LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA (LACDA) DISPOSITION STUDY

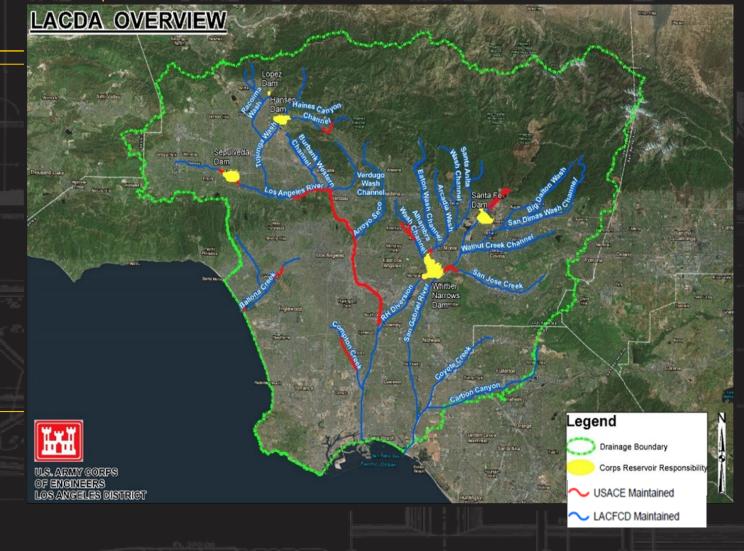
PUBLIC MEETING

Project Manager: Michele Bick Lead Planner: Megan Whalen

Date: 12 August 2024 (12:00 - 1:30 pm)

17 September 2024

(5:00 - 6:30 pm)









US Army Corps MEETING AGENDA

- Introductions
- Overview
 - Background Information
 - Study Authorization
- Study Specifics
 - > Areas of Focus
 - > Screened Measures
- Key Findings and Path Forward
- Questions and Comments



Image: View of riverbed prior to channelization near Union Station

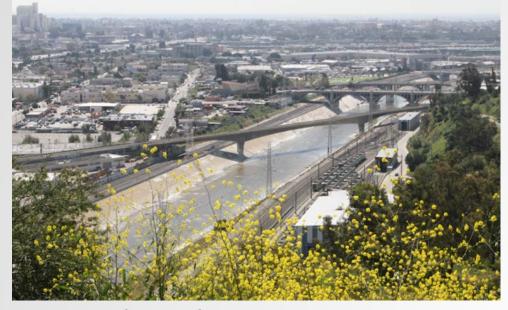
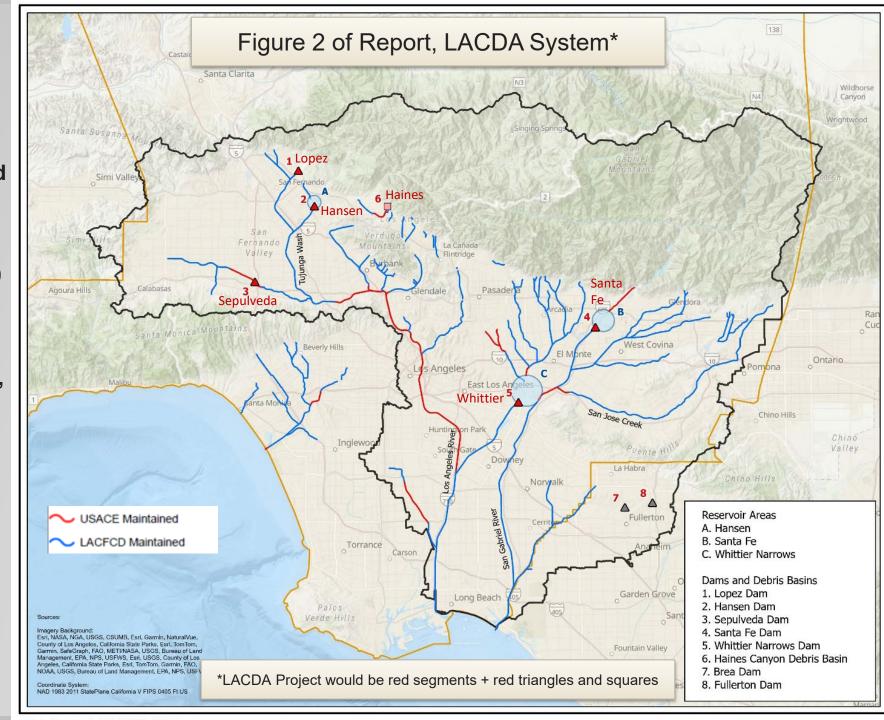


Image: View of LA River from Elysian Park



OVERVIEW

- The LACDA Project was built for flood damage reduction in the 1930's
- Consists of Federal Dams (4 major dams and Lopez Dam), and over 500 miles of channels and levees, as well as Haines Canyon Debris Basin
- USACE maintains all Federal Dams, over 45 miles of channels and levees, and Haines Canyon Debris Basin
- LACFCD performs O&M of remaining channels, levees, and debris basins IAW USACE O&M Manual
- Cumulative flood damage prevention is \$35B, protecting ~ 10M people/





DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME

1956 - Sepulveda Basin



2023 - Sepulveda Basin





US Army Corps WHAT IS A DISPOSITION STUDY?

USACE can review the operations of completed USACE projects under a reexamination authority (33 U.S.C. §549a), established by Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-611). If the project no longer meets its authorized flood control purpose, and therefore no federal interest exists to retain the project for its authorized purpose, an evaluation and comparison of the benefits, costs, and impacts of the project is conducted to support a recommendation for deauthorization, re-operation, or programmatic changes to the project purposes and disposal of the property.



Image: Compton Creek



US Army Corps of Engineers

THE PURPOSE OF THIS DISPOSITION STUDY



Image: Lopez Dam

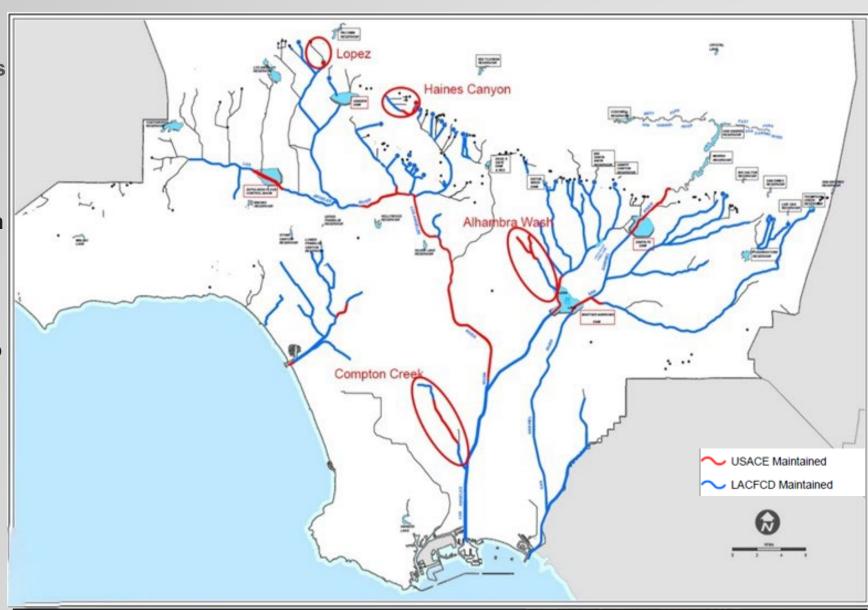
- operation and ownership of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is in the federal interest.
- If the study showed the project did not meet its authorized purpose and that there is no longer a federal interest in continuing to retain the project for its authorized purpose, USACE would provide supporting information to recommend deauthorization, reoperation, or programmatic changes to the project and disposal of the property.



DISPOSITION STUDY FOCUS AREAS

USACE used existing information to identify system components with less impacts on dam operations for potential disposition. (No new technical modeling was performed)

- Lopez Flood Control
 Basin functions like a debris basin
 to remove sediment load so
 downstream flow can reach
 supercritical velocity.
- 2. Haines Canyon/Debris Basin has **no** operational capability & very little actual storage capacity.
- 3. Mill Creek & San Pasqual Wash are short tributaries of Alhambra Wash.
- 4. Compton Creek section is bookended by LACDPW O&M reaches.





REACHES AND MEASURES SCREENED OUT

All reaches of LA River Mainstern screened out

- Lack of separability: Risk of impacts to dams, levees, and problematic sections of LA River if a failure occurred through deauthorization or transfer of O&M
- X LA River Ecosystem Restoration Study impacts: Ongoing federal project, screened out as a constraint
- Sepulveda Dam impacts: Dam Safety Action Classification 3 rating (moderate urgency) and too much risk to consider deauthorizing

Ballona Creek

* Wetlands and sensitive habitat



KEY FINDINGS

- Ongoing federal interest in LACDA Project which continues to meet authorized federal purpose of flood risk management. LACDA works together as an inseparable, interdependent system to provide flood risk management benefits to the area.
- Channels within the LACDA Project as well as the LACDA System are crucial to conveying flood waters from federally authorized dam infrastructure and considerable risk is associated with modifying these channels upstream or downstream due to safety and operability factors.
- LACDA provides critical flood risk management to LA County drainage area and ~10 million residents.

 Joint operation and resulting performance of LACDA System has been successful, performing well in past storms. Cumulative damages prevented >\$35 billion.

- Close coordination between SPL and County is key, as accomplished in recent winter storms.
- Deauthorization would not eliminate need for 408 permits to alter, modify, or occupy the project. SPL 408 Program Improvements initiative has greatly increased efficiency of permitting process.
- Deauthorization would negatively and significantly affect USACE's ability to efficiently address emergency and natural disasters.
- Identified opportunities for the County and SPL to partner on levee safety and drought resiliency.



US Army Corps IN SUMMARY - FAQ

- Even if the overall LACDA Project continues to meet its flood-risk management purposes, can the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers deauthorize some of the features?
 - The various segments and features within the LACDA
 Project work together as an inseparable,
 interconnected system to provide flood-risk reduction and management benefits to the Greater Los Angeles area. Deauthorization of individual LACDA features would impact the ability of USACE to efficiently address emergencies and natural disasters, as well as during routine water management operations.
 - The channels within the LACDA Project are crucial to the safe passage of flood waters. Safety and operability of the overall LACDA Project and flood-risk management within the adjacent downstream communities is reliant on continued USACE management of releases from the federal dams in the LACDA Project, including associated channels.



Image: Sepulveda Dam August 21, 2023 – the day after Tropical Storm Hilary



US Army Corps IN SUMMARY - FAQ

 What is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers doing in terms of Operations and Maintenance along the River?

USACE prioritizes O&M work in the LACDA Project, with an **emphasis on safety and operability** of the flood risk management system.

In fiscal year 2023, the Corps awarded a \$13.5-million invasive species and sediment management contract for the Glendale Narrows. Work will consist of excavating 100,400 cubic yards of sediment and non-native vegetation as part of a multi-year plan to restore the as-built capacity of the soft-bottom section of the Los Angeles River.

Work in 2024 includes:

- Removal of concrete damaged from recent rain events downstream of Los Feliz Boulevard
- Debris removal and cleanup from more than 100 homeless encampments
- Monitoring 35 additional encampments for flood risk (notifying agencies to help move people out of harm's way in the event of a storm)
- Removal of sediment on concrete surfaces of the channel
- Disposal of non-native vegetation on a weekly basis
- Inspection and assessment of 38 storm and subdrain pipes, and,
- Removal of graffiti along 250,000 square feet of the channel on an annual basis.



Image: View of the LA River near Glendale Narrows.



US Army Corps PATH FORWARD

- Continued outreach
- Strengthening partnerships between USACE Los Angeles District with all partners within the LA River Watershed (City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, etc.)
- Communicate Disposition Study Findings
- Continuous Improvement of 408Permit Response Times
- Continued WRDA 214 Coordination with multiple agencies
- Partnering with agencies on 2028
 Olympics, Sepulveda Basin Vision
 Plan, Bikeway projects etc.



Image: Outreach event along the LA River, ~2018



QUESTIONS?