

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER (LADWP) VALLEY VILLAGE PARK STORMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

United States Bureau of Reclamation: WaterSMART Drought Response Program:
Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2024

Project Contact:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date:	Thursday, October 26, 2023
Project Name:	Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project
Applicant:	City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (LADWP)
Applicant City, County, State:	Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
Applicant Category:	Category A
Drought Resiliency Projects Task:	Task Area A – Increasing the Reliability of Water Supplies through Infrastructure Improvements
Funding Group	III

The Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project (Project) is located in the City of Los Angeles and the State of California. This stormwater capture project consists of a storm drain diversion, hydrodynamic separator, and subterranean infiltration gallery. Project partners include the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, and the Los Angeles Department of Public Works. California’s Sierra Nevada, the Colorado River Basin, and Los Angeles region have experienced a number of drought years during the last two decades due to ongoing climate change, most recently exemplified by the California State Water Project allocations through 2023 and the diminishing reservoir levels along the Colorado River Aqueduct. For 8 out of the last 11 years, the State of California has experienced multi year drought periods from 2012-2016 and from 2020-2022. The City of Los Angeles (City) is experiencing a new normal in climate and water supply availability where swings between extreme dry weather to extreme wet weather are not only expected to be more frequent, but also stressing existing infrastructure. For example, the City recently underwent one of the driest years to the wettest on record. While wet conditions in 2023 increased the City’s water supplies, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power continues to build resiliency for City residents by emphasizing the importance of permanent water use efficiency, as well as building resiliency capacity for future water resource variability.

This Project will help alleviate drought conditions by replenishing local groundwater supplies, supporting and improving sustainable basin health. Plans that support the Project include the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power’s Stormwater Capture Master Plan (2015) and Urban Water Management Plan (2020). The Project’s length of construction is approximately two years with a project construction start date of 10/2024 and a project construction completion date of 06/2026. The Project is neither located on a Federal facility nor on Federal lands. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power serves potable water to approximately 4 million people within the City of Los Angeles. Imported water supplies used by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power include water from the Los Angeles Aqueduct, California State Water Project, and Colorado River Aqueduct. Local water supplies include surface and ground waters of the Upper Los Angeles River Area, groundwater of the nearby Central Basin, and recycled water. The City’s water supply for the past 5-year (FY 17/18 through FY 21/22) average is 501,415 acre-feet, inclusive of recycled water.

by dark grey. Valley Village Park is located in the center of the map as a yellow star.

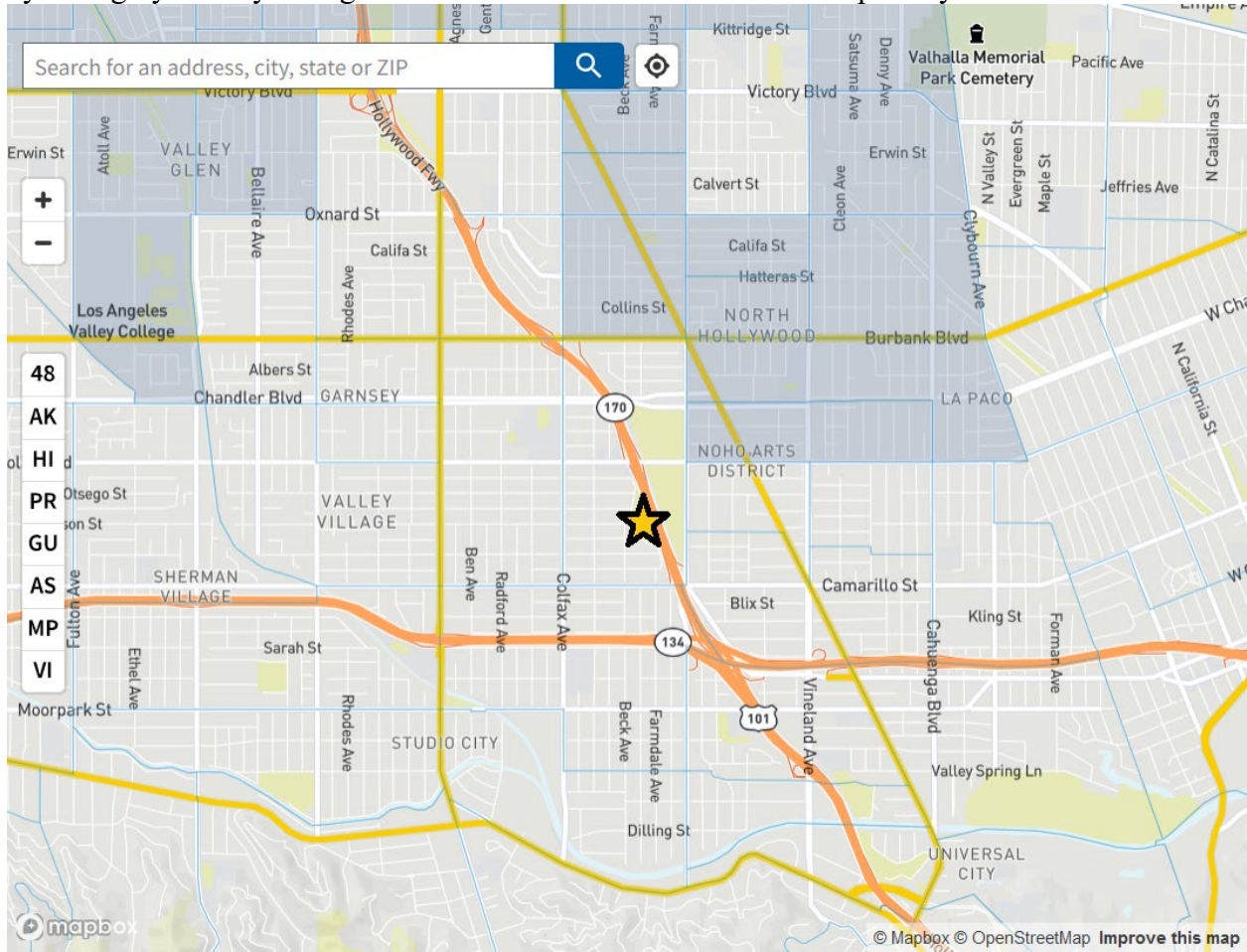


Figure 2. Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool Map for the Project (Image source: <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#12.73/34.16397/-118.38331>)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project's primary goal is to replenish the San Fernando Groundwater Basin with the objective to capture and infiltrate approximately 136 acre-feet of stormwater per year, enough to meet annual water demands from 544 households.

The Project will capture stormwater runoff from a 453-acre tributary area diverted from a nearby 90-inch storm drain. The project's stormwater diversion unit is designed to divert 50 cubic feet per second of dry and wet-weather flow via a 42-inch reinforced concrete pipe. After the stormwater diversion unit, stormwater will flow through a hydrodynamic separator, which is a debris separating baffle box, designed to remove oils, trash, and debris prior to reaching the infiltration gallery. Once stormwater flows through the debris separating baffle box, stormwater will then flow through the infiltration gallery's sedimentation chamber to settle finer particles of sediment before reaching the infiltration gallery. The infiltration gallery is 100 feet wide, 282 feet long, and 14 feet deep, and will sit atop a gravel layer of approximately 6 inches or greater. If the infiltration gallery, which is approximately 9.1 acre-feet in volume is full, any additional stormwater will bypass the diversion, and continue downstream in the existing 90-inch storm

drain as indicated in Figure 3 below.

VALLEY VILLAGE PARK EXHIBIT 2

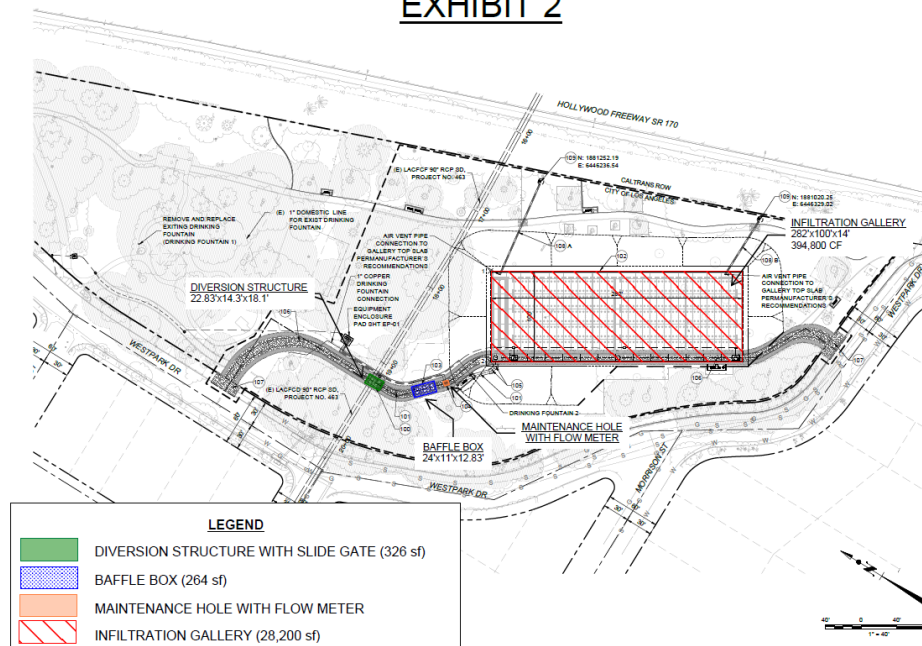


Figure 3. Project Plan Sheet

The project shall be awarded through the City’s competitive bid process. Materials to construct the project may include, but are not limited to, precast concrete, reinforced concrete, stainless steel, electrical components, and landscaping. The project will utilize heavy construction equipment such as boom cranes, excavators, dozers, dump trucks, flatbed trucks, etc.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Volumetric data obtained over time will be the performance measure for the project. This data will be used to quantify actual benefits upon completion of the project. Since the project is planned to capture 136 acre-feet of stormwater per year, a flowmeter will be installed after the debris separating baffle box to measure the amount of water sent to the infiltration gallery. Program funding may be used to install the flowmeter and flowmeter-related infrastructure.

EVALUATION CRITERION A – Project Benefits (30 Points)

Sub-Criterion A1.a: Adds to Available Water Supplies

LADWP, in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles (City), developed short-term and long-term sustainability targets to form a more reliable, sustainable, and resilient water supply. LADWP is committed to meeting all the City’s current and future water needs, while increasing supply reliability, reducing imported water purchases, and increasing locally produced water by continuing to increase stormwater capture capacity. The City’s stormwater capture efforts will help replenish, support the health of local groundwater basins, and enhance overall local supply reliability.

The Project will build long-term resilience to drought by increasing the amount of infiltrated stormwater to the San Fernando Groundwater Basin by 136 acre-feet per year. Without the Project's development, this uncaptured stormwater would be conveyed to the Pacific Ocean, and lost. The Project will provide benefits for 40 years totaling to 5,440 acre-feet of stormwater captured over the life of the project.

The additional stormwater captured by this Project will contribute to the groundwater supply for the City of Los Angeles. The stormwater that will be captured (136 acre-feet per year) by the Project represents a fraction of the water supply of Los Angeles. The latest five-year average supplies from groundwater accounts for 38,497 acre-feet or 8% of the City's water portfolio. To increase the local water supply, it is important to invest in stormwater capture. This Project is essential towards achieving a sustainable water resource for Angelenos.

Primary sources of water for the LADWP service area are the Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA), local groundwater, State Water Project (supplied by MWD), and Colorado River Aqueduct (supplied by MWD). Supplies from the LAA, State Water Project, and Colorado River Aqueduct are classified as imported because they are sourced from outside LADWP's service area. LADWP is continuing on the path towards sustainability by investing in conservation, water use efficiency, water recycling, stormwater capture, and local groundwater development and remediation, while also protecting its imported water supplies.

The City's water supply for the past 5-year (FY 17/18 through FY 21/22) average is 501,415 acre-feet, inclusive of recycled water. The average water supply listed above is from a balance of average, dry and non-dry years. The water supplies for the 5-year average include the following:

- Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA)
- State Water Project (SWP)
- Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA)
- Groundwater
 - Entitlements
 - Groundwater Replenishment
- Recycled Water – Irrigation and Industrial Use

The Project will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff and dry-weather flows from a 453-acre tributary area with an estimated average annual yield of 136 acre-feet per year (AFY). The Project's total yield of 136 acre-feet per year was calculated by simulating the Project performance with historic precipitation via computer modeling. The Project is one of the nine parks that make up LADWP's Stormwater Capture Parks Program. Because the Project is part of a larger program, two different engineering teams prepared estimates for its stormwater capture benefit.

Using the delineated drainage areas, the land use information was pulled from the Watershed Management Modeling System (WMMS), which identifies the pervious and impervious surfaces. The WMMS was used within the Loading Simulation Program C++ (LSPC) to simulate the runoff volume and flow rates for the 85th percentile, 24-hour design storm, as well as a long-term, 10-year continuous time series. The storm was distributed using the 24-hour unit

hydrograph provided in the Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual.

One engineering team used the Los Angeles County Watershed Management Modeling System (WMMS) model as the basis of the runoff timeseries for the programmatic analysis. The other engineering team used the Rio-Hondo Revised Enhanced Watershed Management Program (REWMP) model, which still uses the same setup as the WMMS model, but re-calibrated to local gauges. An average was taken from results of both modeling analysis, which yielded approximately 136 acre-feet per year of stormwater capture.

The San Fernando Groundwater Basin (Basin) is the primary source of local groundwater for the community that this project serves. For several decades, groundwater levels in the Basin are below optimal levels, in part due to reduced precipitation and increased urbanization. Furthermore, there have been unprecedented restrictions on water usage, which include limiting outdoor watering to two (2) days a week amid the 2022/2023 drought emergency. The need for effective management of groundwater supplies has never been greater, as demonstrated by the statewide water shortages, coupled with the subsequent wide swings in hydrologic conditions throughout the State of California. This multi-benefit Project will increase local water supply by recharging the groundwater basin and will improve water quality in the Tujunga Wash watershed by implementing nature-based solutions, as well as provide park improvements for the surrounding community.

For several decades, groundwater levels in the Basin have been declining primarily due to drought impacts. This has created a strain on the local groundwater supply, and enhanced groundwater recharge mechanisms are needed to sustain the long-term reliability of the Basin to reduce the region's dependence on imported water. The Project will provide 136 acre-feet per year of water supply equating to water supply benefits for 544 households annually. The water supply benefit realized by this Project results from an increase in the usable groundwater supply, as opposed to offsetting potable water demand via increased restrictions due to more frequent drought conditions.

Given the Project's estimated stormwater capture of 136 acre-feet per year, the project's qualitative benefit results in a decreased reliance on imported water from the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado River Basin. By increasing the local water supply, the City of Los Angeles is able to create a more self-sustaining, and reliable water supply portfolio.

Sub-criterion A2: Environmental & Other Benefits

Sub-Criterion A2.a: Climate Change

The Project's primary natural hazard risk reduction includes decreasing flood risk. Due to the Project's volumetric capacity of 9.1 acre-feet, and the Project's diversion rate of 50 cubic feet per second, the Project is able to attenuate peak flows in the upstream and downstream portions of its tributary area. Although the Project is unable to capture the 85th-percentile storm given the size of the project's tributary area, volumetric and conveyance capacity of the diverted storm drain, BI 0463, is increased.

The Project will sequester carbon in grasses, trees, and other vegetation. Due to the Project's excavation and impacts from implementing the Project, and subsequent impact to trees, the

Project plans to replace all impacted trees and shrubs, as well as more than double the number of trees in the park. A total of 38 trees will be removed; however, a total of 80 trees will be planted, which creates a net increase of 42 trees. Additionally, the Project will improve 34,715 square feet of landscaping beyond the scope of the impacted area to improve the vegetative appeal of Valley Village Park. Vegetation planted will either be native, and/or resilient to climate change by using drought tolerant plants, which will also reduce the demand for potable water once established. Aside from sequestering carbon due to newly planted vegetation, the Project will improve downstream water pollution by capturing trash, debris, and other pollutants from entering the Tujunga Wash Central Branch, which drains into the Los Angeles River and the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, the Project utilizes natural infrastructure by enabling natural percolation to mimic predeveloped conditions.

The Project will also provide water quality benefits by diverting and treating urban stormwater runoff prior to entering the tributaries of the Los Angeles River and Pacific Ocean. As a water quality reference, the Project is estimated to remove approximately 9,030 to 12,291 pounds of total suspended solids per year. The Project is a part of the Upper Los Angeles River Enhanced Watershed Management Plan, which will serve to protect downstream water bodies, such as the Los Angeles River and the Pacific Ocean, from stormwater pollution.

Vegetation planted will either be native, and/or resilient to climate change that will promote healthy lands and soils or serve to protect water supplies and its associated uses. The native/drought resilient plantings will reduce the demand on water supplies and will also help develop the soil health by following the guidelines for LADWP's turf replacement program by utilizing organic natural mulch which will decompose and promote beneficial microbe development in the landscape soils.

The Project is part of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). LADWP is a participating agency in the Upper Los Angeles River Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan which aims to address water resource needs of the region in an integrated and collaborative manner to improve water supplies, enhance water supply reliability, improve surface water quality, preserve flood protection, conserve habitat, and expand recreational access in the region. The region is highly vulnerable to persistent drought and the projected climate change effects will only increase the potential for drought and therefore the need for resiliency. The inland areas show the greatest increases in temperature, which will increase water demand and the likelihood of drought. The Project will address the critical needs of the GLAC outlined in the IRWMP: increase water supply, improve surface water quality, address climate change, reduce flood risk, and enhance open space/habitat/recreation.

Sub-Criterion A2.b: Environmental Benefits

Through stormwater capture efforts, this project will reduce the demand on imported supplies that are retrieved from the aquatic animal habitats in the Bay-Delta and the Colorado River. As a secondary benefit, the Project will provide water quality benefits by reducing pollutants in local runoff at Valley Village Park and in runoff from the Upper Los Angeles River watershed, which supports riparian ecosystems and wildlife.

The Project will divert flow rates up to 50 cubic feet per second, which will improve downstream water quality. The immediate downstream storm drain network (downstream of BI 0463) consists of the concrete-lined flood control channel known as the Central Branch Tujunga Wash. After the Central Branch Tujunga Wash, stormwater then drains to the Los Angeles River, and the Pacific Ocean. A number of miles downstream of the Los Angeles River, there is a portion of the Los Angeles River that is unlined, and hosts an in-channel habitat area.

Due to the project, there are a number of water quality benefits that are estimated below in Table 1, which quantifies a range of annual benefits stemming from the Project.

Table 1. Annual Pollutants Removed by the Project

Constituent	Unit	Baseline	Removed by Project
Volume	Acre-feet	285 – 387.2	99.8 – 172.1
Total suspended solids	Pounds	41,764 – 44,409	9,030 – 12,291
Cu	Pounds	16.6 – 18.0	3.7 – 5.1
Zn	Pounds	156.3 – 170.0	35.0 – 48.1
Fecal coliform	Most probable number	2.23E+13 – 2.45E+13	4.51E+12 – 7.10E+12

The Project does not seek to improve the ecological climate change resiliency of a wetland, river, or stream to benefit to wildlife, fisheries, or habitats; however, secondary benefits from water quality improvements may benefit downstream species and habitats. Such benefits are not known to support an endangered or threatened species.

Sub-Criterion A2.c: Other Benefits

- Will the project assist States and water users in complying with interstate compacts?
- Will the project benefit multiple sectors and/or users (e.g., agriculture, municipal and industrial, environmental, recreation, or others)? Describe the associated sector benefits.
- Will the project benefit a larger initiative to address sustainability?
- Will the project help to prevent a water-related crisis or conflict? Is there frequently tension or litigation over water in the basin?

The Project will assist States and water users in complying with interstate compacts such as the [Memorandum of Understanding by and among Colorado River Basin Municipal and Public Water Providers of November 15, 2022](#). This multi-benefit project will improve water quality in the Tujunga Wash watershed by implementing nature-based solutions, as well as provide park improvements for the surrounding community. Park users will benefit from improved walking paths with new paving and decomposed granite. In addition, park users will also benefit from 12 new steel benches to provide resting points throughout the park. Educational signage will inform park users about the Project, and its impact to the local water supply, as well as including educational signage highlighting the native and drought tolerant landscaping used. Park users will also be able to use two new hydration stations to quench their thirst during their recreational activities at Valley Village Park.

In addition, the Project will benefit the city's goal to build 150,000 acre-feet per year of stormwater capture capacity by 2035. This goal is a part of the City's Sustainable City pLAN, also known as L.A.'s Green New Deal, which is a larger initiative to address sustainability.

Given the Project's location, and relatively small size, it is unlikely the Project will help prevent a water-related crisis or conflict. In addition, the Project's location, above the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, involves the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster, which administers the water rights of the ULARA.

LADWP's stormwater capture program, coupled with direct and indirect potable reuse, recycled water use, and water conservation, help make a more climate-resilient City of Los Angeles. Regionally, the Project is included in the Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) Integrated Regional Water Management Region (IRWM) Plan. In addition, the Project has received support from Los Angeles County Flood Control District's Safe, Clean Water (SCW) Program, and was awarded approximately \$3.2 million in funding. Multiple sub-regional and regional governmental and non-governmental stakeholders were involved in the decision-making to support this Project for SCW funding. Both aforementioned programs include climate change resilience as a core component of their missions. The Project will enable regional implementation of resilience and adaptation actions, and provide benefits to local communities. Additionally, the Project is one component of LADWP's Stormwater Capture Parks Program, which is a regional program to capture stormwater at parks located in the eastern San Fernando Valley; thus, the project will regionally replenish groundwater to adapt to less reliable water sources due to climate change.

EVALUATION CRITERION B—Planning and Preparedness (20 Points)

- Explain how the applicable plan addresses drought. Proposals that reference plans clearly intended to address drought will receive the most points under this criterion.
 - Does the drought plan contain drought focused elements (e.g., a system for monitoring drought, drought projections that consider climate change, identification of drought mitigation projects, drought response actions, and an operational and administrative framework)?

LADWP 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)

The most relevant drought planning document is the adopted LADWP 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP identifies current and planned supplies to meet all anticipated demands over the 25-year planning period under average, single dry, and multi-dry year hydrology. The main purpose of the UWMP is to forecast future water demands and water supplies under average and dry hydrologic conditions; identify future water supply projects; and provide a reliability assessment for average, single dry year, and multi-dry years and assess near term drought risk. LADWP's 2020 UWMP presents the general policies which guide LADWP's decision-making process to maintain and secure a sustainable water supply for the City. It is the master plan for water supply and resources management consistent with LADWP's goals and policy objectives. The 2020 UWMP includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) with six standard water shortage levels.

- Describe how the drought plan includes consideration of climate change impacts to water resources or drought.

LADWP’s UWMP takes into consideration the impacts of climate change on water resources and drought, where LADWP actively monitors climate risks to the LADWP service area locally and to the watersheds of LADWP’s imported supplies. LADWP continues to monitor the latest developments to advance the accuracy of hydrologic forecasts and projections to improve resources planning efforts that better respond to natural hydrologic variability and other potential future climate risks. LADWP has conducted several climate change studies to evaluate the potential impacts of climate risk on local and LAA water and City demands. These studies utilized global climate models (GCMs) to simulate climate systems up through the end of the 21st century in order to assess the potential range of climate impacts. LADWP evaluated the potential effects of climate impacts on water demands by utilizing future projections of precipitation and temperature obtained from all available GCMs from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory through the World Climate Research Program’s Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) dataset for representative concentration pathways (RCP). RCPs represent a set of four potential climate change scenarios that were adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2014.

- When was the plan developed and how often is it updated?

The latest UWMP was developed in 2020, and it is updated every 5-years. Additionally, an annual supply/demand assessment is done to ensure LADWP has supplies to meet demands.

- Was the drought plan developed through a collaborative process?
 - Describe who was involved in preparing the plan and whether the plan was prepared with input from stakeholders with diverse interests (e.g., water, land, or forest management interests; and agricultural, municipal, Tribal, environmental, and recreation uses)? Describe the process used for interested stakeholders to provide input during the development of the plan.

The development of the UWMP included public meetings, public involvement, and the incorporation of oral and written public comments prior to final adoption. The final UWMP was adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources.

- Describe how your proposed drought resiliency project is supported by an existing drought plan.
 - Does the drought plan identify the proposed project as a potential mitigation or response action? How is the proposed project prioritized in the drought plan?

The 2020 UWMP identifies the Project in Chapter 6 of the document as a potential mitigation or response to drought through stormwater capture. The Project is part of LADWP’s Stormwater Capture Parks Program (Parks Program). LADWP’s Parks Program has identified nine LA City-owned parks suitable for stormwater capture projects. The primary objective of the Parks Program is to recharge the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin by capturing urban runoff and diverting stormwater from the Tujunga Wash Central Branch storm drain. The total Parks Program tributary area is 5,956 acres with an anticipated average stormwater capture capacity of

3,088 AFY. In addition, the Parks Program will improve LA River water quality, reduce localized flooding, increase public awareness, and provide open space enhancements including active and passive recreation space.

The 2020 UWMP identifies future centralized stormwater capture projects, such as the Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project. For prioritizing projects, LADWP developed evaluation criteria that were used to score each of the projects. The ranking criteria included items such as stormwater capture potential and cost, as well as ownership and partnership opportunities. LADWP identified future projects to capture up to 80,000 AFY by 2035, raising groundwater levels and ensuring future water supply reliability.

- Does the proposed project implement a goal or need identified in the drought plan? Is the supported goal or need prioritized within the plan?

As identified in the UWMP, LADWP is committed to achieving its goal of 150,000 AFY of stormwater capture by 2035, which is between the conservative scenario of 132,000 AFY and the aggressive scenario of 178,000 AFY. The Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project is a significant project which will help LADWP meet its goal to providing a more sustainable water resource for Angelenos.

City of Los Angeles’s Sustainable City pLAN (pLAN)

LADWP continues to make significant investments in local groundwater, recycled water, stormwater capture, and water conservation and use efficiency to further diversify its water supply portfolio. In April 2019, LADWP, in conjunction with the City, developed short-term and long-term sustainability targets through L.A.’s PLAn, to form a more reliable and resilient water supply. The pLAN was developed in collaboration with LADWP and includes targets to increase local water supplies through recycled water, stormwater capture, conservation, and water use efficiency.

In the pLAN, a target goal is to source 70% of L.A.’s water locally and capture 150,000 acre-feet per year of stormwater by 2035. In addition, the pLAN also has a target to build at least 100 new multi-benefit stormwater capture projects by 2035. This Project supports all of the aforementioned goals found within the City of Los Angeles’ plans.

EVALUATION CRITERIA C – Severity of Actual or Potential Drought or Water Scarcity Impacts to be addressed by the Project (15 Points)

The State of California experienced very dry conditions in 2021, resulting in the declaration of a drought emergency for the entire State. These conditions carried on to the next year and by March 2022, the California Department of Water Resources announced that for the rest of 2022 it would reduce allocations from the State Water Project to only 5% of the water requested by the State Water Project contractors, including Metropolitan Water District (MWD), as well as any unmet critical human health and safety needs of the State Water Project contractors.

MWD declared a “Water Shortage Emergency” for the State Water Project-dependent areas and executed an Emergency Water Conservation Program requiring member agencies dependent on

State Water Project water supplies (including LADWP) to immediately cut water use by implementing one-day-a-week watering restrictions, or the equivalent volumetric limits, by June 1, 2022; LAWDP adhered by committing to the volumetric limits imposed by MWD. LADWP was able to meet its volumetric allocations by implementing Phase III its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which restricted customers to two days per week of outdoor irrigation.

Customers had not seen a change in outdoor water use since the Phase II enactment in 2009, but reacted swiftly and decisively to respond to this period of supply shortage. If future shortages were to occur, LAWDP may face challenges in attempting to further reduce demands due to demand hardening and drought fatigue.

EVALUATION CRITERIA D – Presidential and DOI Priorities (15 points)

Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities

Based on the White House Council on Environmental Quality's Interactive Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool results, the Project site is not located in a disadvantaged community, but the surrounding northeast area of Valley Village Park consists of disadvantaged communities. Figure 4 below shows Valley Village Park (designated by a red dot) with reference to disadvantaged communities shaded by dark grey.

The proposed project will serve the surrounding disadvantaged and underserved community by improving the park's amenities. Parkgoers will experience the park with better walking paths, more trees, and seating areas during park visits. In addition to the water quality benefits mentioned in Sub-Criterion A2.b, any pollutants removed will reduce pollutants in the unlined portion of the Los Angeles River, which supports public recreational activities, such as kayaking and fishing, and will reduce pollutants at the mouth of the Los Angeles River and nearby beaches in Long Beach.

In addition to recreational and water quality benefits, the project's construction will provide economic growth opportunities with local construction jobs and long-term maintenance work. Due to the project receiving funding from the County of Los Angeles Safe, Clean Water Program, the project must abide by the County's Local and Targeted Worker Hire Policy (LTWHP). In addition, due to the project's lifetime, almost \$100,000 of operation and maintenance costs will be expended per year for 40 years.

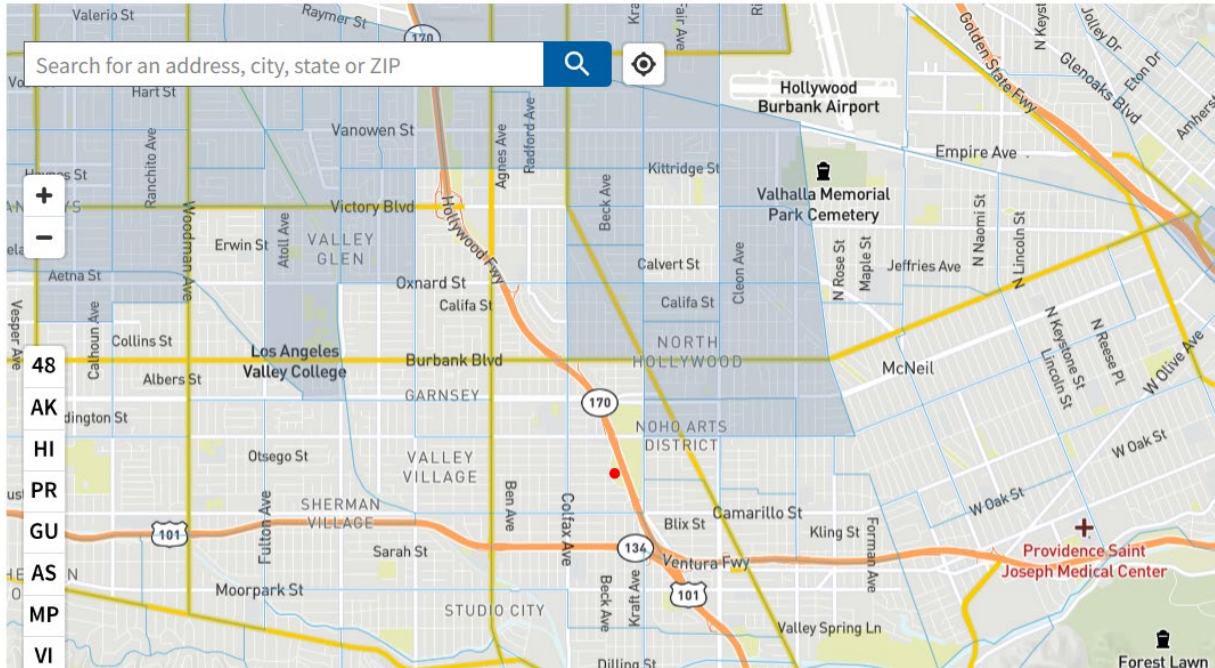


Figure 4. White House Council on Environmental Quality’s Interactive Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool – Project Map

Tribal Benefits

The Project does not directly serve or benefit a Tribe. In addition, the project does not support Reclamation’s Tribal trust responsibilities or a Reclamation activity with a Tribe. However, the project has consulted with the project area’s two local Tribes during planning, design, and environmental work. The two local Tribes are the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

EVALUATION CRITERIA E – Readiness to Proceed and Project Implementation (10 points)

Table 2. Milestone/Schedule

Milestone / Task / Activity	Planned Start Date	Planned Completion Date
Task 1 Project Management	September 2017	October 2026
Task 2 Planning and Design	September 2017	December 2023
Task 3 Environmental Compliance	January 2020	September 2021
Task 4 Bid & Award	January 2024	June 2024
Task 5 Construction	October 2024	June 2026

The Project will require various permits for construction, and completion of documentation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Regarding compliance with

CEQA, the project completed CEQA documentation in September 2021. During construction, the project's Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan, a CEQA requirement, will be adhered to. Regarding permitting, the Project will require a Flood Construction Permit from the Los Angeles Flood Control District to modify and divert the existing storm drain. The project will need to comply with Rule 403 from South Coast Air Quality Management District to minimize fugitive dust during construction. Various permits from the City of Los Angeles will also be required, such as the Building Permit, Grading Permit, Storm Discharge Permit, Construction Class B Permit, Temporary Traffic Permit, Electrical Permit, and Right of Entry. Regarding various permits, please see information below:

- **County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Health Approval**
 - Approved on October 7, 2021
 - Approval will allow the use of recycled water
- **Los Angeles County Flood Control District – Flood Construction Permit**
 - Currently in progress. Requires approval from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Board of Commissioners. Anticipated to be obtained by December 2023.
 - Allows the modification and diversion of the existing storm drain
- **City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety – Building, Grading Permits**
 - Currently in progress. Anticipated to be obtained prior to construction.
 - Pending Low Impact Development clearance and LADWP approval of Letter of Agreement (LOA)
- **City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety – Electrical Permit**
 - Obtained on June 10, 2022
 - Required for any electrical work
- **City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power – Service Advisory Request (SAR) Approval**
 - Approved on August 12, 2022
 - Allows the installation of a 4-inch water service line within the project site
- **Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster Approval**
 - Obtained on November 25, 2019
 - Allows the project to proceed regarding the infiltration of stormwater above the Upper Los Angeles River Area

The Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project first involved a conceptual report from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The conceptual report, which was completed in March 2018, proved the project's feasibility with reasonable cost-benefit regarding the overall project cost, and the anticipated annual stormwater capture. After completion of the concept report, a memorandum of agreement was entered by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power with the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering to design the Stormwater Capture Parks Program. LADWP's Stormwater Capture Parks Program consists of nine stormwater capture projects at city-owned parks in the eastern San Fernando Valley; Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project is one of the nine projects in the Stormwater Capture Parks Program. Once the design agreement was executed, the project began its design phase. The Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering produced the project's pre-

design report. The pre-design report was completed in September 2020. The pre-design report included a geotechnical investigation, a hydrologic-hydraulic study with best management practice sizing and water quality analysis, utility mapping, and site surveying among other pre-design activities. After the project's pre-design report completion, the project completed draft 100% design plans, which included intermediary design reviews. The project's draft 100% design plans were completed in July 2022.

Due to Valley Village Park being a city park, no land purchases must occur before the project can be implemented.

No new policies or administrative actions are required to implement the project; however, a memorandum of agreement between the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, and Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks is required. The memorandum of agreement will allow the project to proceed to the implementation phase, which includes bid and award, construction, and post-construction. Assurances to all three aforementioned departments are required to implement the project. The execution of the implementation agreement is anticipated by the end of December 2023.

EVALUATION CRITERIA F– Nexus to Reclamation (5 points)

Describe the nexus between the proposed project and a Reclamation project or Reclamation activity. Please consider the following:

- Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation?

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power does not have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation; however, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power does have a contract with Reclamation for power.

- If the applicant is not a Reclamation contractor, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means?

LADWP is not a Reclamation contractor; however, LADWP does receive Reclamation water through the Metropolitan Water District, a Reclamation contractor.

- Will the proposed work benefit a Reclamation project area or activity?

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation/Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) Basin Study provides specific recommendations for basin management that can ultimately be applied to large-scale centralized stormwater storage programs. The Project is part of LADWP's Parks Program which is a large-scale centralized stormwater storage program. The Project benefits Reclamation as it supports efforts to build local water supplies and offset the need for imported purchased water supplies from the Colorado River Aqueduct throughout the City.

- Is the applicant a Tribe?

The applicant is not a Tribe, and will not benefit a Reclamation project area or activity.

EVALUATION CRITERIA G– Stakeholder Support for Proposed Project (5 Points)

Stakeholder support since project inception has been high. The Project has received support from local stakeholders, such as the Valley Village Neighborhood Council, and the nearby community

at large. The Project's city council district, District 2, is in support and issued a letter of support. In addition to local stakeholders, the State of California (State) and the County of Los Angeles (County) have both awarded the project grant funding due to the multi-beneficial nature of the project. Both the State and County are providing support through cost-share contributions via the State's Proposition 1 - Storm Water Grant Program, and the County's Safe, Clean Water Program. The Project has been awarded \$3 million from the State, and approximately \$3.2 million from the County. In order to receive funding from the State and County, the project must be endorsed by the local Integrated Regional Water Management region, which is an intragovernmental body of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders overseeing the Greater Los Angeles Area. Stakeholders include local municipalities, non-profit organizations, and recreational agencies. As a result, the Upper Los Angeles River Integrated Regional Water Management Sub-region has approved this project. In addition, to receive funding from the Safe, Clean Water Program, the project must receive approval from local and regional stakeholders, such as the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, governmental leaders from nearby cities, notable non-profit organizations, and community representatives.

The Project has secured letters of support from the following stakeholders:

- Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster
- Council for Watershed Health

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS

The proposed Valley Village Park Project (Project) is part of a larger Stormwater Capture Program within the City of Los Angeles, that aims to divert the runoff from the Central Branch Tujunga Wash to recharge the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. This Project was analyzed under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and an Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was adopted in September 2021; it is available for review at <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/2021010053/2>. The MND includes a series of mitigation measures designed to address potential impacts on the surrounding environment. These measures focus on minimizing the adverse effects of construction on air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology, hazardous materials, noise, and transportation

The Project involves earth-disturbing work, including excavation for the construction of underground infiltration galleries, storm drain diversion structures, and flow-measuring devices. Construction activities for the Valley Village Park Project will be conducted in phases including: site clearing and preparation; grading and excavation; installation of the stormwater capture system; soil filling and revegetation; park improvements and infrastructure upgrades. Construction of the project is anticipated to take 18 months. Approximately 45,000 cubic yards of material will be excavated during construction of the project; approximately 32,000 cubic yards will be stored on site to back the project site once work is complete. The equipment fleet anticipated for the Project includes: dozer (1), backhoe loader (2), dumpers (2), excavator (1), front loader (1), air compressor (1), soil compactor (1), crane (2), pile driver (1), roller (1), scraper (1), plate compactor (1), sheep foot roller (1), and a generator (1).

In order to address the potential impacts of this work on the surrounding environment, a number of mitigation measures were adopted in the IS/MND; Section 2.21 include measures to ensure the impacts of the project are Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation.

- **Mitigation Measure AQ-1** would require equipment restrictions to reduce emissions of NOx to less than significance threshold. Under the mitigated scenario, emissions resulting from the proposed Program construction would not exceed any criteria pollutant thresholds established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). As such, the proposed Program's regional construction emissions impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.
- **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** specifically addresses the potential impact on avian nesting species during construction. It outlines pre-construction bird nesting surveys and the designation of suitable buffers to protect nesting birds and raptors. This measure seeks to avoid and minimize disturbances to nesting birds by conducting thorough assessments and implementing protective measures, especially during breeding seasons.
- **Mitigation measures CUL-1 to CUL-6 and GEO-1 to GEO-5** protect cultural and paleontological resources. These measures involve conducting pre-construction surveys, providing sensitivity training to construction personnel, and developing Cultural Resources Monitoring Plans. The goal is to preserve cultural, archaeological, and paleontological resources by avoiding their destruction and developing treatment plans if necessary.
- **Mitigation measures NOI-1 to NOI-6** ensure impacts from noise and vibration are reduced to less than significant. They involve using noise-mitigating equipment, providing temporary noise barriers, and limiting engine idling.
- **Mitigation Measure TR-1** outlines traffic management measures to mitigate the impact of construction-related traffic disruptions. The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) includes traffic control plans, detours, and safety precautions.
 - Are you aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area? If so, would they be affected by any activities associated with the proposed project?

In support of the MND adopted in 2021 for this project, and based on the 2020 Biological Resources Report and 2019 field survey of the Valley Village Park, no special-status species listed or proposed to be listed as federally threatened or endangered were observed at the time of the survey. Additionally, no sensitive natural communities are present on the project site. The assessment considered historical records and the current conditions of Valley Village Park and its surrounding areas.

The California legless lizard, Los Angeles pocket mouse, and San Fernando Valley spineflower special-status species have historical records within five miles of Valley Village Park and their potential to occur in the park is considered low. The Cooper's hawk, a California Species of Special Concern, has a higher potential to forage within the park where mature trees are present due to its

suitable habitat. However, their potential to nest within the park's trees is considered moderate. Bat species like the hoary bat and silver-haired bat have a low potential to occur within Valley Village Park due to the park's urban environment with constant ambient nighttime lighting from sources like streetlights and baseball field lights. The implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure that impacts to special-status species would be considered less than significant.

- Are there wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States?” If so, please describe and estimate any impacts the proposed project may have.

No, the Valley Village Park improvements are limited to the boundaries of the park. There are no state- or federally regulated wetlands or watercourses within Valley Village Park. The existing Central Branch Tujunga Wash, a potentially jurisdictional drainage, is located approximately 300 feet east on the opposite side of the SR-170.

- When was the water delivery system constructed?
- Will the proposed project result in any modification of or effects to, individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., headgates, canals, or flumes)? If so, state when those features were constructed and describe the nature and timing of any extensive alterations or modifications to those features completed previously.

The project does not involve a water delivery system, or irrigation system. Although the project will modify irrigation (i.e. water sprinklers) at the project site, no large-scale irrigation system is associated with the project.

- Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? *A cultural resources specialist at your local Reclamation office or the State Historic Preservation Office can assist in answering this question.*

A Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted (Vader and Lockwood, 2020), and is included as confidential Appendix C in the IS/MND. No listed or eligible building, structures, or features were identified within the Valley Village Park Project area.

- Are there any known archeological sites in the proposed project area?

Based on the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the Stormwater Capture Program, no known archaeological resources were identified within the park project sites. The geoarchaeological review indicates that Holocene-age sediments underlie varying depths of fill which generally range from the surface to depths of 0.5–5 feet deep. These Holocene-age sediments have high sensitivity for the presence of buried archaeological resources. Thus, there is the potential for Program-related ground disturbance to encounter buried archaeological resources that qualify as unique archaeological resources beyond the layers of undocumented fill. Should archaeological resources qualifying as unique archaeological resources be encountered during construction, the Program could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-2 through CUL-5 would reduce potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources qualifying as unique archaeological resources to less than significant.

- Will the proposed project have a disproportionately high and

adverse effect on low income or minority populations?

The proposed Valley Village Park Project is not expected to have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations. Once constructed, the proposed stormwater capture facilities would be located mostly underground and would not have an adverse effect on any established community.

- Will the proposed project limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on Tribal lands?

California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, through its implementing regulations, requires that lead agencies consult with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in the tribe's geographic area.

Responses to the AB 52 notifications were received from two tribes. No tribal cultural resources were identified as a result of the consultation with the tribes; therefore, no tribal cultural resources would be impacted by Program implementation.

Although no tribal cultural resources were identified as a result of the consultation process, the City agreed to develop a plan for monitoring in coordination with the tribes prior to construction and to implement Native American monitoring during project ground disturbing activities. As such, implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-4**, which includes the preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan and Native American monitoring, will mitigate any unforeseen discovery of tribal resources.

- Will the proposed project contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area?

The proposed Valley Village Park Project is not expected to contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species in the area. The nature and scope of the project have been carefully assessed to minimize any potential environmental impacts, and comprehensive measures have been implemented to prevent the introduction or proliferation of such species.

UNIFORM AUDIT REPORTING STATEMENT

LADWP was required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year, and this report is available through the [Federal Audit Clearinghouse](#) website. LADWP's information is as follows:

- EIN #: 95-6000736
- Local Government: City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power – Water System
- Report: Single Audit Report

APPENDIX A – Letters of Support

COMMITTEE: ENERGY AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEES 118th

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY, CLIMATE, AND GRID SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH



WASHINGTON OFFICE
2181 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
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F (202) 225-0819

DISTRICT OFFICE
9612 VAN NUYS BOULEVARD, SUITE 201
PANORAMA CITY, CA 91402
P (818) 221-3718
F (818) 221-3801

Tony Cárdenas
Congress of the United States
29th District, California

October 26, 2023

Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado Regional Office
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138-1147
Attn: Karen Shubert

Dear Ms. Shubert,

I am writing to ask for full and fair consideration of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) application for the Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project to the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) WaterSMART Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects Grant Program. The approval of LADWP's application will be vital to improve the City of Los Angeles' capability to provide sustainable water supply and mitigate drought impacts to all Angelenos.

The City of Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley's economic development and well-being are dependent upon a reliable supply of clean water. This past year, the City of Los Angeles received a historic amount of rain. However, the infrastructure we need to capture this vital rain is still being built. With more frequent and more intense drought conditions in Southern California, local water supplies have become a critical resource in providing customers with reliable water, reducing customer bills, and further decreasing the City's dependence on imported water supplies. LADWP is requesting up to \$5 million in grant funding from BOR's WaterSMART Drought Resiliency Projects Grant Program to develop its Stormwater Capture Parks Program. These resources will help to provide an opportunity to capture and infiltrate stormwater for groundwater recharge to reduce purchases of imported water and increase local water supplies.

The Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from a 453-acre tributary area to replenish the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, a source of local water supply for the region. The project will utilize diversion structures, subsurface infiltration galleries, and other stormwater components at Valley Village Park. As a result, the Project will provide a water supply benefit of 136 acre-feet per year (AFY), enough to meet annual water demands from 544 single-family households. This project will also add several new recreational features including landscaping, walkways, hydration stations, and new benches.

Thank you for your attention to this letter, I ask that you give full and fair consideration to LADWP's application. If you have any questions or wish to further discuss this letter, please contact my office at (202) 225-6131.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tony Cárdenas".

TONY CARDENAS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

October 10, 2023

Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado Regional Office
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138-1147
Attn: Karen Shubert

Subject: Support of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP's) Grant Application to the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR's) WaterSMART Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects Grant Program

Dear Ms. Shubert,

The Council for Watershed Health is pleased to support the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) grant application to BOR's WaterSMART Drought Resiliency Projects Grant Program for the Valley Village Park Stormwater Capture Project (Project). This Project provides an opportunity to capture and infiltrate stormwater for groundwater recharge to reduce the purchase of imported water and increase local water supplies amidst more frequent droughts. As part of LADWP's Stormwater Capture Parks Program, the Project will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from a 453-acre tributary area to replenish the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, a source of local water supply for the region and provide a water supply benefit of 136 acre-feet per year (AFY), enough to meet annual water demands from 544 single-family households. Infiltration into the Basin will increase local groundwater supply, reducing the region's dependence on imported water, which is becoming increasingly vulnerable and expensive due to climate change impacts, such as drought. The Project will also add several new multi-benefit recreational features including landscaping, walkways, hydration stations, and new benches.

For over 25 years, the Council for Watershed Health has worked toward a Southern California that is a model of sustainable, urban watershed management, with clean waters, reliable local water supplies, restored native habitats, ample parks and open spaces, integrated flood management, and revitalized rivers and urban centers. This Project aligns with our mission to advance the health and sustainability of our region's watersheds, rivers, streams and habitat - both in natural areas and urban neighborhoods. We believe this multi-benefit park project will be instrumental towards increasing localized stormwater capture potential while improving water quality in our rivers and ocean, providing a sustainable water supply, and mitigating drought impacts to Angelenos. We fully support LADWP's WaterSMART Drought Resiliency Projects Grant application and the benefits that this Project will provide for our communities across the City.

Sincerely,



Eileen Alduenda
Executive Director
eileen@watershedhealth.org



UPPER LOS ANGELES RIVER AREA WATERMASTER
Richard C. Slade - Watermaster

ularawatermaster.com

14051 Burbank Blvd, Suite 300
Sherman Oaks, CA 91401

818-506-0418 PHONE
818-506-1343 FAX

October 10, 2023

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado Regional Office
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, UT 84138-1147
Attn: Karen Shubert

Re: Support for Grand Application for WaterSMART
Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects
Grant Program

Dear Ms. Shubert:

The undersigned, as the Court-appointed Watermaster for the adjudicated region known as the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA), wishes to express his direct support for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) grant funding application for the WaterSMART Drought Response Program – Drought Resiliency Projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. This project is located in the North Hollywood area of the San Fernando Basin, which is the largest of the four groundwater basins in the adjudicated ULARA region of southern California. Specifically, this LADWP project is known as the Valley Village Stormwater Capture Project.

From information provided by LADWP to my office, the Project is to be designed and implemented to capture stormwater runoff from a 453-acre upstream tributary area, and to allow infiltration to an onsite underground infiltration gallery at the existing Park. Other important components of the Project include a storm drain diversion structure, stormwater piping, a hydrodynamic separator, and flow monitoring equipment. Water supply benefits could include improving the quality of the runoff flows, reducing local street flooding, and potentially increasing the local water supply by inducing recharge to the local groundwater in this portion of the Basin.

The viability and resiliency of the Basin are very important to this Watermaster. Any and all groundwater recharge methods by LADWP are clearly supported by the Watermaster. This LADWP-proposed Project will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from a 453-acre tributary area that has an LADWP-estimated average annual yield of 136 acre-feet per year (AFY). Infiltration into the Basin will help to maintain local groundwater supplies, and therefore will help to reduce the region's dependence on costly imported water. Infiltration projects like the proposed Project are key to restoring and maintaining the health of the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. As Watermaster, I strongly recommend that this grant application be approved for grant funding by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Please note that this recommendation is on behalf of the Watermaster and does not reflect the position of any of the parties to the ULARA adjudication.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard C. Slade
ULARA Watermaster

cc: Members of the ULARA Administrative Committee

**LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER (LADWP)
VALLEY VILLAGE PARK STORMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT
BUDGET NARRATIVE**

The total cost of the Valley Village Stormwater Capture Project (Project) is estimated to be \$16,273,911, with a construction cost of \$15,189,216 which includes construction, construction management, inspection, and contingency. Under this Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), the Project is a Construction Programs Applicant, and this budget narrative corresponds to the SF-424C which outlines construction program costs associated with this Project. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is requesting up to \$5,000,000 from the WaterSMART Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2024 under the Construction Projects category, as summarized in Table 1 below. The funding request amounts to approximately 30 percent of the total project cost. Should LADWP be successful in securing the grant, the associated non-federal cost share will be \$11,273,911, or approximately 70% of the project cost, which exceeds the 50 percent non-federal cost share requirements. The source of the local cost share is the LADWP Water Enterprise Fund, State of California Proposition 1 Stormwater Grant Program, and the County of Los Angeles Safe, Clean Water Program.

Table 1. Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1. City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Water Enterprise Fund	\$5,096,567
2. State of California Prop 1 Storm Water Grant Program (Grant)	\$3,000,000
3. County of Los Angeles Safe, Clean Water Program (Grant)	\$3,177,344
Non-Federal Subtotal	\$11,273,911
REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING	\$5,000,000

The Project is a Construction Project applicant; therefore, the proposed budget for this project was developed using the SF-424C: Budget Information - Construction Projects as indicated in the grant’s NOFO. The total project cost is estimated as \$16,273,911 with a construction cost of \$15,189,216. The tables below detail total project costs expended to-date, as well as future projects costs involving construction.

The Budget Narrative below provides an explanation of project costs for each budget item in the SF-424C: Budget Information - Construction Programs:

- 1. Administrative and legal expenses:** Not Applicable to the Project
- 2. Land, structures, rights of way-appraisals, etc.:** Not Applicable to the Project

3. **Relocation expenses and payments:** Not Applicable to the Project
4. **Architectural and engineering fees:** The costs under this category are for Design costs incurred for the Project to develop plans and specifications. This is not included in the Construction Cost estimate breakdown, but is included in the total project cost estimate.
5. **Other architectural and engineering fees:** The costs for this category include bid and award costs, construction management costs, and other associated support costs during construction.
6. **Project inspection fees:** Costs associated with required project inspections to confirm code compliance and permit requirements, as well as conformance to plans and specifications.
7. **Site Work:** Included in Construction costs.
8. **Demolition and removal:** Included in Construction costs.
9. **Construction:** Construction costs, under the grant's classification, include the majority of costs associated with the project. Cost estimates include site work, demolition and removal, construction of associated infrastructure, equipment, materials, and labor.

Bid and award costs are related to hiring a contractor to construct the project. Construction management hours are allocated for submittal review and response, community outreach, and related construction management activities. Construction support will assist with requests for information and potential design changes during construction.

Construction costs will include diversion and pretreatment; yard piping; infiltration gallery; electrical service, controls, and instrumentation; start-up and testing; park improvements due to stormwater capture impacts; park improvements outside of stormwater capture impacts; mobilization of equipment and supplies; permitting; bonds and insurance; and general contractor fee.

During construction, a temporary stormwater bypass system will be installed to allow for construction of the project's permanent diversion structure. The installed diversion structure will be accompanied by a hydrodynamic separator as a pretreatment device with an accompanying hydrocarbon sensor.

Project piping will include 42-inch reinforced concrete pipe to join the diversion structure, hydrodynamic separator (debris separating baffle box), and a maintenance hole. Piping costs include excavation, shoring, backfill, and compaction. Any excess soil will be exported from the project site.

During the installation of the infiltration gallery, soil will be cleared, grubbed, and excavated. A base layer of six inches or more of gravel will be placed and structural shoring will be required to lower the approximately 14-foot tall infiltration gallery system. Installed maintenance holes accompanying the infiltration gallery will provide access during operation and maintenance. Ventilation piping will allow for the project to accept water into the infiltration gallery without vacuum effects. After installation into the ground, any

excess soil will be exported from the project site with remaining soil providing backfill.

Installed electrical equipment will include wiring, panels, instrumentation, tubing, and software integration with remote monitoring equipment. A flow meter will also be installed to monitor the amount of diverted stormwater from the project. After the project is completed, start-up and testing will ensure the project is built to specifications.

As a result of impacts during construction, the park will be enhanced with a variety of trees and native vegetation. Landscaping will improve the park to better than preexisting conditions by increasing plant diversity and increasing the amount of urban canopy. Approximately 80 trees and 31 shrubs will be planted. A maintenance access road will also be built to allow maintenance vehicles to access the infiltration gallery.

Due to the project requiring the community's input, construction activities will include improving walking paths, adding new steel benches, converting the site's irrigation system from potable water to recycled water, and adding educational signage. New hydration stations and litter recycling receptacles will also be installed.

10. Equipment: Included in Construction costs.

11. Miscellaneous: Not Applicable to the Project

13. Contingencies: A 10% construction contingency was estimated to account for items that are not yet known or well understood.