constituents, including Nitrate/Nitrite, will be decreased, improving water quality.

Direct water-related benefit to DACs: The cost to access, treat and distribute potable water can be a significant cost to DACs. With the implementation of this Project, water-efficient devices will be installed allowing the customers to reduce unnecessary water loss through the use of old and inefficient devices. The reduction in water waste will decrease the overall cost for Agencies to provide supplies which directly benefits Agency rate payers. The DAC sites in the Project area will receive the direct and meaningful benefit of lower utility costs as they will have the opportunity to reduce water usage. In addition, DACs will have a direct water-related benefit seen through the improvement of runoff quality to the Los Angeles River. By decreasing the amount of urban runoff through excessive irrigation, this Project will provide a direct water-related benefit to the DACs in the area.

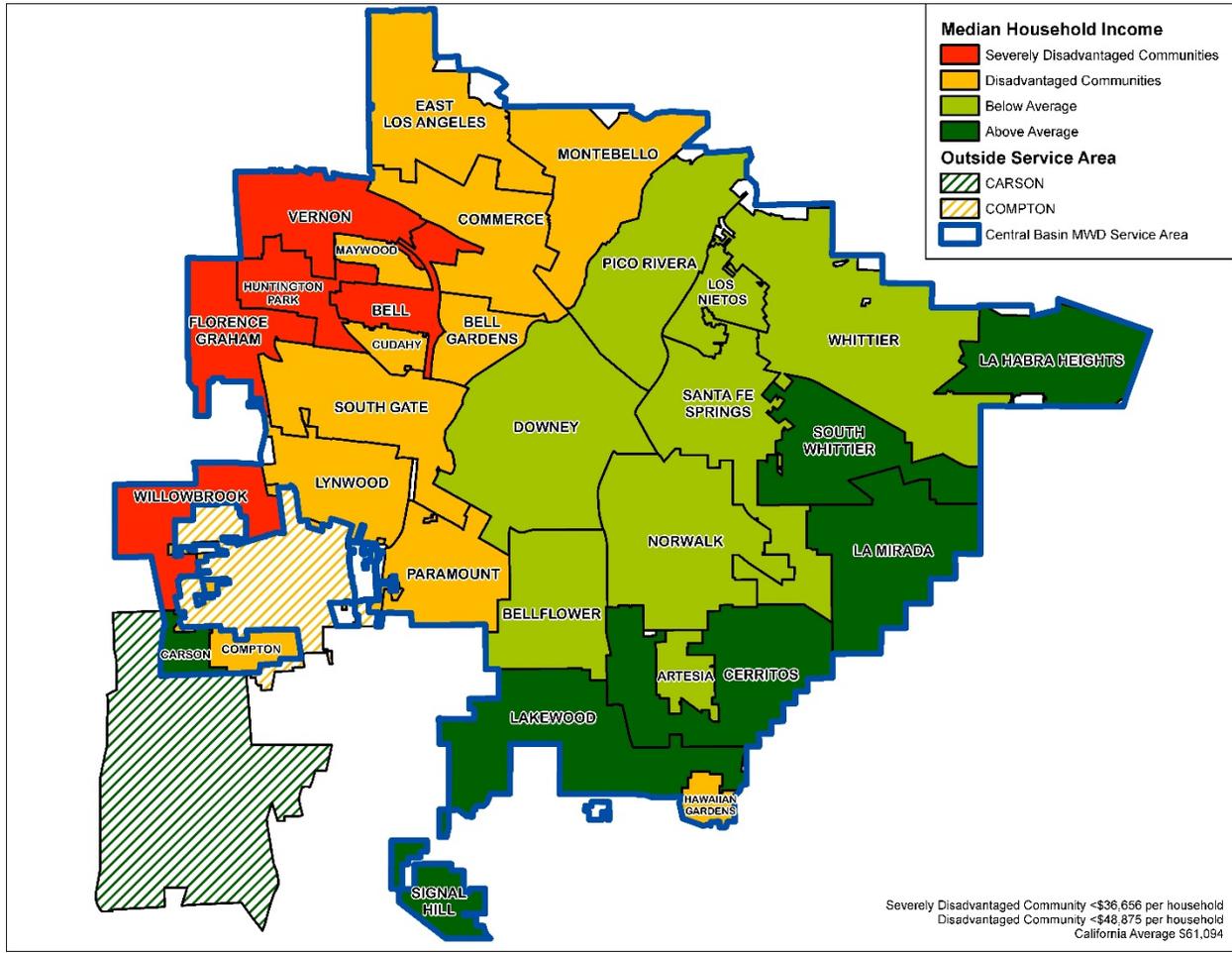
Approximately 49% of Central Basin's service area is listed as DAC (as determined by geographic coverage of the area), with 4 cities considered severely disadvantaged. This Project will enable Central Basin to specifically address the need of the DACs in the service area including Bell Gardens, Montebello, Bell, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, Walnut Park, Vernon, East Los Angeles, Lynwood, South Gate, Florence-Graham, Willowbrook, Hawaiian Gardens, and Paramount. These DACs may find it challenging to achieve additional water use and urban runoff reductions because of the upfront costs associated with investment in water efficient devices. This Project will be able to assist DACs during and beyond the drought by providing the tools necessary to achieve water reductions.

DACs were identified using DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool. The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009 – 2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State's MHI).

DAC Map

As shown in the map below, approximately 49% of the Project area (Central Basin’s service area) is considered a DAC. Central Basin will prioritize the DACs in the service area, especially the severely disadvantaged communities.

Project Area DACs



Water LA Neighborhood Retrofits Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance****Project 20: Water LA Neighborhood Retrofits Project (Project)****Implementing Agency: The River Project****Documentation of the Presence and Needs of a DAC**

The Project will install stormwater capture, water quality improvement, water conservation, and flood reduction BMPs/LID features. All 100 homes and 1,000 parkway basin retrofits will be located within DACs. In addition, the Project will prioritize the top 10-25% of these climate vulnerable communities using the CalEnviroScreen database.

DAC members were involved in the development and preparation of the Project through collaboration with the GLAC IRWM DAC Committee (DAC Committee). The DAC Committee was created to facilitate DAC participation and support of GLAC program activities, project development and grant applications. The DAC Committee has been actively engaged with DAC community stakeholders to review and identify projects submitted to the GLAC IRWM Plan and Grant Applications in the Upper Los Angeles River sub region. This Project has been acknowledged by the Committee to provide benefits to DACs within the Region.

The direct water-related need of the DACs is the need for clean, affordable water supplies to meet basic needs and climate resilience. As calls for conservation increase and water prices rise, rainwater harvesting can help DAC homeowners continue to meet their drinking water and food needs without increasing costs for water. The DACs in this Project area also have polluted urban runoff that can limit their ability to benefit from local water bodies like the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. In addition, these areas have experienced localized flooding during storm events. The eastern San Fernando Valley is covered with high-density single-family residential land use that has resulted in minimal permeable area for infiltrating stormwater flows. Some communities in the Project area that were established in the early 20th century have fewer drainage facilities, and some lack drainage infrastructure altogether. These areas are more prone to flooding during storms. As the DAC map below shows, the general Project area is in a relatively flat, developed valley near steep mountain ranges that make the area prone to flooding issues. DAC communities often have lower tree canopy and higher ambient temperatures. Increasing tree canopy lowers temperatures and can decrease residents' cooling and heating costs, but generally requires a reliable water source.

The Project provides a direct water-related benefit by assisting 100 DAC homeowners in retrofitting their properties for climate resilience that will provide a self-sustaining water supply while also reducing water demands associated with outdoor landscaping, tree canopy, and edible gardens. The reduction in water demands will translate into lower water use and water supply costs for each participant in the program. The Project will retrofit 100 homes by installing rain tanks, replacing turf with native landscape, shade trees, and edible vegetation, and installing greywater systems at no cost to the owner. These elements help reduce water demands outdoors, while also providing a new water supply for the homeowners through rainwater capture and reuse onsite. Homeowners will be able to conserve water and support thriving native and edible landscapes without increasing their costs and their neighborhoods will improve aesthetically, will be more bio-diverse, cooler, and flood-safe.

These Project BMPs will also reduce stormwater flows from the sites and the parkway basin retrofits will divert and capture roadway runoff helping to reduce flooding throughout the neighborhoods. These BMPs will capture and infiltrate approximately 132 AFY of stormwater to the groundwater basin and will no longer contribute to stormwater flows that flood these neighborhoods and create safety hazards.

DACs were identified using the ArcGIS DAC tracts shapefile provided by DWR's Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (see map below). The DAC layer for the map was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data set (2009-2013), with a California median household income (MHI) of \$61,094 and a calculated DAC threshold of \$48,875 (80% of the State MHI).

Water LA Neighborhood Retrofits Project**Disadvantaged Community Assistance**

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's CalEnviroScreen was used to further refine these potential project sites by identifying the top 10% and 25% of climate-vulnerable communities in the eastern San Fernando Valley. The tool uses data on 12 types of pollution and environmental factors and seven population characteristics and socioeconomic factors to create scores for each of the state's 8,000 census tracts. See <http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/pdf/CES20FinalReportUpdateOct2014.pdf> for details. The top 10-25% means those ranking in the top 10-25% as most heavily impacted. The City of Los Angeles' Sustainability Plan directs that public investments be made in these communities.

DAC Maps

The map that follows shows the Project boundary in red within the eastern San Fernando Valley. Within this boundary, eight DAC neighborhoods will be selected for the 1,000 parkway basins and 100 home retrofits. The map shows the DACs shaded in blue. Of these DACs some are also within the top 25% identified by CalEnviroScreen (shown in a darker shade of blue) and some are in the top 10% identified by CalEnviroScreen (shown in the darkest shade of blue). The top 10% will be prioritized, followed by the top 25%, depending on soil infiltration suitability and other factors such as TMDLs and local flooding issues.

