The average aerial concentration of toxic chemicals in the Gateway Cities¹ is almost...



...greater than in the Inland Cities².

¹<u>CalEnviroScreen 4.0</u> Oct. 2021 release. Toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases to air from facility emissions and off-site incineration averaged over 2017 to 2019 and including releases from Mexican facilities averaged over 2014 to 2016. Averaged over zip codes for the 27 Gateway Cities (Artesia, Avalon, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mizała, Cong Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs. Signal HIL, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut, Park, and Whittier).

²<u>CalEnviroScreen 4.0</u> Oct. 2021 release. Toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases to air from takility emissions and off-site incineration averaged over 2017 to 2019 and including releases from Mexican facilities averaged over 2014 to 2016. Averaged over zip codes for the Inland Cities (Alhambra, Monterey Park, Fasadena, San Marino, and South Pasadena).

The average diesel particulate matter (PM) in the Gateway Cities¹ is approximately...

20%

...greater than in the Inland Cities².

¹<u>CalEnviroScreen 4.0</u> Oct. 2021 release. Spatial distribution of gridded diesel PM emissions from on-road and non-road sources 2016 (tons/year). Averaged over zip codes for the 27 Gateway Cities (Artesia, Avalon, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, and Whittier).

²CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Oct. 2021 release. Spatial distribution of gridded diesel PM emissions from on-road and non-road sources 2016 (tons/year). Averaged over zip codes for the Inland Cities (Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Marino, and South Pasadena).

9,136

Number of asthma emergency department (ED) visits across the Gateway Cities in 2018

Source: <u>CA.gov Open Data Portal</u> Asthma ED Visit Rates, 2018, all ages, filtered by zip code for the 27 Gateway Cities (Artesia, Avalon, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, and Whittier) The rate of asthma ED visits in the Gateway Cities¹ is approximately...



\dots greater than in the Inland Cities².

¹<u>CalEnviroScreen 4.0</u> Oct. 2021 release. Spatially-modeled, age-adjusted rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000, averaged over 2015-2017. Averaged over zip codes for the 27 Gateway Cities (Artesia, Avalon, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Compton, Cudahy, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, Walnut Park, and Whitter).

²CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Oct. 2021 release. Spatially-modeled, age-adjusted rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000, averaged over 2015-2017. Averaged over zip codes for the Inland Cities (Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Marino, and South Pasadena). It is a common misconception that environmental remediation comes at the cost of economic growth, and that jurisdictions must choose which to prioritize. To that, we ask...

...why not both?

A Greener Gateway

Prepared by: Electric Connections Consultants (ECC), LLC

Prepared for: Gateway Cities Council of Governments (GCCOG)



Electric Connections Consultants, LLC



Ryan Ang

Principal











Carly Rodriguez

Edy Ruano Principal

Abigail Sobotka/Briner Principal

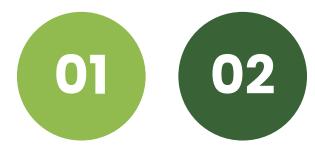
Connecting Communities and Commerce

Principal

Agenda

Introduction

Nexus, importance of 710 corridor, community concerns, key issues



Proposal

Mission statement, process framework, case study

Implementation

Timeline, phasing, tactics, community engagement, stakeholder analysis, funding strategy



Conclusion

Roadblocks and mitigation strategies, other options, recommendations

01

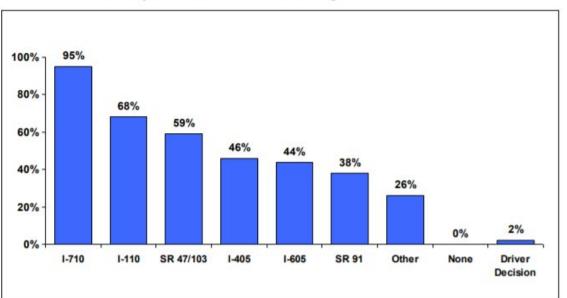
Introduction

Nexus, importance of 710 corridor, community concerns, key issues

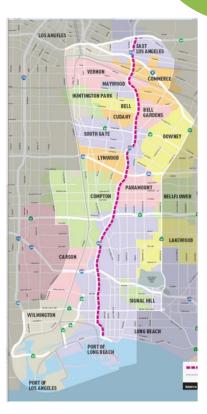


Nexus and Importance of 710 Corridor

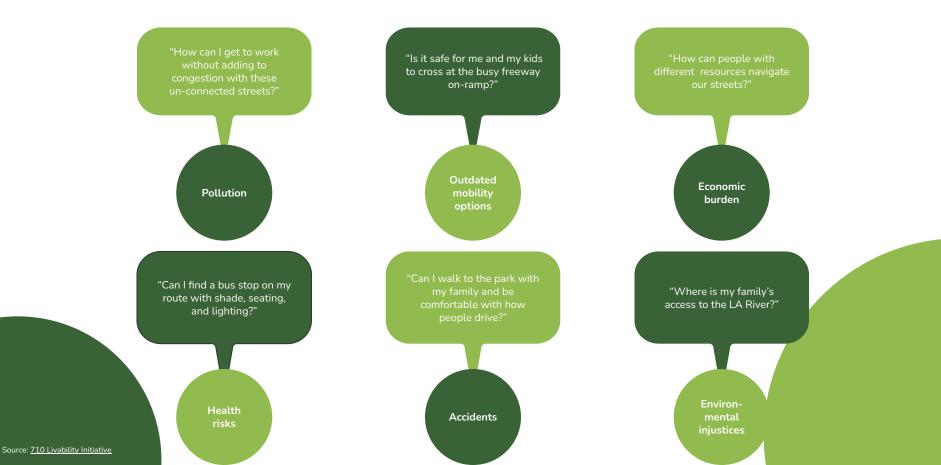
Freeways Used for Port Access/Egress



Note: As this is a multiple response question, combined percentages may exceed 100 percent.



Community Concerns and Key Issues





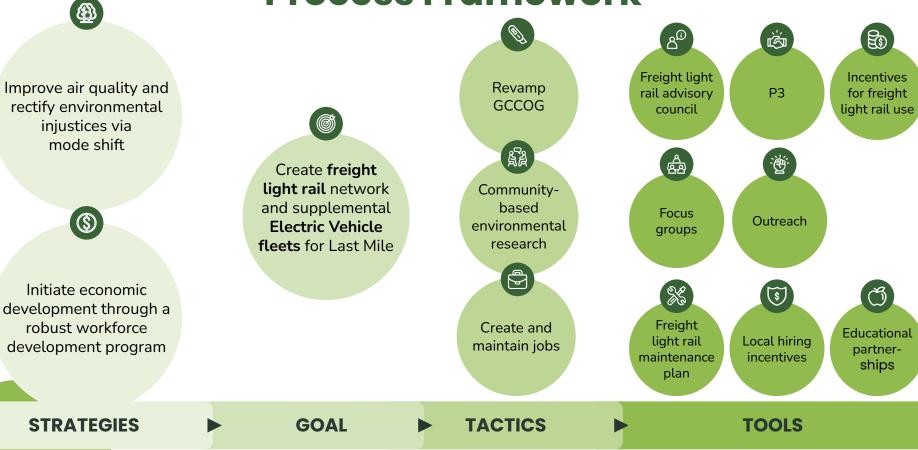
02 Proposal

Mission statement, process framework, case study

Mission Statement

"To simultaneously promote environmental remediation and economic development in the Gateway Cities by creating safe, sustainable freight transit alternatives that will both **improve air quality** and generate jobs."

Process Framework



Case Study: Victoria, British Columbia



- Environmental improvements
- Job creation

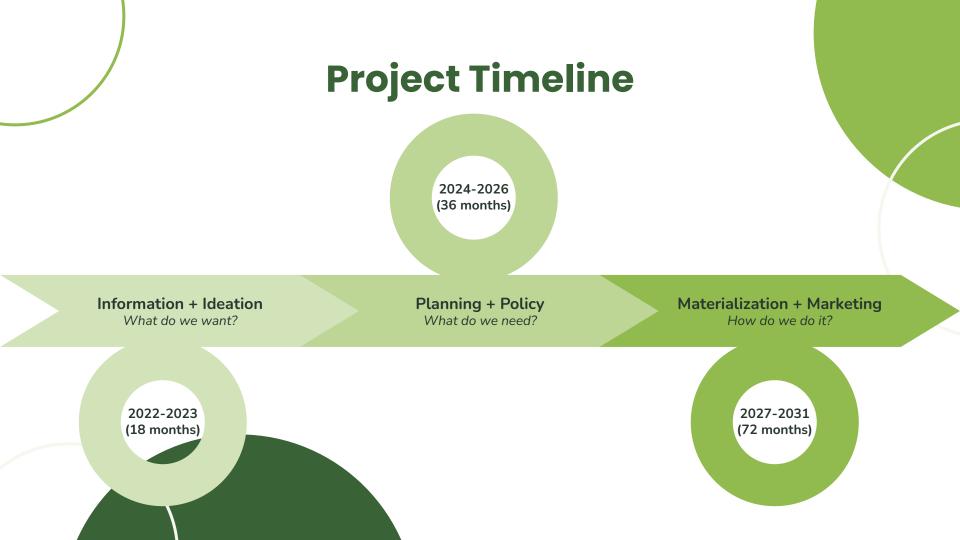
 Well-paid jobs

03

Implementation

Timeline, phasing, tactics, community engagement, stakeholder analysis, funding strategy





Project Phasing

PHASE I: Information + Ideation (18 months)

PHASE II: Planning + Policy (36 months)

PHASE III: Materialization + Marketing (72 months)

aka... how do we do it?

aka... what do we want?

1. Inform community about strategic issues

- Air quality
- Environmental injustices (i.e., asthma and other adverse health effects)
- Workforce development

2. Revamp GCCOG

- Begin networking for freight light rail advisory council
- Conduct feasibility study for freight light rail
- Issue RFQ and RFP
- Create funding plan/apply for grants
- Network with public high schools, community colleges, construction companies, job training centers, etc. on workforce development initiatives

aka... what do we need?

1. Initial design

- Roadmap
- Stations, facilities, EV fleet
- Construction design

2. Initial study

- EIF
- Traffic report
- Health and safety report

3. Budget

- Soft costs (preconstruction, analysis report, and maintenance costs)
- Hard costs (investors, funds, grants/programs)
- Subsidy structures
- Propose scholarship fund
- Environmental injustice research

1. Form P3

- 2. Enact subsidies for shipping companies
- 3. Plan information sessions and job training seminars with public schools and community colleges
- 4. Execute scholarship fund
- 5. Publish freight light rail maintenance plan
- 6. Establish environmental action plan
- 7. Finalize workforce development plan and local hiring subsidies
- 8. Report submission
- 9. Marketing (to shipping companies and the public)

Tactic 1: Revisit GCCOG Structure

Freight Light Rail Advisory Council

- Begin networking for freight light rail advisory council
- Conduct feasibility study for freight light rail
- Initial design and studies
- Freight light rail maintenance plan

Public-Private Partnership (P3)

- Issue RFQ and RFP
- Create funding plan/apply for grants
- Form P3

Economic Development + Incentives

- Establish incentives for freight light rail use by shipping and transportation companies
 - Subsidy structure for freight light rail use, local hiring initiatives
- Establish Workforce Development Plan
- Partner with public high schools, community colleges, construction companies, job training centers, etc. on workforce development initiatives, trainings
 - Scholarship fund
 - Community outreach + support services

Additionally...

- Recruit target stakeholders to lead organization
- Establish council parameters for policy creation, implementation, and funding



Tactic 2: Community-Based Environmental Research

Community Outreach

- Inform Gateway Cities communities about strategic issues
 - Air quality, environmental injustices, workforce development
- Conduct community studies
 - Health and safety report
 - Environmental Injustice research
 - Data collection, analysis, and monitoring of change over intime to measure impact

Environmental Injustice Mitigation Report

- Problem formulation
 - scope, context, goals, parameters
 - Collaboration between community members (lived experience) and subject experts
- Conduct research
 - stakeholder engagement, focus groups, identification of stressors and inequities, data collection and monitoring
- Reporting
 - Share data analysis, recommendations, next steps
 - Submit Environmental Injustice Mitigation Report to GCCOG



Tactic 3: Create and Maintain Jobs

Preparation

- Begin working subsidy structures for freight light rail use and local hiring requirements
- Begin engaging educational stakeholders on mentorship programs, job training, etc.
- Propose scholarship fund

Implementation

- Advertise freight light rail to the public
- Host information sessions for the public and employees in the shipping industry
- Implement local hire programs

Sustainability

- Publish long-term freight light rail maintenance plan with local hire component
- Gateway Cities Workforce Economic Stability Plan





Community Engagement Phasing

PHASE I: Inform	PHASE II: Ideate	PHASE III: Implement
aka what is the issue?	aka what is the solution?	aka how do we do it?
 Inform community about strategic issues Air quality, Environmental injustices Workforce development Social media campaigns, public communication channels (schools, churches, radio, tv, etc.) 	 Community outreach re: Initial design Roadmap, Stations, facilities, EV fleet, construction design Survey, town hall meetings, pop-ups Community outreach re: Economic Development 	 Inform community members about research findings Health and safety report Environmental injustice research Data analysis and monitoring Measure success of project
 2. Inform community about the Greener Gateway Initiative Freight light rail plan Environmental research Creation and maintenance of jobs, 	 Collaborate with community members to understand need Survey, town hall meetings, pop-ups Initial studies 	 2. Inform community members about next steps Recommendations to GCCOG Freight light Rail plan, timeline Workforce development plan
economic development 3. Notify community of what to expect, ways to get involved, next steps Location of meetings, types of involvement, timeframe	 Health and safety report Environmental injustice research Data collection Surveys Focus groups Stakeholder Interviews 	 3. Inform community members of resulting opportunities Scholarship fund Education, training, job opportunities Information sessions, job

participation

office location, town halls

• Intensive advertising

Community Outreach Tools

Phase 1 engagement tools: Community meetings Pop-up events

Phase 2 engagement tools: Community meetings Pop-up events City Staff New engagement avenues Social media, website, newsletter Public communication channels (radio, tv, schools, ads)

Phase 2 engagement tools: Community meetings Pop-up events Focus groups and surveys Stakeholder interviews

Tools:

- Social media
- Website
- Newsletter
- Ad campaign
- Public communication channels
- Community meetings
- City Staff
- Pop-up events
- Focus Groups
- Surveys
- Stakeholder interviews
- City staff
- Continuation of engagement

Phase 1: Inform

Inform community about relevant issues

- Air quality
- Environmental injustices
- Workforce development

Inform community about Greener Gateway Initiative

- Light rail plan
- Environmental research
- Creation and maintenance of jobs

Notify public: next steps, what to expect

- Timeline
- Meeting location
- Ways to get involved
- How to stay updated and informed

Phase 1 engagement tools:

- Social media, website, newsletter
- Public communication channels (radio, tv, schools, ads)
- Community meetings
- Pop-up events

Phase 2: Ideate

Community Outreach: Freight Light Rail

- Initial design: roadmap, stations, facilities
- Concerns and questions

Community Outreach: Economic Development

• What does the community need?

Initial Studies

- Health and safety report
- Environmental injustice research
- Data collection

Phase 2 engagement tools:

- Social media, website, newsletter
- Public communication channels (radio, tv, schools, ads)
- Community meetings
- Pop-up events
- Focus Groups and surveys
- Stakeholder interviews



Phase 3: Implement

Inform Community: Research Findings

- Health and Safety report
- Environmental injustice research
- Data analysis and monitoring
 - Measure success of project

Inform Community: Next Steps

- Recommendations to GCCOG
- Freight Light Rail plan, timeline
- Workforce development plan

Inform Community: New Opportunities

- Scholarship fund
- Education, training, job opportunities
- Information sessions, job fairs, training seminars

Phase 3 engagement tools:

- Social media, website, newsletter
- Public communication channels (radio, tv, schools, ads)
- Community meetings
- Pop-up events
- City Staff: communication
- New engagement avenues

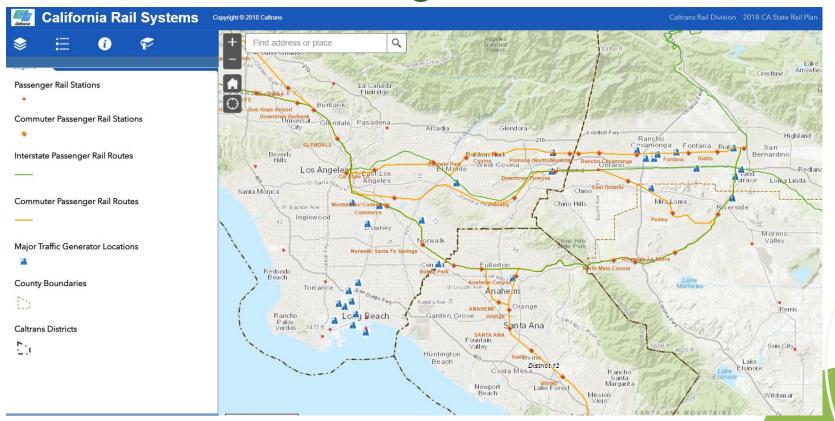


Key Stakeholders

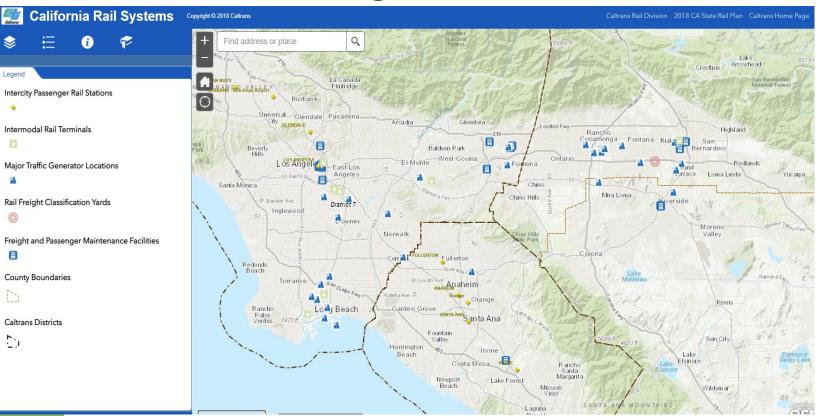
	Public sector	Los Angeles County*
		Representatives from all 27 Gateway Cities (already part of Gateway Cities Council of Governments)*
Power Analysis		Caltrans*
		Los Angeles Community College District
FOWER Analysis		Paramount Unified School District
		Downey Unified School District
Decisive Decision Making Power or Influence METRO American Truckers Association Port facilities Producers who ship via truck and ship International Alhambra Not on Radar		Long Beach Unified School District
		Bellflower Unified School District
		Whittier Union High School District
		US Small Business Administration - Los Angeles District
		CAL EPA*
	Private sector	Port of Long Beach*
		Port of LA*
		Pacific Gateway
		Environmental Resources Management*
		<u>Canoo*</u>
		EV Go*
		Roadway Construction Service
Devoted Inclined Towards Devoted	Other	East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
\longleftarrow \longrightarrow		Los Angeles Collaborative for Environmental Health and Justice
		Traffic safety commission (specific location will depend on where freight light rail is
		proposed)
		SCAG
		* = recommended for Freight Light Rail Advisory Council

Let's talk Freight Light Rail

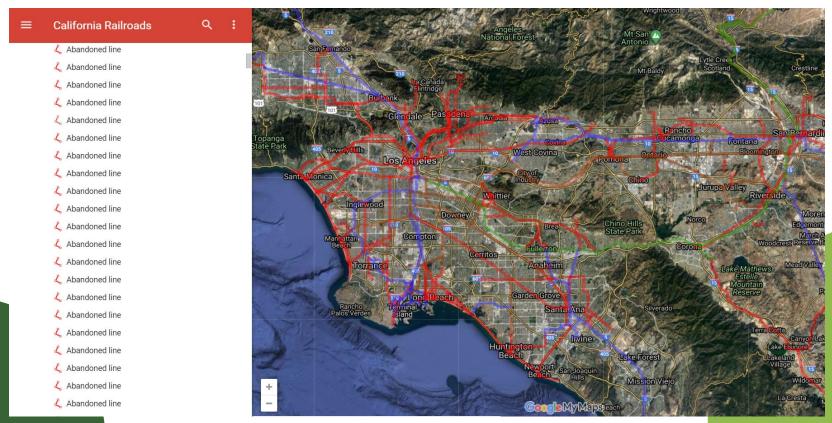
Passenger Lines



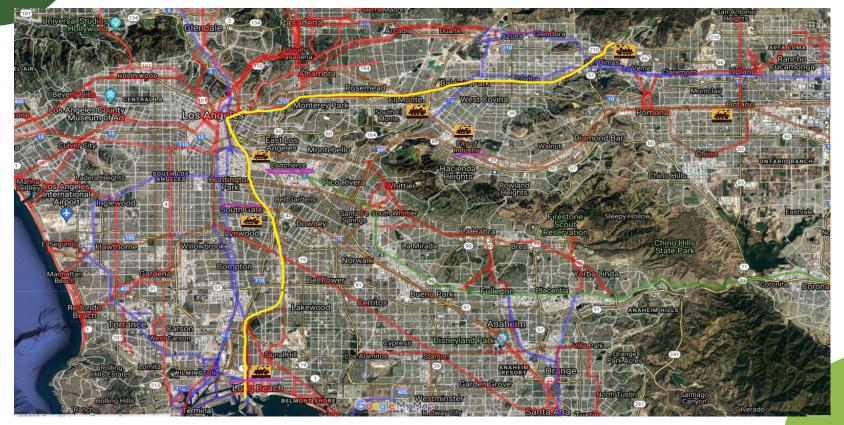
Freight Lines



Abandoned Lines



Route 1



Implementation: Route 1

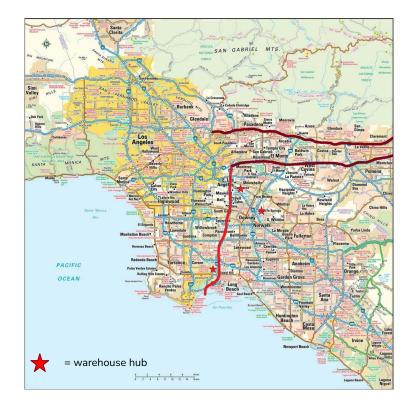
$Port \rightarrow 10,\,210 \text{ via}\,710$

Pros

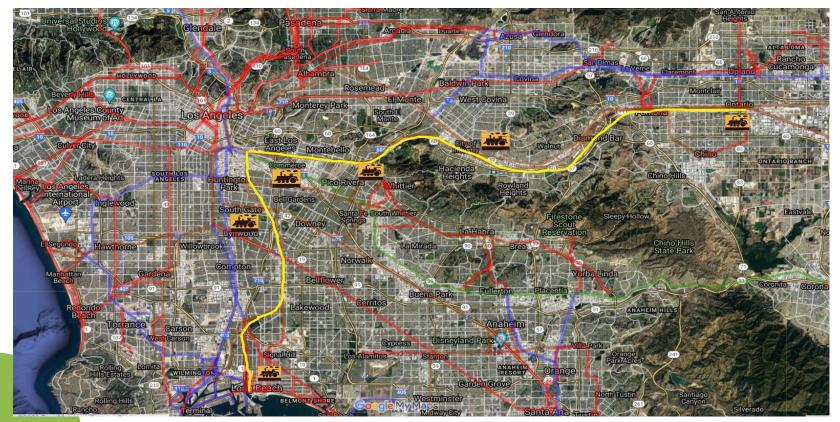
- Follows pre-existing 710 infrastructure
- Minimize displacement
- Connects ports with dispersion routes, warehouse hubs

Cons

- Increase infrastructure density in a vulnerable zone
- Limited expansion potential for passenger rail



Route 2



Implementation: Route 2

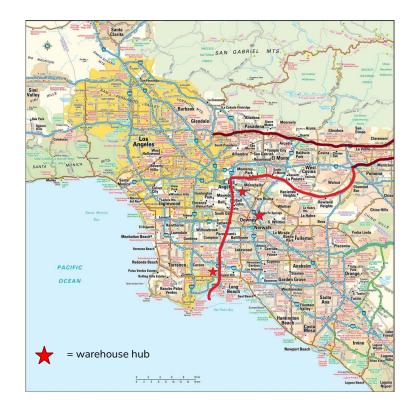
$Port \rightarrow 10 \text{ via } 710, 60, 10$

Pros

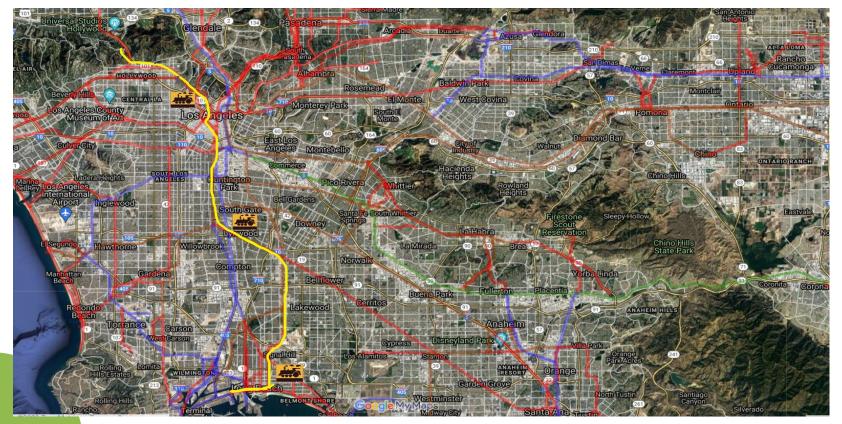
- Follows pre-existing 710 infrastructure
- Minimize displacement
- Connects ports with dispersion routes, warehouse hubs
- Potential for future expansion of passenger rail

Cons

• Potential disruption to previously less impacted residents/regions



Route 3



Implementation: Route 3

$\textbf{Port} \rightarrow \textbf{10, 101}_{via} \textbf{LA river}$

Pros

- Minimize displacement
- Connects ports with dispersion routes, warehouse hubs via natural channel
- Potential for future expansion of passenger rail

Cons

- May deter potential environmental development of LA river
- Potential pushback from locals in proximity to LA River



Funding Strategies







State Funding

Public-Private Partnerships (P3)

Why P3 DBFOM?

- Turnkey Solution (Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain)
- Leverage Private Capital and Financing
- Risk transfer
- Reduced First costs and Lifecycle Costs
- Project Acceleration
- Innovation and Value Creation
- Improved Design and Performance

Incentivize Partners:

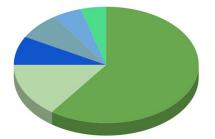
- Improved rail cargo service
- Efficiency in operations and enhanced rail capacity
- Fuel cost savings and reduced emissions





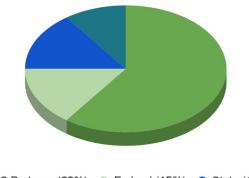
Funding Sources

Budget Allocation



Light Rail Infrastructure (60%)
 Last Mile Fleet (15%)
 Utility Relocation (8%)
 Professional Services (7.5%)
 Program Management (5%)
 Marketing and Outreach (4.5%)

Funding Sources



P3 Partners (60%)
 Federal (15%)
 State (15%)
 Port Contributions (10%)

Proposed Budget: \$ 4.5B

* 40-yr maintenance will be included with the P3 partner (DBFOM) in accordance to Light Rail maintenance plan paid using AP Availability payments.

Project Comparables

Completed Rail P3 Projects

PROJECT	Description	Project Cost (completed)	Escalated Costs	Rail Length	\$/ Mile*
Proposed Freight Light Rail (Gateway Cities) 2031	Sustainable Light Rail Freight Transit (Re-use portion of existing infrastructure)	N/A	\$4.5 B*	30 Miles	\$ 150 M
Alameda Corridor (LA County) 2002	High Capacity Freight Expressway and Corridor Upgrade w/ Tunnels	\$2.4 B	\$5.1 B	20 Miles	\$ 240 M
Eagle P3 (Denver Metro) 2019	Railway Corridor, Electric Powered Railcar	\$2.2 B	\$2.5 B	23 Miles	\$ 108 M
National Gateway (Midwest and along Atlantic Coast) 2013	Doubled Stacked Intermodal Trains, Rail Corridor Upgrade	\$842 M	\$1.2 B	20 Miles	\$ 60 M

Funding Contributions



Freight Light Rail

Create Freight Light Rail network and supplemental Electric Vehicle fleets for Last Mile **GOAL**

- Higher transport speed
- Reliability and improved punctuality of deliveries
- Compatibility with existing light rail infrastructure
- Infrastructure can be used for both passenger and freight
- Lower operational expenditures
- Low emissions and energy consumption







Sources: Light Freight Railway (LFR) as an innovative solution for sustainable Freight Transport, Krystian Pietrzak, Maritime University of Szczecin, Poland; Innovative Interior Designs for Urban Freight Distribution Using Light Rail Systems, James Kelly; www.railfreight.com- Light rail network used for freight transport 03-08-2017

Electric Cargo Rail

- \$500M in annual fuel savings
- Low emissions and full horsepower capabilities
- Part of California Climate Investments (Nexus)- a statewide program that invests cap and trade dollars in greenhouse and improving public health and environment in disadvantaged communities.
- Pilot Tested (September 2021) in CA in partnership w/ CARB (California Air Resource Board)



FLXdrive is Wabtec's newest development a battery electric freight locomotive. Leveraging decades of application expertise, coupled with industry leading performance optimization, the hybrid consist that is being demonstrated has the capability of saving fuel and reducing emissions.

EV Fleet for Last Mile











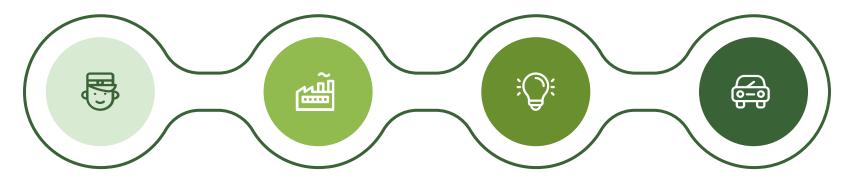
04 Conclusion

Roadblocks and mitigation strategies, other options, recommendations

Roadblocks and Mitigation Strategies

Roadblock	Why?	Mitigation Strategies	
Funding	Public funding sources and grants are competitive and difficult to secure	Focus on P3 as primary funding source	
Entitlements	Freight light rail entitlements will involve multiple cities	Earn support of LA County as early as possible	
		Control the narrative through meaningful community engagement and compelling marketing materials	
Fear of Loss of Jobs	"Automation", "green energy", and "electric vehicles" are often associated with job loss	Publish freight light rail maintenance plan to ensure long-term job growth	
		Partner with public school districts, community colleges, and job training orgs on workforce development initiatives	
Displacement	A huge concern for locals, especially those impacted by previous expansion plans; costly and damaging to community relations	Prioritize route that minimizes displacement, follows existing infrastructure; engage with community members to understand concerns; minimize neighborhood disruption; establish generous compensation package for those impacted by construction	
	Some light rail route options will enter the	Involve key stakeholders early	
Public Pushback	inland cities, where residents have been largely opposed to the 710 expansion	Invigorate and motivate Gateway Cities residents to support plan	

Other Options



Explore traditional freight rail in lieu of light rail Implement cap + trade regime for industrial land uses

industrial land uses **Cap + trade E**

Create zero emission lanes on 710 rush hour Disincentivize use of the 710 through the Gateway Cities

Heavy rail

de EV corridor

Tolls

Recommendations



Thank You

We look forward to taking your questions next week!

hello@ecc.com | +1 (562) 902-2223 | ecc.com





Additional References

- 1. <u>https://kellen1994.wixsite.com/kaguila1hist359fp/i-710-corridor-project</u>
- 2. <u>https://development.patbrowninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/</u> 710-Corridor-FWY-Report.pdf
- 3. <u>https://www.planningreport.com/2011/11/07/future-ports-conference-engaging-expansion-710-freeway</u>
- 4. <u>https://www.readcube.com/articles/10.1007/s40864-017-0073-1</u>
- 5. <u>http://reconnectingamerica.org/assets/Uploads/bestpractice135.pdf</u>
- 6. <u>http://www.gatewaycog.org/media/userfiles/subsite_9/files/rl/ITSBackgroundResearch/GatewayCitiesITSPlanBackgroundResearchReport.pdf</u>

