Inglewood & Lennox Greening Plan
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introduction
THE SOCIAL JUSTICE LEARNING INSTITUTE (SJLI) and TreePeople joined forces in 2009 to improve the environmental and health conditions in the City of Inglewood and the adjacent unincorporated community of Lennox. SJLI is dedicated to improving the education, health and well-being of youth and communities of color by empowering them to enact social change through research, training and community mobilization. TreePeople unites the power of trees, people and technology to grow a sustainable future for Los Angeles. The two organizations felt they could make the greatest positive impact by directing their combined resources and skills toward the common goal of greening Inglewood and Lennox.

During their initial efforts the organizations recognized that a more systematic and coordinated effort for identifying and implementing greening projects would benefit Inglewood and Lennox. To grow and sustain the work, TreePeople and SJLI proposed developing a Greening Plan that could serve both communities. They committed to a non-traditional planning process designed to deeply engage stakeholders from various audiences, including community members and agency and nonprofit organization representatives, and facilitated the group’s development of a collective vision and set of goals that serve as the foundation for this Plan.

The Greening Plan is meant to serve as a master document to guide and coordinate greening efforts within Inglewood and Lennox. Priority actions include increasing tree canopy cover, building community gardens and implementing practices to capture and conserve rainwater on select sites identified in the Plan. Strategies have also been developed that will increase opportunities for active living and enhance community health. For the purposes of brevity, the term “greening” encompasses a comprehensive suite of strategies that are outlined in more detail throughout the Plan.
This plan captures the vision that a broad group of stakeholders from Inglewood and Lennox share for realizing an urban greening transformation in their communities. Included are broad concepts about long-term goals as well as specific short-term actions to reach those goals — all meant to inform those with a stake in Inglewood and Lennox, including community members, businesspeople, decision-makers, and other engaged audiences.

This plan was created through a non-traditional planning approach that involved dozens of stakeholders in developing community-led implementation strategies, further described in the Planning Process section. As such, the plan provides practical tools for multiple audiences.

• Community members will find ideas, visuals and resources — including incentives and how-to information — to support greening their homes, local parks, schools and streets. Additionally, community groups such as block clubs will find suggested greening program paths and concept plans that can be implemented at the neighborhood level.

• Businesses will find ideas, visuals and resources supporting how to implement greening projects on commercial, industrial, institutional properties and the right-of-ways adjacent to those spaces. This audience will also find suggested paths for partnering with community members, other businesses and government entities on greening programs, community improvement projects, and incentives and policies to support greening.

• City, County and other government representatives will find a comprehensive vision of greening as seen by a broad group of stakeholders that they serve and represent. This audience will find practical actions that can be taken to support greening programs and projects to improve the communities of Inglewood and Lennox, while at the same time meeting an increasing number of mandates related to clean water, greenhouse gas reduction, air quality improvement, and access to parks and healthy food, among other areas. Portions or all of this plan can be adopted by these entities as guiding or planning documents.

GREENING ICONS

The following icons are used in the document to represent the six different priority themes.

- URBAN GREENING
- FOOD & URBAN AGRICULTURE
- WATER
- TRANSPORTATION, AIR QUALITY, LAND USE
- ENERGY & WASTE
- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
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Background and process of developing the Greening Plan
Guidance for how to read and use the plan
Six overarching priority themes for greening the Inglewood and Lennox communities
Objectives, activities and strategies for how to achieve the priority theme visions
Identifying greening opportunities in Inglewood and Lennox
Guidelines and resources for greening practices
Application of the best management practices to example sites in Inglewood and Lennox
Approximate cost of implementation of BMPs at these sites
Plant palette development (find complete palette in Appendix B.)
Current incentive programs, complementary efforts, and funding considerations
Implementation achievements and next steps
INGLEWOOD AND NEIGHBORING LENNOX, CA are at a crossroads. Within the next five years, billions of dollars of significant redevelopment will occur within the Plan’s boundaries.1 Additionally, both communities are planning to install significant green infrastructure projects to meet water quality compliance regulations.2 These factors provide a perfect opportunity to focus on improving health equity and promoting climate change adaptation, but to achieve those ends it will be essential for any changes brought about by redevelopment or capital improvement projects to be done with health equity and climate change adaptation as co-equal goals. Progressive projects, policies and strong community engagement are needed to transform Inglewood and Lennox into healthy and sustainable communities.

Inglewood and Lennox have defined boundaries and a dense built environment with limited remaining opportunities for large open spaces. Therefore, for the communities to enjoy the benefits of urban greening, it is imperative to thoughtfully incorporate greening elements into development projects and retrofits of existing infrastructure. This approach must include enhancement of ecosystem services in existing and planned open spaces, and transforming underutilized vacant lands into thriving community gardens and spaces for quiet contemplation or active recreation.

Equitable distribution of health, wellness and community enjoyment — among other benefits of greening — was a major focus of this planning effort. The Plan is meant to help strike a balance between current and future development to protect and enhance environmental resources, especially the urban forest, urban cooling, air and water quality, and water supply.

This plan was created through engagement with the resident, government and business communities and implementation of the ideas generated through this process is designed to be driven by those same communities. Not all activities will be suited for implementation by all three audiences, but the intent is to offer a variety of entry points for implementation by a broad audience of individuals and groups with a stake in the greening of Inglewood and Lennox.

The Plan aims to guide interventions within the communities of Inglewood and Lennox that will bring about tangible improvements to quality of life. Incorporating strategies such as Complete Streets that include bike lanes, walkable shaded sidewalks and safer pedestrian crossings will encourage bike riding, walking and other active living activities. More tree-lined streets will help mitigate CO$_2$ emissions$^3,4$ and reduce upper respiratory issues of residents.$^5,6$ Creating more community gardens and orchards will increase access to fresh and locally grown fruits and vegetables. Identification of polices that may need to be implemented to fully realize the plan will also support future development patterns that incorporate green infrastructure.

We envision the greening practices and policies implemented as a result of this plan will provide a much greater value than simple cosmetic beautification to the communities of Inglewood and Lennox — they will provide significant environmental and public health benefits as well. We invite residents, students, businesses, and policy makers of Inglewood and Lennox to take an active and enthusiastic role in realizing the goals and strategies they have worked so tirelessly to envision.

The Plan should be considered a living document, not a fixed set of goals and objectives. As such, it is our recommendation that it be revisited and updated at regular intervals, once implementation has begun.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY IS A SOCIALLY and geographically complex region with incredible diversity. From coastal to mountain areas, to inland desert and inner-city neighborhoods, 10 million residents live in the county’s 88 cities and unincorporated communities. While Los Angeles uses film and television to export ideas about a high standard of living to a worldwide audience, in reality many neighborhoods in the county are considered environmental justice areas where pollution is high, eco-assets are low, and poverty and other social challenges are rampant. In LA County, the communities of Inglewood and Lennox represent that contrasting diversity — offering cultural richness and a story to tell while bearing heavy environmental and social burdens.

INGLEWOOD'S DEMOGRAPHICS

The City of Inglewood has a population of 109,673 within zip codes 90301-90312. According to the 2010 United States Census, Inglewood is 43.9% African American, 23.3% White, 1.4% Asian, 0.7% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 0.3% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. According to the 2010-2014 5-year Census estimates found that the median income level is $42,249; a language other than English is spoken in 51.5% of homes; 71.5% have graduated high school or beyond, with 17.4% holding a Bachelor’s degree or higher. The US Census Bureau estimates that approximately 22.5% of the population lives below the poverty level as compared to the state of California at 16.4%. Inglewood has a land area of 9.07 square miles, with a density of 12,094 persons per square mile.

LENNOX’S DEMOGRAPHICS

The community of Lennox has a population of 22,753, with a land area of 1.1 square miles within the zip code 90304. The racial and ethnic composition of Lennox is 93.0% Hispanic or Latino, 3.4% African American, 1.9% White, 0.9% Native American and Alaska Native. According to the 5-year estimate conducted by the US Census Bureau, the median household income in Lennox is $37,659. In 2013, it was reported that 32.3% of all people in Lennox live below the poverty line. It is estimated that 88.9% speak a language other than English at home; approximately 47% of persons over 25 graduated high school, and 5.3% have a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

CHALLENGES FACING INGLEWOOD AND LENNOX RESIDENTS

LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

Inglewood and Lennox have a lack of community recreational spaces that encourage outdoor physical activity and have few policies that support climate change adaptation. Major streets are designed for cars — with high vehicular traffic traveling at high speeds. These streets offer little shade through tree canopy, and are unpleasant for walking or cycling. These challenges create barriers and vulnerabilities for Inglewood and Lennox residents, especially pedestrians, cyclists and those who depend on public transportation. CalEnviroScreen data provided by CalEPA ranks communities based on a mix of environmental and socio-economic challenges. A higher score indicates a community is more heavily burdened. For Inglewood and Lennox...
combined, there are a total of 32 census tracts, 11 of which rank a score of 75% or higher in environmental challenges compared to tracts throughout the state. In addition, there are 12 census tracts immediately to the north, east and south of Inglewood/Lennox that rank 75% or higher, and five of these rank above 85%. Lennox and Inglewood share common borders (including Los Angeles International Airport to the west) and issues with regards to transportation, air quality, water management and land use. It is not surprising that in the Inglewood/Lennox area overall, the three highest average CalEnviroScreen Pollution Burden scores focus on challenges to air quality, and include Toxic Releases (79%), Particulate Matter 2.5 (80%) and Diesel (77%). Among Population Characteristics, average scores for asthma (77%) and low birth weight (75%) stand out.

URBAN HEAT ISLANDS

Both communities suffer from the urban heat-island effect, a condition whereby built-up urban areas provide heat-retaining surfaces such as streets and buildings, raising the ambient temperature. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the annual mean air temperature of a city with 1 million people or more can be 1.8–5.4°F warmer than its surroundings. In the evening, the difference can be as high as 22°F. Heat islands drive energy demand, creating added air pollution. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in an average year heat kills more than 700 people in the United States — more than any other natural disaster. Urban–heat islands disproportionately impact low-income, urban communities of color because residents of these communities often live in neighborhoods that have older, lower quality buildings, less tree cover, and fewer buildings with air conditioning. Black Americans are 52% more likely than average to live in an area where heat-related health problems exist, and Hispanic Americans are 21% more likely to live in such conditions. Climate projections for Los Angeles predict a warming of 4.6°F by mid-century, with double or triple the number of heat wave days expected in some neighborhoods.

Recent research for Los Angeles County shows that during long heat waves, mortality increases fivefold from the first to the fifth consecutive day. After the fifth day, mortality increases 46% for Hispanic communities, and 48% for elderly black communities. Mitigating urban-heat islands and the impact of extreme heat by increasing tree canopy and reflective (rather than heat-retaining) surfaces will help mitigate heat island effects in Inglewood and Lennox, and therefore reduce hospitalizations and save lives.

INSUFFICIENT PARK ACCESS AND TREE CANOPY

Park access in the City of Los Angeles is 1.61 acres per 1,000 residents. That compares with an average for Los Angeles about 4.2 acres per 1,000 residents, which is significantly lower than national averages ranging between 6.25 and 10.5 acres per 1,000 people. A community is considered park poor if it has less than three acres per 1,000 people.

Tree canopy cover for Inglewood and Lennox was determined to be 18%, using the software program i-Tree Canopy (Appendix D). By comparison, the City of Los Angeles has a canopy cover of 21%. Much of the existing tree canopy is also very old, and trees that do shade city streets and parks are nearing the end of their lifespan. Therefore a new generation of trees must be planted if even the existing canopy is to be preserved. Young trees suffer from a high mortality rate due to inadequate watering and care.
COMPROMISED HEALTH

Relying on data from a 2013 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health report on the key indicators of health in Service Planning Area (SPA) 8, which includes Inglewood and Lennox, we find that compared with nearly a quarter of Americans nationwide, only 17.2% of adults consume five or more fruits and vegetables a day; and 42.8% of adults are overweight, compared with 34.5% nationally and 37.1% in Los Angeles County. Other health indicators compare roughly with both national and county metrics: 18.3% die from diabetes, 24.5% of adults are diagnosed with hypertension and 26.5% have high cholesterol.

Improving the health and the environment of residents in Inglewood and Lennox is hindered by a preponderance of fast-food restaurants, liquor stores, convenience stores and chain supermarkets with limited healthy food options.

GENERAL PLANS DO NOT REFLECT CURRENT NEEDS

Inglewood’s current General Plan contains seven elements, five of which were adopted in the 1980s and 1990s and have not since been updated. The elements are: circulation, conservation, land use, noise and open space. The challenge is that much of the data, analyses, and polices in these elements do not reflect the existing social and economic trends of the residents in the City of Inglewood. As a result, a plan meant to guide redevelopment efforts and improve the quality of life for the residents of Inglewood is reflecting strategies that are at least 20 to 30 years old. This document is designed to inform upcoming development projects, future general plan updates, and act as a catalyst to infuse a focus on sustainability, health and climate change adaptation in the City’s planning and redevelopment efforts.

Most elements of the Los Angeles County General Plan, which covers Lennox, had not been updated since the 1980’s. An update occurred during the writing of this plan and was approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on October 6, 2015. Updates to the plan including the creation of a Community Climate Action Plan (adopted in August 2015) and a Bicycle Master Plan (adopted in 2012) will be discussed further in the Implementation Achievements section.

HEALTH IMPACTS FROM TRANSPORTATION

Inglewood and Lennox are located adjacent to the second busiest airport in the country — Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). Air quality and noise impacts to the residents are borne disproportionately by these two communities, which are located underneath the flight path, with thousands of daily flights passing directly overhead. In 2013, 615,000 arrivals and departures passed through LAX.

Inglewood and Lennox are also impacted heavily by ground transportation. The two communities are bordered by I-405 to the west and I-105 to the south; I-110 is less than 2 miles to the east. The segment of I-405 that passes through Inglewood and Lennox sees an average daily traffic volume of 363,900 vehicles. In 2013, I-405 was named the busiest interstate in any American city, according to data from the Federal Highway Administration.

While recent efforts to offer soundproofing have begun to address the noise impacts, the impacts to public health from particulate matter present in ground and air transportation exhaust continue to present a real and unmitigated risk to the community. Nearly 12% of children under 18 have asthma, compared with 9% in LA County as a whole.
LAND USE

- Cemeteries
- Commercial and Services
- Educational Institutions
- Industrial
- Civic
- Mixed Urban
- Multi-Family Residential
- Open Space and Recreation
- Schools
- Single Family Residential
- Special Use Facilities
planning process

**TREEPeOPLE, SJLI, SWA GROUP AND EW CONSULTING** formed the core of the Leadership Group that led the planning process. The combined team has extensive experience working with local stakeholders to develop plans and projects that contribute to a healthy and sustainable environment.

**LEAD ORGANIZATIONS**

TreePeople and the Social Justice Learning Institute (SJLI) worked in close collaboration on the Greening Plan. TreePeople served as lead organization. TreePeople is a well-established organization that has been involved in greening efforts — from planning to realization — at both the policy and community engagement level throughout Los Angeles for more than 40 years. TreePeople drew from their green infrastructure, environmental education, tree planting, multi-jurisdictional agency coordination, water policy, and grassroots community engagement experience to facilitate the planning process. They provided overall project management, fiscal administration and reporting to plan sponsors including State of California Strategic Growth Council. TreePeople had primary responsibility for the planning process, including needs assessment; co-facilitation of stakeholder meetings, public meetings and design workshops; development of plan, design guidelines and plant palette; coordination with appropriate jurisdictions; and review of drafts and plan completion.

SJLI served as the principal local community engagement organization. Their expertise in the Inglewood and Lennox area was instrumental to the planning process. They provided essential direction, guidance and support throughout the entire effort, and their on-the-ground knowledge influenced site selection and prioritization. Their role was to engage key stakeholders, conduct public outreach and maintain communication and relationships throughout the process. SJLI co-facilitated stakeholder meetings, public meetings and design workshops. They also fostered jurisdictional involvement through their existing relationships with multiple City of Inglewood departments, city council members, and local school districts. SJLI’s relationship with other local organizations was a key asset in recruiting members of the public as participants in the planning process.

**CONSULTING PARTNERS**

SWA Group provided technical expertise including geographic information systems (GIS) mapping, review of existing planning documents, site selection support, graphic design, creation of educational materials and presentations and draft and final plan layout. SWA was also instrumental in presenting the plan to stakeholders and facilitating portions of the plan development.

EW Consulting, Inc. drafted major components of the plan, served as the lead on coordination with jurisdictional entities and provided overall project management services to assure completion of all Plan components.

**A COMMUNITY-LED EFFORT**

The planning process was unconventional in that much of it was stakeholder-led and sought to develop community-led implementation strategies. This approach was designed to leverage local stakeholders’ knowledge and experience in order to find community-appropriate solutions. A special focus was placed on using the community-based expertise of TreePeople, SJLI and local groups and residents to identify projects that could be implemented at different levels of complexity at the
conclusion of the planning process. Some could be implemented by the local residents or businesses while others require the involvement of government agencies and the development community. Strategies to include volunteers and volunteer leaders, and projects designed at minimal or reasonable cost, were considered so that the plan would have fewer barriers to implementation. TreePeople and SJLI employed a novel approach in the planning and engagement process called the Council Method. TreePeople describes Council as a practice of speaking and listening from the heart. Through compassionate, heartfelt expression and empathic listening, council inspires a non-hierarchical form of deep communication that reveals a group’s vision and purpose. Council offers effective means of working with conflicts and for discovering the deeper, often unexpressed needs of individuals and organizations. Council provides a comprehensive means for co-visioning and making decisions in a group context.

“The Council practice method allowed us to feel empowered. We could see where our ideas might take the plan and every voice was heard, even that of my then 13-year-old grandson! I have participated in other ‘community-based’ programs, but this one had an honest feel to it. We were the ones creating the plan; the facilitators were simply helping us to voice our ideas and eventually present them, as in this document.”
— Irene Cowley, community member

In November 2012, the Healthy & Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative (HSIC) — a group of local stakeholders representing various health agencies, businesses, community groups, faith-based organizations, public agencies and community members — was launched as part of the planning process to produce this Plan. The HSIC was established in order to advocate for healthy eating/active living (HEAL) & environmentally sustainable policies. The HSIC was engaged in the planning effort to help identify greening priorities and develop the greening plan. There was strong representation and participation from Inglewood residents, community organizations, City of Inglewood agency representatives, and county-wide health organizations. Since the HSIC had significant representation from entities focused on Inglewood, an additional engagement effort was made with the Lennox Coordinating Council — a community organization working to improve quality of life in Lennox —to ensure that Community goals for Lennox would also be represented in the plan. Lennox Coordinating Council members also participated in the Collaborative.

A local steering committee that had already been at work on multiple greening projects in the Inglewood area served as the core of the HSIC and joined TreePeople and SJLI in the Greening Plan Leadership Group. The Leadership Group was convened regularly to provide feedback and guidance throughout the planning process, in order to ensure that the direction the process was taking was congruent with on-the-ground realities in the resident, government and business communities.

The process was designed to minimize “experts” talking at the group and maximize hearing the participants’ true wants and needs for their community. The dialogue was not limited to the elements of the Greening Plan. As a result, this organic process led to the identification of a wide range of important community needs and suggested solutions. Some of the needs identified as community priorities were beyond the scope of the Greening Plan. However, these were captured in the Additional Community Priorities section of this document so that they may be considered for incorporation into projects wherever possible and used to inform future planning efforts.
The bulk of the community engagement and priority setting effort took place between March 2013 and May 2014. Over several meetings, the Collaborative and the Leadership Group developed and refined the Plan Goals, Priority Themes, and Desired Outcomes included in this Plan. They then developed strategies and activities that could be used to implement the goals. A community meeting held in March 2014 invited discussion and allowed participants to use a sticker voting process to identify their highest priority activities.

The Leadership Group further vetted and refined the input from the community and verified the feasibility of the priorities they identified: could the strategies be reasonably achieved by the community, or otherwise receive support from the City, County or stakeholder groups to help make them happen? Once this filter was applied, the activities most relevant to the Greening Plan scope and most central to implementing the Plan Goals and Priority Themes were chosen for further development.

More detailed information on the Greening Plan’s engagement process and an evaluation of its effectiveness can be found in Appendix E, “Greening Inglewood + Lennox: Evaluating Stakeholder-led Urban Sustainability Planning, Executive Summary” by Laurel Hunt. Laurel produced this research report as a capstone project for UCLA’s Master’s Degree in Urban and Regional Planning. The report can be read at https://tinyurl.com/zrz2unt.

ENGAGING THE LENNOX COMMUNITY

It became evident early in the planning effort that engagement with the Lennox community would require a different strategy. Initially, the Collaborative planning process was designed to include both Inglewood and Lennox community members and groups. However, the Lennox community and local jurisdictional entities had undertaken an extensive planning process in 2010 to create Vision Lennox, a set of projects and strategies to improve Lennox. Greening the community was one of the priorities of Vision Lennox and a number of Lennox stakeholders expressed a lack of desire to deeply engage in an additional planning effort. Consequently, active Collaborative members primarily represented Inglewood communities and agencies, with less Lennox community and agency representation. County-wide agencies and jurisdictional entities that participated in the Collaborative were consulted for their ideas for Lennox.

The planning team was directed to closely review Vision Lennox and use it as a road map for identifying ideas and priorities in shaping greening efforts in Lennox. Project and program ideas that were consistent within the Greening Plan’s scope have been incorporated into the plan. During the development of the Inglewood and Lennox Greening Plan, a concurrent effort, also funded by the Strategic Growth Council, took place to create a Lennox Community Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The final plan draft was released for public review during the final stages of the Greening Plan planning effort. The Planning Goals for the Lennox Community Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Desired Outcomes for Vision Lennox and are included on pages 70 through 73. There is a great deal of commonality amongst the three efforts and they should be considered companion pieces for the Lennox Community.
COORDINATION AND PARTICIPATION FROM JURISDICTIONAL ENTITIES

Successful planning efforts require collaboration with and participation from the entities that own land or have jurisdictional responsibility over proposed projects. Too often good ideas are not implemented because they did not achieve the necessary input and buy-in from the appropriate authorities during their development. The Leadership Group made an extensive effort to consult with and include City and County authorities during the planning process, particularly where public lands were considered for inclusion in the plan. In addition to including them in the HSIC, multiple meetings were held with various departments within the City of Inglewood to determine their greening priorities and collect information on their current and future plans and projects. The full list of jurisdictional plans consulted can be found in Appendix A.

planning goals

THE HEALTHY & SUSTAINABLE Inglewood Collaborative (HSIC) developed the following set of overall goals for the planning process:

- Create a formal Urban Greening plan for the City of Inglewood and the adjacent unincorporated area of Lennox

- Identify sites for community-based greening projects on public and private land, including existing and emerging projects (parks, parkways, schools, gardens, orchards, parking lots and multi-family dwellings)

- Define, identify and support physical, education, policy and marketing and outreach strategies needed to facilitate implementation

- Create and support the development of strong community-based interest in carrying out greening projects, so that implementation, including maintenance, is a direct result of the planning process

- Maximize opportunities for a healthier community, including walkable spaces and increased local community-based food production

- Link the greening process to major urban development projects already being planned, identifying opportunities to influence outcomes for the benefit of all concerned

- Evaluate the planning process to help refine community engagement strategies, to use as a model in other communities
priority themes & desired outcomes
THE PLANNING PROCESS RESULTED in the identification of eight priority themes for improving community health outcomes. The Collaborative collectively crafted desired outcome statements to express their shared values for each of the priority themes. Some of the elements outlined in the desired outcome statements are beyond the scope of this greening plan, but we believe it is important to capture the full picture of priorities to inform plan implementation and future planning efforts.

**URBAN GREENING**
Green and beautify Inglewood and Lennox to promote a safe, peaceful, vibrant and healthy community.

**FOOD & URBAN AGRICULTURE**
A healthy community with access to an abundance of nutritious, culturally-relevant, sustainable, non-genetically-modified, organic, but most importantly, affordable food options. Sources will include local farmers’ markets, local community-supported agriculture programs, and healthy restaurants that incorporate local produce. Urban agriculture will replace lawns as a climate adaptation strategy and provide a more productive use of outdoor water.

**WATER**
A safe, healthy, affordable, local and reliable water supply created through collaboration, education and conservation.

**AIR QUALITY**
Improve the air quality of the Inglewood & Lennox communities in the next decade.

**TRANSPORTATION**
A transportation system for Inglewood and Lennox that is safe, accessible, inclusive of all comfort levels, incentivized or rewarded, and makes the benefits of multi-modal transportation attractive and visible.

**ENERGY & WASTE**
Usher in climate mitigation practices and improve the overall health and livelihood of the Inglewood & Lennox communities and their environments by increasing energy efficiency, lowering energy demand, and offering environmentally-friendly waste disposal in a way that creates positive impacts to users.

**LAND USE & ZONING**
Improve land use practices by increasing open space, expanding opportunities for local urban agriculture, and strengthening recreational options within walking distance of every resident.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**
The community is aware, participating, and empowered to take action and follow through, contributing to community health and safety.
community-developed goals, strategies & activities

Through a series of planning meetings, the Collaborative developed and prioritized goals and strategies to implement the desired outcomes outlined in the eight major themes. Ambitious objectives were proposed and suggested and activities and potential partners identified. Objectives and potential activities were developed in breakout groups organized around the eight desired outcomes. As strategies for urban greening and other environmental enhancements are inextricably linked, the objectives and strategies developed in the breakout sessions were combined where redundant and reorganized under their most relevant Desired Outcome statement. The level of detail developed for each initiative varied amongst the breakout groups. During the review process SJLI and TreePeople augmented the activities and strategies identified during the community meetings where needed. The additions were based on their experience of necessary steps taken to successfully implement similar efforts.

The proposed goals, strategies and activities that follow represent a wide array of options – from simple activities that have relatively straightforward paths to being realized, to more complex activities that will require additional resources and skillful coordination with various partners. The plan purposely offers a menu of options to allow the resident, government and business audiences to embark on the paths they find to be most desirable and viable.
The Greening Plan reflects ideas, needs and desires of stakeholders from Inglewood and Lennox.

**PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

1. **First Working Group Meeting**
   - Leadership group
   - Collaborative group
   - Facilitators
   - To Develop Plan Goals, Strategies & Activities

2. **Second Working Group Meeting**
   - Leadership group
   - Collaborative group
   - Facilitators
   - To Develop Plan Goals, Strategies & Activities

3. **Community Feedback Meeting**
   - Leadership group
   - Collaborative group
   - Facilitators

4. **Draft Document Presented and Sent Out For Review**

5. **Greening Plan Document Revised Per Reviewer Feedback**

6. **Greening Plan Finalized**

7. The intent of the Greening Plan is to provide practical tools for multiple audiences to engage in green Inglewood and Lennox.
PRIORITY THEME

urban greening
Green and beautify Inglewood and Lennox to promote a safe, peaceful, vibrant and healthy community.
GOAL

In the next three to five years, 2,500 trees will be planted and maintenance plans will be implemented for all plantings. The longer-term goal is to achieve a minimum of 25% canopy cover supported by policies that ensure appropriate maintenance and care of existing trees.

TARGET AUDIENCE
Local businesses, schools, homes, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) areas, strip malls, medians on major thoroughfares, private and public vacant lots owners, city hall, library, civic center.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS
County and City Public Works and Parks and Recreation Departments, Planning departments, SJLI, and TreePeople.

KEY PARTNERS
Local community organizations, HSIC.

URBAN GREENING

TREES AND CANOPY COVERAGE

When the group discussed water issues, transportation and air quality, the role trees play was raised. Trees provide a number of benefits to a community. Trees make high transit areas more inviting for pedestrians, cyclists and public transit users. They shade and cool city streets, remove particulate matter, provide oxygen, capture and clean rainwater, provide habitat and food for other inhabitants of our urban ecosystem, and can contribute to increased property values and general livability.

Participants in this planning process were very interested in increasing canopy cover in the city, in particular in transit corridors and in sensitive receptor areas such as schools, hospitals and senior centers. The software program i-Tree Canopy was used to determine the area’s current canopy cover of 18% (see Appendix D). A desired goal of 25% minimum canopy coverage will best be reached through a multi-faceted approach that includes the planting of new trees, appropriate policies for tree maintenance of new and existing trees, and increased communication between jurisdictional entities and residents.

The group raised concerns about the following urban greening issues: tree removal without community notification; wrong trees being removed; the replacement plan for trees that were removed to accommodate ground transport of the Endeavor space shuttle to its home at the California Science Center; vegetation dying; appropriate maintenance of existing plants and trees; and a lack of communication between the city and residents about these important urban greening issues. The Collaborative also expressed broad agreement about the value of the intrinsic beauty of trees and recognized this as an important element that can attract business development and other benefits.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Plant at least 2,500 new trees, prioritizing the following spaces for planting:

• Medians on all major thoroughfares; consider creating parklets in these spaces, as appropriate
• In parkways in front of every suitable house
• Strip malls
• Along train line rights-of-way
• Industrial sites including Florence Industrial Park
• Government & public sites
• Schools – with a special focus on shade and fruit trees
• Senior centers

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Update the Inglewood Master Tree Plan, with community support, to begin planting new shade trees throughout the city to increase the Inglewood tree canopy
  • Survey the community to acquire the most up-to-date concerns that can be addressed and recommend ideas to be added to the Master Tree Plan
  • Upon completion, advocate for the updated Master Tree plan to be adopted by City Council
• Identify lowest-canopy neighborhoods and assess interest
• Working with TreePeople, confirm existing canopy and determine how many trees it will take to achieve a minimum 25% canopy cover
• Use TreeMapLA to map urban forest/existing trees: http://www.treemapla.org
• Create and execute a plan to plant a minimum of 2,500 new trees
• Develop free fruit and shade tree distribution programs sponsored by the City of Inglewood, LA County and/or other partners and sponsors

• Activate interested neighborhoods
• Engage owners and residents to plant trees on their properties
• Encourage homeowners and business owners to offer their homes/space as demonstrations of model urban greening
• Provide regular trainings to support community and school tree planting and tree care

OBJECTIVE 2

Implement appropriate maintenance protocols for public trees, including:

• Timely community notification of upcoming removals
• Tree maintenance plan following recognized best management practices
• Tree trimming following American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards and International Society of Arboriculture tree care practices

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Provide education and resources on appropriate tree care
• Create a vetted list of arborists and tree trimmers and make available on city and county websites
• Maintain existing trees through proper pruning and maintenance
• Create program to have businesses in business centers adopt trees
NEW DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSIT GREENING

There are many transit enhancement and development projects being considered or already in their planning stages. The community would like to assure that Urban Greening is incorporated as a priority into any new or improved transit corridors, or street improvements. Enhanced greening at community gathering spaces including schools and senior centers was considered essential and the Hollywood Park redevelopment site noted as an important opportunity for creating an urban oasis. The participants also expressed the need for some of the currently vacant lots to be preserved and considered for transformation into pocket parks.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Advocate for and prioritize the greening of public transit corridors and hubs, major arteries, and areas frequented by pedestrians and cyclists.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Create additional recreational green space for community enjoyment
• Build in space for “Inglewood Walkable Attractions” brochures or signage to be available at Metro Line stops
• Conduct public education to encourage wider acceptance and engagement in public transit
• Engage with Metro around the First Last Mile Strategic Plan and other planning efforts to ensure greening around pedestrian, bicycle and transit corridors and stations
• Promote walkability in neighborhoods that people frequent to help reduce local vehicle travel

OBJECTIVE 2

Develop strategies to engage decision-makers at key community gathering sites — including schools, hospitals, churches, parks, and senior centers — in planning and implementing greening retrofits (trees, green walls, edible gardens, etc.) and green development practices.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Identify key sites (high use, most at risk, etc.)
• Work with community leaders to identify areas where they are ready to contribute time and energy to implement a greening project
• Engage property users/owners around the benefits of greening
• Identify feasible greening retrofits, pursue funding for implementation
• Promote the use of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and other green-building standards that reduce the heat-island effect and advance the use of solar energy and stormwater capture
• Investigate any needed code, policy or incentive change needed to support adoption of green walling as a practice in future development
• Ensure that city/county owned and operated green space is smoke-free.
• Provide climate-appropriate landscaping and street furniture (benches, etc.) to make walking more appealing

OBJECTIVE 3

In the next one to two years, develop a path to convert vacant lots and empty city- or county-owned residential and commercial spaces into pocket parks with green space and recreational programming.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Investigate creating an incentive program for property owners of vacant lots to lower property taxes by converting lots into pocket parks, similar to that provided through AB551 for urban agriculture (discussed on page 39)
• Explore adjusting city zoning in a way that supports this effort
• Create a path for community members or community groups to work with land owners to convert spaces and bring desired amenities such as exercise equipment, benches and walking paths
• Identify path needed to create joint use programs with schools
• Establish bike sharing stations at the converted lots
URBAN GREENING

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING

Native and climate-appropriate landscapes support rainwater capture, reduce stormwater runoff, increase water conservation, cool ambient temperature and enhance local habitat. Community members can transform their landscapes by reducing or removing existing turf and replacing it with native and climate-appropriate plants and trees. The community identified an interest in tailoring sustainable landscaping program and policy models, such as those used in Santa Monica and the South Bay Environmental Service Center, to suit Inglewood and Lennox. There was a strong call for a “how-to” guide specific to Inglewood and Lennox and for both communities to have an online guide for resources.

GOAL

Public and private properties throughout Inglewood and Lennox will be landscaped with native and climate-appropriate plants, will irrigate based on soil moisture or a weather-based controller, and will implement strategies to restore natural watershed functions to the land.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Property owners or tenants and managers of all types of land uses, including: Local residents/homeowners/renters, business owners/landlords, gardeners and landscapers, government agencies, developers, the school community, landscape maintenance staff for business and government sites.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS

Big box stores, local nurseries, City of Inglewood Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, South Bay Environmental Service Center, water retailers, block clubs, City of Inglewood Planning Commission, TreePeople
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Create an audience-specific engagement plan for owners, tenants, teachers, students, administrators and managers to increase native and climate-appropriate landscaping.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

Implement engagement plan in the following areas:

- Strip malls
  - Replace existing landscaping with native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Add native and climate-appropriate trees to shade walking paths and parking areas
- Schools
  - Replace existing landscaping with native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Plant native and climate-appropriate trees to shade the campus in strategic locations
  - Convert underused turf areas with native and climate-appropriate plants
- Industrial sites
  - Replace existing landscaping with native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Plant native and climate-appropriate trees to shade walking paths and parking areas
- Small vacant lots (public & private)
  - Convert underused turf areas with native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Plant native and climate-appropriate trees to shade the site
- City government sites (Civic Center, Library, etc.)
  - Replace existing landscaping with native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Plant native and climate-appropriate trees to shade walking paths, gathering areas, and parking lots
**OBJECTIVE 2**

Encourage residents and property owners throughout the community to remove turf lawns and transform yards with native and climate-appropriate plants. Support this effort by encouraging the use of turf removal and other landscape-related rebate programs.

**ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES**

Increase awareness of the value and need to use native and climate-appropriate plants.

- Provide the community with workshops and materials that support landscape transformation including:
  - Assessing a property for appropriate landscape transformation
  - Best practices for removing lawns
  - Choosing native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Rainwater-harvesting techniques
  - Irrigation conversion techniques
  - Using soil to create contoured landscapes that capture stormwater
- Seasonally, offer free native and climate-appropriate plants to homeowners along with short trainings and how-to information
- Partner with local nurseries and retailers to support native and climate-appropriate gardening
- Establish a new local nursery that offers native and climate-appropriate plants to community members, and/or work with existing nurseries to offer native and climate-appropriate plants

Create new or build on existing incentive programs to saturate customer market. This includes:

- Turf removal rebates
- Native plant and climate-appropriate plant conversion rebates
- Drip irrigation and weather-based irrigation controller conversion rebates
- Rain garden installation rebates

**OBJECTIVE 3**

Create a native and climate-appropriate plant palette and tree list specific to Inglewood and Lennox.

**ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES**

- Using plant lists produced as a result of this Plan (see Appendix B), create model designs showing how to group plants according to watering need, soil type and exposure to sun
- Meet with pertinent Inglewood City staff to discuss and incorporate comments
- Confer with LA County Public Works to discuss and incorporate feedback for Lennox
PRIORITY THEME

food & urban agriculture
A healthy community with access to an abundance of nutritious, culturally relevant, sustainable, non-genetically-modified, organic, but most importantly, affordable food options. Sources will include local farmers’ markets, local community-supported agriculture programs and healthy restaurants that incorporate local produce. Urban agriculture will replace lawns as a climate adaptation strategy and provide a more productive use of outdoor water.
In the next three to five years, develop a local food system where urban agriculture and healthy food retail intersect to create a new locally-focused food economy that creates access to, and increases consumption of, healthy foods, supporting a measurable reduction in diet-related diseases.

TARGET AUDIENCE
Private/Public land owners, block clubs, home growers, community members, students, City Council, Planning Division, businesses (supermarkets), schools.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS
City of Inglewood Planning Division, SJLI, TreePeople and Inglewood and Lennox Unified School Districts, Lennox Coordinating Council, LA County

KEY PARTNERS
Public and private land owners, block clubs, Whole Kids Foundation, California Wellness Foundation.

FOOD & URBAN AGRICULTURE
The communities of Inglewood and Lennox are committed to healthy eating and active living. Residents of Inglewood and Lennox have restricted access to nutritious, affordable food sources, and instead have abundant access to fast food restaurants, liquor stores and small markets that carry a limited assortment of healthy foods at prices that are high compared with neighborhoods more adequately served by supermarkets. Restricted access is made worse by the limited time and money that residents can put toward healthy food shopping, cooking and eating. Health consequences for residents in these neighborhoods include disproportionately high rates of child and adult obesity, diabetes and heart disease. In response to these realities, the community expressed a commitment to creating local, sustainable, healthy and economically viable alternatives, prioritizing water-efficient edible plants that can withstand heat waves.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

In the next one to two years, leverage tax incentives for urban landowners who put their land into agricultural use (through California Assembly Bill 551, The Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act) to begin transforming vacant, private and public-owned lots into community gardens with open access to community members and/or urban farms growing produce for local commerce.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Advocate for AB551 adoption and implementation by Los Angeles County and the City of Inglewood with support from community members, urban agriculture organizations and community groups. AB 551 requires that cities and counties create their own urban agriculture incentive zones in order to access landowner tax incentives
• Identify properties that are suitable for community gardens, and work with landowners to determine interest and availability
• Manage the spaces employing best practices already in use in local urban gardens
• Install gardens at senior centers, particularly those that provide meals to seniors

OBJECTIVE 3

In the next one to two years, create edible demonstration vertical gardens developed on the walls of private and public venues and businesses, which beautifies the community and demonstrates the different ways produce can be grown.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Engage owners and managers of target private and public properties to encourage the installation of demonstration vertical gardens
• The produce in the vertical garden can be arranged in a way to create murals or even logos of the garden’s sponsor organizations
• Vertical gardens should be built on walls with visible large wall space

OBJECTIVE 2

In the next one to two years, develop a local Produce Hub & Seed Library where neighborhood ambassadors throughout the city harvest produce from their neighbors and bring that produce to the hub for exchange. Community members not within this network of growers and ambassadors will have the option to purchase produce or barter volunteer hours to receive produce.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Seed Library:
  • SJLI to house the Seed Library and coordinate seed-saving from food-growing gardens in the community
  • Each season, work with gardeners to let plants go to seed so seeds can be harvested

OBJECTIVE 4

In the next one to two years, expand the district wide school urban garden program so that it is growing enough produce to support the Lennox School District school lunch program.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Install school gardens at each school
• Build an outdoor classroom space in each school garden for teachers to teach Common Core infused activities that connect health and wellness to what the students are learning in school
• Sustainability: Fund-raise for the program by developing relationships with local restaurants that purchase the produce wholesale
PRIORITy THEME

water
A safe, healthy, affordable, local and reliable water supply created through collaboration, education and conservation.
WATER STEWARDSHIP

Unprecedented drought and climate change impacts offer a unique opportunity to quickly and deeply engage the communities of Inglewood and Lennox in the stewardship of precious water resources. The community expressed a commitment to using water wisely and effectively, to reduce environmental impacts, sustain local resources, and save money. The importance of extending opportunities for residents and businesses to recognize the power they have to create change was cited as an important outcome.

The primary strategy identified to promote water stewardship was to train community members in Community-Based Social Marketing (see sidebar on page 45) and employ a “train the trainer” approach with the goal of deep and strategic engagement into the community.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

In the next one to two years, develop and deliver a training program to train 100 community leaders in water stewardship-practices.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Work with city, county and utility agencies to develop training content and prioritize key water users, sectors or land uses
- Use SB X7-7 (“Water Conservation Act of 2009”) as a starting point to develop water conservation goals and a strategy that targets outdoor water use
- Use Community-Based Social Marketing to identify community-appropriate practices, such as using reusable rather than disposable bottles, to make the connection between communication, stewardship education and behavior change

OBJECTIVE 2

Together with HSIC, trained community leaders will teach a minimum of 5,000 residents about water stewardship practices and facilitate their participation in programs that support water stewardship and conservation in the next three to five years.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Increase awareness of the value and need to conserve water and build a local water supply
- Provide the community with workshops and materials that support water conservation and rainwater harvesting including:
  - Water conservation for renters
  - Rainwater tank installation
  - Residential turf removal
  - Choosing native and climate-appropriate plants
  - Rainwater harvesting techniques
  - Irrigation conversion
  - Creating contour in your landscape
- Create or build on existing incentive programs to saturate customer market by collaborating with water agencies. This includes:
  - Turf removal rebates
  - Native plant and climate-appropriate plant conversion rebates
  - Drip irrigation and weather-based irrigation controller conversion rebates
  - Water conservation incentives
  - Greywater (simple systems that do not require a permit)
  - Low Impact Development: rainwater harvesting, stormwater management and infiltration
  - Rain garden installation rebates
  - Rain barrel and rainwater tank installation rebates
  - Permeable hardscapes
- Host rain barrel and rainwater tank distribution events in the community that leverage rebates and provide mini workshops and related retailer booths
- Work with rain barrel companies to provide order form for pre-purchase, provide invoice necessary to receive rebates, and bring rain barrels on distribution day

Community-Based Social Marketing is an approach to fostering sustainable behavior that emphasizes direct contact among community members and the removal of structural barriers. The approach uses the following steps:

1. Selecting which behavior to target
2. Identifying the barriers and benefits to the selected behavior
3. Developing a strategy that reduces barriers to the behavior to be promoted, while simultaneously increasing the behavior’s perceived benefits
4. Piloting the strategy
5. Broad scale implementation and ongoing evaluation
GOAL

Water infrastructure is more collaboratively and efficiently planned within city and county departments and places an emphasis on the widespread adoption of green infrastructure.

TARGET AUDIENCE

HSIC, Mayor’s office, Lennox Coordinating Council, City Council, Office of County Supervisor, District 2, and lead staff at the following departments: Planning, Public Works, Economic & Community Development, Information Technology & Communications, and City of Inglewood’s Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department, Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS

HSIC Leadership Group could conduct outreach and education at the agency level on the economic, environmental and social benefits of integrated planning that supports the adoption of green infrastructure, and could host a kickoff meeting to explore establishing an Integrated Green Infrastructure Planning Committee. Initial support could be provided for the first few meetings if there is interest. Thereafter, the process would need to be institutionalized and led internally by City and County staff. The County’s Second Supervisorial District is supportive of this initiative and will be instrumental in helping achieve this strategy.

COLLABORATIVE WATER PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Planning and policymaking often occur with a singular focus on the issue at hand. This traditional approach may produce streamlined results, but it is not conducive to innovation or the inclusion of multiple benefits for the community being served. In contrast, collaborative planning and policymaking bring together disparate entities to the same table to plan and co-invest in multi-benefit projects and programs. We believe that Inglewood and Lennox can benefit from planning in a coordinated and integrated manner.

The HSIC proposed the creation of an Integrated Green Infrastructure Planning Committee to be modeled after green planning or sustainability committees in other cities. For example, the City of Los Angeles Green Streets Committee is comprised of representatives from many city departments (including sanitation, engineering, street services, transportation, planning, recreation, water & power, and building & safety) and dozens of nonprofit organizations. The committee meets monthly to collaborate on projects, funding and policies, and to streamline citywide support for green infrastructure projects, programs and policies.

Since the HSIC last met, collaborative efforts have increased in the region. Inglewood and Lennox agency representatives have participated in the development of Enhanced Watershed Management Program plans to meet water quality mandates with a focus on stormwater and are involved in the Greater Los Angeles Integrated Regional Water Management Planning effort. We have updated the following suggestions to reflect recent collaborative efforts while recognizing that additional efforts may be necessary.

WATER

collaborative planning of green infrastructure and water management
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

GOALS FOR INTEGRATED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING EFFORT

1. The benefits of collaborative planning — as opposed to planning separately, in silos — will become apparent to City and County departments and their representatives.

2. Co-investment in multi-benefit projects will become possible as disparate departments plan and cost-share together.

3. Collaborative planning will create a path supporting the creation of multi-benefit projects, incentives, education programs, and policies that have benefits beyond water sustainability.

4. Multi-benefit projects will be more numerous, deliver more benefits to the environment and the community and be more cost effective than individually planned projects.

OBJECTIVE 1

Explore mechanisms for increasing Green Infrastructure planning to facilitate collaborative water management and support the widespread adoption of green infrastructure within city and county departments.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Conduct outreach to key department contacts to identify and address opportunities and barriers to collaboration.
- Host a kickoff meeting on Integrated Green Infrastructure Planning with topics to include:
  - Explore how momentum for current Enhanced Watershed Management and Integrated Water Management planning efforts can be enhanced to emphasize additional benefits such as open space, recreation and habitat enhancement.
  - Explore need for forming an ongoing Greening Infrastructure Planning Committee that would hold meetings on a regular basis.
  - Identify potential funding to support this integration.
  - Time HSIC and City/County efforts to correspond (e.g., Integrated Regional Water Management Plan funding).
- Identify achievable, high-profile pilot projects for integration, such as parkway conversion projects that can serve as demonstrations and that can rely on block clubs and other local resources to be realized.

DISINTEGRATED AGENCIES

INTEGRATED AGENCIES

Source: TreePeople
PRIORITIES THEMES

transportation, air quality, & land use
DESIRED OUTCOMES

A transportation system for Inglewood and Lennox that is safe, accessible, inclusive of all comfort levels, incentivized/rewarded, and makes the benefits of multi-modal transportation attractive and visible.

Improve the air quality of the Inglewood & Lennox communities in the next decade.

Improve land use practices by increasing open space, expanding opportunities for local urban agriculture, and strengthening recreational options within walking distance of every resident.
IMPROVED AIR QUALITY

The Collaborative is committed to strengthening access to clean, fresh air by increasing local transportation options and providing greening strategies to mitigate the impacts of poor air quality present in both communities. Planning and zoning ordinances and public works programs that support walkable and bikeable streets, and incentives that support public transportation options and use of low or no emission vehicles were identified as important strategies. It is also important to provide public education on air quality risks and opportunities that encourage residents to enjoy walking and biking in the community.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Walkable/bikeable complete streets that include a prominent tree canopy and create more opportunities for more green public and recreational areas.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Identify desirable strategies and paths to implementation presented in Metro’s Green Places effort. The website offers a wide array of greening tools and resources to improve the transit experience for pedestrians and cyclists. The resources can be accessed at https://www.metro.net/interactives/greenplaces/

• Participate with County Planning Department on implementation of Bicycle Master Plan

• Advocate for Complete Street elements to be incorporated into Green Streets identified as implementation strategy for Enhanced Watershed Management Plans

• Consider addition of bike sharing program for the community

• Engage with the City of Inglewood to adopt Metro’s Complete Streets Policy, which calls for all local jurisdictions within LA County to adopt a complete streets policy or general plan consistent with the California Complete Streets Act of 2008 in order to be eligible for Metro capital grant funding programs starting with the 2017 grant cycles. The policy can be accessed at http://tinyurl.com/z2w8vwg

• Engage with Metro to develop Inglewood-adjacent projects that were identified in the Rail to River Intermediate Active Transportation Corridor Feasibility Study. The study can be accessed at http://tinyurl.com/zq8q9hb

OBJECTIVE 2

City and County Planning zoning, development and redevelopment policies encourage and incentivize approval of commercial, recreational and other developments that benefit the community and make walkability and bikeability a high priority.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Create a review process to encourage higher quality development and redevelopment projects to share with policy makers. Process should include community input opportunities and benchmarks that measure increased opportunities in walkability and bikeability associated with the projects

• Work with the City and County planning departments to find effective ways to modernize the zoning code to support higher quality developments and streetscape improvements

• Leverage recently-updated County of Los Angeles General Plan to guide more sustainable development for Lennox
GOAL

In the next three to five years, create and deliver an education campaign to make community members aware of the benefits of cycling, walking and taking public transit and encourage their participation in those modes of transportation.

TARGET AUDIENCE
Seniors, schools, health organizations, clinics, local community college students, CBOs, park users, churches and senior centers. Inglewood residents, Inglewood tourists, City Public Works, City Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department, Inglewood Historic Council, local newspaper readers

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS
Community leaders, policymakers, multiple city/county departments, Metro, parents, teachers, faith-based leaders, and the medical community. Community members, volunteers, city leaders, Boys and Girl Scouts, Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition, CicLAvia

KEY PARTNERS
City commissions (for walking guide)

TRANSPORTATION

IMPROVED EDUCATION

The Collaborative discussed that the primary barrier is the dominance of cars over other methods of transportation, and that safety is a major issue as a result, particularly along major thoroughfares. Prioritizing the accommodation of cars must be reconsidered. Reducing width of roads and creating more attractive spaces for biking and walking is the vision for moving forward. Inglewood and Lennox must strive to make transit/bike/pedestrian access an equally (if not more) desirable option.

There are many factors involved in changing transportation networks and streetscapes, and many are beyond HSIC’s sphere of influence. Much planning work already exists in other agencies’ plans, but a lack of agency funding/resources/staffing and community pressure exists. The HSIC can be a force that supports and provides resources on existing efforts by being a unifying voice for the community. The HSIC can also be an agent in enhancing the health and safety of the community by providing education and shifting community attitudes and behaviors around transportation.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

In the next one to two years, train 100 resident trainers as transportation education and behavior change deputies to engage a minimum of 5,000 residents around cycling, walking and taking public transit.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Create how-to guides (how to carpool, how to take the bus, how to plan your bike route), specific to Inglewood and Lennox
- Create public education collateral material to inform the community about the benefits of walking, cycling and public transportation – including an infographic that compares the costs and benefits (physical and mental health, environmental, economic, social, time-saving and aesthetic) of bike/pedestrian/transit vs. driving
- Host workshops and trainings
- Set up communications tools (i.e., website, tool kits, online training, etc)
- Work with health organization tools and clinics to promote the activities

OBJECTIVE 2

Create and deliver a transportation behavior change program using Community-Based Social Marketing (see p. 45 for definition).

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Gather baseline data on community attitudes toward various modes of transportation as well as behaviors (transit ridership, cycling, vehicle miles traveled, etc)
- Determine which modes of transportation resonate with which communities, and whether there is opportunity to engage those communities in using those modes of transportation
- Develop a program strategy based on data gathered from the community through focus groups, surveys and/or other applied research methods
- Pilot the strategy on a small scale, make necessary changes as needed, and offer the program throughout the community once the approach is refined
- Make multiple tools and resources available to facilitate behavior change using Community-Based Social Marketing approach

OBJECTIVE 3

In the next one to two years, create an Inglewood Trail/Walking Guide (historic sites, great places to run/bike, etc.) to encourage walking and biking within Inglewood.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Solicit recommendations from the community to determine the most appropriate trails/walks within the city, keeping the rich history of the area in mind
- Create an app showing routes and historic information for trails/walks and allows users to contribute new routes
- Use walkyourcity.com as a resource on how to make a walkable city
- Recruit tour guides and establish programs to take advantage of the new resources
TRANSPORTATION, AIR QUALITY & LAND USE

AIR QUALITY AWARENESS

Inglewood and Lennox face poor air quality due to their proximity to Los Angeles International Airport and major highways, including I-105, I-110 and I-405. The communities are located beneath the LAX flight path, which delivers noise and ultrafine exhaust particles into the communities via more than 600,000 flights each year. Through public education, the Collaborative is committed to increasing awareness on air quality risks and opportunities, and encouraging residents to utilize public transportation and enjoy walking and biking in the community.

GOAL

Community members recognize that their choices can make an impact on air quality and how it affects them.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Inglewood and Lennox residents, City Council Members and Mayor, block clubs, churches and their members, schools, PTA, dog owners, school district personnel, Asian and Pacific Islander Obesity Prevention Alliance

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS

Block clubs, churches, schools, PTAs, senior centers, political champions

KEY PARTNERS

SJLI, TreePeople, community advocate Juanita Withrow, SBCOG, SBBEC
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

In the next one to two years, begin walking groups and walking clubs to increase walking amongst community members. Solicit leadership and support from council members, block clubs, churches, health organizations, and other community leaders.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Recruit leaders representing each neighborhood that will run each walking club with support from local block clubs, churches, and community members

• Incorporate technology, such as smartphone apps and online meet-up groups, to facilitate community engagement in walking groups

• Offer sponsored group walks with local elected officials as an opportunity to collectively experience and reimagine local neighborhoods

OBJECTIVE 2

In the next three to five years, conduct education about sustainable transportation and provide viable low-emissions transportation options to residents and workers in Inglewood and Lennox.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Reduce vehicle usage by promoting local public transportation including Inglewood I-Line Shuttle and making it easier to understand and use

• Create a recurring event modeled on LA’s CicLAvia, where miles of streets are occasionally closed to vehicular traffic to encourage cycling, walking and local commercial activity

OBJECTIVE 3

Deliver an air-quality and heat safety education program.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Using Air Quality Management District (AQMD) and National Weather Service (NWS) resources, build an education program to educate community advocates as well as community members about:

  • Air quality risks in their neighborhood, and what actions they can take to protect themselves and their loved ones

  • The risks posed by heat waves and what precautions should be taken to avoid heat-related illness and death, particularly in the most vulnerable populations

• Sign up 10,000 people for AQMD alerts that indicate when air is not safe for vigorous outdoor activities

• Work with Asian Pacific Islander Obesity Prevention Alliance (APIOPA) to develop a program which uses air sensors to explore the linkages between air quality improvements and urban greening by tracking areas before and after tree planting, and other greening programs
TRANSPORTATION, AIR QUALITY & LAND USE

ACCESSIBLE NETWORKS

The Collaborative recognized that changing the urban form of local neighborhoods to accommodate community-friendly transportation networks requires tremendous resources that are likely beyond its sphere of influence. However, the Collaborative also recognized that lending community voices to current planning efforts led by Metro and other entities can be an effective way to influence the outcome of those efforts. Identifying and prioritizing efforts to participate in will produce active transportation options and other benefits for Inglewood and Lennox residents.

GOAL

Create an actionable path to facilitate and leverage existing planning efforts aimed at creating safe, accessible networks for walking, cycling and public transportation that also include green infrastructure elements.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Elected officials, city and county agencies (Public Works, Planning), Metro, Los Angeles County Second Supervisorial District, Safe Routes to School, BIDs, block groups, homeowner groups

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS

Walk/Bike Inglewood, other bike/pedestrian organizations. HSIC to provide support and resources for existing plans and efforts to get them implemented.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Leverage existing planning efforts to realize sustainable transportation networks and create communities that are bike and pedestrian-friendly and that address basic transit options.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Develop strategy to engage communities around major arteries and community hubs — including schools, hospitals, churches, parks, and senior centers — in influencing transportation efforts to ensure inclusion of community-appropriate features and greening elements

• Review existing plans and efforts impacting transportation in Inglewood and Lennox; identify aspects that are within HSIC’s sphere of influence in order to make recommendations and prioritize actions. Plans and efforts will include: general plan updates, changes and additions to Metro service (Crenshaw and La Brea Lines, among others), implementation of the LA County Bicycle Master Plan, and other efforts as they are identified

• Engage with the City of Inglewood around Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, a state program supporting affordable housing and transit-oriented development, administered by the State of California Strategic Growth Council

• Engage in Transit-Oriented-Development (TOD) planning to ensure efforts reflect community needs and wants and that they are open and inviting

• Work with Caltrans, Metro and other groups to create trail opportunities for exercise and park connectors using land that they may own

• Identify case studies of how other cities/communities have created sustainable transportation networks, and use these as models to influence current and future efforts

• Ensure all planned improvements include: sufficient bicycle racks and lockers at transportation hubs; increased availability of bike lanes; safety at transportation hubs and park-and-ride lots through adequate street lighting and landscaping design that deters crime.
energy & waste
Usher in climate mitigation practices and improve the overall health and livelihood of the Inglewood & Lennox communities and their environments by increasing energy efficiency, lowering energy demand, and offering environmentally-friendly waste disposal in a way that creates positive impacts to users.
ENERGY & WASTE

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND HEAT PROTECTION

Recognizing that inland and highly urbanized neighborhoods such as Inglewood and Lennox are already beginning to experience climate impacts, the Collaborative expressed a desire to harness local energy resources and create a plan to help protect the community. The Collaborative is committed to greening its energy and waste management systems through energy demand reduction, local energy generation using solar energy, and providing a full suite of options for reducing solid waste. The Collaborative identified helping the community reach a Zero Waste goal as a priority.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Promote solar programs.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Improve availability of information to the community, using public service announcements on the radio and other methods to reach Inglewood and Lennox residents and businesses
- Make solar energy demonstration sites available online and consider offering tours
- Investigate option to create a block solar purchases campaign, such as those used in Los Angeles and other cities
  - Identify local solar businesses to partner on block purchases
  - Develop and deliver outreach/education on benefits of and opportunities for installing solar panels
- Create PSA or storytelling to accomplish greenhouse gas reduction through the use of alternative energy sources
- Approach homeowners with a suite of available incentive options, including installing skylights during sound barrier installations in homes in the flight path, and rebates for purchasing more efficient air conditioning units, dual pane windows and home insulation
- Support Southern California Edison’s increase in renewable energy portfolio (from 20% in 2012 to 33% in 2020) for the City of Inglewood and neighboring Lennox
  - Make information on this program available through links on the Inglewood city website
- Develop policies, programs, and incentives to facilitate energy savings throughout Inglewood and Lennox in the residential areas and other sectors

OBJECTIVE 2

Encourage energy efficiency, the use of alternative energy sources and supporting greenhouse gas reductions.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Create a campaign to eliminate “vampire” energy waste (energy consumed by appliances and other devices that are plugged in but not in use) in Inglewood and Lennox
  - Create billboards, flyers, banners, events
  - Create analysis of life with vs. life without vampire energy that compares cost and savings
  - Conduct educational campaigns at schools
ENERGY & WASTE

WASTE DIVERSION

The Collaborative expressed a desire to help Inglewood and Lennox achieve a Zero Waste goal. To accomplish Zero Waste, diversion strategies need to go beyond typical backyard composting and establish a systems-approach that first seeks to eliminate waste wherever possible, and then manage waste through reuse by composting and mulching, turning to recycling as a final resort. The community also expressed a desire for more public education about littering, pet waste, and dumping of furniture and other bulky items.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Expand waste diversion and recycling services to help meet the State’s 75% waste diversion by 2020 goal.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Identify neighborhoods or land uses where recycling services are not adequate or available, and identify paths to provide adequate access to recycling
- Work with City, County and waste haulers to increase education about separating waste at the point of disposal – specifically what can go into recycling containers and green waste bins
- Explore options to conduct energy and waste audit of the City to identify improvement opportunities
- Leverage incentives and disincentives available to communities, governments and waste haulers to comply with State's 75% waste diversion by 2020 goal
- Address littering, pet waste, and dumping

OBJECTIVE 2

Increase organic waste diversion rate to 75% in the next three to five years, coinciding with the State of California goal to divert 75% of waste by 2020.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Promote in-home composting by leveraging city and county compost bin distribution and incentive programs
- Explore creating a program using Community-Based Social Marketing principles that teaches a minimum of 2,500 residents how to participate in composting and mulching, reducing food waste and greenwaste
  - Develop and host workshops and trainings for residents, schools, businesses and other audiences as appropriate
  - Set up communications tool (i.e., website, tool kits, online training, etc.); consider incorporating interactive games and contests
- Develop an evaluation framework that tracks progress and allows the program to be adapted while in progress
- Work with school district to evaluate food waste policies and enact composting program

OBJECTIVE 3

In the next three to five years, develop a composting center for Inglewood and Lennox that collects compostable items from community members and makes compost available for use.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Lead and key partners work together to determine a site for compost development that creates an opportunity for renewable waste and also more local green jobs
- Identify suitable facility, acquire land and build the facility
- Upon opening, lead and key partners with support from other local organizations can work to develop a compost use program for local community members
- Explore the option of diverting green waste into two streams, with the final products being available to the community. One stream would be for compost, and one for creation of mulch (wood chips) from yard waste, which can be reused as a landscape cover to maintain soil health and moisture
PRIORITY THEME

community engagement
DESIRED OUTCOME

The community is aware, participating, and empowered to take action and follow through, contributing to community health and safety.
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

FOSTERING COMMITMENT

Appropriate community engagement strategies are a key component of implementing the Plan. An HSIC break-out group repeatedly emphasized the need for community members to be heard and addressed in ways that were relevant to their interests and needs throughout the engagement process. The group discussed the issues that arise when trying to mobilize community members to take action and what methods and considerations are important when making a plan for community engagement. One of the most challenging issues is getting people to move beyond becoming engaged in the process and follow through on taking action. In particular, projects that need continued action rather than one-time participation are a challenge. The group shared thoughts on strategies that encourage sustained commitment and action through continued contact, engagement, and public acknowledgment.

GOAL

Existing Community Engagement best practices are employed to develop simple and transparent plans that are appropriate to community needs. The plans include opportunities for capacity building to increase community members’ ability to participate in planning and implementing greening programs and projects.

TARGET AUDIENCE
Community members in Inglewood and Lennox, community leaders and organizers, charismatic community personalities that can promote the plan and inspire participation (radio personality, Telemundo, KJLH), local papers (Inglewood Today), LA Way.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTERS
Healthy and Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative (HSIC) and its 30+ stakeholders, local artists, Inglewood Open Studios event.
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Use Community Engagement strategies that have been proven to work in Inglewood and Lennox. Examples include:

• Outreach done through multiple forms, including word of mouth
• Create opportunities that are inclusive of all age groups
• Address community barriers (location, language, transportation)
• Weekly orientation, support/accountability
• Frame plans through the lens of community wellness — unity, health, safety, change
• Make sure that plans are clearly stated
• Provide training for community leaders
• Connect like-minded groups
• Community needs/resources assessment
• Identify proper vehicles for communication

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

• Engage, inspire, educate and empower community members to take action
• Commit resources to adopt the step-by-step approach of Community-Based Social Marketing. Among the steps is addressing the community’s perceived barriers to, and benefits of, engaging in specific green behaviors. This process will include:
  • Identifying what is stopping people from acting
  • Conducting focus groups with incentives and free transportation/childcare to learn about barriers to participation and community priorities
  • Providing translation for materials/classes/meetings
• Increase awareness of resources/tools that already exist
• Make sure that family events are inclusive of all ages, including teens and seniors
• Assess community use of social media and tailor communications accordingly

OBJECTIVE 2

Promote involvement in the greening plan through local groups and existing channels.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

A community brainstorm identified the following opportunities:

• Inglewood Teen Center outreach
• Churches — sharing info before and after service, connecting with pastors
• Sharing with businesses
• Connect with local personalities to champion action/involvement
• Get on City Calendar and Lennox Coordinating Council
• Get on the agenda for the Homeowners Association (HOA) meetings run by Inglewood police department — they are very active and there is high attendance at their meetings
• Engage Airport and Chamber of Commerce
• Engage school district to disseminate information, host events, and offer educational programs
• Ask the Forum to participate in the roll-out/re-framing of Inglewood
• Utilize Senior Center Programs (Lennox and Centinela Parks)
• Advertise on public transportation (shuttle)
• Involve and engage respected elected officials
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

SOCIAL ACTION

The need to understand how best to empower community members led to a rich discussion of what empowerment is. The community used the following terms and phrases to define empowerment: aware; believe and trust in the process; participatory; follow through to action; community pride; passion to get involved to make a change; need; tools to be able to do something; and having the means to get what they need and want.

The use of local media and other marketing approaches to increase widespread awareness of the Plan were suggested as a good initial outreach strategies to inspire engagement and participation.

GOAL

Opportunities for community engagement are strengthened through mobilization, social action and meaningful projects.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Community members in Inglewood and Lennox, segmented by audience including homeowners, residents, students, parents, seniors, business owners.

KEY PARTNERS

HSIC, Community members, City and County partners
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE 1

Engage people on a deep level that inspires long-term commitment and participation in projects and programs.

ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

- Assess community use of social media and tailor communications accordingly.
- Create contact sheet that contains preference on how each community member prefers to be contacted.
- Have organization follow-up with active/interested community members, providing accountability and personal contact that shows that someone cares.
  - Know your group (and how to appropriately reach them) and show that you respect them.
- Provide list of projected events, activities and anticipate timing for each to make sure process is clear and commitment requirements for those wishing to participate is presented in a transparent fashion.
- Create plan for public acknowledgment.
  - Photo ops for community paper.
  - Certificates given in public.
  - Acknowledgment in group meetings.
DUE TO THE DESIRE FOR an open dialogue and community-driven planning process, participants were encouraged to express their true wants and needs for improving their community. The conversation was not limited to the elements of the Greening Plan and as a result a wide range of ideas and suggested activities were raised that are beyond the scope of the Greening Plan. These ideas have been included in the following section so they can be considered and incorporated into projects, or used to inform future planning efforts.

ENERGY & WASTE

• Replace remaining 1500 of 2400 streetlights with LEDs
• Facilitate residential energy efficient construction and upgrades
• Create program to increase commercial and residential recycling from 44% to 65%
• Increase construction recycling from 50% to 75%
• Enact a Commercial and Industrial Energy Conservation Ordinance Targeted in Key Areas along the Flight Path
• Create policies to retrofit rental housing

AIR QUALITY

• Establish a ban on leaf blowers
• Explore grant opportunities to fund alternative fuel and electric vehicle charging stations for use by area residents and businesses.

LAND USE

Initiate a comprehensive rezoning process with strong community involvement

• Create binding contract/agreements with developers (currently optional to include public open space). Model this on “Percent for the Arts” or Quimby fund model for funding open space and business district improvement
  • Target The Village, N. La Brea, Market Street, other areas that have lack of open space within ¼ mile
• Create a City mandate that would require City-owned properties to provide open space for public enjoyment
  • Document current use of current open space
• Target creation of form-based code that allows for mixed use, and which gives preference to the form of a development instead of use only
  • Conduct market economic study to identify how zoning changes will impact city
• Advocate for creation of a historic overlay zone
• Explore feasibility of establishing an initiative modeled after the City of Los Angeles’ 50 Parks Initiative
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Develop a Community-accessible Business Incubation Center
  • Work with the City and County to support local business development with enterprise incubation programs and a physical space accessible to the community

• Create a Citizen-led Economic Development Commission
  • Create a citizen-led economic development commission focused on health and sustainability to liaise with City, County and private investment entities

OTHER

• Conduct a regular Arts Walk event on Market Street to increase use and raise interest in public space
  • Mobilize community for advocacy
  • Seek council-member support
  • Engage local artists in planning and participating

• Identify community appropriate methods for addressing gentrification, including approaches to include frequently marginalized populations

• Research status of fracking in Inglewood oil fields
Vision Lennox

30 June 2010

Inglewood/Lennox Greening Plan 2016
The Lennox Community Parks and Recreation Plan, released in early 2016, was created collaboratively by agency and organizational partners and presents a vision and road map for a greener Lennox. Its goals have a great deal of commonalities with the Inglewood & Lennox Greening Plan, and the document should be utilized to advance greening in Lennox.

- Partner with community groups to develop small green spaces to fill the parkland gap
- Utilize “pop-up” interventions to create green space in the short term
- Ensure that facilities and programs meet community needs and that the community is included in decision-making processes
- Expand recreational opportunities within Lennox to include civic spaces that support community interaction, cultural identity, and commercial enterprise
- Increase the sense of nature within Lennox Park, future green spaces, and in the everyday lives of Lennox residents
- Maintain and enhance Lennox’s urban forest
- Focus on multi-benefit urban greening projects that optimize environmental services
- Create a community walking trail network along sidewalks, freeway buffers, and public land
The Lennox community and local jurisdictional entities undertook an extensive planning process in 2010 to create Vision Lennox, a set of projects and strategies to improve Lennox. Greening the community was one of the priorities of Vision Lennox.

Complementary Strategies and Desired Outcomes from Vision Lennox have been summarized below. Many of the suggestions from Vision Lennox overlap or complement the suggestions the Collaborative provided during the planning process.

**URBAN GREENING**
Create a residential streetscape and urban forestry improvement program. The County could develop a program to address planting of street trees, improvements to sidewalks and crosswalks, street signage and other aspects that improve the visual character of streets. Trees planted along public streets should be subject to a street tree master plan to ensure a consistent look on residential streets.

Urban forestry program for public and private land could be funded by nonprofit organizations and/or public agencies.

Plant Street Trees on Lennox Main Street that provide shade for pedestrians and improve neighborhood attractiveness. Coordinate tree planting with street right of way improvements such as repaving or underground infrastructure improvements.

**FOOD & URBAN AGRICULTURE**
Create community gardens. Find opportunities to create community gardens throughout Lennox. Specific parcels that could be targeted include vacant parcels and foreclosed properties. To the extent feasible, community gardens should be distributed throughout the community.

**TRANSPORTATION**
Create an interconnected system of walking/biking paths and trails that contain added street trees, areas for seating and miles markers all to encourage walking/biking and less driving.

General Mobility Improvement Strategy — Widen sidewalks through curb extensions, road diets and good sidewalk design guidelines for new development. Ensure that new and refurbished sidewalks contain an adequate buffer zone. Add landscaping, hardscaping, street furniture and public art to streets.

Improve Sidewalks and Pedestrian Crossings for Lennox Main Street using bulb-outs at intersections to shorten the pedestrian crossing distances, improved crosswalks at all intersections, regular cleaning of sidewalks, and adding decorative paving or pavers to sidewalks.

Undertake a comprehensive streetscape improvement program for Hawthorne Boulevard that includes street trees; reduced number of travel lanes; landscaped median; bike lane; and widened sidewalks. [Update — Most improvements have been made but additional shade trees are needed.]

Implement a corridor streetscape improvement program for Inglewood Avenue with the following elements: street trees; sidewalk improvements to create comfortable pedestrian environments; benches and trash cans along corridors; pedestrian friendly lighting; improved pedestrian crossings; bulb-outs and other pedestrian safety improvements.

Institute, conduct and sustain a Safe Routes to School program to encourage students to walk or bicycle to school with the following components:
Safety Education Program — Teach pedestrian and bicycle safety to students that walk or bicycle to school. Educate parents, neighbors and others about safety issues near schools.

Promotional Campaign — Encourage students to walk and bicycle to school with walking school buses, contests, events and other campaigns.

Enforcement — Enforce traffic and parking laws around schools and along routes to schools.

Form an ongoing committee of key stakeholders such as principals, parents, students, crossing guards, County Sheriffs, Department of Public Works and others to identify and address issues related to improving safety for students that walk or bicycle to school.

Construct pedestrian and bicycle improvements on school routes.

Bicycle Transportation — Create a network of bikeways and add bike lanes and bike routes along appropriate streets. Add the Class III bike routes (signed on-street bicycle routes) that are in the County-wide Bicycle Master Plan along 104th Street and 111th Street.

Improve intersection crossings for pedestrians — Add mid-block crossings at appropriate locations. Make crossings safer with the appropriate devices, such as: Zebra-stripe crosswalks, advanced stop/yield lines, bulb-outs/curb extensions, audible pedestrian signals, removing push buttons; automatic “walk” signal, crossing islands, raised crosswalks, countdown signals, modify signal timing, LED rapid-flash beacons, advanced stop bars.

**LAND USE & ZONING**

Expand parks and open space. In collaboration with the Lennox School District and with the community, use existing school playgrounds and vacant lots to provide additional space for recreation and community gardens.

Increase open space system with a series of community gardens and tot lots on vacant land as well as jogging/walking trails along the freeways.

**ENERGY & WASTE**

Educate the public about trash collection. Create a campaign to educate the public about the trash collection services available to the community. This should include creating a central repository of information on trash collection and other services.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Create community clean-up days — Community clean-up days should be organized by the community and occur on a regular basis. Tree and landscape care activities such as weeding and pruning could be included.

Create opportunities for community members to partner with local Community Based Organizations and public agencies to improve the community.

Hold a periodic or regular “CicLAvia” on Lennox Boulevard. On occasion, or on a regular basis, close all or part of Lennox Boulevard to cars, so that Lennox residents can use it to bicycle, walk, rollerblade, skate board, relax, or hold farmers’ markets, etc.
sites
ONCE THE COMMUNITY ESTABLISHED the Greening Plan’s goals, priorities and strategies, the project team conducted an extensive analysis to identify optimal sites to apply the physical elements of greening plan priorities such as tree planting, gardens, bioswales and rain gardens. The identification and prioritization process is summarized in this section.
site identification & prioritization process

DATA GATHERING

An initial master list of potential sites was prepared using multiple data sources. Property categories include: street corridors, development sites, commercial properties, alleys, vacant sites and public lands including parks, schools and civic sites.

- The City of Inglewood provided GIS data including contour maps and parcel data identifying vacant lots, parkways, alleys and parking lots and civic sites
- Tree inventory data was obtained from both the City of Inglewood and the County of Los Angeles
- Aerial maps were obtained from the USGS
- Existing and planned rail and bus lines were provided by Metro
- Existing bikeway information was provided by Southern California Association of Governments
- Zoning and roads data along with proposed bikeways information was obtained from the County of Los Angeles

The I-Line Trolley route (a free transportation shuttle available throughout the downtown Inglewood area to retailers, banks, hospitals, parks and other community service centers) was also considered.

Maps were developed to indicate tree canopy cover and park and transit proximity to assist with the prioritization process and help frame the discussion.

Potential project data was gathered from reviewing existing plans and through interviews with jurisdictional partners including relevant departments within the City of Inglewood, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Parks and Recreation departments and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

The project team developed site selection criteria to aid in the prioritization process and vetted it with the leadership group. Not all criteria were required for a site to be chosen. Sample Selection Criteria considered:

- Low Tree Canopy – Area identified with below average tree canopy and/or heavy pedestrian use that could benefit from canopy cover
- Park Proximity, Open Space Inventory – Opportunity to link or connect to adjacent open space, restoration or recreational project (opportunity to connect or enhance a network of green spaces)
- Creates new open space in area of need - Not within ¼ mile of a park
- Critical timing - Project beginning or already in design
- Easy to implement – Simple projects that require minimal resources and time commitment

ABILITY TO TAP INTO EXISTING PROJECT

- Private:
  - The site is slated for redevelopment
  - In planning process but still time to include greening plan elements in the designs
- Public:
  - An agency already has plans for improving this site or street
  - Area slated for street or other infrastructure improvements
ALREADY IDENTIFIED IN ANOTHER PLANNING EFFORT – EXAMPLES INCLUDE:

- Vision Lennox
- Enhanced Watershed Management Plans
- Integrated Regional Water Management Plans
- Park and School Master Plans

POLITICAL SUPPORT

- Local government supporter/manager or council person who is champion
- Institutional support with capacity to assist
- Multiple project Partners
- Regulatory cooperation for variances
- Identified managing agency — for public spaces
- Agency or organization willing to undertake ownership and management responsibilities
- Does not conflict with future plans
  - Improvements are not likely to be removed in next twenty years

WILLING COMMUNITY

- Community advocates for project
- Community awareness of issues
- High participation level expected
- Outreach delivery system in place (Neighborhood Council, etc.)
- Local citizen group or NGO interested in pursuing

PHYSICAL

- Sufficient depth to groundwater
- No known soil or groundwater contamination
- Potential for groundwater recharge
- No steep slopes present
- Not adjacent to industrial land use if taking off-site water
- Need for infrastructure improvements (missing something that project could add)
  - Sidewalks
  - Curb and Gutter
  - Landscaping
  - Drainage/flooding issues
PARK PROXIMITY

The map shows park space and surrounding areas within ¼ mile or less. Areas located more than ¼ mile away from a park lack easily accessible public green space.

- Park
- Area Within 1/4 Mile of Park

1. Ashwood Park
2. Center Park
3. Centinela Adobe Park
4. Circle Park
5. Darby Park
6. Edward Vincent Park
7. Grevillea Park
8. Inglewood Park Cemetery
9. Lennox Park
10. Lockhaven Center
11. North Park
12. Queen Park
13. Rogers Park
14. Siminski Park
VACANT/UNUSED PARKING LOTS

The map shows parking lots not directly serving an adjacent use, which could potentially be developed for other community uses.
INGLEWOOD TREE CANOPY

The map shows tree data for Inglewood tree wells. Areas with poor tree canopy coverage are highlighted. Tree canopy data was available by parcel address, not geo-spatially by tree. There is a need for more accurate urban forest data for Inglewood, but this map nevertheless provides an overview of priority areas needing increased tree canopy.
LENNOX TREE CANOPY

The map shows geo-located street trees in Lennox, ranked according to their health status. Areas with poor tree canopy coverage are highlighted.

- Tree in Very Good Condition
- Tree in Good Condition
- Tree in Fair Condition
- Tree in Poor Condition
- Dead Tree
- Vacant / Missing Tree
- Low Tree Canopy Area
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The map shows areas that are included in other current development plans.

- Florence/La Brea TOD
- Rail Corridor
- Manchester Blvd
- Lennox Boulevard
- Century Blvd
- Inglewood City Hall Fountain
- Senior Center
- Edward Vincent Park
- Center Park
- Darby Park
- Inglewood Street Tree Planting
- Hollywood Park
AREAS IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

- Vision Lennox
  - Lennox Park
  - Lennox Blvd Main Street
  - Green Line Station
  - Civic Center
  - Hawthorne Blvd
  - Schools

- Enhanced Watershed Management Plans
  - Edward Vincent Park
  - Darby Park
  - La Cienega Blvd Low Impact Development

- Transit-Oriented Development Master Plans
  - Florence/La Brea TOD

- Hollywood Park
  - Hollywood Park
A MEETING WITH THE LEADERSHIP GROUP was held to discuss the initial site list, refine site categories, and identify potential priority sites that warranted further analysis. The list was refined after meetings with the City of Inglewood to gain information on the City’s priorities and collect project plans and information. Projects identified in the Jurisdictional Plan list were also evaluated for inclusion.

The project team further distilled the priority list using the selection criteria and applied a ranking scale of 1 to 3. Projects ranking 1 were the highest priority. Projects ranked 3 were considered projects that required further investigation or collaboration with other entities leading project planning or redevelopment efforts that are already underway.

A webinar meeting was held with the HSIC to introduce the site selection criteria and prioritization methodology to the group, solicit feedback on the draft priority site list, and identify any additional sites that should be considered. SJLI hosted members of the Collaborative who preferred live attendance. A follow-up email containing the site list, a copy of the webinar presentation, and instructions for reviewers was sent to all HSIC members to provide an opportunity for members who could not attend the meeting to provide feedback and to encourage those who did attend to provide additional information.

The site selection process resulted in a project list that identifies the highest priority projects to be pursued for implementation or further collaboration. A subset of the priority list was chosen for concept plan development to provide examples of possible implementation strategies. The master site list from which the priority projects were derived has been included in the appendices as a reference document so that additional opportunity sites may continue to be evaluated.

Specific neighborhoods for community tree planting projects or other community-led efforts were not identified during the site prioritization process. These projects will be developed using a more organic process that will evolve as neighborhood and block club outreach and engagement continues. Planned engagement efforts are identified in the Next Steps section of the plan.
best management practices
THE GREENING PLAN LIST of best management practices (BMPs) was developed to facilitate plan implementation at varying levels of complexity and to achieve multiple goals wherever possible. The complete list was derived using priorities identified by the Collaborative during the community engagement process, Vision Lennox priorities, and local agency best practices used to meet water quality mandates and local water supply development strategies including Low Impact Development and Green Streets Implementation.

The Leadership Group prioritized BMPs by considering what was appropriate for each type of land use. Consideration was also given to what elements could be supported by those deeply involved in the planning effort.
BIOSWALE

A vegetated V- or U-shaped landscaping feature similar to a dry creek that is designed to move water. It is used to help direct the flow of water through a landscape, and can be used in conjunction with a redirected downspout, a rain garden, or to direct overflow from rain barrel or cistern.

PRIORITY THEMES

Urban Greening
Water

LAND USE

Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
Park
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

APPROXIMATE COST

$8–25 per Square Foot
(Based on Soil Conditions)
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance for bioswales includes weeding, keeping them clear of debris and sediment, maintaining mulched areas, watering plants, and making sure the inflow and outflow are clear. Bioswales should be checked quarterly and before large rain storms.

Community members, local organizations and local government agencies can maintain bioswales. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles bioswale guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/gvo9xl](http://tinyurl.com/gvo9xl)
- How to create a swale [http://tinyurl.com/jshxmtg](http://tinyurl.com/jshxmtg)
- Bioswale Maintenance Guide (City of Portland Environmental Services) [http://tinyurl.com/z27hmr6](http://tinyurl.com/z27hmr6)
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. [http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b](http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b)
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jt7tgla](http://tinyurl.com/jt7tgla)
**BUTTERFLY & POLLINATOR GARDEN**

Gardens that are planted predominately with flowers and plants that provide nectar or pollen help to support a range of pollinating insects, bats and birds. Gardens planted specifically for native pollinators help to support and preserve local ecosystems. Planning guidelines include: (1) choose plants with low water needs, (2) choose a variety of plants so there are at least 3 seasons with bloom, (3) avoid hybrids, (4) include plants with pithy or hollow stems, (5) keep some ground bare for ground-nesting bees.

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**PRIORITY THEMES**

- Urban Greening
- Food & Urban Agriculture

**LAND USE**

- Single-Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Park
- School
- Other, Public

**APPROXIMATE COST**

$6 per Square Foot (1-5 Gallon Plants)

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*Los Angeles Natural History Museum Pollinator Garden*

*Image Source: Angeles News*
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

A butterfly/pollinator garden will need frequent watering depending on the time of year and the plant types involved. While the extent of care will depend on the design of the garden and the plants and materials used, it is often better for the visiting and resident pollinators to keep the garden less tidy rather than more.

Faded plants should be left over the winter to provide nesting opportunities for insects and seeds for birds, and will need to be cut back in spring to allow for new growth.

Any green space has the potential to be a pollinator garden, by being designed and maintained in ways that support and sustain pollinators. Community members, organizations and institutions are encouraged to avoid monocultures such as lawns, and instead use diverse and native plant material for gardens, parks, and green infill areas whenever possible.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Butterfly and Pollinator Garden Guides
  - Gardening to create habitat (California Native Plant Society) [http://tinyurl.com/h6a3zjq](http://tinyurl.com/h6a3zjq)
  - Southern California native plants for school gardens (California Native Plant Society) [http://tinyurl.com/zeygw6c](http://tinyurl.com/zeygw6c)
  - Gardening for pollinators (USDA Forestry Service) [http://tinyurl.com/pg44238](http://tinyurl.com/pg44238)
  - Why make yours a bee garden? (UC Berkeley) [http://tinyurl.com/j4zzded](http://tinyurl.com/j4zzded)
  - Gardening for native pollinators (The Huntington Library) [http://tinyurl.com/h6fj75u](http://tinyurl.com/h6fj75u)
  - Sample outdoor classroom pollinator garden (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/hurop8w](http://tinyurl.com/hurop8w)
  - Pollinator Partnership [www.pollinator.org](http://www.pollinator.org)
  - Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden [http://www.rsabg.org](http://www.rsabg.org)
  - Plant types used by butterflies and pollinators (Las Piñitas Nursery) [http://tinyurl.com/jacs1pg](http://tinyurl.com/jacs1pg)

- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. [http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b](http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b)
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jt7tglia](http://tinyurl.com/jt7tglia)
CLIMATE-APPROPRIATE PLANTING

Plants used as climate-appropriate plantings are the most resilient choice for vegetation, as they are already acclimated to live in local conditions. They include locally native low water use plants, and those plants with the same attributes from other Mediterranean climates (south coast of Chile, southwest coast of Africa, south and southwest Australia, and the Mediterranean Basin). Benefits include water conservation, erosion prevention and air quality improvement. Because they are an attractive element that can be seen, climate-appropriate plantings can be used as demonstrations and lend themselves for tours and other educational activities. Many climate-appropriate plantings are native to the local ecology and can enhance local habitat, inviting butterflies, bees and birds. Climate-appropriate plantings can be incorporated with many other BMPs, including rain gardens and bioswales.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Climate-appropriate plants need supplemental water until plants are established, which generally takes about two years. Once established, well-placed climate-appropriate plants need little to no water. Refer to plant-specific instructions on what to do for dead or dying plants and replace with similar plants if necessary. It is important to have a 3-4 inch layer of mulch covering the ground around each plant to maintain soil moisture. Be diligent in removing weeds on a weekly or monthly basis as many weeds have deep roots and will not disappear right away.

Community members and organizations can maintain climate appropriate plantings. Community members are encouraged to identify open and unused spaces, and to work with their neighbors to adopt, plant and care for climate-appropriate plants.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- TreePeople offers native plant and turf reduction workshops. For more information check their event calendar. [http://tinyurl.com/pzjatjv](http://tinyurl.com/pzjatjv)
- Plant type selection
  - Popular California native plants (Southern California Public Radio) [http://tinyurl.com/jatmyg2](http://tinyurl.com/jatmyg2)
  - Native plants — a starter list (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/gwveqgs](http://tinyurl.com/gwveqgs)
  - Drought-tolerant plant guide (LA County Department of Public Works) [http://tinyurl.com/zbsbdtl](http://tinyurl.com/zbsbdtl)
  - Common low and moderate water use plants (LA Department of Water and Power) [http://tinyurl.com/zcunz2s](http://tinyurl.com/zcunz2s)
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. [http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b](http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b)
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jt7tvl](http://tinyurl.com/jt7tvl)
- Climate-Appropriate Planting Guidelines
  - Native plants for school gardens and urban areas: a survival guide (California Native Plant Society) [http://tinyurl.com/z3sao](http://tinyurl.com/z3sao)
  - Watershed wise landscaping (Green Garden Gurus) [http://tinyurl.com/jgiy19c](http://tinyurl.com/jgiy19c)
  - Los Angeles drought tolerant planting guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/z7uc7j6](http://tinyurl.com/z7uc7j6)
- For teachers
  - Native plant garden project toolkit (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/h4jdn3](http://tinyurl.com/h4jdn3)
  - Southern California native plants for school gardens (California Native Plant Society) [http://tinyurl.com/zeygw6c](http://tinyurl.com/zeygw6c)
COMPLETE STREETS

Complete Streets are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities. Complete Streets often include Green Street stormwater-management techniques, but Complete Streets take a more holistic approach by including designs that consider community use of the space, bring traffic-calming benefits and satisfy quality-of-life goals.

Santana Row  |  SWA Group

Complete Street  |  Image Source: New York City Department of Transportation

PRIORITY THEMES

Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

Water

Community Engagement

LAND USE

Transportation

APPROXIMATE COST

Per Design
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Complete streets can utilize a range of greening practices, and maintenance needs depend on what kinds of practices are implemented. For landscaping areas, watering, weeding and pruning will be needed on a regular basis (take extra care to ensure that newly planted landscape areas receive sufficient water until they are fully established). Maintenance of curb cut inlets, bioswales and other water management systems involves regular removal of sediments and debris from vegetated areas to maintain drainage function and healthy plants. In general, keep streets free from trash and debris that may end up in landscaped areas or interrupt water flows.

City agencies, private companies and community organizations can maintain complete streets. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Metro Complete Streets Policy http://tinyurl.com/gsudjr6
- UCLA Model Design Manual for Living Streets http://tinyurl.com/z2w8vwg
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/jt7tgla
COMPOST BINS

Compost is a biologically active and nutrient-rich soil amendment produced through the decay of organic material such as food scraps or yard waste. Benefits of compost include: increased soil fertility, increased water-holding capacity of soil, improved soil structure, increased microbial life, and reduced runoff. Compost can be added to soil as a top dressing, or used in various other soil and water management practices. Compost bins allow residents and businesses to collect food waste and separate it from other refuse so it can be composted, either at the home or business, or in a centralized facility.

Image Source: Los Angeles Times

PRIORITY THEMES

Urban Greening
Food & Agriculture
Energy & Waste

LAND USE

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Park

APPROXIMATE COST

$0-100 per Compost Bin
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

The type and method of composting will determine the specific maintenance necessary. In general, a balanced amount of carbon-rich (dry, brown organic material) and nitrogen-rich (moist, green organic material) needs to be added regularly to the bin. As material builds up, it needs to be aerated by turning it with a shovel to help with decomposing the organic matter and creating compost.

Schools, community members and organizations can maintain compost bins. Sites using compost may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Composting resources for teachers (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jd7pxzh](http://tinyurl.com/jd7pxzh)
- Smart Gardening: backyard and worm composting (LA County Department of Public Works) [http://tinyurl.com/daqarx](http://tinyurl.com/daqarx)
- The art and science of backyard composting (LA County Department of Public Works) [http://tinyurl.com/gvv9kh7](http://tinyurl.com/gvv9kh7)
- Discounted compost bins (LA County Department of Public Works) [http://tinyurl.com/zmakgdw](http://tinyurl.com/zmakgdw)
- Composting workshops (Natural History Museum) [http://www.nhm.org/](http://www.nhm.org/)
Curb inlets are situated along the curb–face to convey water from the street into nearby permeable surfaces for infiltration. A curb inlet diverts water from the impermeable street into a vegetated area, dry well or tree well in order to provide passive irrigation to plants, reduce downstream runoff, reduce flooding and collect roadway litter and contaminants. A distinct benefit of curb inlets is that they maintain access to sidewalks while allowing for stormwater to be infiltrated without having to remove roadway area.

Curb inlet allows stormwater to enter planted median

Residential street application / Image Source: Oregon Department of Environment Quality

Commercial district application / Image Source: Environmental Protection Agency

PRIORITY THEME
Urban Greening
Water
Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

LAND USE
Transportation

APPROXIMATE COST
$1,500 per Inlet
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance of curb cut inlets involves regular weeding and removal of sediments and debris from vegetated areas to maintain drainage function and healthy landscaping.

Community members, local organizations and local government agencies can maintain curb cut inlets. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Design and maintenance of curb cuts (City of Tucson, Watershed Management Group) [http://tinyurl.com/gpaq4hy](http://tinyurl.com/gpaq4hy)
- Los Angeles curb inlet guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/zq364oz](http://tinyurl.com/zq364oz)
- Curb cut design (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jckhoat](http://tinyurl.com/jckhoat)
CURB EXTENSIONS

Curb extensions are features that add planting or stormwater-retention space adjacent to sidewalks and parkways. They are used as space for vegetation or trees and provide space for stormwater collection, treatment and infiltration. Curb extensions provide aesthetic and traffic-calm benefits.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Curb extensions require the same maintenance as other landscaping and curb cuts, with additional attention required to remove trash and road debris that may end up in landscaped areas.

Community members, local organizations and local government agencies can maintain curb extensions. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles curb extension guide (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/zq364oz
- San Francisco Better Streets http://tinyurl.com/cax39vt
**DRY WELLS**

A dry well is a vertical shaft or hole that has been backfilled with gravel. Dry wells are similar to infiltration trenches in their design and function, as they are designed to temporarily store and infiltrate runoff and can accommodate both foot traffic and infiltration in the same area. Dry wells are often placed at the end of a driveway just before the sidewalk to capture runoff that would otherwise leave the parcel. Since they require soils suitable for infiltrating water, dry wells perform best in areas without high levels of sediment or silt, and where the groundwater table is not close to the ground surface.

*Residential application*

*Image Source: Landscape Drainage Solutions*  
*Image Source: Dry Wells for Your Home*
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Dry wells passively infiltrate stormwater underground without the aid of landscaping, and thus no regular maintenance is required, besides clearing debris before large storm events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles dry well guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/zex6g94](http://tinyurl.com/zex6g94)
- Guidelines, regulations and uses of dry wells (California Water Board) [http://tinyurl.com/j2lkf2k](http://tinyurl.com/j2lkf2k)
EDIBLE & URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture is the creation of edible gardens in urban areas, used as a strategy to support food security and combat the loss of biodiversity from urbanization. Urban agriculture enhances the local food system and local economy.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Edible and urban agriculture will need frequent watering, weeding and pruning depending on the time of year and the plants involved. Every plant has an ideal season for planting, growing and harvesting that should be considered before planting the garden.

Community members and organizations are encouraged to plant and maintain edible/urban agriculture in appropriate spaces. Urban agriculture sites may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- University of California Cooperative Extension — Los Angeles County:
  - Master Gardener workshops and classes [http://tinyurl.com/ogywu6k](http://tinyurl.com/ogywu6k)
  - Community garden start up guide [http://tinyurl.com/b8uku6z](http://tinyurl.com/b8uku6z)
  - Garden tips for Los Angeles County: what to plant and when [http://tinyurl.com/hu297v3](http://tinyurl.com/hu297v3)
- LA learning gardens community page (The Kitchen Community) [http://tinyurl.com/zbu3v9t](http://tinyurl.com/zbu3v9t)
- Start a new community garden (LA Community Garden Council) [http://tinyurl.com/jqcxg8z](http://tinyurl.com/jqcxg8z)
- Los Angeles community garden guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/h5z87xc](http://tinyurl.com/h5z87xc)
- Enrich Los Angeles - a garden in every school [http://enrichla.org/](http://enrichla.org/)
EDUCATIONAL / DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

Educational/demonstration gardens are designed with public education and engagement in mind. Examples include gardens that demonstrate organic gardening, climate-appropriate landscaping, and fruit production. They can include a variety of elements that support teaching, such as interpretive signage, and they invite the community to experience and enjoy the space by including benches and other welcoming elements.

Foster Elementary School's Educational Garden  |  Image Source: Enrich Los Angeles

Airport Avenue Demonstration Garden  |  Image Source: City of Santa Monica Office of Sustainability and the Environment
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Educational/Demonstration Gardens require the same maintenance as other landscapes, with the exception of having to maintain access to pathways and educational signage.

Community members and organizations can maintain educational/demonstration gardens. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- LA County school gardening program (LA County Department of Public Works)  
  http://tinyurl.com/zffnl9u
- Grow your park grants (National Recreation and Park Association)  
  http://tinyurl.com/aoydfmu
- Southern California native plants for school gardens (California Native Plant Society)  
  http://tinyurl.com/zeygw6c
- TreePeople outdoor classroom http://tinyurl.com/hurop8w
- Enrich LA http://enrichla.org/
GREEN ROOF

A green roof or living roof is a roof that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance of green roofs is needed on a regular basis, but it is particularly important in the first 5 years after installation, until the vegetation is fully established. Establishment maintenance can be included in the installation contract to ensure that the roof develops appropriately. It is advised that the green roof is inspected annually (and more frequently during the establishment period) to ensure that the project requirements are being met.

The maintenance needs will depend on the type of green roof, but will typically include weeding, irrigation, fertilization, and plant replacement as needed. If remaining dry vegetation is tall or thick enough to impede on new growth, it should be removed in the spring. Besides caring for the green roof itself, ensure that no other factors impact negatively on the vegetation such as power washing, unrelated maintenance activities, or use of chemicals.

City agencies, school staff, and community organizations can maintain green roofs. Always take adequate safety precautions when accessing the green roof.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Green roof FAQ (Green roofs for healthy cities) http://tinyurl.com/ygfcxcs
- Green roof guide (UC Davis) http://tinyurl.com/jao3xvc
- Green Roof (Charles River Watershed Association) http://tinyurl.com/jfgfohp
GREEN STREETS

Green streets are urban transportation right-of-ways that integrate green techniques for reducing and treating stormwater close to where it falls. Green streets can incorporate a wide variety of design elements including stormwater retention in parkways, permeable pavement, landscaping, dry wells, curb inlets and tree wells that retain stormwater. Green Streets achieve multiple environmental and social benefits, including reduced flooding, improved water quality, increased local water supply and more livable communities. Urban roads serve as conduits of water during storms and thus present a critical opportunity for incorporating green infrastructure into cities.
The maintenance of green streets will depend on what kind of greening practices they feature. For landscaping areas, watering, weeding and pruning is needed on a regular basis depending on the kind of plant material used. Maintenance of curb cut inlets, bioswales and other water management systems involves regular removal of sediments and debris from vegetated areas to maintain drainage function and healthy plants. In general, keep streets free from trash and debris that may end up in landscaped areas or interrupt water flows.

City agencies, private companies and community organizations can maintain green streets. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

**RESOURCES AND LINKS**

- EPA Green Streets [http://tinyurl.com/z8a6fwa](http://tinyurl.com/z8a6fwa)
- Green Street & Green Alleys Design Guidelines Standards (City of Los Angeles) [http://tinyurl.com/jtpmz7j](http://tinyurl.com/jtpmz7j)
**GREYWATER CAPTURE**

Greywater is wastewater from laundry, showers and bathroom sinks that can be captured and used for irrigation and, with treatment, can be used indoors for toilet flushing. Reusing greywater onsite reduces energy demand for water transport and treatment, and allows the greywater to be reused before it is sent to a treatment plant as wastewater.

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**PRIORITY THEMES**

Water
Energy & Waste

**LAND USE**

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
School
Other, Public

**APPROXIMATE COST**

Highly variable depending on scope and design. A simple residential laundry to landscape system will cost approximately $250 for materials and $1,000-2,000 including installation.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

There are different kinds of systems for greywater capture and reuse, and required maintenance will depend on what system is used. Follow recommendations from the manufacturer and/or installation service agent. If you use the greywater for irrigation, be mindful of the kind of products you use for showering, laundry and similar, and choose environmentally safe products.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles guide to greywater (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/jqbbk39
- Greywater Action http://tinyurl.com/9x7w5pr
Infiltration trenches are features placed adjacent to pedestrian walkways or in parking lots to reduce runoff, filter pollutants and infiltrate groundwater. They are typically three to five feet deep and planted with small trees, shrubs and other climate- and site-appropriate plants to prevent erosion, capture stormwater close to where it falls and provide other environmental and aesthetic benefits.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance for infiltration trenches includes keeping them clear of debris, maintaining mulch coverage, watering plants, and making sure the inflow and outflow are clear. Infiltration trenches should be checked quarterly and before large rain storms.

Community members, local organizations and local government agencies can maintain infiltration trenches. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Low impact development: infiltration trenches (Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District) http://tinyurl.com/jdhnejq
- Infiltration planters (City of Portland) http://tinyurl.com/hb58ojf
Permeable pavement and pavers are used in spaces where impermeable surfaces are traditionally used. Permeable pavement promotes infiltration and provides natural land functions by allowing water to infiltrate where it lands while allowing a space to retain pedestrian or vehicular mobility.

Permeable Pavement & Pavers

Gubei Gold Street | SWA Group

Priority Theme

Water
Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

Land Use

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
Park
Alley
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

Approximate Cost

$4 per Square Foot (Gravel)
$6 per Square Foot (Grass)
$10 per Square Foot (Permeable Asphalt)
$12 per Square Foot (Permeable Concrete)
$20 per Square Foot (Asphalt Resin)
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Care should be taken to reduce sources of debris that may clog the permeable pavement and pavers. Periodic sweeping to clear debris and sediment from covering the permeable pavement and pavers should be done to remove debris and maintain infiltration capacity.

Schools, building owners, community members, and community organizations can maintain permeable pavement and pavers. Permeable pavement and pavers citywide can be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles permeable pavement guide (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/hv6lxk4
- Inspection and maintenance guidance for porous pavements (University of New Hampshire) http://tinyurl.com/he8rdkw
- Maintaining permeable pavements (North Carolina State University) http://tinyurl.com/hh4efp7
POCKET PARKS

Pocket parks are small niches open to the public that provide green space and places to relax or rest. They are small urban oases that promote urban biodiversity and educational opportunities. Pocket parks require a very small footprint, making them suitable for urban retrofit projects. These spaces are generally not large enough to accommodate active recreation.

POCKET PARKS

Parklets, Los Angeles | Image Source: City of Los Angeles

POLEY PARK

Paley Park, New York City | Image Source: Sustainable Cities Collective

PRIORITY THEMES

Urban Greening
Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

LAND USE

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Parking Lot
Other, Public

APPROXIMATE COST

$20 per Square Foot
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance of pocket parks includes keeping them clear from any litter or trash, and watering, weeding and pruning of landscaped areas. Depending on what kind of facilities they offer, maintenance may also include regular inspections of play equipment, furniture and lighting to ensure they are intact, functioning, and safe to use.

City agencies, private companies and community organizations can maintain pocket parks. The site may be maintained through community engagement activities such as jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Creating mini parks for increased physical activity (National Recreation and Park Association) [http://tinyurl.com/hg5k234](http://tinyurl.com/hg5k234)
- Los Angeles pocket park example (Trust for Public Land) [http://tinyurl.com/zm8wml8](http://tinyurl.com/zm8wml8)
- City of Los Angeles Parklet Application [http://tinyurl.com/gu8c9xo](http://tinyurl.com/gu8c9xo)
RAIN BARRELS / CISTERNS

Rain barrels and cisterns serve to collect and store rainwater for later use. Benefits include offsetting potable water demand, improving local water supply security, reducing pollutant loading, attenuating flood risk and providing a source of water for irrigation or other use. Rain barrels typically have a capacity of less than 100 gallons and are generally drained manually to water household or garden plants. Cisterns are larger vessels that are feasible in sites where there is a large collection surface (most often a roof) and where there is sufficient need for the stored water. Cisterns may require pumps and a connection to irrigation systems or other plumbing.

Cisterns as a center piece in a commercial district | Image Source: Climate Action Plans

Cisterns serving as water storage for garden spaces | Image Source: Sunset Gardener

Residential rain barrel application | Image Source: Buffalo Niagara Riverkeeper

PRIORITY THEME
Water
Energy & Waste

LAND USE
Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
Park
Alley
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

APPROXIMATE COST
$2 per Gallon
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

When first installed rain barrels and cisterns should be rinsed out to ensure they are clean. Before the rainy season begins, rain barrels should be checked for any leaks and holes in the mosquito screen and repair should be conducted if necessary. Any organic matter build-up should be rinsed or sprayed out. Cisterns should be checked monthly, and depending on the system, maintenance may include removing leaves and sediment from screens, replacing any damaged parts, ensuring there is no algae growing, and that the tank is not leaking.

Schools, building owners, community members, and community organizations can maintain rain barrels and cisterns. The site can be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- How to install a rain barrel (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/jr27ds3
- How to maintain a rain barrel (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/hyfkrjx
- Los Angeles rain barrel guide (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/zu38ktn
- Los Angeles cistern guide (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/gskswqd
RAIN GARDENS

Rain gardens are slight land depressions that are landscaped and designed to capture and infiltrate rainwater. Climate-appropriate plants are installed to help maintain the shape of the rain garden. Plant selection is based on climate and moisture conditions present in and around the garden. Plants that can withstand inundation during rainstorms are placed at the bottom of the rain garden, while plants that perform well in drier conditions are used in the upper edge of the garden. Rain gardens are ideally located above potential drinking water aquifers in order to recharge groundwater and increase local water supplies. Rain gardens are most feasible in sites with soils appropriate for infiltration, such as sandy soils.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Rain gardens function best when they are well covered in mulch, have few weeds, and are positioned below surrounding landscaping so they can retain rainwater with minimal overflow. They require quarterly maintenance including weeding, mulch replacement, clearing leaf litter, sediment removal, and rebuilding berms, if necessary. Without maintenance, rain gardens may fill with sediment and become less effective at infiltrating water.

Community members and organizations can maintain rain gardens. The site may be maintained through community engagement and enrichment activities, including jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Detailed guides, how-to videos for creating and maintaining rain gardens (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/j6p4xdx](http://tinyurl.com/j6p4xdx)
- For teachers: Generation Earth rain garden project tool kit (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jd7pxzh](http://tinyurl.com/jd7pxzh)
- Los Angeles rain garden guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/h5v5v46](http://tinyurl.com/h5v5v46)
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. [http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b](http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b)
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jt7tgla](http://tinyurl.com/jt7tgla)
- How to Calculate the Size of a Rain Garden (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/hwdw8wt](http://tinyurl.com/hwdw8wt)
RECYCLING BINS

Recycling bins are containers used to hold recyclables such as paper, aluminum cans, glass containers and plastic bottles, before these recyclable materials are taken to a recycling facility. What materials are accepted for recycling depends on the city or jurisdiction.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Recycling bins can be emptied during the same time as routine trash pick up. Recycling bins require minimal maintenance with the exception of occasional rinsing.

City agencies, schools, community members and organizations can maintain recycling bins on both public and private properties.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Recycle LA (LA County Department of Public Works) http://tinyurl.com/hkkusuz
- Recycling resources for teachers (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/jd7pxzh
REFLECTIVE SURFACES & COOL ROOFS

Reflective surfaces and cool roofs are non-vegetated surfaces designed to reflect rather than retain solar radiation. They reduce ambient temperatures, reduce the energy needed for air conditioning, and improve air quality by reducing emissions.

Broadway Port, San Diego, CA | Image Source: Archdaily

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory’s cool pavement showcase, US Department of Energy
Image Source: Landscape Architecture Magazine

PRIORITY THEMES

Energy & Waste
Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

LAND USE

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
Park
Alley
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

APPROXIMATE COST

Highly variable depending on scope and design
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Maintenance of reflective surfaces and cool roofs is similar to standard roofs and surfaces. Surfaces need periodic repainting or cleaning to retain their light color and reflectiveness.

City agencies, schools, and community organizations can maintain reflective surfaces and cool roofs.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles cool roof guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/h9x6z4d](http://tinyurl.com/h9x6z4d)
- Cool roof savings calculator (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) [http://rsc.ornl.gov/](http://rsc.ornl.gov/)
- Guide to cool roofs and pavement (Global Cool Cities Alliance) [http://tinyurl.com/zjroyaw](http://tinyurl.com/zjroyaw)
- Using cool pavements to reduce heat islands (EPA) [http://tinyurl.com/hnwf4tb](http://tinyurl.com/hnwf4tb)
- Reflective coatings life cycle analysis (UC Davis) [http://tinyurl.com/htswbex](http://tinyurl.com/htswbex)


**SOLAR PANELS**

Solar panels can be installed on buildings to offset energy needed from traditional sources and reduce the carbon footprint of energy users. Solar panels can also be incorporated in public spaces, through the use of solar street lights to increase safety. Solar panels can be used in a variety of creative ways, such as powering environmental monitoring stations and providing charging stations at transit stops.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Solar panels generally require little maintenance. The panels should be inspected a few times a year, and any dirt or debris that may collect on them should be removed. For general cleaning, the face of the panels can be rinsed with water during either the early morning or in the evening (cold water should not be sprayed onto hot panels as it could crack them). If needed, use a soft sponge on a pole along with soapy water (like you might clean tall windows).

City agencies, schools, and private companies can maintain solar panels. If your solar panels are in an inaccessible location or a particularly dusty area, you may consider installing automated cleaners that work similar to sprinklers, which can be programmed to clean your panels as needed. If you cannot reach your panels safely, hire a professional cleaning service.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Los Angeles solar guide (Metro) http://tinyurl.com/haah97t
SOUND PROOFING

Sound proofing can be used to reduce disturbance and negative health impacts of noise from airports. Different methods of sound proofing can be used to insulate buildings from noise. In new construction or as part of major renovations, sound-reducing blocks can be installed as part of layered walls, floors, and roofs. For existing structures, sound-reducing panels or other structures can be fastened onto walls and ceilings. Noise from window areas can be reduced by replacing traditional windows with sound reducing windows or by fitting noise canceling windows as an additional layer over existing windows. Carpets, textiles and furniture can also help reduce the sound vibrations within a building. Consider incorporating public art into sound proofing.
Once installed, sound proofing systems generally require little maintenance besides cleaning whatever elements are exposed to dirt or the weather. Over time, window and wall systems may require re-finishing or replacement depending on their material and installation.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Noise barrier design (Federal Highway Administration) http://tinyurl.com/hegf2fk
- Four physical techniques to reduce noise impacts (Federal Highway Administration) http://tinyurl.com/j9rqgzh
- How to soundproof your home (Homelife) http://tinyurl.com/zmqe7hr
- Soundproofing a wall (diy network) http://tinyurl.com/z8c0c8h
Trees are beneficial to both people and the urban water cycle. People benefit from trees through urban heat-island mitigation, increased shade, improved air quality, soil erosion prevention and energy conservation as trees provide shade to nearby buildings. The urban water cycle is improved as trees filter out urban water contaminants, and capture water during storms, reducing downstream flooding. Evergreen trees retain leaves year-round, while deciduous trees drop all their leaves yearly.

**TREES - EVERGREEN & DECIDUOUS**

**PRIORITY THEMES**
- Urban Greening
- Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use

**LAND USE**
- Single-Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Transportation
- Park
- School

**APPROXIMATE COST**
- $50 per Tree (15 gallon shade trees)
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Young trees require watering on a regular basis (determined by species), as well as less frequent but important tasks including weeding, mulching and adjusting or removing stakes and ties. Mulch helps to prevent weed growth, releases nutrients into the soil, and maintains moisture close to the tree’s roots. Stakes help provide stability and protection for a young tree, however, when the tree is stable and roots are established, stakes and ties should be removed. Once the tree reaches maturity, water should be applied starting halfway between the trunk and the edges of the canopy (drip line), and then outward that same distance beyond the drip line. At this time the tree will require less care and maintenance.

Community members and city agencies can maintain trees. Community members are encouraged to look around their neighborhoods and identify trees in need of care, and to work with their neighbors to adopt and care for their urban forest.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- Detailed steps for performing tree care, how-to videos, and infographics [http://tinyurl.com/j6p4xdx](http://tinyurl.com/j6p4xdx)
- TreePeople offers trainings on how to organize a community tree care team, pruning and pest management. For information check their event calendar. [http://tinyurl.com/pzjstjv](http://tinyurl.com/pzjstjv)
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. [http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b](http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b)
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/jt7tga](http://tinyurl.com/jt7tga)
- Tree selection and species information:
  - Tree characteristics glossary (SelecTree) [http://tinyurl.com/h8j8wpm](http://tinyurl.com/h8j8wpm)
  - Tree selection and placement (Trees Are Good) [http://tinyurl.com/zw24j6z](http://tinyurl.com/zw24j6z)
- Water needs of trees:
  - Water use classification of landscape species (WUCOLS IV) [http://tinyurl.com/hadd3jo](http://tinyurl.com/hadd3jo)
  - How to water a tree video (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/zfr54zc](http://tinyurl.com/zfr54zc)
  - How to keep trees alive in the drought infographic (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/okf3ebn](http://tinyurl.com/okf3ebn)
- How to prune trees:
  - How to prune a tree video (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/zd22pv8](http://tinyurl.com/zd22pv8)
  - Pruning young trees (Trees Are Good) [http://tinyurl.com/gnw6f8v](http://tinyurl.com/gnw6f8v)
  - Pruning mature trees (Trees Are Good) [http://tinyurl.com/hylol2u4](http://tinyurl.com/hylol2u4)
  - Why topping hurts trees (Trees Are Good) [http://tinyurl.com/grr2hgq](http://tinyurl.com/grr2hgq)
- General tree care:
  - How to care for trees (TreePeople) [http://tinyurl.com/z3s4qyj](http://tinyurl.com/z3s4qyj)
  - Care of mature trees (Trees Are Good) [http://tinyurl.com/zspeg5p](http://tinyurl.com/zspeg5p)
- Los Angeles guide for tree planting/reuse (Metro Green Places) [http://tinyurl.com/gtpbdra](http://tinyurl.com/gtpbdra)
TREES - FRUIT-BEARING

Fruit trees help to improve the livability of an urban community by providing a resource for fresh local produce. Fruit trees are ideal for growing in Los Angeles because the weather allows for fruit trees to grow year round. They are a great educational tool for children to learn how food grows and how they can be involved with creating and maintaining a local food source.

PRIORITY THEMES

Urban Greening
Food & Urban Agriculture
Transportation, Air Quality & Land Use
Community Engagement

LAND USE

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Park
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

APPROXIMATE COST

$25 per Tree (5 gallon or bare-root trees)

The Del Air Community and Fallen Fruit seek to implement urban fruit orchards within urban areas.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Fruit trees require the same basic maintenance as non-fruiting trees. However, fruit trees will require additional pruning in order to encourage healthy fruit production, and some species require fruit thinning. Fruit can be harvested for eating during their ripening season. After the fruit has been picked, any fallen fruits should be collected or added to compost bins to maintain site cleanliness and keep pests away.

Choosing trees that ripen at different times enables you to have fruit over many months rather than ripening all at once. Plant trees with the same watering needs in the same area, and make sure you place your fruit trees in full sun (most fruit trees require full sun for at least 6 hours a day). Consider where unpicked fruit will drop to make sure you are not planting your fruit tree in an area that will cause a nuisance if fruit is not picked.

Community members and organizations can maintain fruit trees. Community members are encouraged to identify fruit trees in need of care, and to work with their neighbors to adopt and care for urban agriculture in community gardens, public orchards and school gardens.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- TreePeople offers fruit tree pruning and fruit tree care workshops. For information check their event calendar. [http://tinyurl.com/pzjstjv](http://tinyurl.com/pzjstjv)
- How to prune fruit trees (The California Backyard Orchard) [http://tinyurl.com/hpfqlk7](http://tinyurl.com/hpfqlk7)
TURF REMOVAL & ALTERNATIVES

Turf removal involves removing water-intensive traditional turf and replacing it with climate-appropriate alternatives. Removal is performed by digging with either a shovel or a sod cutter, covering the grass with sheet mulch. Another, less preferred method is applying herbicides, which poisons the environment. The next step is to replant the area with climate-appropriate plant alternatives.

PRIORITY THEMES

Water
Urban Greening

LAND USE

Single-Family Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
School
Parking Lot
Other, Public

COST

$2 per Square Foot
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Areas where turf has been removed should be covered with 4 inches of wood chip mulch. If sheet mulching, do not remove turf, but instead layer cardboard on top of the turf, wet it down, then cover it with 4 to 6 inches of mulch. In two months, the turf is typically dead. Make sure the cardboard overlaps by 6 inches to ensure no sunlight reaches the underlying turf. If you can’t wait two months, you can push the mulch aside, cut through the cardboard, dig your hole and plant your plant. Make sure no turf is exposed to sunlight. You may need to need to dig some of the turf out surrounding the hole. Consistent weekly or monthly weeding during the first year is required to ensure the turf does not regrow. Any climate-appropriate plants added after turf removal will need periodic watering based on plant type.

Community members and organizations can maintain alternatively planted areas. Community members are encouraged to identify open unused spaces, and to work with their neighbors to adopt and care for them.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- TreePeople offers native plant and turf removal workshops. For information check their event calendar. http://tinyurl.com/pzjstjv
- How to remove turf (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/h43k7sk
- Mulch
  - Available for free at C & S Nursery, Chip Drop, or search online for tree service companies that work in the Inglewood/Lennox area. http://tinyurl.com/zwexg8b
  - How to get and apply mulch (TreePeople) http://tinyurl.com/jt7tqla
VERTICAL GARDENS & GREEN WALLS

Vertical gardens and green walls are vegetation installed vertically along the walls (interior or exterior) of a building. Vertical gardens serve to reduce the urban heat-island effect, improve air quality by absorbing particulate matter, provide shade and improve aesthetics.
MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

Green walls and vertical gardens require the same maintenance as climate-appropriate landscapes, with the exception of having to reattach plants to walls or replace mesh used to hold plants in place, as needed. Vertical gardens may require more frequent watering than plants growing in the ground, as they dry out more quickly, are more exposed to wind, and have a smaller soil volume and less water holding capacity.

Community members and organizations can maintain vertical gardens and green walls. The site may be maintained through community engagement activities such as jobs training programs or volunteer events.

RESOURCES AND LINKS

- The ultimate guide to living green walls (Ambius) [http://tinyurl.com/z58xucq](http://tinyurl.com/z58xucq)
- Los Angeles green wall guide (Metro) [http://tinyurl.com/gpl5wbl](http://tinyurl.com/gpl5wbl)
concept site plans
CONCEPT PLANS WERE DEVELOPED for a number of priority sites that do not currently have another design process planned or in place. The concepts were developed with the following goals:

• Provide design ideas that allow stakeholders to visualize greening plan concepts.
• Test appropriate best management practices (BMPs), and develop costs for actual sites.
• Apply concepts to representative sites in different site categories (schools, vacant lots, corridors, etc.) that can be replicated in sites with similar uses or conditions.
• Create plans with enough detail that they can be used to attract implementation funding.

The concepts were not meant to serve as final designs but to initiate further interaction and discussion with landowners and community stakeholders to refine the plans.
concept site locations
## Concept Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library</th>
<th>3611 West Imperial Highway</th>
<th>Centinela Avenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Use</strong></td>
<td>Civic</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td>14,352 SF</td>
<td>16,386 SF</td>
<td>8,127 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>11141 Crenshaw Blvd</td>
<td>3611 Imperial Hwy W</td>
<td>Florence to La Cienega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City</strong></td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zip Code</strong></td>
<td>90303</td>
<td>90303</td>
<td>90302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td>Additional educational opportunities and BMPs should be considered. Potential site for water-saving garden.</td>
<td>Good potential for greening. Attempts have been made to contact owner.</td>
<td>Good site with City of Inglewood approval. Currently has few street trees, and little shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner</strong></td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Privately Owned</td>
<td>Public Right-of-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jurisdictional Entities</strong></td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Tree Canopy</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Park Proximity (1/4 Mile or closer)</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In Need of New Open Space</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Critical Timing</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Cost or Funding Available</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Development Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Identified in Other Planning Effort</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political Support</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGLEWOOD AVENUE</td>
<td>SIMINSKI PARK</td>
<td>QUEEN PARK</td>
<td>MORNINGSIDE HIGH SCHOOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corridor</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,634 SF</td>
<td>84,721 SF</td>
<td>57,701 SF</td>
<td>2,982,499 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence to Imperial</td>
<td>9717 S Inglewood Ave</td>
<td>652 E. Queen Street</td>
<td>10500 Yukon Ave S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood and Lennox, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>90301, 90304</td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Lennox Priority but not improved yet. Good candidate for shade tree planting.</td>
<td>City of Inglewood is open to having a Community Garden, as long as there is a maintenance plan. Open to additional improvements if funding for project and maintenance can be secured.</td>
<td>Community priority for upgrading existing garden and planting trees. Coordinate with Inglewood Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department.</td>
<td>High priority per school district for a variety of greening methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Right-of-Way</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Inglewood Unified School District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Los Angeles and City of Inglewood</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Inglewood Unified School District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | | | | |
| X | X | | X | X |
| X | X | | X | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |
| | | | | X |

concept site plans 147
# BMP site matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CRENSHAW-IMPERIAL BRANCH LIBRARY</th>
<th>3611 WEST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY</th>
<th>CENTINELA AVENUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Civic</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>14,352 SF</td>
<td>16,386 SF</td>
<td>8,127 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen and Deciduous Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native/Climate-Appropriate Planting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf Removal/ Alternative</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible/Urban Agriculture</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly/ Pollinator Garden</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain Gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational/ Demonstration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioswales</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Curb Cuts/Inlets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curb Extensions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Wells</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infiltration Trenches</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Permeable Pavements</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain Barrels/ Cisterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Streets</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Streets</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greywater Capture</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket Parks</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost Bins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Recycling Bins</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reflective Surfaces and Cool Roofs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Panels</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound Proofing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

148 Inglewood/Lennox Greening Plan 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGLEWOOD AVENUE</th>
<th>SIMINSKI PARK</th>
<th>QUEEN PARK</th>
<th>MORNSIDE HIGH SCHOOL</th>
<th>CAROLINE COLEMAN STADIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corridor</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,634 SF</td>
<td>84,721 SF</td>
<td>57,701 SF</td>
<td>2,982,499 SF</td>
<td>432,243 SF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Imperial Library** looking west towards back alley.

**Imperial Library** looking east towards Centinela Avenue.

---

**11141 Crenshaw Boulevard**

The Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library is a 14,352 square foot site owned and operated by the City of Inglewood. The library serves the community of Inglewood, and provides educational, and recreational events and activities for nearby schools, children, teens, and adults.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permeable paving</td>
<td>3,914</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$78,280</td>
<td>permeable asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rain barrels</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>gallon</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signage elements</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade trees</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>evergreen trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertical garden</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$1,720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turf removal</td>
<td>3,488</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$27,804</td>
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<td>Education demonstration garden</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$18,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry well</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concrete diamonds</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown**

Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
Evergreen shade trees in 6’x6’ diamond-shaped planters
Linear Rain barrel; overflow to drain to rain garden below
Existing Recycling Bins
Interpretive/ Educational signage located throughout the library site
Line of existing outdoor overhang
Reading garden adjacent to educational demonstration garden
Educational demonstration garden; decomposed granite paving underneath existing outdoor patio

Existing trees to remain in place; Mulch to be used at the base of trees
Permeable pavement within alley right-of-way (city maintained); decomposed granite, grasspave or gravel paving
Turf removal with existing Heritage Tree to remain; Mulch to be used at the base of all gardens
Vertical wall garden
Potential dry well location
Rain garden at landscape area near parking stalls
Turf removal with existing Heritage Tree to remain; Mulch to be used at the base of all gardens
Potential dry well location

Parkway turf removal along W 111th Place; mulch to be used at the base of plantings
Potential dry well location
Evergreen accent tree; Mulch to be used at the base
Turf removal; replant with California Native/ Climate appropriate plant palette; Mulch to be used at the base of all plantings
Sound proofing applied to existing Library building
Parkway turf removal along Crenshaw Boulevard; Mulch to be used at the base of plantings

CRENSHAW BOULEVARD
vacant lot at 3611 west imperial highway

3611 WEST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY

The 3611 West Imperial Highway site is a 16,386 square foot, former gas station with no current tenant. It is surrounded by residential communities and small commercial and retail uses. This lot has major potential to become a pocket park site, with an existing overhead structure that can be used for rainwater capture.

ITEM | QTY | UNIT | COST (PER UNIT) | AMOUNT | REMARKS
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Shade trees | 50 | each | $50.00 | $2,500 | 
Shade structure refurbishment | 1,875 | s.f. | $10.00 | $18,750 | 
Permeable paving | 1,552 | s.f. | $6.00 | $9,312 | decomposed granite/gravel 
Edible urban agriculture | 1,836 | s.f. | $12.00 | $22,032 | raised planter beds 
Rainwater Cistern | 1 | each | $10,000.00 | $10,000 | 
Planting | 10,716 | s.f. | $6.00 | $64,296 | climate appropriate planting |

$126,890

Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown
Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
Evergreen Hedge
Existing concrete masonry unit block wall to remain in place; Painted mural may enhance the aesthetics of the wall
Community gathering tables; urban agriculture prep.

Edible/urban agriculture;
Raised planter boxes;
Mulch to be used at the base

Permeable pavement;
decomposed granite or gravel paving

6’ Evergreen Hedge

Cisterns for rainwater collection
California Native/climate appropriate planting areas; Mulch to be used at the base of all plantings

Permeable pavement; decomposed granite or gravel paving

Existing concrete masonry unit block wall to remain in place; Painted mural may enhance the aesthetics of the wall

Pocket Park pavilion-shade structure

3’ tall fence with vine plantings to be used around the south and east sides of the property

Existing overhead structure to be refurbished and repurposed for rainwater capture; collected rainwater will be filtered and used for irrigating plants on-site

Flexible turf area; planted with California native turf grass; Mulch to be used at the base of all trees.

California Native/climate appropriate planting areas; Mulch to be used at the base of all trees

Street shade trees; Mulch to be used at the base of all trees

1”=40’

Crenshaw-Imperial Branch Library
11141 Crenshaw Boulevard

1 Inch = 25 feet

Concept site plans
CENTINELA AVENUE, BETWEEN FLORENCE AVENUE AND LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD

Centinela Avenue between East Hyde Park Boulevard and Stepney Street is a major pedestrian and vehicular corridor in the city of Inglewood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>720</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shade trees</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>evergreen trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permeable paving</td>
<td>9,477</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$113,724</td>
<td>permeable asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>4,200</td>
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<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$25,200</td>
<td>climate appropriate planting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curb cuts</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
<td>$34,500</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown
Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
Shade trees to be planted with drought-tolerant, California native/climate-appropriate plantings underneath.

Curb extensions to allow ease of pedestrian crossing.

Repave parking stalls with permeable pavement.

Shade trees to be planted with drought-tolerant, California native/climate-appropriate plantings underneath.

Curb extensions to allow ease of pedestrian crossing.
EXISTING CENTINELA AVENUE STREET SECTION

Inglewood/Lennox Greening Plan 2016

1/16"=1'
PROPOSED CENTINELA AVENUE STREET SECTION WITH CURB EXTENSION

Curb extension with shade trees and climate appropriate planting

Bike Lane

PROPOSED CENTINELA AVENUE STREET SECTION WITH BIKE LANE

Parking Stalls with Permeable Pavement

Bike Lane

concept site plans 157
Inglewood Avenue is a major pedestrian and vehicular corridor that spans throughout the county of Los Angeles, serving many communities including Inglewood and Lennox.

**Intersection of Lennox Boulevard and Inglewood Avenue looking north.**

**Inglewood Avenue looking south towards Lennox Boulevard.**

**Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown**

Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
Shade trees to be planted with drought-tolerant, California native/climate appropriate plantings underneath.

Parklet with shade trees and climate appropriate planting

Curb cuts to direct stormwater runoff into planting areas

Curb extensions to allow ease of pedestrian crossing.

Shade trees to be planted with drought-tolerant, California native/climate appropriate plantings underneath.

Parklet with shade trees and climate appropriate planting
EXISTING INGLEWOOD AVENUE STREET SECTION

PROPOSED INGLEWOOD AVENUE STREET SECTION WITH BIKE Lanes

160 Inglewood/Lennox Greening Plan 2016
PROPOSED INGLEWOOD AVENUE STREET SECTION WITH CURB EXTENSION

- Curb extension with shade trees and climate appropriate planting
- Bike Lane

PROPOSED INGLEWOOD AVENUE STREET SECTION WITH BIKE LANE AND PARKLET

- Parklet with shade trees and climate appropriate planting
- Bike Lane

concept site plans 161
Siminski Park is an 84,721 square foot site owned and maintained by the City of Inglewood. It is surrounded by residential communities, and serves a wide range of users — from playgrounds and gathering areas for children and families, to events and activities for senior citizens. It contains a Community Center with offices and entertainment facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$75,234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education demonstration garden</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$45,730</td>
<td>california native educational elements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permeable paving</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$24,500</td>
<td>decomposed granite / gravel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>fruit orchard trees / 15 gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade trees</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
<td>evergreen trees / 15 gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling bins</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf removal</td>
<td>25,055</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$50,110</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly/pollinator garden</td>
<td>7,597</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$45,582</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry well</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infiltration trench</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>ft.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$17,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edible urban agriculture</td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$79,704</td>
<td>raised planter beds</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown

Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
Existing playground/basketball court to remain.

Existing trees to remain; Mulch to be used at the base of all trees.

Turf removal; replant with climate appropriate planting; Mulch to be used at the base of all plantings.

Infiltration trench/biofiltration area; retrofit existing drainage system to include decomposed granite surfacing for infiltration purposes.

Urban horticulture demonstration garden.

Edible/Community urban agriculture; raised planter beds and small orchard; Mulch to be used at the base.

Existing concrete masonry unit block wall to remain.

Butterfly/Pollinator Garden.

Compost Bins and Agricultural harvest area; Mulch to be used at the base.

Existing children's playground to remain.

5' Evergreen landscape hedge planted in front of existing wall; hedge will provide aesthetic enhancements to the park.

Flexible turf area; planted with California native turf.

California Native educational garden; Mulch to be used at the base of garden.

Permeable patio spaces; decomposed granite.

Recycling Bins.

Dry well location to collect drainage from infiltration trench.

Infiltration trench/biofiltration area; retrofit existing drainage system to include decomposed granite surfacing for infiltration purposes.

Existing Parking Lot to remain.

Urban horticulture demonstration garden.

Edible/Community urban agriculture; raised planter beds and small orchard; Mulch to be used at the base.

Existing concrete masonry unit block wall to remain.

Butterfly/Pollinator Garden.

Compost Bins and Agricultural harvest area; Mulch to be used at the base.

Existing children's playground to remain.

5' Evergreen landscape hedge planted in front of existing wall; hedge will provide aesthetic enhancements to the park.

Flexible turf area; planted with California native turf.

California Native educational garden; Mulch to be used at the base of garden.

Permeable patio spaces; decomposed granite.

Recycling Bins.

Dry well location to collect drainage from infiltration trench.

Infiltration trench/biofiltration area; retrofit existing drainage system to include decomposed granite surfacing for infiltration purposes.
Queen Park is a 50,987 square foot site owned and operated by the City of Inglewood. It is surrounded by residential communities and serves as a place for educational and recreational activities. Queen Park is known for its learning garden with a focus on community gardening.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planting</td>
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<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$186,288</td>
<td>climate appropriate planting</td>
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<td>Turf removal</td>
<td>31,048</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$62,096</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>fruit orchard trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shade trees</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$3,750</td>
<td>evergreen trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<td>decomposed granite / gravel</td>
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<td>Infiltration trench</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling bins</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$324,151</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown
Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.
5' evergreen landscape hedge

Park patio; pave with decomposed granite or gravel

Existing shade tree to remain in place

California Native Educational Garden; pave with decomposed granite or gravel paving

Infiltration trench location

Complete turf removal; replant with climate appropriate, drought-tolerant plants; mulch to be used at the base of all plantings

Potential location for recycling and trash receptacles

Existing trellis shade structure to remain in place; provide enhancements to facade

Existing shade trees to remain; mulch to be used at the base of all trees

Existing BBQ area to remain; repave with permeable paving

Existing children’s playground to remain

Flexible turf area; planted with California native turf grass

Existing concrete pathways to remain in place

Turf removal; replant with drought tolerant plantings and fruit trees; Mulch to be used at the base of all plantings

Provide enhancements to existing outdoor classroom

Repave with decomposed granite, mulch, or gravel

Repaint and refurbish existing benches

Existing shade tree to remain in place; Mulch to be used at the base of all trees

Demonstration Gardens

Existing concrete pathways to remain in place

Park patio; pave with decomposed granite or gravel

Infiltration trench location

EAST QUEEN STREET

MANCHESTER TERRACE

PRAIRIE AVENUE
The Morningside High School site is approximately 2 million square feet, and serves children and teens in conjunction with two adjacent schools — Monroe Middle School and Woodworth Elementary School. The school sites have major potential for implementation of best management practices that promote drought-tolerant, efficiently maintained landscaped areas. The concepts presented are suggested improvements and have not been approved by Inglewood Unified School District.

### Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown

Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>fruit orchard trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shade trees</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>evergreen trees / 15 gallon</td>
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<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$91,259</td>
<td>decomposed granite / gravel</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,000</td>
<td>gallon</td>
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<td>$3,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry well</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf removal</td>
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<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1,349,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planting and vegetated strips</td>
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<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$3,312,894</td>
<td>climate appropriate planting/ includes parking areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible urban agriculture</td>
<td>127,512</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$1,530,144</td>
<td>raised planter beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling bins</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$946,030</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANDSCAPE SUBTOTAL</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,415,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solar and sound proofing</td>
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<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$12,500,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$19,915,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base

Outdoor classroom renovation; remove all turf and replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings (mulch to be used at the base) and permeable paving (i.e. decomposed granite or gravel)

Replace existing sports field turf areas with lowest water-use option (drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass)

Replace existing turf areas with lowest water-use option

Edible, urban garden; Fruit tree orchard

Recycling bins

Turf removal; replant with drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass

Solar panels or sound proofing locations

Butterfly/pollinator garden

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Edible, urban garden; Fruit tree orchard

Butterfly/pollinator garden

Existing ball fields to remain

Solar panels or sound proofing locations

Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base

Add vegetated parking strips to existing parking lot to allow rainwater infiltration; mulch to be used at the base

Existing ball fields to remain

Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base

Rain barrel; potential locations for rainwater capture

Replace existing turf areas with lowest water-use option

Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings and permeable paving (i.e. decomposed granite or gravel); mulch to be used at the base of all plantings

Butterfly/pollinator garden

Existing ball fields to remain

Solar panels or sound proofing locations

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Edible, urban garden; Fruit tree orchard

Recycling bins

Turf removal; replant with drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass

Solar panels or sound proofing locations

Butterfly/pollinator garden

Existing ball fields to remain

Solar panels or sound proofing locations

Existing ball fields to remain

Existing ball fields to remain

Edible, urban garden; Fruit tree orchard

Recycling bins

Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base

Add vegetated parking strips to existing parking lot to allow rainwater infiltration; mulch to be used at the base

Existing ball fields to remain

Turf removal; replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings and permeable paving (i.e. decomposed granite or gravel); mulch to be used at the base of all plantings

Rain barrel; potential locations for rainwater capture

Replace existing sports field turf areas with lowest water-use option (drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass)
Caroline Coleman Stadium is a 432,243 square feet site, owned and operated by the Inglewood Unified School District. The stadium contains one football field with seating, and one baseball field with seating. It is surrounded by residential communities and serves many schools within the Inglewood area, particularly children and teens of Hillcrest Continuation High School and Inglewood High School. The concepts presented are suggested improvements and have not been approved by Inglewood Unified School District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST (PER UNIT)</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>$5,000</td>
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<td>480</td>
<td>s.f.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
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</table>

Preliminary Opinion of Cost Breakdown
Note: For all estimates, permeable paving costs vary based on site conditions. Labor is not included in preliminary cost estimates.

$660,315
- Existing stadium entrance to be refurbished and replanted.
- Turf removal; repave with pervious surfaces and replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base of all plantings.
- Replace existing sports field turf areas with lowest water-use option (drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass).
- Turf removal; repave with pervious surfaces and replant with California native, climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base.
- Turf removal on all parkways; replant with drought-tolerant plantings; mulch to be used at the base of all plantings.
- Potential parking lot renovation for rainwater capture; repave parking islands with decomposed granite gravel/native, climate appropriate plantings w/ trees; mulch to be used with plantings.
- Small urban orchard grove with fruit trees; mulch to be used at the base.
- Vertical wall garden to be planted along existing fence around baseball field.
- Rainwater capture planter; native and climate appropriate plantings; mulch to be used at the base.
- Trench drain location at entrance.
- Existing shade trees to remain in place.
- Existing sports fields to remain.
- Replace existing sports field turf areas with lowest water-use option (drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass).
- Existing shade trees to remain in place.
- Small urban orchard grove with fruit trees; mulch to be used at the base.
- Replace existing sports field turf areas with lowest water-use option (drought-tolerant, low-water use turf grass).
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION of selected sites from the priority list is discussed in the following pages. A number of the sites identified in the community process as priorities for improvement have projects underway, or in the planning process. Areas for possible collaboration with the existing efforts are described where known. Identification of additional collaboration opportunities will be considered during the implementation planning phase.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE STATIONS 18, 170 AND 173

Station 18, 4518 Lennox Blvd, Lennox, CA 90304
Station 170, 10701 S 10th Ave, Inglewood, CA 90303
Station 173, 9001 S Crenshaw Blvd, Inglewood, CA 90305

Fire Stations 18, 170 and 173 have high visibility and have been identified as good candidates for water-saving demonstration gardens in Inglewood and Lennox. The County Fire Department has already installed a drought-tolerant garden at Fire Station 171 in Inglewood and they have expressed interest in developing demonstration gardens at the aforementioned sites if funding were available. West Basin Municipal Water District is a potential partner.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department’s community services division is the appropriate coordinating entity for developing water-saving gardens and community trainings or workshops.
INGLEWOOD CITY HALL

1 W Manchester Blvd, Inglewood, CA 90301

The Inglewood City Hall complex is a community hub that includes offices for the Mayor, City Council, Parks, Recreation and Library Services, Public Works and Economic Development Departments and stakeholders identified this property as a priority during the planning process.

City of Inglewood agency leaders and officials are planning to lead by example and landscape improvements to the City Hall complex will soon be underway. The Department of Parks, Recreation and Library Services, the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and West Basin Municipal Water District have partnered to install a water-saving demonstration garden at the site.

Restoration of the decorative tile and art elements of a large fountain will be completed with funding through the Percent for the Arts Program. This will restore the beauty of the fountain while leaving it dry and will be a demonstration of the City’s commitment to water conservation.

NEW INGLEWOOD SENIOR CENTER - 111 N. LOCUST STREET, INGLEWOOD, CA

111 N Locust St, Inglewood, CA 90301

The community identified the planned new senior center as an opportunity site for both greening elements and potential programs. The Locust Street site is owned by the City of Inglewood’s Successor Agency and previously had a senior center that was demolished. Most operations were moved to 330 Centinela with some senior services operating from other sites. The new complex will allow for all services to be housed in one place.

The center will be approximately 35,000 square foot, two-story, above-ground facility with two levels of underground parking. Amenities will include a main lobby area, multi-purpose rooms, an exercise area, billiard and game rooms, television room, computer lab, central kitchen and dining facilities, and care management and transportation offices.

Original concept plans included a roof garden but loading requirements made this idea infeasible. A water saving-garden is planned and once built, the center will be the focal point for social services and programs for seniors in Inglewood as well as surrounding communities including Lennox. The landscape plans have been completed using an in-house architect.

A groundbreaking ceremony for the new senior center complex was held on February 29, 2016 with an expected completion and opening in November 2017. A Senior Center Advisory Committee is overseeing development of the new Center and can be a forum for determining potential programs.
THE FORUM (FORMERLY GREAT WESTERN FORUM) PARKING LOT

3900 W Manchester Blvd, Inglewood, CA 90305

Forum improvements were completed in 2014. Original plans included extensive landscaping and a pedestrian path along the perimeter. Some of the elements were scaled back during construction. The community expressed a desire to take a second look at this property at least for the perimeter and parking lot. This project could be tied to renovations at the Hollywood Park site discussed on this page.

HOLLYWOOD PARK DEVELOPMENT SITE

1050 S Prairie Ave, Inglewood, CA 90305

The Hollywood Park site is one of the most anticipated redevelopment projects for the City of Inglewood. This nearly 300 acre former home of the Hollywood Park race track has a master plan detailing retail, residential, office, and hotel space and 25 acres of park space. In January 2016 plans were announced that a major league football stadium would also be included. The master plan calls for an interconnected series of parks that include a large civic plaza, active recreation spaces and passive areas that enhance habitat and offer opportunities for nature education. The park space will also be designed to perform integrated stormwater management. Park elements include a linear “Arroyo Park,” designed to collect water from 80% of the site, filter it with natural vegetation, and then route the water to “Lake Park,” which will serve as a detention basin. “Bluff Park” is an active recreational public space that includes a dog park and space for organized sports. Conservation elements include native and drought-tolerant planting and irrigation using reclaimed water from West Basin Municipal Water District or from the water held in Lake Park. One hundred existing mature trees have also been identified for preservation.

There will be opportunity for collaboration as the project moves forward. For example, as of this plan's completion, there is still an opportunity to influence plant choices for the landscape plan. The project team sent the plant palette developed for this plan to the developer’s landscape architect and coordination will continue. This should be considered a top priority site for near-term coordination.
**NORTH LA BREA AVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT - FLORENCE AVENUE TO CENTINELA AVENUE**

North La Brea Avenue has been identified by the City of Inglewood as a priority site for green streets strategies to replenish groundwater and help meet municipal stormwater permit requirements. Strategies to be considered include a network of pervious surfaces within the parking lane areas and bioswales within the parkway and median areas. The project is currently in the design phase with completion of plans scheduled for August 2016. Construction is anticipated to begin in early 2017.

**HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD - CENTURY BOULEVARD TO I-105**

This project was identified as a priority for enhancement in Vision Lennox. The HSIC also identified it as a priority site. Improvements were recently made to the corridor including landscaped medians, bike lanes and widened sidewalks. However, the corridor is still lacking adequate shade trees. The project team recommends prioritizing the segment of Hawthorne Blvd. between the I-105 and Lennox Boulevard.
MANCHESTER BOULEVARD – EAST OF LA BREA AVENUE TO PRAIRIE AVENUE

The City of Inglewood’s Public Works department had identified this segment of Manchester Boulevard as a good opportunity for an improvement project. Forty trees were planted along the corridor in 2016, a mix of Mexican palm and water gum trees.

MARKET STREET AND SPRUCE AVENUE

The leadership group identified this site as a good opportunity for enhancements. Coordination is needed with City departments including the Economic and Community Development Department. The community expressed a desire to add a bike sharing station, parklet and trees to the site.
EDWARD VINCENT JR. PARK

700 Warren Ln, Inglewood, CA 90302

Edward Vincent Jr. Park provides an excellent opportunity for a centerpiece demonstration of enhanced greening techniques. The park was identified in the Ballona Creek Watershed Management Plan as a major regional project for meeting municipal stormwater permit requirements and has partnership interest from the City and County of Los Angeles’ Public Works Departments.

The park is 55 acres with a recreation center, pool complex, athletic fields, sports courts, a large box channel, and large turf areas. The proposed regional project would accept stormwater from nearby streets and infiltrate it at the park in infiltration basins with a possible wetland. The estimated surrounding drainage area to be captured is 453 acres. The project is only at the concept development phase and there are many opportunities for community involvement and consideration of Greening Plan priorities during the design development phase. As this project is adjacent to a transit line, coordination with Metro is encouraged. Funding is still needed by the City of Inglewood and regional partners to design and implement the project. The community expressed interest in adding a dog park to this facility.

DARBY PARK

3400 W Arbor Vitae St, Inglewood, CA 90305

Darby Park is another exciting collaborative opportunity for greening enhancements including the potential for a large-scale stormwater capture project. The park was included as a priority site for a regional stormwater capture project in Dominguez Channel Enhanced Watershed Management Plan and the project is in the concept phase. The City and the Collaborative also expressed interest in incorporating a community garden at the site if maintenance for the garden can be assured.

The site is 19.5 acres, with a potential catchment area of 106 acres and potential storage volume of 5.2 acre feet (1,694,427 gallons). Estimated construction cost for the stormwater component is estimated at $5,863,000. Funding is needed to further develop the concept plan for this project.
NORTH PARK

625 E Hargrave St, Inglewood, CA 90302

This 2.3-acre park with tennis courts, a children’s playground and grassy picnic area with perimeter trees was identified as a top priority for greening by the Collaborative. The community has requested a picnic shed/arbor be a part of any project considered. The City of Inglewood would welcome improvements to the site but requests that no additional trees be part of the improvements.

CENTER PARK

3656 W 111th St, Inglewood, CA 90303

Conceptual plans have been completed for improvements to this park. Plans include walking paths including a perimeter track, a drought-tolerant garden with a bioswale, picnic structures, a new toddler playground area and wireless security cameras. A community tree planting day is planned as part of the project.
ROGERS PARK

400 W Beach Ave, Inglewood, CA 90302

Rogers Park is community a hub and all agreed it has great potential for enhancements and programs. Current improvements at the 9-acre site include a playground, wading pool, lighted tennis courts, a Little League baseball field, a combination football/soccer field, picnic area, an outdoor preschool area, and restrooms. There is a 33,500-square-foot multipurpose recreation building with a gymnasium/basketball court, an auditorium for classes and productions, meeting rooms, activity rooms, a snack bar/kitchen, skate park and the park office. The City of Inglewood's Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department expressed interested in having a community garden at this site.

The community expressed interest in expanding the skate park; dedicating open space for a community garden with fruit trees; planting shade trees in parking lot near tennis court; conserving water by using recycled water for irrigation purposes; improving audio-video equipment in auditorium; and promoting energy efficiency through use of energy-efficient light bulbs and appliances or solar power. Also of interest were providing programs such as free summer movie nights, yoga classes, craft classes and parenting classes.

LENNOX PARK

10828 Condon Ave, Lennox, CA 90304

Although the Collaborative identified this as a high-priority site, soccer and baseball fields were recently added to this well-used 5.6-acre-park and there is limited opportunity for additional greening. The draft Lennox Community Park Master Plan indicates a desire to increase the sense of nature within the park by rehabilitating existing green spaces. The Master Plan also suggests creating a green street along Lennox Blvd. that would connect Lennox Park to additional green spaces that would be created as part of the Master Plan's implementation.
ASHWOOD PARK
700 E Kelso St, Inglewood, CA 90301

The Collaborative indicated that further coordination was needed with the City of Inglewood for opportunities at this 1.3-acre site. Current improvements include: two playgrounds, two tennis courts, basketball and volleyball courts, two picnic areas, restrooms, and a wading pool.

Grevillea Park
175 E Kelso St, Inglewood, CA 90301

The City of Inglewood Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department agreed that some improvements could be made to this park including mural sites, art installations and improvement to the current lawn area. Improvements should not include additional trees as there is sufficient canopy at the site.
CENTURY BOULEVARD (LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD TO S. VAN NESS AVENUE)

Century Blvd. improvements were considered a priority for the Collaborative. The City of Inglewood is implementing a green street on this major transportation corridor. The Century green street elements are part of a larger project that consists of realigning and reconfiguring traffic lanes on Century Blvd. The project is designed to alleviate flooding and allow for groundwater recharge through the installation of several dry wells and detention basins. Pre-treatment systems will trap trash and oil prior to infiltration. The project will improve water quality to the Dominguez Channel, deemed a high priority by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The impervious area of the project will also be reduced by 1.5 acres with the addition of landscaped street medians. The project will achieve multiple benefits by reducing flood risk, increasing groundwater recharge, and reducing pollutant load. The project is being constructed in four phases. Phases 2 and 3 between Felton and Doty Avenues will contain new storm drains that convey stormwater to green street detention systems. All but one phase is currently in construction and the final phase is out for bid with construction expected to begin in summer 2016.

HYDE PARK INDUSTRIAL SITE

234 W Hyde Park Blvd, Inglewood, CA 90302

This site has been rezoned for industrial use and there are proposed plans for a manufacturing and warehousing facility. The Collaborative identified this property as a priority site for improvements. The next step is to collaborate with the City of Inglewood Planning Division.
VACANT LANDS

8450 Crenshaw Blvd, Inglewood, CA 90305
10203 Darby Ave, Inglewood, CA 90303
Century Blvd and Prairie Ave, Inglewood, CA 90304

Three vacant sites owned by the City of Inglewood were identified during the planning process as priority candidates for greening opportunities: 8450 Crenshaw Blvd., 10203 Darby Avenue and a large parcel near the corner of Century Blvd. and Prairie Avenue. There is a great deal of development taking place in Inglewood and the sites identified will need to be discussed with the City of Inglewood's Economic and Community Development Department. A concept plan for another vacant lot (3611 West Imperial Highway) was included to showcase potential ideas for vacant lot transformation.
THIS PLAN PROPOSES NUMEROUS concept designs for specific projects and makes recommendations for additional sites that may be suitable for greening projects. The California Environmental Quality Act is a mandatory process that must be considered whenever work is proposed that could create impact to environmental resources, including air and water. However, as the designs are conceptual in nature and lack the required specifics to make them executable without further refinement, they are not subject to CEQA at this time. If the proposed concept designs were further developed and any projects pursued, the lead organization or agency will be responsible for determining environmental impacts and ensuring compliance with CEQA.
tree list & plant palette development
TREEPEOPLE AND SWA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS developed the tree list and plant palette (found in full in Appendix B) in consultation with City of Inglewood and Los Angeles County Public Works Departments. The criteria used to select the species were as follows.

LOW WATER-USE PLANTS
Water ratings from Version IV of Water Use Classification Of Landscape Species (WUCOLS) plant list were used. The list was developed by the Water Use Efficiency Office of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and rates over 3,500 plants. Very low and a few moderate water use plants with good survivability rating were chosen. The choices were based on the evapotranspiration (ET) rate for the Inglewood/Lennox area.

INSECT AND DISEASE RESISTANCE
For example, the newest pest in the area is the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB). Although there is much research underway, at this time there is not a clear remedy to treat the trees or protect them. Major PSHB reproductive hosts were put on a caution list but may be considered if effective treatment methods are found.

CLIMATE-APPROPRIATE
Most plants on the list are either native to Southern California or are from other Mediterranean climate regions, and have reduced water needs in summer. Some moderate (“M”) water use trees were included as they would be appropriate in parks or school sites where sports fields or grass fields are irrigated.

PLANTS THAT HAVE BEEN LOCALLY SUCCESSFUL
Information was gathered from the Theodore Payne Foundation, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, water agencies in San Diego, Bewaterwise.com, the US Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, and TreePeople.

LIMIT PALMS
Although iconic to the Southern California landscape, palms provide very little shade in relationship to their trunk diameter and therefore do not provide optimal shading and cooling.

NON-INVASIVE
Plants on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) invasive species list were excluded.
tree list & plant palette
development resources

**PRIMARY RESOURCES**

**WUCOLS (Water Use Classification of Landscape Species)**
http://tinyurl.com/ja2eu9n
This is a very useful reference for water use that has calculated the ET (evapotranspiration) rate of plants compared to tall fescue turf (a big water user). The ratings of L (low), VL (very low), M (moderate) and H (high) are thus percentages of water use compared to that turf. It rates over 3500 plants.

Bob Perry has taken the WUCOLS classifications and further refined them to include the climate appropriateness of the plants. For example, Mediterranean climate plants naturally have lower water needs in summer. Those climate-appropriate plants will have a two-letter water classification such as L/VL. That means that plant has low water needs, but very low water needs in summer.

**Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants**
http://theodorepayne.org/
This Los Angeles area California native plant organization is an excellent resource for plant information including water, soil and sun needs. They also have a nursery to purchase plants.

**Las Pilitas Nursery**
www.laspilitas.com
Excellent native plant information website. They are located in Santa Margarita in San Luis Obispo County.

**City of Santa Monica Office of Sustainability and the Environment**
www.sustainablesm.com
Resource has a California native plant list and a non-native plant list. They also include reference to WUCOLS with information on how to choose an appropriate plant for your site.

**City of Los Angeles Approved Street Tree List**
http://tinyurl.com/j6x949s
This is a great resource for considering parkway width needed for specific trees.

**Selectree**
http://selectree.com
An excellent tree information resource including soil, sun, water, root damage potential, size and other attributes.
OTHER RESOURCES CONSULTED

Los Angeles Unified School District Tree and Plant List 2012

2003 Inglewood Master Tree Plan

Century Blvd Mobility Improvement Project 2013

Los Angeles County Drought Tolerant Plant List

City of L.A. Parkway Guidelines

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power California Friendly plant list
implementation
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPTS presented in this Plan began even as the planning process was still underway, and several achievements are shared in this section. Continued implementation successes will require additional efforts including leveraging incentive programs to increase community participation, seeking project funding from a variety of sources, and working with stakeholders engaged in complementary greening efforts. This Plan provides tools for multiple audiences — including community members, businesses, decision-makers and others — that provide practical guidance and support for ensuring that implementation is a natural outcome of the planning process.
THE PROJECT PARTNERS LED EFFORTS to implement community greening projects during the Greening Plan’s development and there are considerable achievements to celebrate.

SCHOOL GARDEN INSTALLATIONS

SJLI led the installation of community gardens at five Lennox Schools. The school gardens are equipped with row planting and fruit trees for healthy food production. An outdoor classroom space was created adjacent to the raised beds in each garden. Teachers lead students in Common Core focused garden activities and lessons that connect health and wellness to other student curricula. This hands-on learning is a great enhancement to the student’s academic experience and enough produce is being grown to support the school lunch program by having a salad bar at each school. The gardens are maintained by SJLI.

1) Dolores Huerta Elementary School, 4125 W. 105th Street, Lennox, CA 90304
   • Planted November 2013
   • Plants Growing At Site: Collard Greens, Tomatoes, Eggplant, Strawberries, Bell Peppers
   • Trees Growing At Site: Peach, Apricot, Fig

2) Moffett Elementary School, 11050 Larch Avenue, Lennox, CA 90304
   • Planted April 2014
   • Plants Growing At Site: Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Jalapeños Peppers, Bell Peppers, Thyme, Strawberries, Zucchini, Basil, Swiss Chard, Cabbage, Collard Greens
   • Trees Growing At Site: Apple, Peach, Plum, Apricot

3) Lennox Middle School, 11033 Buford Avenue, Lennox, CA 90304
   • Planted January 2015
   • Plants Growing At Site: Cilantro, Bell Peppers, Tomatoes, Mint, Swiss Chard, Collard Greens, Artichoke, Squash, Chives
   • Trees Growing At Site: Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangerine, Apple, Peach, Grapefruit

4) Buford Elementary School, 4919 W. 109th Street, Lennox, CA 90304
   • Planted February 2015
   • Plants Growing At Site: Eggplant, Zucchini, Curly Kale, Dino Kale, Parsley, Basil, Beans, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Strawberries, Collard Greens
   • Trees Growing At Site: Apple, Peach, Plum, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Grapefruit
5) Felton Elementary School, 10417 Felton Avenue, Lennox, CA 90304

- Planted March 2015
- Plants Growing At Site: Tomatoes, Beets, Beans, Peppers, Oregano
- Trees Growing At Site: Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pluot, Cherry, Pomegranate

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Queen Park, 652 E. Queen Street, Inglewood, CA 90301

- Planted March 2011
- Plants Growing At Site: Rosemary, Oregano, Sage, Pineapple Sage, Mint, Collard Greens, Tomatoes, Kale, Marigolds, Strawberries

Social Justice Learning Institute Urban Farm, 600 Centinela Avenue, Inglewood, CA 90302

- Planted December 2014
- Plants Growing At Site: Beans, Curly Kale, Marigolds, Wheat, Red Romaine Lettuce, Sweet Potatoes, Blueberries, Tomato, Peppers, Zucchini, Basil, Red Russian Kale, Toscano Kale
- Trees Growing At Site: Apple, Peach, Plum

HOME GARDENS

To date, with the support of community members, Kelloggs Garden Supplies and volunteer organizations Do Good Bus and the UCLA Volunteer Center, SJLI has planted 52 home gardens throughout Inglewood, CA.

INGLEWOOD CERTIFIED FARMERS’ MARKET

The Social Justice Learning Institute (SJLI), with support from its partners the Inglewood Business Expansion Club (IBEC), Kaiser Permanente, SoCal Gas, and Metro’s “Eat, Shop, and Play” program finally began the long awaited Inglewood Certified Farmers’ Market (ICFM). The first market was held on Thursday, September 17, 2015 and is being held every 3rd Thursday 3p-7p on Market Street. The market features 35+ booths selling produce, prepared and pre-packaged foods, handicrafts, locally made products, cooking demonstrations, nutrition education classes, 15 minute fitness “blasts” mini-classes, raffles, and live entertainment. With its rich history of agriculture, the City of Inglewood is long overdue for a Farmers’ Market. Since the City passed a Healthy Eating, Active Living (HEAL) Zone resolution nearly 6 years ago, SJLI worked to secure funding, pass local ordinances with city leadership and properly permit the market. Within the first three months, the market attracted more than 2,900 customers.
LOCAL PRODUCE HUB AND SEED LIBRARY

A local produce hub was developed as part of SJLI’s Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Program. Produce being grown at the Lennox school gardens and the community gardens is aggregated at SJLI and separated into individual CSA shares that are delivered or picked up by CSA subscribers. Subscribers pay $10 for a half share or $20 for a full share. The community-grown food currently makes up 25–30% of the share, with the other 70–75% provided by other local farmers. The goal is for 100% of the produce to be community-grown within the next two years.

A seed library is being constructed at SJLI. Plants are left in the ground after produce harvest from community and school garden spaces so that their seeds can be collected. These seeds are collected and stored in a seed library. The hub also receives seed donations from community members and local nurseries including Hawthorne and Muir Ranch.

EDUCATION

SJLI’s nutrition education obesity prevention work has engaged more than 2,700 community members in changing their habits around healthy eating and active living. Over 200 classes at 5 Healthy Lifestyle Centers throughout Inglewood and Lennox have featured nutrition education and cooking demonstrations.

With support from the California Wellness Foundation and the UCLA Medical Center, SJLI has hosted three cohorts of the Urban Health Fellowship engaging a total of 46 different fellows. The 6-week hands-on internship and preventive health program trains fellows in achieving optimal health and preventing chronic disease, and exposes them to careers in the health field.

EARTH DAY FESTIVALS

SJLI has held 6 Earth Day Festivals in partnership with the City of Inglewood. The festivals engaged over 1,000 community members each year in fun activities that educate and empower them to make positive changes in their personal health, the health of their community and of their environment. Having special guest performers like Lenny Williams, Kenny Lattimore, and Rose Royce make this event one the most anticipated community events each year.

WALKING GROUP

SJLI’s Nutrition Education Obesity Prevention (NEOP) program started a walking group at the Forum parking lot in Inglewood in October 2014. The initial group met weekly on Wednesday mornings for an hour with the goal of walking at least one mile with pit stops for exercises and stretching. The program has been a hit and was recently expanded to three times a week with morning, afternoon and evening options to expand opportunities for participation.
TREEPEOPLE PROGRAMS

Since early 2011, TreePeople has worked with nearly 850 community members to plant 143 trees in community parks, public orchards and on school campuses, care for 675 trees in parks, and distribute thousands of trees to local residents for planting on their own properties. They have participated in or held more than 60 events that engaged, trained, and educated community members, including youth.

Fruit Tree Program

TreePeople has distributed more than 4,000 fruit trees to community groups and residents since the planning process began including tree distribution programs in Lennox in 2014 and 2015. The fruit tree program also provided fruit trees to several public orchards including the school orchards at Felton Elementary School, Lennox Middle School, and Buford Elementary School, previously mentioned.

In the coming year, the Fruit Tree Program will focus on bringing fruit tree pruning and care workshops to past participants. These local workshops were requested by past fruit tree recipients and are important to the health and long-term viability of the trees.

Leadership Training and Pruning and Care Workshops

Twenty-three trainings have been conducted in Inglewood and Lennox. Training events vary in the level of complexity in order to serve community members with different levels of interest and ability to engage. Trainings held have included:

Fruit Tree Care and Pruning Workshops — Simple workshops to teach fruit tree recipients how to take care of their trees.

General Tree Care — Interactive workshops to teach tree care teams how to evaluate the health of their public space trees and develop a maintenance plan to care for them.

Volunteer Supervisor Trainings — Volunteer Supervisors play a vital role in ensuring successful community events. These hands-on trainings teach community members how to manage volunteers, be TreePeople representatives in the community and assist in managing events that are safe, and where trees are planted and cared for according to industry best practices.

Citizen Forester Training — A rigorous training which equips citizens who want to lead their own community planting projects. The training covers all of the elements needed for a successful project including grass-roots community-building, how to get permits, how to select the right tree for the right place, successful event planning and proper tree care.
complementary efforts

GREENING PLAN AGENCY PARTNERS and local nonprofits are leading or participating in numerous efforts that support achievement of the Greening Plan’s goals and will aid in implementation of its recommended programs and projects. Some of the most promising and synergistic opportunities are briefly described below.

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (ATP)

During the Greening Plan’s development, the City of Inglewood and Social Justice Learning Institute co-wrote a CalTrans Active Transportation proposal. A grant was awarded to the City of Inglewood. The Collaborative identified increasing multi-modal transportation as a high priority and the ATP plan is a major step in planning for improved access to, and safety for, active modes of transportation.

The ATP effort held its first community meeting in January 2016. Major tasks will include increasing bicycle lanes, and improving overall pedestrian safety and walking experience with Safe Routes to School as a planning framework. The Greening Plan’s work products and community priorities to increase walkability, bikeability and safe routes to school can inform the ATP planning effort and many of the Collaborative members will be crossover participants in the ATP’s development. Approved plant palette and greening designs could be incorporated along routes identified for physical improvements.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) ORDINANCES

The County of Los Angeles has had a LID ordinance in place for several years and Inglewood adopted a low impact development policy titled the “Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance” in July of 2015. Both ordinances promote and/or require many of the stormwater capture best management practices prioritized in this Plan. At a minimum, compliance is required for all development projects greater than an acre in size or that add more than 10,000 SF of impervious area and redevelopment projects that add or replace more than 5,000 SF of impervious area or disturb more than 50% of their land. Projects must be designed to capture at least the 85th percentile, 24-hour rain event.

INGLEWOOD GREEN STREETS POLICY

The City of Inglewood adopted a forward-looking Green Streets Policy in August 2015. This policy directs the Inglewood Department of Public Works to require all new streets, redevelopment projects and roadway improvement projects in the public right-of-way to incorporate Green Streets BMPs to the maximum extent practicable. The Green Street BMPs to be considered include vegetated curb extensions, bioswales, permeable pavers, infiltration basins and alternative street widths. The policy also directs the Department to consider opportunities to “replenish groundwater, create attractive streetscapes, create parks and wildlife habitats, and provide pedestrian and bicycle accessibility through new streets, reconstructed streets and roadway projects.” The full text of the policy can be found at http://tinyurl.com/ztakh8d.

The City’s Capital Improvement Program Plans and its Enhanced Watershed Management Plans will be used to identify opportunities for Green Street retrofits.
ENHANCED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (EWMP) PLANS (LENNOX AND INGLEWOOD)

During the development of this plan, Enhanced Watershed Management Program plans were developed by cooperating jurisdictional entities to meet the State of California’s municipal stormwater permit requirements. EWMPs offers cities and counties the opportunity to plan together on a watershed scale and customize strategies, control measures, and best management practices (BMPs) to meet their stormwater compliance requirements.

The City of Inglewood and the County Department of Public Works cooperated with the City of Los Angeles and other local entities to create Enhanced Watershed Management Program plans for the Ballona and Dominguez Channel watersheds. These two plans include the Inglewood and Lennox communities and were adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in September 2015. The concept projects for water capture and treatment identified in the two EWMP plans are consistent with Greening Plan goals and include many similar goals and strategies for both distributed and regional projects. Darby Park and Edward Vincent Park have been identified as major regional projects and are also discussed in the “Other Priority Sites” section of this plan. In addition, green streets have been identified as a major compliance strategy with approximately 180 miles of green streets identified in the two plans. A number of green street retrofits are planned or underway including Century Blvd and North La Brea Avenue.

Major investments will likely be made in Inglewood and Lennox for EWMP plan implementation over the next decade in order to meet water quality compliance requirements. Coordinating with the EWMP implementing agencies to help refine project concepts and incorporate greening plan goals, strategies and plant palette and tree selection guidance offers an important opportunity to realize the Greening Plan’s desired outcomes for Water, Urban Greening and Open Space. Formation of a Green Infrastructure Committee is suggested in the Community Priorities section of this plan, and a top priority for the committee is working with the EWMP stakeholders.

CITY OF INGLEWOOD TREE PLANTING PROJECT

The City of Inglewood received funding from the Los Angeles County Parks and Open Space District to plant approximately 350 residential street trees across four council districts. The project team consulted with the City about the types of trees to be planted and discussed incorporating the climate-appropriate trees suggested in the Plan’s tree list. The project is anticipated to begin in late 2017.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (METRO) GREENING PLAN AND GREEN PLACES TOOLKIT

Metro recently completed a Greening Plan that includes consideration of greening within a 3-mile radius of Metro fixed guideway stations, park and ride lots, and other parts of the transportation network. The primary goal of the Plan is improving transit riders’ experience. They completed a website and tool kit with a variety of practices and strategies for communities, jurisdictional partners and Metro itself to use: https://www.metro.net/interactives/greenplaces/index.html. An implementation action plan was approved in
January 2016 and includes a demonstration program that is in development. While the tool kit is not specific to Inglewood and Lennox, it has a wealth of information and resources for those planning transportation-related greening projects.

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

A long-anticipated update to the Los Angeles County General Plan was recently completed. General Plan 2035 was adopted in October 2015 and will provide important tools and resources for implementing the Greening Plan. Updated Plan Elements include: Land Use, Mobility, Air Quality, Conservation and Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, Noise, Safety, Public Services and Facilities, and Economic Development.

Many of the actions specified within the General Plan Implementation Programs (Chapter 16) are consistent with Greening Plan’s desired goals and outcomes. The implementation of a Transit Oriented District Program, Community Pedestrian Plans and a Climate Change Adaptation Program are scheduled to occur in the next two years. Among other outcomes that correlate to the Greening Plan, the Implementation Programs also include an Urban Greening Program aimed at increasing urban tree canopy and adoption of a Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems Ordinance aimed at supporting urban agriculture. Coordination from the Collaborative with the County agencies implementing the suggested programs is a high priority and the updated plan could also serve as a model for updating the City of Inglewood’s General Plan.

Two supporting documents are of particular relevance: 1) A Community Climate Action Plan, adopted in August 2015 and part of the Air Quality Element, establishes county-wide strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are generated within the County’s unincorporated communities; and 2) The County of Los Angeles Bicycle Master Plan (adopted in 2012) proposes several miles of bike lanes throughout Inglewood and Lennox as outlined in Table 3-33 of the Bicycle Master Plan.

**ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER OBESITY PREVENTION ALLIANCE (APIOPA)**

The APIOPA is a community organization active in Lennox. Their mission is to empower Asian and Pacific Islander communities to improve their health by pro-actively addressing social, cultural, environmental, and political factors that contribute to the growing rates of obesity among API residents in Los Angeles County. The organization seeks to educate, engage, and empower youth leaders from various faiths in Lennox, Inglewood, and Hawthorne through a round-table called the Faith Advisory Board (FAB).

The organization has a seasonal Community Supported Agriculture program called Roots that serves several Los Angeles County communities. They are working with the Faith Advisory Board to expand their program to Lennox.

AIOPA conducted a Lennox Park community needs survey in 2012 that led to several improvements at the park including lighting, a walking trail, exercise equipment and signs in English, Spanish and Tongan. The organization has led tours of the site and a walking group was initiated. Unfortunately the walking group was discontinued due to fear of gang activity. AIOPA helped lead a Community Safety Coalition but there is no longer funding for this activity. The group is interested in obtaining funding to revive the Coalition so safety issues can be addressed.
The group has done some work with a youth-build community member on air quality analysis. They have simple-to-use air quality sensors and are interested in developing a program to use the air sensors to explore the linkages between air quality improvements and urban greening by tracking areas before and after tree planting, and other greening programs.

**FROM LOT TO SPOT**

From Lot to Spot is a nonprofit organization that is active in the Lennox Community. Their approach is to use grassroots community engagement strategies to ensure disadvantaged communities contribute their voice in developing healthy spaces in their neighborhoods. The organization has been successful creating and sustaining a Lennox Community Garden and focuses on identifying underutilized spaces for transformation into pocket parks. The organization was a key player engaging the Lennox community to solicit ideas for the Lennox Community Parks and Recreation Plan and will be an important partner in implementation strategies for Lennox.

**THERE ARE A NUMBER OF NEXT STEPS IDENTIFIED** in the Greening Plan that are necessary for community-wide implementation, all of which have funding and resource implications. Following is an overview of some of the funding need categories along with possible approaches to obtaining the funding and resources needed to bring them to fruition:

**COLLABORATION**

Significant collaboration often requires an independent entity to serve as a facilitator or project manager to support group activities and act as a liaison among collaborating partners. Depending on the structure of the collaboration, funding to provide this support could be the result of partners pooling their own resources, or seeking funding from private investors or public sources such as grants.

**PUBLIC EDUCATION**

Education can be provided by both public and private institutions including local or regional government, local organizations or school districts. Broad, awareness-building campaigns can be expensive and are generally carried out by public agencies, but can sometimes draw on special grant or bond programs if they serve specific goals such as drought mitigation, waste or greenhouse gas reduction. Grassroots education efforts are often focused on providing deeper education to smaller audiences, and are generally resourced by local organizations. Costs vary widely depending on the approaches taken, and can be funded through private and sometimes public sources.

**PUBLIC POLICY**

A number of the implementation next steps require changes to public policy. Potential resources include members of...
the Collaborative that developed the plan; these are often community-based organizations that can give their time and expertise to local government, paid for by sources interested in bringing about systemic change, such as private and public foundations. Corporations interested in goals of the Greening Plan including private utilities, landscapers, nurseries, water-product companies and building developers.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
Taking plan components to the next level of detail and defining the full costs of implementation and operation is an important next step. This is especially important for larger infrastructure projects such as new parks, storm water capture systems or extensive changes to transportation corridors. One funding strategy is to match specific goals of the Implementation Plan to potential resources provided by public authorities and special districts charged with the same goals, such as air quality, water quality or urban forestry. Examples of potential funding sources include the South Coast Air Quality Management District, State and Regional Water Quality Control Board and the CAL FIRE Community Forestry Program.

COMMUNITY PLANTING AND GREENING PROJECTS
The unique community-based approach of the Greening Plan also provides means for projects to be implemented in part through community resources, such as volunteers led by nonprofit organizations that design, carry out and help maintain projects. Costs are generally relatively low when compared to typical public works projects. Funding can be obtained through community members’ grassroots fundraising, or by seeking grants from numerous public and private sources. Maintenance funding is often more challenging to secure, which makes the community involvement component an important aspect in helping reduce costs.

Community projects could include but are not limited to the following examples:

1. Street and park tree planting: An urban forestry organization such as TreePeople can train and support volunteer leaders to plan and carry out a planting or tree care event in their neighborhood. A fully-engaged program could produce more than 30 planting events over a two to three-year period, resulting in more than 1,000 new trees. Costs per tree can vary considerably, depending on site conditions.

2. Parkway landscape conversions: A similar model can be used to help local residents identify and convert parkway strips from lawn to native and/or climate-appropriate drought-tolerant plants, including trees. These parkways can serve as demonstration areas for other residents to learn about alternative landscaping options for their homes and parkways. Volunteers can be trained and supported in maintenance as well. Cost variances are similar to tree planting.

3. Community gardens: Volunteers can help create and maintain community gardens, once land has been secured for this purpose. Additional expertise may be needed to design the site, especially raised beds and irrigation systems. Typical garden elements can include bed frames, caging, irrigation supplies, plants or seed, soil, mulch, and trees.

4. Trees distributed to local residents: A common approach to increase urban tree canopy is to provide free trees to residents who have a place to plant them, such as a yard or access to land. Education is a key component so residents understand best practices in planting and tree care. Such programs can be carried out by community organizations drawing on private or public funding, or by public agencies with expertise in trees, such as parks departments.
RESOURCES FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY / PUBLIC FUNDING

Singular projects that follow the implementation plan or emerge with a clear connection to the goals of the Greening Plan, can take advantage of capital investments from public and private sources. Examples of capital outlay programs are listed as follow:

- California Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (awards since 2015) provides funding for stand-alone urban greening projects as well as greening projects associated with transportation, affordable housing and other types of projects that reduce greenhouse gases.

- California Proposition 1, Water Bond (awards since 2016) authorizes $7.12 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply infrastructure projects, such as public water system improvements, surface and groundwater storage, drinking water protection, water recycling and advanced water treatment technology, water supply management and conveyance, wastewater treatment, drought relief, emergency water supplies, and ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration. NOTE: Projects generally need to be recognized as part of specific regional water plans in order to qualify for consideration.

- The State of California Strategic Growth Council’s Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program invests in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by supporting more compact, infill development patterns and encouraging active transportation and transit usage. Urban greening is a component of the AHSC program that makes project proposals more competitive. Applicants seeking project funding through the AHSC program are encouraged to show evidence of commitment to and/or investment in urban greening. The content of the Greening Plan can be used by program applicants, including the City of Inglewood, County of Los Angeles County and developers, to augment AHSC applications and obtain funding to create green communities that offer affordable housing, active transportation and transit options, and other urban amenities that are key to a good quality of life.

- Funding Fair: Public agencies can learn about specific opportunities each year at the Funding Fair sponsored by California Financing Coordinating Committee. It is generally held in the summer months in Los Angeles County. Representatives from state agencies are available to discuss various funding programs with participants. Eligible project types include: drinking water, wastewater, water quality, water supply, water efficiency, flood management, energy efficiency, solid waste, site cleanup, and water recycling/reclamation.

- Ongoing: Several programs focused on greening, water supply, air quality and transportation are carried out annually or on a recurring basis through state agencies including Natural Resources Agency, CAL FIRE Urban and Community Forestry, and the State Water Board.

PRIVATE FUNDING

There are multiple resources to find funders that can support implementing greening projects carried out by community groups or local nonprofit organizations. Some examples include the Foundation Directory Online, the Grantsmanship Center and the Center for Nonprofit Management. Many listservs are also available that provide ongoing greening grant opportunities including the Alliance for Community Trees, California Coastal Coalition and the California Regional Environmental Education Community (CREEC) Network.
current incentive programs & recommendations

INCENTIVE PROGRAMS CONSTANTLY EVOLVE as funding sources become available or are expended. A brief summary of existing programs is provided below along with some recommendations for making the incentives more accessible to residents. The planning team noted the need to create a central place for community members to access current incentives and work with incentive providers to streamline the application processes wherever possible.

GARDENING & COMPOSTING

City of Inglewood
The City of Inglewood website has basic information surrounding composting and grasscycling. The section on “Green Waste” explains that composting lawn trimmings is an easy and inexpensive way to improve soil, and that it can be used to help grow all types of plants including trees, planter boxes, and gardens. The web page does not provide any tips for beginning the composting process other than stating that compost bins are available to residents at a subsidized rate, which can be obtained by contacting Consolidated Disposal Service’s (CDS) Customer Service at (800) 299-4898.

Residents are directed to the “Announcements” and/or “Calendar” section of the website for upcoming scheduled composting classes. However, the Announcements page links to the City of Inglewood’s Meeting Minutes which are not easy to navigate for information, and no composting classes were listed in the calendar.

Current program link: http://tinyurl.com/zdronbn

Recommendation: Make composting information easier to find on the City’s website and conduct more frequent classes for residents.

LA County Smart Gardening Program
The LA County Department of Public Works Smart Gardening website (https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/sg/) provides a detailed description of composting, as well as information about the amount of food and yard waste produced on average by households. The web page provides links for composting bin sales events, composting bins for purchase, worm supplier list, and composting facilities.

The website also has a section with information about upcoming classes throughout LA County on growing victory gardens, drought friendly gardens, and designing, planning and maintaining gardens of all types. Residents can purchase composting bins at select workshops at a discounted price. These bins are available to purchase by cash or check only, and if supplies run out, arrangements can be made on site to order discounted composting bins for residents.

To qualify for the workshops, LA County residents need to provide their name, address, CA driver’s license or LA County Department of Public Works bill, and a description of how residents heard about the workshop.

Smart Gardening workshops teach about efficient watering, garden improvements, and waste reduction. The workshops are approximately 1.5 hours and do not require reservations. Both beginner and advanced Smart Gardening workshops are held at Learning Centers, libraries, parks and schools throughout LA County. The schedule for upcoming workshops is available on the website, along with a list of classes and events available through agencies and private organizations. As with
their composting workshops, LA County DPW sells discounted composting bins to residents at these workshops.

One challenge may be the location of the workshops which are often a distance from Inglewood and Lennox.

Recommendation: Work with County to make sure that at least one workshop a year is held in the Inglewood/Lennox vicinity.

**RECYCLING**

Inglewood residential customers can sign up to be rewarded for recycling. All residents have to do is sign up and recycle. Each quarter Republic Services will compare the City’s 15 recycle zones and award the zone with the most recycling collected. If a resident’s address is in that zone, they will be awarded a $5.00 gift card to be used at a local Inglewood business. The gift certificates are awarded to the winning zone 4 times a year.

Each calendar year Republic Services also awards the zone that recycles the most with $5,000 towards a community project in their neighborhood.

Information about the program can be found at [http://tinyurl.com/h8tvndz](http://tinyurl.com/h8tvndz)

**SoCal Water Smart**

Rebates are available for Lennox and Inglewood residents. Information is available at [http://socalwatersmart.com/](http://socalwatersmart.com/)

The SoCal WaterSmart Turf Removal Program received much greater than anticipated interest and all available program funds have been allocated. The application wait list was closed effective November 1st, 2015. SoCal WaterSmart is not currently accepting new applications. Customers who have already applied and are on the wait list will be informed if/when additional funding for turf removal projects becomes available.

- **Weather-based Irrigation Controller (WBICs)**
  - Automatically adjusts the irrigation schedule to account for changing weather, soil conditions and plant types;
  - May save over 13,500 gallons of water per year!
  - Rebates start at $80/controller for less than 1 acre of landscape; $35/station for more than 1 acre.*

- **Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles**
  - Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles apply water more slowly and uniformly to prevent over-watering and encourage healthy plant growth.
  - Can use up to 20% less water than conventional fan spray heads.
  - Rebates start at $4/nozzle; minimum quantity is 15 nozzles.

- **Rain Barrels**
  - Collecting and re-using rainwater from gutters and downspouts for lawns and gardens minimizes the amount of water flowing into storm drains, sewer systems and local waterways.
  - Plants and microbes prefer rainwater because it is naturally “soft” and free of chlorine, fluoride and other chemicals.
  - Rebates start at $75 per barrel, up to a maximum quantity of 4 on a single application.
• Rain barrel must be purchased as an off-the-shelf product. Homemade rain barrels do not qualify for rebates.

• Soil Moisture Sensor Systems (SMSS)
  • Detects water needs by gauging the moisture present in the soil.
  • Works in tandem with an irrigation controller to start and stop your water system based on the watering needs of the soil itself (as defined by the homeowner settings).
  • Rebates start at $80/controller for less than 1 acre of landscape; $35/station for more than 1 acre. *

* A customer cannot apply for and receive a rebate for a Weather-Based Irrigation Controller (WBIC) and a Soil Moisture Sensor System (SMSS). A customer who applies for one will be prohibited from applying for the other.

Note: The incentives listed represent only some of the programs available at the time of the Plan's completion. Incentive programs change frequently as new incentives are offered or existing incentives are updated. For example, the market for solar panels is changing quickly in California. As such, interested community members are encouraged to check with their utility for current incentives for this and other programs.
When searching online or through other resources to match Greening Plan projects with prospective public and private funding, it is helpful to consider the desired Priority Themes or other goals of the Greening Plan and its projects, and match these with the goals of funders. The following list of terms and categories, though not exhaustive, may be useful when researching funding options:

- Air quality
- Carbon sequestration
- Climate change
- Climate change adaptation
- Coalitions and alliances
- Community beautification
- Community development
- Community engagement
- Community food
- Community forestry
- Energy efficiency
- Environment
- Environmental education
- Environmental health
- Environmental justice
- Food security
- Gardening
- Green building
- Green infrastructure
- Greenhouse gas reduction
- Green roof
- Green street
- Green wall
- Greywater
- Multi-benefit greening
- Park access
- Parks
- Partnerships
- Physical fitness
- Public health
- Public policy
- Public safety
- Public transportation
- Stormwater capture
- Traffic safety
- Urban agriculture
- Urban blight (reduction)
- Urban forestry
- Urban renewal
- Urban wood and biomass utilization
- Volunteerism
- Water quality
- Water supply
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS AS FUNDERS
Throughout the “Community-Developed Goals, Strategies and Activities” section of the Plan are recurring references to potential partners and implementers, many of whom are also potential funding sources. These include the following:

- County Parks and Recreation Department
- Office of County Supervisor, District 2
- Consolidated Disposal Services
- Southern California Edison
- Big box stores and other retailers
- Rain barrel and rainwater tank distributors
- California Wellness Foundation
- Kaiser Permanente
- Local nurseries
- Los Angeles World Airports
- Members of local Chamber of Commerce

MAINTENANCE
Funding for maintenance of greening projects is traditionally a challenge. However, as awareness grows of the need for urban greening, so do the opportunities to build funding streams for maintenance and operation. In the current landscape these include but are not limited to the following:

- **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction**: The State of California has created a large-scale, multi-year public funding stream through auctioning credits to offset and reduce institutional GHG emissions. Funding from this stream is dedicated to the reduction of greenhouse gases. This includes CO₂, which can be captured and sequestered by trees and other vegetation—a fact that is recognized by multiple state agencies and funding programs. However, in order to be successful, the trees and plants must grow for many years, justifying the need for maintenance funding to ensure trees and vegetation reach optimum maturity and performance. Limited funding is available for maintenance through this source and policy efforts are ongoing to increase funding for maintenance through this funding stream.

- **Multi-benefit greening**: Greening projects create opportunities for resource and infrastructure agencies to collaborate to reach shared goals, such as improving water supply, water quality, flood protection, air quality and public health to name a few. As projects emerge that address shared goals, agencies can share costs for implementation and maintenance based on the benefits they receive in return. Co-investment in multi-benefit projects increases efficiencies by reducing the need to spend public dollars on disparate goals. Instead of building infrastructure that serves only one purpose (such as flooding reduction or water quality improvement), a project supported by multiple funding agencies can meet more than one goal. These projects often bring benefits the community can enjoy, such as community greening or open space (see Collaborative Water Planning & Management on page 46).

- **Community education and engagement**: Raising awareness of the benefits greening projects bring to the community and involving community members in their care can increase their chance of long-term success and lower maintenance costs. This strategy is especially important to reduce maintenance costs related to vandalism and neglect. Community engagement can also increase public value of the green projects, creating more
advocacy and political will to support the use of fees, taxes and other public funds for use in maintenance.

- **Economic development**: Maintenance of green projects is a localized activity, and therefore creates a range of job opportunities that cannot be exported, supporting the local economy.
**next steps**

**THIS PLAN PRESENTS GOALS AND STRATEGIES** covering a wide variety of themes, many with recommended steps for making progress. Creating a path to support the novel approaches and ambitious greening targets outlined in the Plan raises a number of policy implications and recommended actions that require the review, involvement and expertise of local policy makers and agency officials. As a result, many of the next steps outlined below involve engaging policy makers to adopt and support the Plan’s implementation.

The planning process resulted in the formation of the Healthy and Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative, which will continue to serve as a primary vehicle for moving the Plan toward action and implementation by pursuing the following actions:

- Present and disseminate the Plan to jurisdictional partners, stakeholders and the community.
- Present the Greening Plan to the City of Inglewood City Council for formal adoption by the City.
- Present the Greening Plan to the Los Angeles County Second Supervisorial District to:
  - Identify County agencies that can assist in moving forward the goals outlined in the Plan.
  - Identify points of intersection with the recently-updated LA County General Plan and determine how the Greening Plan can support achieving General Plan goals and vice versa.
- Present the Plan to State and Federal representatives to identify policies and funding to support Plan goals and strategies.
- Present Plan to the Lennox Coordinating Council and the Lennox Youth Council to engage the groups in implementation.
- Advocate for creation of a centralized incentive portal and streamlined incentive-application process to encourage increased participation in incentives supporting greening.
- Work with jurisdictional partners and other stakeholders to identify sites for which improvements are planned, and engage in priority planning processes to ensure greening elements are incorporated.
- Work with City of Inglewood to support community tree planting and care by:
  - Streamlining tree-planting process for residents who wish to plant street trees.
  - Creating community-friendly tree planting and maintenance materials and ensuring they are easily accessible online.
- Work with City of Inglewood to host and promote community education events, increase available community garden space, and making the farmers’ market permanent.
- Coordinate with City of Inglewood Capital Improvement Plan (including annual sidewalk repair and alley rehabilitation projects) and LA County road improvement efforts so that community tree plantings complement street improvement schedules and that trees are not planted in advance on streets that have a near-term schedule for street and sidewalk improvements.
• Refine list of tree planting sites for Inglewood once City’s street tree inventory is completed.
  • During the planning process, TreePeople received tree inventory data from the City of Inglewood and Los Angeles County for the Lennox area. The data was added to TreeMapLA. TreeMapLA is a digital mapping website and mobile app that calculates the environmental and economic benefits of trees, allowing communities to learn and celebrate the true impact that their trees are providing. (treemapla.com)

• Form an implementation planning team charged with creating an action plan, a site phasing plan, and addressing the following tasks:
  • Identifying and prioritizing community-implementable projects as well as programs, policies and projects requiring agency coordination.
  • Identifying and pursuing implementation funding.
  • Forming committees around specific plan strategies, including a policy committee that has community and agency representatives to review implementation strategies and guide the steps needed to develop progressive laws, policies and incentives that support implementation of the Plan.
acknowledgments
THE SOCIAL JUSTICE LEARNING INSTITUTE and TreePeople founded the Healthy & Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative to bring together a robust collection of partners, including community residents, the City of Inglewood, community and faith-based organizations, local businesses, childcare providers, healthcare providers, and others. Together, they worked to create a greening plan that is both practical and actionable.

This document and the tremendous community-driven effort it represents would not have been possible without the commitment of the many individuals who gave of their knowledge, time and dedication during the planning process. The Social Justice Learning Institute, TreePeople, EW Consulting, Inc, and SWA Group would like to thank the individuals and organizations listed on the following pages who participated in planning, as well as any that may not be listed but who nevertheless contributed to the plan you are reading.

Lead organizations and consulting partner organizations were represented by:

**Social Justice Learning Institute** - Dr. D'Artagnan Scorza and Derek Steele  
**TreePeople** - Edith de Guzman, Rachel Malarich and Julie Prejean  
**EW Consulting, Inc.** - Rebecca Drayse and Eliza Jane Whitman  
**SWA Group** - Andrew Watkins, Miguel Rivera, Lovisa Kjerrgren, and Natasha Harkison

We invite your participation as we collectively work to green Inglewood and Lennox.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>ROLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Around the Block Club, Maxine Toler</td>
<td>HSIC Leadership Group Member</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting the HSIC Leadership group, providing community outreach to get residents to participate in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Parks, Recreation &amp; Library Services Department, Skip Halloran</td>
<td>HSIC Leadership Group Member</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting the HSIC Leadership group, providing Plan development expertise, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Parks, Recreation &amp; Library Services Department</td>
<td>HSIC Member</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting the HSIC, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is in alignment with the City’s Parks, Recreation, and Library Services Department’s current and future activities and policies, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Planning Division</td>
<td>HSIC Member</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting the HSIC, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is in alignment with the City Planning Division’s current and future activities and policies, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Public Works Department</td>
<td>HSIC Member</td>
<td>Responsible for providing information on current and future Public Works Department projects, plans and policies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA County Public Health Department - Network for a Healthy California</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is aligned with LA County of Public Health’s current and future Network for a Healthy California language, activities and policies, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Inglewood Unified School District</td>
<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is aligned with Inglewood Unified School District’s current and future activities and policies, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>South Bay Environmental Services Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes and providing access to the South Bay Environmental Services Center’s tools, activities, and programs.</td>
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<td>Inglewood Senior Center Project Advisory Committee</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>SPA 8-LA County DPH</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes and providing local health data and statistics.</td>
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<td>Multiservice Family Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Catholic Charities of LA</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Inside Out Community Arts</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>A-MAN, Inc</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Crenshaw Christian Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
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<td>South Bay Workforce Investment Board</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loyola Marymount University</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro)</td>
<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Provided information about current and future Metro plans and projects and provided comments on plan draft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Mark Ridley -</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC Leadership group, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is in alignment with the 2nd District County Supervisor’s current and future activities and policies, and advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Thomas County Supervisor,</td>
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<td>2nd District</td>
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<td>Southern California Edison</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, engaging in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes and providing access to the Southern California Edison’s tools, activities, and programs.</td>
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<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, providing support to ensure the Greening Plan is in alignment with Lennox School District’s current and future activities and policies while advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>LA Conservation Corps</td>
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<td>Inglewood Community Member,</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, engaging in the advising on and participating engagement &amp; visioning/strategy</td>
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<td>Ladera Heights</td>
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<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
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<td>Asian American Drug Abuse Program</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Child Health &amp; Disability Prevention program</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>Northgate Market</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<td>California Endowment</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
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<td>Families for Children</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loyola Marymount University Research Annex</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes providing research expertise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>ROLE</td>
<td>FUNCTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMASSI Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitas</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser - Community Development Health Manager</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.A. Care Family Resource Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholders</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Disposal Service</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>THE Clinic</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAME Assistance Corporation</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Infant Children (WIC) Inglewood</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community Stakeholder</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Bay Family Health Care</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kimz Kidz Child Care Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Health Councils Inc.</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inside Out Community Arts</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inglewood Police Department</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder</td>
<td>community engagement &amp; visioning/strategy development processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis Tucker Health Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>South Bay Center for Counseling</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>The Children’s Dental Center of Greater Los Angeles</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Latino Coalition for a Healthy California</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

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<tr>
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<th>FUNCTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ability First Harry Meir Center</td>
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<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<td>Holy Faith Episcopal Church</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centinela Hospital Medical Center</td>
<td>HSIC Member - Community</td>
<td>Responsible for supporting HSIC, advising on and participating in the</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER CONTRIBUTORS</strong></td>
<td><strong>ROLE</strong></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurel Hunt, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, Department of Urban Planning</td>
<td>Project Intern</td>
<td>Completed a study and published a Capstone project report on the participatory aspects of the Inglewood &amp; Lennox Greening Plan process (See Appendix E).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracey Awad, USC Price School of Public Policy</td>
<td>Project Intern</td>
<td>Conducted research on policies and incentives to support implementation of Plan strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of California Strategic Growth Council</td>
<td>Funder and supporter</td>
<td>Funded development of the Greening Plan through the Urban Greening and Sustainable Communities Planning Grant Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser Permanente</td>
<td>Funder and supporter</td>
<td>Funded SJLI staff, food and other expenses for HSIC meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Institute, Regional Asthma Management &amp; Prevention Project</td>
<td>Funder and supporter</td>
<td>Funded SJLI staff, food and other expenses for HSIC meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
glossary
Block Clubs
An association of residents of a city block who work together to maintain a safe and attractive neighborhood.

BMP
Best management practice. In a given field, a tool or technique generally recognized as one of the best available.

Built environment
The human-made space in which people live, work and recreate on a day-to-day basis.

CalEnviroScreen
California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool. A screening methodology that can be used to help identify California communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. CalEPA has used the tool to designate California communities as disadvantaged pursuant to Senate Bill 535. [http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html](http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html)

CalEPA
California Environmental Protection Agency.

Canopy
The collection of a tree’s branches and leaves. The further the branches grow outward from the trunk, the wider the canopy, and therefore the greater the shade it produces.

Canopy cover
The area shaded by tree canopies. It is often noted as a percentage, such as 25% canopy cover or 25% canopy.

Cistern
A large tank used to store captured rainwater from a catchment area (such as a roof).

Climate-appropriate plants
Plants native to a region or from other regions in the world with a similar climate. These plants have adapted to grow and thrive within the average temperatures, rainfall and humidity of the region, and therefore need very little supplemental water once established. Inglewood and Lennox are situated in a Mediterranean climate. Therefore, Southern California native plants and many of the plants from the other four regions of the world with a similar Mediterranean climate would be climate-appropriate, including those from the coastal region of Chile, the western cape of South Africa, south and southwest Australia, and the Mediterranean Basin.

Climate change
Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer). Climate change may result from: natural factors, such as changes in the sun’s intensity or slow changes in the earth’s orbit around the sun; natural processes within the climate system (e.g. changes in ocean circulation); and human activities that change the atmosphere’s composition (e.g., through burning fossil fuels) and the land surface (e.g., deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, desertification, etc.).

Climate adaptation
The efforts to take practical actions to manage risks from climate impacts, protect communities and strengthen the resilience of the economy.

Climate mitigation
The efforts to reduce or prevent emissions of greenhouse gases by using new technologies and renewable energies. This can include changing management practices or consumer behavior.

Common Core State Standards
The same educational standards in English and math, describing what students should know and be able to do in each grade, that have been adopted by a number of states across the nation, including California.

Community-Based Social Marketing
A step-by-step approach to foster sustainable behavior. It is based upon research in the social sciences that demonstrates that behavior change is most effectively achieved through initiatives delivered at the community level which focus on removing barriers to an activity while simultaneously enhancing the activity’s benefits.

Complete streets
Streets that are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities.

Council method
Council is a practice of speaking and listening from the heart. Through compassionate, heartfelt expression and empathic listening, council inspires a non-hierarchical form of deep communication that reveals a group’s vision and purpose. Council offers effective means of working with conflicts and for discovering the deeper, often unexpressed needs of individuals.
and organizations. Council provides a comprehensive means for co-visioning and making decisions in a group context.

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
A system by which people purchase a share from a local farm and periodically receive vegetables and other agricultural products.

Drought-Tolerant
The ability of plants to use very little or no water once established. Many native trees and plants of Southern California and those from Mediterranean climates are drought-tolerant. Using WUCOLS IV water rating system, drought-tolerant plants would be rated as “LOW” water use.

Ecosystem services
The benefits humans and other species receive from nature, and which have economic value. Maintaining, protecting/regulating or creating natural processes or systems which provide and regulate clean air, water and soil ensure our well-being.

Environmental infrastructure
Infrastructure that provides cities with water supply, waste disposal and pollution control services.

Gentrification
The process of renewal and rebuilding accompanying the influx of middle-class or affluent people into under-resourced areas that often displaces lower-income residents.

Geographic information systems (GIS) mapping
A system designed to capture, store, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.

Green development practice
Environmentally sensitive or “green” development in communities, including green buildings and sustainable sites and neighborhoods that can bring environmental, social and economic benefits.

Greenhouse gas (GHG)
Any of the atmospheric gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation produced by solar warming of the Earth’s surface. The natural gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone (O₃) and water vapor. The synthetic, man-made gases include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride.

Green infrastructure
An adaptable term that promotes incorporating a set of practices that mimic natural systems into infrastructure projects such as roadways and buildings. The main components of this approach include stormwater management, climate adaptation, reduced heat stress, increased biodiversity, food production, better air quality, sustainable energy production, clean water and healthy soils and increased recreational opportunities.

Green wall
Intertwining shrubbery and vines that grow up walls and gates that help to absorb particulate matter out of the air, improving air quality, especially on school and work campuses in the community. It is a greening practice that also has beautification benefits.

Greywater
Wastewater other than sewage, such as drainage from showers or washing machine discharge that can be reused for irrigation, flushing toilets, and other purposes.

Hardscape
A subcategory of landscaping referring to hard materials such as those composed of concrete, brick, stone, wood and metal.

Health equity
The attainment of the highest level of health for all people.

Healthy & Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative (HISIC)
A partnership with more than 40 community stakeholders from Inglewood and Lennox, which include representatives from the business community, families, local government officials, and community organizations. The purpose of this Collaborative is to develop and support community-driven action to mitigate the risks associated with environmental and health disparities.

Healthy Eating /Active Living (HEAL)
A program offered to cities through a partnership between the League of California Cities and the California Center for Public Health Advocacy. Its focus is to improve the health of a city’s residents by increasing physical activity, increasing healthy food opportunities, nutrition education and attracting and supporting healthy food retailers. [http://healcitiescampaign.org/](http://healcitiescampaign.org/).

Infrastructure
The equipment and structures, such as roads and bridges, that are needed for a city to function.
LEED
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design is a green-building certification program that recognizes best-in-class building strategies and practices. To receive LEED certification, building projects satisfy prerequisites and earn points to achieve different levels of certification.

Livability
Livability is the sum of the factors that add up to a community’s quality of life. It includes the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities.

Low canopy cover
Low canopy cover refers to an area with few trees, or a low percentage of the area being shaded by tree canopies. It does not refer to trees with low branches.

Low Impact Development (LID)
A comprehensive stormwater management and site-design technique. Within the LID framework, the goal of any construction project is to design a hydrologically functional site that mimics pre-development conditions. This is achieved by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, evaporate, and store runoff close to its source.

Median income level
Refers to half of households having income above that level and half below, adjusted for inflation.

Monoculture
A landscaped area containing a single crop or plant species.

Multi-modal transportation
Planning that considers various modes of transportation (walking, cycling, automobile, public transit, etc.) and connections among modes.

Open space
Any open area of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public.

Parkway
A narrow strip of land between the sidewalk and the edge of the street that is often planted with grass and may include trees.

Particulate matter
A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. It is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles.

PSA
Public Service Announcement.

Rain barrel
A small tank used to store captured rainwater from a catchment area (such as a roof).

Retrofit
To adapt to a new purpose or need.

Stewardship
The activity or job of protecting and being responsible for something.

Stormwater runoff
Rain that falls where it cannot soak in to the ground (roads, roofs, driveways, compacted soil, etc.) and then flows downstream, carrying with it pollution to creeks, rivers and the ocean.

Strip mall
A shopping mall consisting of stores and restaurants typically in one-story buildings located on a busy road.

Sustainability
To create and maintain the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony to support present and future generations.

Toxic release
Toxic chemicals that are emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal that may pose a threat to human health and the environment.

TreeMapLA
A digital tool for mapping the trees of greater Los Angeles and calculates specific environmental and economic benefits of trees. www.treemapla.org.

Transit corridor
A generally linear area that is defined by one or more modes of transportation like highways, railroads or public transit which share a common course.
**Turf**
Grass, lawn or sod.

**Ultrafine particles**
Very fine particles in airplane and jet exhaust that pose a health hazard.

**Urban agriculture**
The practice of cultivating, processing, and distributing food in or around a city.

**Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone Act**
Also known as AB551, it incentivizes the use of private land for urban agriculture. In exchange for signing a contract with a county to place privately held land into urban agricultural use for 10 years private landowners have their property assessed at a lower property tax rate based on its agricultural use rather than its market value.

**Urban forest**
Comprised of all the trees in an urban area, including the trees in backyards, along city streets, and in local parks.

**Urban heat-island effect**
The increase in ambient temperature caused by a prevalence of heat-retaining buildings and paved surfaces. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, on hot summer days urban air temperatures can be up to 10°F hotter than the surrounding countryside.

**Vampire energy**
The electrical power consumed by appliances or electronics when they are switched off or in standby mode. Also referred to as “standby power.”

**Vertical garden**
A method of growing plants on walls.

**Watershed**
The area of land that drains to a particular body of water. Watershed “functions” include natural processes to capture rainfall, moderate temperature, and provide habitat for native plant and animal species.

**Walkable**
Walkability is measured by how friendly an area is to walking. It has many health, environmental and economic benefits.

**Weather-based irrigation controllers**
An automatic irrigation controller that adjusts for weather changes and/or soil moisture and irrigates based on the needs of the landscape and soil conditions.

**WUCOLS IV**
Water Use Classification of Landscape Species, version 4
A database compiled by the University of California of over 3500 taxonomic plant groups and their irrigation needs. The project was funded by the California Department of Water Resources. Plants are rated as Very Low, Low, Moderate or High water use based on the region where they are grown.

**Zero waste**
The redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused or recycled. No trash is sent to landfills or incinerators.
These projects include the Crenshaw/LAX Transit Project ($2.058 billion – funded by Measure R (2008)) https://www.metro.net/projects/crenshaw_corridor/; City of Champions Revitalization Project ($1.86 billion – private funding) http://www.hollywoodparklife.com/the-revitalization-project/; and the return of football to Los Angeles, as the Rams (and as of this writing, possibly the Chargers or Raiders) will make their home(s) in Inglewood.


31 Ibid.


39 http://www.aqmd.gov/

40 http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/heat/heat_index.shtml

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### JURISDICTIONAL MATRIX

#### INGLEWOOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTIONAL ENTITY</th>
<th>AREA OF PLAN JURISDICTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Department of Economic and Community Development</td>
<td>Development projects including Hollywood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Department of Parks, Recreation and Library Services</td>
<td>Park improvement plans, community recreational programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Department of Public Works</td>
<td>Parkway and alley improvement projects, low impact development best management practices, tree selection and maintenance guidelines, greens street implementation. The Department oversees roadways, sidewalks, and alleys; water (local wells), sewer, and storm drain systems; municipal solid waste disposal and recycling services; and administers Municipal Stormwater (MS4) compliance and Enhanced Watershed Management Plan implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood Planning Division</td>
<td>General plan updates, active transportation plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood City Council</td>
<td>Approval or adoption of Greening Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood Police Department</td>
<td>Safety and security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood Unified School District</td>
<td>Inglewood school improvements including tree plantings and school gardens, environmental education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Basin Municipal Water District</td>
<td>Serves Inglewood. Water conservation incentives and project partner on drought-tolerant plantings.</td>
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#### LENNOX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTIONAL ENTITY</th>
<th>AREA OF PLAN JURISDICTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden State Water Company</td>
<td>Water conservation tips and information on water conservation rebates available to Lennox residents and businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lennox School District</td>
<td>Lennox School improvement projects, community gardens, tree planting, environmental education programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation</td>
<td>Park enhancement projects and community recreation programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>Lennox safety</td>
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#### STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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<tr>
<th>JURISDICTIONAL ENTITY</th>
<th>AREA OF PLAN JURISDICTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Water Resources</td>
<td>Plan review and approval</td>
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### REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

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<th>JURISDICTIONAL ENTITY</th>
<th>AREA OF PLAN JURISDICTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>California Department of Transportation</td>
<td>Transportation and infrastructure funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Department of Public Health</td>
<td>Cistern and rain barrel regulations, partner for Health Equity Initiatives, climate adaption planning, PLACE (Policies for Livable, Active Communities and Environments) Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Department of Public Works</td>
<td>See description under Lennox. Also manages flood mitigation programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning</td>
<td>Incorporation of sustainability elements from general plan including bicycle master plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority</td>
<td>Coordination on street and rail corridor improvements. Active Transportation Grant Funding. Fellow recipient of SGC greening plan funds - created Green Places website as public resource: <a href="https://www.metro.net/interactives/greenplaces/">https://www.metro.net/interactives/greenplaces/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County West Vector and Vector-Borne Disease Control District</td>
<td>Best practices for water capture to address vector breeding concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California</td>
<td>Regional water supplier. Funds and administers water conservation incentive programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Association of Governments</td>
<td>Coordination with their regional transportation planning efforts and sustainability programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Coast Air Quality Management District</td>
<td>Assistance with air quality and climate change programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bay Cities Council of Governments</td>
<td>Resource for environmental incentive and educational programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Gas Company</td>
<td>Energy efficiency education, rebates and incentives for Inglewood and Lennox residents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ELECTED OFFICIALS

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<tr>
<th>JURISDICTIONAL ENTITY</th>
<th>AREA OF PLAN JURISDICTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assemblywoman Autumn Burke – 62nd District</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congresswoman Maxine Waters – 43rd District</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood City Council members: George W. Dotson, District No. 1, Alex Padilla, District No. 2, Eloy Morales, Jr., District No. 3, Ralph L. Franklin, District No. 4</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor of Inglewood James T. Butts, Jr.</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Barbara Boxer</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Dianne Feinstein</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Senator Isadore Hall, III – 35th District</td>
<td>Plan will be presented to office of official</td>
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## SUMMARY OF JURISDICTIONAL PLANS REVIEWED

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<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>General Plan (GP)</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td><a href="http://tinyurl.com/zx3te7c">http://tinyurl.com/zx3te7c</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Noise Element</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Outdated - Reviewed for relevance <a href="http://tinyurl.com/z28u9sk">http://tinyurl.com/z28u9sk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Open Space Element</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Outdated - Reviewed for relevance <a href="http://tinyurl.com/jy5hu56">http://tinyurl.com/jy5hu56</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Safety Element</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Outdated - Reviewed for relevance <a href="http://tinyurl.com/zpap3s6">http://tinyurl.com/zpap3s6</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Conservation Element</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Outdated - Reviewed for relevance <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gn8uzd7">http://tinyurl.com/gn8uzd7</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Master Tree Plan</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Reviewed tree list in preparation for tree palette creation <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gldu8n4">http://tinyurl.com/gldu8n4</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) General Plan Update</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Reviewed data for multiple components, good basis but often outdated <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gmyy272">http://tinyurl.com/gmyy272</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro (Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority)</td>
<td>Bicycle Transportation Strategic Plan</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Used for existing and proposed bicycle routes <a href="http://tinyurl.com/zxvqsft">http://tinyurl.com/zxvqsft</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Land Use Element</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Used as land use base <a href="http://tinyurl.com/jpuornv">http://tinyurl.com/jpuornv</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Metro (Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority)</td>
<td>Long Range Transportation Plan</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Reviewed for overview of transportation planning <a href="http://tinyurl.com/z9sqjwf">http://tinyurl.com/z9sqjwf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Redevelopment Agency Master Plan</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Reviewed but outdated as RDA has been dissolved <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gw8bhr4">http://tinyurl.com/gw8bhr4</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>Vision Lennox Plan</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Reviewed closely for Lennox’s planning efforts <a href="http://tinyurl.com/huga9zf">http://tinyurl.com/huga9zf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of California</td>
<td>California Green Building Standards</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Used as reference for building energy standards <a href="http://tinyurl.com/cvdqnxo">http://tinyurl.com/cvdqnxo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Housing Element</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Reviewed for overview of housing needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITY</td>
<td>PLAN</td>
<td>DATE ADOPTED</td>
<td>NOTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglewood Unified School District</td>
<td>District-wide Facilities Implementation Master Plan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Reviewed for greening goals (limited) and planned capital improvement projects <a href="http://tinyurl.com/ze98ghy">http://tinyurl.com/ze98ghy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Coast Air Quality Management District</td>
<td>Air Quality Management Plan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Reviewed for air quality data <a href="http://tinyurl.com/ztdcj3l">http://tinyurl.com/ztdcj3l</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>Community Climate Action Plan (GP)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Limited review for relevant policies and programs <a href="http://tinyurl.com/j3f4o6c">http://tinyurl.com/j3f4o6c</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caltrans</td>
<td>Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Reviewed for any applicability within project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Capital Improvement Plan</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Reviewed for upcoming capital improvements <a href="http://tinyurl.com/jlxvazg">http://tinyurl.com/jlxvazg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Century Boulevard Mobility Improvement Project</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Reviewed for improvement plans to Century Boulevard <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gp6qp98">http://tinyurl.com/gp6qp98</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>(GP) Housing Element</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Reviewed for overview of housing needs <a href="http://tinyurl.com/zfwdacfc">http://tinyurl.com/zfwdacfc</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)</td>
<td>Florence/La Brea Transit Oriented Development (TOD)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Reviewed plans for TOD at Florence/La Brea <a href="http://tinyurl.com/j4vedoa">http://tinyurl.com/j4vedoa</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Regional Water Quality Control Board</td>
<td>Enhanced Watershed Management Plan for Ballona Creek</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Reviewed for identification of opportunity sites, BMP costs and soils and water table information <a href="http://tinyurl.com/jmarf7f">http://tinyurl.com/jmarf7f</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Green Streets Ordinance</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Reviewed to incorporate relevant policies that will aide greening plan implementation <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gs79a85">http://tinyurl.com/gs79a85</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Low Impact Development Ordinance</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Reviewed for opportunity sites, regulatory drivers, and implementation strategies <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gs79a85">http://tinyurl.com/gs79a85</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>General Plan 2035 (GP)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Adopted 2015 - Limited review for relevant policies and programs <a href="http://tinyurl.com/hvztq9h">http://tinyurl.com/hvztq9h</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation</td>
<td>Lennox Parks and Recreation Plan</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Reviewed for opportunity sites and constraints <a href="http://tinyurl.com/gmotvpw">http://tinyurl.com/gmotvpw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Active Transportation Plan</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Will consult and collaborate during plan development <a href="http://tinyurl.com/h3hchvz">http://tinyurl.com/h3hchvz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
<td>Transit Oriented Development Plan</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Greening Plan Team to reach out for opportunities to collaborate on development <a href="http://tinyurl.com/j5528by">http://tinyurl.com/j5528by</a></td>
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### PLANT PALETTE - KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF PLANT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Semi-evergreen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Part sun/part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Monocarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abronia latifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea ‘Moonshine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave ‘Blue Flame’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave bracteosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave filifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave parryi and Agave parryi var. truncata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave shawii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PLANTS UP TO 3 FEET TALL

**SHRUBS, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Parkway</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agave victoriae-reginae</td>
<td>Queen Victoria Agave</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe acutissima</td>
<td>Blue Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 3-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue-green toothed leaves with hints of pink and purple. Orange flower spikes in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe antandroi</td>
<td>Aloe Antandroi</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thin 4-6” grey-brown toothed leaves. Orange flowers mid-fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe 'Blue Elf'</td>
<td>Blue Elf Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tight clumping blue-green toothed leaves. Orange flower spikes winter to spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe brevifolia</td>
<td>Short-Leaved Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grey-green toothed leaves form tight rosettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe brevifolia var. depressa</td>
<td>Large Short-Leaved Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grey-green toothed leaves form tight rosettes. Orange flowers fall to winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe striata</td>
<td>Coral Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green to blue-green wide, flat leaves with red edges. Red flowers winter to spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe ‘Sunrise’</td>
<td>Sunrise Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-12” x 6-12”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey-green toothed leaves with orange parallel ridges. Red-orange flowers in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe ‘Topaz’</td>
<td>Topaz Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long narrow toothed leaves. Orange-pink-yellow flowers summer to early winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe vera</td>
<td>Aloe Vera</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18-24” x 18-24”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medicinal plant. Forms colonies. Yellow flower stalks 2’ above toothed leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur'</td>
<td>Carmel Sur Manzanita</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sparse flowering; good where bees are of concern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'</td>
<td>Emerald Carpet Manzanita</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2' x 3-6'</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>Bright green leaves, red stems and white flowers. Needs part shade in southern Calif.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos 'Pacific Mist'</td>
<td>Pacific Mist Manzanita</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3' x 6-10'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Emerald Carpet Manzanita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia californica 'Montara'</td>
<td>Montara sagebrush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-24&quot; x 3-5'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>Grey-green scented leaves. White flowers. Reseeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias eriocarpa</td>
<td>Indian Milkweed</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1' x 3'-3&quot;</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>Food for Monarch butterfly. Large leaves. Dies to ground in winter, returns in spring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
<td>Pigeon Point Coyote Bush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2'-6&quot; x 6-8'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>Pink bottlebrush flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks 2'</td>
<td>Twin Peaks 2 Coyote Bush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1'-3&quot; x 4-6'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>Pink bottlebrush flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliandra eriophylla</td>
<td>Pink Fairy Duster</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1'-3&quot; x 6'-8'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>Pink bottlebrush flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex pansa</td>
<td>Sand Dune Sedge</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10&quot; x 8-10'</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>Small dark green leaves. Deep blue flowers late winter to early spring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex praegracilis</td>
<td>Meadow Sedge</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18-24&quot; x 8-10'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>W, D, L</td>
<td>Small dark green leaves. Deep blue flowers late winter to early spring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceanothus maritimus</td>
<td>'Frosty Dawn'</td>
<td>Frosty Dawn Ceanothus E 1-2’ x 6’ L S-P WD, L, S Small, thick dark green leaves. Deep purple-blue flowers late winter into early spring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. griseus</td>
<td>'Diamond Heights'</td>
<td>Diamond Heights Ceanothus E 1’ x 4-6’ L S-P WD, L, S Yellow and green variegated leaves. Light blue flowers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. griseus</td>
<td>'Hurricane Point'</td>
<td>Hurricane Point Ceanothus E 18” x 3’ L S-P WD, C, L, S Sparse flowering; good where bees are of concern. Large rounded leaves. Fast growth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. griseus</td>
<td>'Yankee Point'</td>
<td>Yankee Point Ceanothus E 3-4’ x 6-10’ L S-P WD, L, S Blue-green fleshy leaves. Bright pink flowers on 2-3’ stems. Very easy ceanothus to grow. Large, rounded leaves. Fast growth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cistus x pulverulentus</td>
<td>Magenta Rockrose</td>
<td>Cistus x pulverulentus E 2-3’ x 3-4’ L S-P WD, L, S Deep bright pink flowers on mound shrubs. Pale pink and white flowers. More of a formal look.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudleya brittonii</td>
<td>Britton’s Chalk Dudleya</td>
<td>Britton’s Chalk Dudleya E 12-18” x 12-18” L S-P WD, L, S Chalky white 10” leaves form a rosette. Yellow flowers on 2-3’ red stems. Pale green, 6-8” cylindrical, fleshy leaves.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudleya edulis</td>
<td>San Diego Dudleya</td>
<td>San Diego Dudleya E 6-8” x 6-8” L S-P WD, L, S Chalky white 10” leaves form a rosette. Yellow flowers on 2-3’ red stems. Pale green, 6-8” cylindrical, fleshy leaves.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## PLANTS UP TO 3 FEET TALL
### SHRUBS, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
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<th>Soil</th>
<th>Parkway</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dudleya virens ssp. hassei</td>
<td>Catalina Island Live-Forever</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1' x 1'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeveria agavoides</td>
<td>Carpet Echeveria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6&quot; x 12&quot; rosettes</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-Sh</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echeveria albicans</td>
<td>Whitening Echeveria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6&quot; x 6&quot;</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echeveria crenulata</td>
<td>- No common name -</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1' x 1'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echeveria gibbiflora</td>
<td>- No common name -</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2' x 2-3'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeveria imbricata</td>
<td>Hen and Chicks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5&quot; x 4-8&quot;</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echeveria secunda</td>
<td>Hen and Chicks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6&quot; x 6&quot; rosettes</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epilobium canum (Zauschneria californica)</td>
<td>California Fuchsia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3&quot;-4&quot; x 3&quot;-4'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Many cultivars from low forming mats to 4' perennials. Orange tubular flowers.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericameria ericoides</td>
<td>Mock Heather, Calif. Goldenbush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-3' x 2-4'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves similar to rosemary, but without scent. Bright yellow flowers summer to fall.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericameria laricifolia</td>
<td>Turpentine Brush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3' x 3-5'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright yellow flowers mid-summer to fall. Scented leaves. 'Desert Mountain' is 2' x 3'.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Dudleya virens ssp. hassei: Green to chalky blue, fleshy, cylindrical 3-5" leaves. White flowers on red stems.
- Echeveria agavoides: Green succulent leaves tinged red. Red flowers with yellow spring/summer.
- Echeveria albicans: Blue-grey, thick succulent leaves in a dense rosette. Coral pink flowers in spring.
- Echeveria crenulata: Succulent leaves with a wavy edge. Coral-yellow flowers spring to summer.
- Echeveria gibbiflora: Succulent leaves are thick, grey-green with red, wavy margins. Red flowers on 3' stalks.
- Echeveria imbricata: Grey-green leaves tinged with pink. Red and yellow flowers spring to summer.
- Echeveria secunda: Thick grey-green leaves, red edges. Clumping rosettes. Red flower stalks winter to spring.
- Epilobium canum (Zauschneria californica): Many cultivars from low forming mats to 4' perennials. Orange tubular flowers.
- Ericameria ericoides: Leaves similar to rosemary, but without scent. Bright yellow flowers summer to fall.
- Ericameria laricifolia: Bright yellow flowers mid-summer to fall. Scented leaves. 'Desert Mountain' is 2' x 3'.
### PLANTS UP TO 3 FEET TALL

**SHRUBS, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Parkway</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum grande var. rubescens</td>
<td>Red Buckwheat</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Best near the cpast. Short-lived if it receives too much water. Bright pink-red flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum umbellatum</td>
<td>Sulfur Buckwheat</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-18” x 1-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bright yellow-chartrtse flowers. Green oval leaves. Plant in cooler areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca californica</td>
<td>California Fescue</td>
<td>D G</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1-2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Native bunch grass with flower heads reaching 3’. Good accent plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria chiloensis</td>
<td>Beach Strawberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6” x spreads</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edible strawberries. Does best with supplemental water when in full sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria vesca</td>
<td>Wood Strawberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6” x spreads</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edible strawberries. Does best with supplemental water when in full sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globularia x indubia</td>
<td>Globe Daisy</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2’ x 3-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compact shrub. White, round flowers with purple-blue centers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graptopterlum paraguayense</td>
<td>Ghost Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-15” x 2-3”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Succulent with grey-purple leaves. Yellow flowers in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea juniperina ‘Molongo’</td>
<td>Molonglo Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Arching branches with apricot-colored, curly flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea lanigera ‘Coastal Gem’</td>
<td>Coastal Gem Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.5’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rose and cream flowers on branches with tiny leaves similar to rosemary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water/Use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea lanigera ‘Mt Tamboritha’</td>
<td>Mt Tamboritha Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2’ x 5-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red and cream flowers on branches with grey-green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grindelia stricta var. platyphylla</td>
<td>Coastal Gum Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mounding plant, sticky bright green leaves. Yellow daisy flowers spring to summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grindelia stricta var. stricta</td>
<td>Gumplant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 3’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Low mounding plant with sticky dull green leaves. Yellow daisy flowers summer to fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum nummularium</td>
<td>Sun Rose; Rock Rose</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bright grey-green leaves and colorful flowers ranging from yellow, pink to red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysum italicum</td>
<td>Curry Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18-24&quot; x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<td>Silvery, grey thread-like leaves. Yellow flowers in spring. Not the culinary curry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana camara - hybrids and cultivars</td>
<td>Bush Lantana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-6’ x 2-8’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pungent foliage and colorful flowers. Can be clipped or hedged. Fruits are poisonous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana montevidensis</td>
<td>Trailing Lantana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-18’ x 5-10’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dark green pungent leaves and lavender flowers. Fruits are poisonous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandula sp.</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-4’ x 2-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lavender-purple flowers spring through summer. Fragrant leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessingia filaginifolia &quot;Silver Carpet&quot;</td>
<td>Silver Carpet California Aster</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6” x 3-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ground-hugging groundcover. Silvery-grey leaves, bright rosy pink flowers summer to fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia laxiflora</td>
<td>Mexican Bush Lobelia</td>
<td>P E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 4-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red-orange tubular flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimulus aurantiacus</td>
<td>Sticky Monkeyflower</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Many cultivars with varying flower color</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>Pink Muhly</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fountain grass with tall pink flower spikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia emersleyi</td>
<td>Bull Grass</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fountain grass, denser than M. rigens. Purple flowers. 'El Toro' has white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallenis (Asteriscus or Ordontospermum)</td>
<td>Mediterranean Beach Daisy; Gold Coin</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow daisies cover this low mounding plant spring to summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon centranthifolius</td>
<td>Scarlet Bugler</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1-2’ x 1’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. Prefers rocky soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon eatonii</td>
<td>Firecracker Penstemon</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright scarlet tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. Prefers rocky soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon heterophyllus</td>
<td>Margarita BOP Penstemon</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1-2’ x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can take clay and some water. Blue-puple tubular flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia chamaedryoides</td>
<td>Germander Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small grey leaves and deep blue-purple flowers spring to fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia leucophylla 'Bees's Bliss'</td>
<td>Bees's Bliss Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2’ x 2-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long lavender-pink flower stalks. Fragrant leaves. Occasional, deep, summer wateing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia 'Mrs. Beard'</td>
<td>Mrs. Beard Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fragrant leaves and pale lavender flowers on long stems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia officinalis</td>
<td>Garden Sage; Culinary Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18-24” x 2-3’</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This is the sage used in cooking. Cultivars have different leaf colors and variegation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PLANTS UP TO 3 FEET TALL

### SHRUBS, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Sun</th>
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<th>Park</th>
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<th>Native</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salvia sonomensis</td>
<td>Creeping Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-12” x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fragrant leaves and lavender-blue flowers spring to summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia spathacea</td>
<td>Hummingbird Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2’ x spreads</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large magenta flower heads and fragrant large leaves. Best in part shade, under trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum adulphi (nussbaumerianum)</td>
<td>Golden Sedum</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-15” x 18”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Succulent. Bright orange leaves and white flowers. Use as accent against darker plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum morganianum</td>
<td>Donkey Tail</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6” x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue-green leaves on trailing stems. Hang over walls or in baskets. Red-pink flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum pachyphyllum</td>
<td>Jelly Bean Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-12” x 15-20”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue-green leaves with red tips. Yellow flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum x rubrotinctum</td>
<td>Pork and Beans</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8” x 12-15”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves are green when shaded, and red and pink in the sun. Yellow flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum rupestre</td>
<td>Crooked Stonecrop</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-6” x 10-12”</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tiny deep green linear leaves and yellow flowers. Angelina has bright yellow leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio serpens</td>
<td>Blue Chalksticks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1” x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Succulent blue-green, 1-2” long, cylindrical, upright leaves. White flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio talinoides ssp. cylindricus</td>
<td>Narrow-Leaf Chalksticks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18-30” x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow-green, 3-5” thin leaves on stalks. White flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio talinoides ssp. mandroliscae</td>
<td>Blue Chalk Sticks</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-18” x 4-5’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue-green, 3-4” long, cylindrical, upright leaves. White flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PLANTS UP TO 3 FEET TALL

**SHRUBS, PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
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<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sphaeralcea ambigua</em></td>
<td>Apricot Mallow; Desert Mallow</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3' x 2-3'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Teucrium cossonii</em></td>
<td>Majorcan Teucrium</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6” x 2’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Teucrium x lucidrys ‘Prostratum’</em></td>
<td>Prostrate Germander</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6” x 2-3’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichostema parishii</em></td>
<td>Mountain Blue Curls</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-3’ x 3’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Verbena rigida</em></td>
<td>Blue Rigid Verbena; Vervain</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-12” x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- Bright orange flowers (pink cultivars) early spring to summer. Good butterfly plant.
- Pungent grey-green leaves. Purple flowers mid to late spring.
- Blue flowers not as fragrant as *T. lanatum* and less fuzzy. No summer water.
- Dark purple flowers. Needs some water when blooming.
# Plants 3 to 6 Feet Tall

## Shrubs and Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width</th>
<th>Water/Use</th>
<th>Sun</th>
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<th>Park</th>
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<th>Native</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Achillea filipendulina</em></td>
<td>Fernleaf Yarrow</td>
<td>E P</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Largest of the yarrows. Large flat-topped yellow flower heads. Cut to ground in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agave attenuata</em></td>
<td>Foxtail Agave</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5’ x 3-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey-green leaves. 10-15’ arching flower stalk. Central plant dies after bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agave desertii</em></td>
<td>Desert Agave</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue-grey to green upright leaves with small teeth. Yellow flowers on 10-15’ tall spikes. Monocarp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agave desmettiana</em></td>
<td>Smooth Century Plant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 2-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green, curving almost spineless leaves. Forms colonies. *Monocarp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arctostaphylos</em>’La Panza’</td>
<td>La Panza Manzanita</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red peeling bark, light pink winter flowers and clean grey leaves. Good for sand or clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias fascicularis</em></td>
<td>Narrow-Leaved Milkweed</td>
<td>D P</td>
<td>2-4’ x 2-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food for Monarch butterfly. Narrow leaves. Dies to ground in winter, returns in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias speciosa</em></td>
<td>Showy Milkweed</td>
<td>D P</td>
<td>3-5’ x 2-5’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars. Cut to the ground in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias subulata</em></td>
<td>Desert Milkweed; Rush Milkweed</td>
<td>D P</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars. Cut to the ground in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bougainvillea sp.</em></td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-25’ x 4-25’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Many species and cultivars, hence the wide size range. Red, pink, yellow, white. Thorny!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calliandra californica</em></td>
<td>Baja Fairy Duster</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red bottlebrush flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PLANTS 3 TO 6 FEET TALL

#### SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calliandra peninsularis</td>
<td>Baja Fairy Duster</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5-6' x 5-6'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A larger deciduous version of C. californica, but with pink flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon ‘Little John’</td>
<td>Little John Bottlebrush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 10’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compact linear leaves. Red bottlebrush flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenteria californica</td>
<td>Bush Anemone</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-6’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White camellia-like flowers. Glossy leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus ‘Joyce Coulter’</td>
<td>Joyce Coulter Ceanothus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5’ x 10-12’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ok in clay, but needs it to drain well. Purple-blue flowers in spring,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus ladanifer</td>
<td>Crimson-Spot Rockrose</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-6’ x 5-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White 3” flowers with crimson spots at the center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalea greggii</td>
<td>Trailing Indigo Bush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-3’ x 3-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tiny grey-green leaves, purple flowers. Spreads. Good erosion control. SW deserts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus (Leymus) condensatus ‘Canyon Prince’</td>
<td>Canyon Prince Wild Rye</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey-green slender leaves. Cut back to ground in late winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum arborescens</td>
<td>Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 5-6’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey-green linear leaves. Pink-white flower clusters turn orange in fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum cinereum</td>
<td>Ashyleaf Buckwheat</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 6’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Light pink flowers spring-summer. Leaves green above, white below. Takes salt spray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum fasciculatum</td>
<td>California Buckwheat; Common Buckwheat</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White to light pink flowers in spring. Narrow, small leaves. Very durable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica ‘Little Sur’</td>
<td>Little Sur Coffeeberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow-green flowers in spring. Red to black inedible fruit ripens in fall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gambelia (Galvezia) juncea</em></td>
<td>Baja Bush Snapdragon</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-6’ x 3-6’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red, narrow tubular flowers all year. Very small blue-green leaves. Good for slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gambelia (Galvezia) speciosa</em></td>
<td>Island Bush Snapdragon</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5’ x 8-10’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red tubular flowers attract hummingbirds. Best in part shade or north side of buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</em></td>
<td>Rosemary Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6’ x 4-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft-textured needle-like leaves. Bright pink flowers fall to spring. Easy care, no pruning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Grevillea ‘Noellii’</em></td>
<td>Noe’s Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feathery, soft leaves. Pink and white flowers late winter to spring. Attracts hummingbirds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Grevillea victoriae</em></td>
<td>Royal Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-6’ x 5-12’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good for slopes and informal screening. Orange-red flowers attract hummingbirds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperaloe funifera</em></td>
<td>Giant Hesperaloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-6’ x 5-6’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cream-yellow flowers on 10-12’ flower stalks. Long slender leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperaloe parviflora</em></td>
<td>Red / Yellow Yucca</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red tubular flowers on 5-7 tall flower stalks. Slender leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Justicia californica</em></td>
<td>Chuparosa</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4-6’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red tubular flowers on leafless stems. Leaves emerge after bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Justicia spicigera</em></td>
<td>Mexican Honeysuckle</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>3-4’ x 3-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright orange-scarlet tubular flowers spring to summer. Greener with occasional water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lantana camara</em> - hybrids and cultivars</td>
<td>Bush Lantana</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-6’ x 2-8’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pungent foliage and colorful flowers. Can be clipped or hedged. Fruits are poisonous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lavandula sp.</em></td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-4’ x 2-4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lavender-purple flowers spring through summer. Fragrant leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonotis leonurus</td>
<td>Lion's Tail</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-6’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophyllum candidum</td>
<td>Violet Silverleaf</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-5’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>Compact Texas Ranger 'Compactum'</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5’ x 5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophyllum laevigatum</td>
<td>Chihuahuan Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia rigens</td>
<td>Deer Grass</td>
<td>E G</td>
<td>3-4’ x 4-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolina parryi</td>
<td>Parry Beargrass</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-6’ x 10-15’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peritoma (Isomeris) arborea</td>
<td>Bladderpod</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4’ x 4’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes indecorum</td>
<td>White Flowering Currant</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>P-Sh</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia apiana</td>
<td>White Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5’ x 4-6’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia clevelandii</td>
<td>Cleveland Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-5’ x 4-5’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggiii</td>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-4’ x 4’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD,</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia leucophylla</td>
<td>Purple Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-6' x 5-10'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia mellifera</td>
<td>Black Sage</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-6' x 3-6'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedum praealtum</td>
<td>Green Cockscomb</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3-4' x 3-4'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichostema lanatum</td>
<td>Woolly Blue Curls</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2-5' x 3-4'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westringia fruticosa</td>
<td>Coast Rosemary</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-6' x 5-8'</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8'</td>
<td>Abutilon palmeri</td>
<td>Indian Mallow</td>
<td>E 6-8' x 6-8' M/L S WD, L, S Native to Calif. low and intermediate deserts. White flowers and leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>E 8'-10' x 10'-12'</td>
<td>Aloe vera</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>E 8'-10' x 10'-12' L/VL M/L S WD, L, S Slow grower.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkway</td>
<td>E 20'-30' x 10'-15'</td>
<td>Alyogyne huegelii</td>
<td>Blue Hibiscus</td>
<td>E 20'-30' x 10'-15' M/L S WD, L, S Edible flowers and leaves. Grey-green leaves. More drought-tolerant once established.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>E 10'-12' x 10'-15'</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos densiflora</td>
<td>Manzanita</td>
<td>E 10'-12' x 10'-15' M/L S WD, L, S White to pink flowers in spring - one of the latest blooming manzanita. Upright leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8'</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos glauca</td>
<td>Bigberry Manzanita</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8' L/VL S WD, L, S Great for heat/drought. White winter-spring flowers. Grey-green leaves. Mahogany bark.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8'</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos ‘Lester Rowntree’</td>
<td>Manzanita</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8' L/VL S WD, L, S Pale green leaves. White winter flowers. No summer water once established.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8'</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos ‘Dr. Hurd’</td>
<td>Manzanita</td>
<td>E 6'-8' x 6'-8' L/VL S WD, L, S Pale green leaves. White winter flowers. No summer water once established.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
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<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water/Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
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<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Atriplex lentiformis ssp.</em></td>
<td>Quailbush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10' x 12-15'</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*Berberis ‘Golden Abundance’</td>
<td>Golden Abundance Barberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-8' x 6-10'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>P-Sh</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bougainvillea</em> sp.</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-25' x 4-25'</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ceanothus ‘Concha’</td>
<td>Concha Ceanthus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8' x 6-8'</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ceanothus ‘Dark Star’</td>
<td>Dark Star Ceanthus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6' x 8’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Ceanothus ‘Frosty Blue’</td>
<td>Frosty Blue Ceanthus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-10’ x 8-10’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Ceanothus ‘Julia Phelps’</td>
<td>Julia Phelps Ceanthus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-8’ x 6-9’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</em></td>
<td>Snow Flurry Ceanthus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15-18’ x 20-25’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cercocarpus betuloides</em></td>
<td>Mountain Mahogany</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-20’ x 5-20’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, C, L</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendromecon harfordii</em></td>
<td>Channel Island Bush Poppy</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-10’ x 6-10’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water/Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dendromecon rigida</td>
<td>Bush or Tree Poppy</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-10’ x 5-10’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum giganteum</td>
<td>St. Catherine’s Lace</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-10’ x 6-10’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica</td>
<td>California Coffeeberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10-18’ x 10-18’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C,L</td>
<td>S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica</td>
<td>Eve Case Coffeeberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10’ x 8-10’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C,L</td>
<td>S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica</td>
<td>Mound San Bruno Coffeeberry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5-10’ x 8-10’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C,L</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremontodendron californicum</td>
<td>California Flannel Bush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10-20’ x 10-20’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garrya eliptica</td>
<td>Silk Tassel</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-12’ x 8-12’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>Botanical Name</td>
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<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
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<td>Parkway</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea banksii</td>
<td>Red Silky Oak</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-20’ x 10-12’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L,S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea ‘Canberra Gem’</td>
<td>Canberra Gem Grevillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10’ x 8-12’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L,S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteromeles arbutifolia</td>
<td>Toyon</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-25’ x 12-25’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C,L</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopogon formosus</td>
<td>Rose Coneflower</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-9’ x 5-6’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera (bicolor) maritima</td>
<td>Tree Mallow</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-10’ x 8-12’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>Texas Ranger</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malva (Lavatera) assurgentiflora</td>
<td>Island Tree Mallow</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-12’ x 8-12’</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus berberidifolia</td>
<td>Scrub Oak</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-20’ x 10-20’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus integrifolia</td>
<td>Lemonade Berry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10’ x 10-30’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus lentii</td>
<td>Pink-Flowering Sumac</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4-8’ x 4-8’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus ovata</td>
<td>Sugarbush</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-15’ x 10’</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes malvaceum</td>
<td>Chaparral Current</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5-8’ x 5-8’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes speciosum</td>
<td>Fuchsia-Flowered Gooseberry</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4-8’ x 8’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmondsia chinensis</td>
<td>Jojoba</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-10’ x 8-12’</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westringia ‘Wynyabbie Gem’</td>
<td>Wynyabbie Gem Coast Rosemary</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6-8’ x 6-8’</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Parkway</td>
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<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe ciliaris</td>
<td>Climbing Aloe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-12’ x spreads</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea spp.</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15-30’ x spreads</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis lasiantha</td>
<td>Chaparral Clematis</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>10-18’ x spreads</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>P-Sh</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis pauciflora</td>
<td>Ropevine</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3-10’ x spreads</td>
<td>M/L</td>
<td>P-Sh</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis californica</td>
<td>California Wild Grape</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>40’ x spreads</td>
<td>H/M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis girdiana</td>
<td>Desert Wild Grape</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>50’ x spreads</td>
<td>H/M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>WD</td>
<td>C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GRASS AND GRASS ALTERNATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Parkway</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Bouteloua gracilis</em></td>
<td>Blue Grama Grass</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6-18” x 6-18”</td>
<td>L/VL</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buchloe dactyloides 'UC Verde'</em></td>
<td>UC Verde Buffalograss</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6” x spreads</td>
<td>L-M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carex pansa</em></td>
<td>Sand Dune Sedge</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8-10” x 8-10”</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carex praegracilis</em></td>
<td>Meadow Sedge</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>12-15” x 12-15”</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>C, L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paspalum vaginatum</em></td>
<td>Seashore Paspalum</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>4-30” x spreads</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- Warm season clumping grass, can be mowed to 2-3”. Moderate traffic.
- Warm season, fine textured. Sold as plugs. Light-moderate traffic. Mowed or left long.
- Grass-like plant spreads. Can be left long or mowed to 2-3” as a turf substitute.

*We suggest that turf be used in public recreation spaces such as parks and schools where a uniform flat surface is necessary. Other grasses may be better suited to heavy-use sports fields. Otherwise, other perennials, shrubs and trees should be grown. Seashore paspalum is a good grass to use with recycled water since it can use heavy salt-content water. Even though the two Carex species presented are native, they still need moderate water all year.*
**TYPE OF TREE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Conifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Semi-Evergreen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD</td>
<td>Well-drained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Part sun/part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER USE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Very low. These trees should not need water other than natural rainfall. A prolonged drought might require a deep watering once or twice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Low. One deep watering per summer month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Moderate. Two deep waterings per summer month. Perhaps one deep watering in spring and fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>High. One deep watering per week in summer months. One deep watering every other dry season month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PSHB (Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer)*

*This newly introduced beetle has begun to kill many species of trees in southern California. The beetle inoculates the tree with a fungus that its developing larvae eat. Either the fungus or the beetle usually kills the tree within 2 years. As of 2016 scientists are working to come up with a natural, biological control. In the mean time, the scientists for the state of California are asking that we not plant the favorite hosts of the pest. Riparian trees (trees that naturally grow near water) are the most attacked - sycamore, willow, box elder and alder. But our native oaks and other non-native trees and shrubs are also targets. The coast live oak is hit, but not as readily. The blue oak and island oak seem not affected at all.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width (feet)</th>
<th>Spacing (feet)</th>
<th>Parkway Width (feet)</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Inglewood Parkway</th>
<th>Lennox Parkway</th>
<th>Pakr</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bauhinia x blakeana</td>
<td>Hong Kong Orchid Tree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>15-25 x 15-30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-deciduous at bloom. Fragrant, pink-magenta flowers. No seedpods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis mexicana</td>
<td>Mexican Redbud</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>15-20 x 15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Similar to the western redbud (see below), but leaf edges are wavy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
<td>Western Redbud</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>15-20 x 15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Magenta flowers and seed pods. Round leaves. Multi-trunk. Yellow fall color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauhinia x blakeana</td>
<td>Hong Kong Orchid Tree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>15-25 x 15-30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-deciduous at bloom. Fragrant, pink-magenta flowers. No seedpods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis mexicana</td>
<td>Mexican Redbud</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>15-20 x 15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Similar to the western redbud (see below), but leaf edges are wavy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
<td>Western Redbud</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>15-20 x 15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Magenta flowers and seed pods. Round leaves. Multi-trunk. Yellow fall color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecate Cypress</td>
<td>Hesperocyparis (Cupressus) forbesii</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20-30 x 12-15</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>WD, C,L,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For screening and hedges. Do not shear. Medium to light green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width (feet)</td>
<td>Spacing (feet)</td>
<td>Parkway Width (feet)</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Inglewood Parkway</td>
<td>Lennox Parkway</td>
<td>Parkr</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sambucus nigra subsp. caerulea</em></td>
<td>Blue Elderberry</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25 x 25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large white flower clusters followed by bunches of blue edible berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width (feet)</td>
<td>Spacing (feet)</td>
<td>Parkway Width (feet)</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Inglewood Parkway</td>
<td>Lennox Parkway</td>
<td>Park</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia leptophylla</td>
<td>Gold Medallion Tree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>20-40 x 20-40</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Chitalpa tashkentensis</td>
<td>Chitalpa</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>20-40 x 20-40</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora</td>
<td>Camphor Tree</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>40-50 x 50+</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WD, L, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesperocyparis stephensonii (Cupressus arizonica)</td>
<td>Cuyama Cypress; Arizona Cypress</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20-50 x 20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Height x Width (feet)</td>
<td>Spacing (feet)</td>
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<td>Sun</td>
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<td>Soil</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Olea europaea</em> (fruitless)</td>
<td>Fruitless Olive</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>25-35 x 20-30</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus brutia var. eldarica</em></td>
<td>Mondell Pine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65 x 20-40</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prosopis glandulosa</em></td>
<td>Maverick Mesquite</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>15-30 x 30-40</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prosopis</em> ‘Phoenix’</td>
<td>Phoenix Mesquite</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>30 x 30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prunus ilicifolia ssp lyonii</em></td>
<td>Catalina Cherry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>30-45 x 20-30</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus douglasii</em></td>
<td>Blue Oak</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>20-50 x 20-30</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus tomentella</em></td>
<td>Island Oak</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50 x 20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<td><em>Quercus douglasii</em></td>
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<td>25-30</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>VL</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>WD, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tipuana tipu</em></td>
<td>Tipu</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>40+-50 x 50+</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Koelreuteria bipinnata</em></td>
<td>Chinese Flame Tree</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>20-40' x 20-40'</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
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</table>

Notes:
- Grey-green leaves. 'Swan Hill' is the best cultivar - no pollen and no fruit.
- 5”-6” dark green needles. For desert or coast. "Christmas tree" shape.
- Thornless mesquite. Smooth gray bark and fragrant yellow flowers.
- Glossy 3-5” long leaves. White flowers. Edible fruit starts red, ripens to black.
- Leaves green above, grey-green under. More upright, lush than coast live oak.
- Leaves green above, grey-green under. More upright, lush than coast live oak.
- Yellow summer flowers. Red fall color. Salmon "paper lantern" pods in fall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height x Width (feet)</th>
<th>Spacing (feet)</th>
<th>Parkway Width (feet)</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Inglewood Parkway</th>
<th>Lennox Parkway</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>School</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinus canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Pine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65-80 x 30-40</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smog tolerant. Tall narrow pine. 9”-12” weeping needles. 4”-9” cones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Pine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65-80 x 30-40</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L, S</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smog tolerant. Tall narrow pine. 9”-12” weeping needles. 4”-9” cones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinus halepensis</td>
<td>Aleppo Pine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30-65 x 45</td>
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<td>6-8</td>
<td>S-P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Light green, 2½-4” soft needles. Poor soil and heat ok. Susceptible to mites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pistacia chinensis</td>
<td>Chinese Pistache</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>40-60 x 40-50</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scarlet &amp; orange fall color. Fruit is red, then blue. Tolerates lawn watering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus agrifolia</td>
<td>Coast Live Oak</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>20-70 x 30-80</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>VL</td>
<td>WD, C, L, S</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>No summer lawn watering. The most widely planted native oak. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbellularia californica</td>
<td>California Bay Laurel</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50-75 x 40-60</td>
<td>35-40</td>
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<td>C, L</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Possible street tree, but needs part shade. Leaves can be used for cooking.</td>
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### TREES TO AVOID

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<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia sp.</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>All species are hosts of the PSHB*. Highly allergenic pollen. Weak branch structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albizia julibrissin</td>
<td>Silk Tree</td>
<td>Feathery leaves and powder puff pink flowers. Does well in heat. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus rhombifolia</td>
<td>White Alder</td>
<td>High water use tree, but can take some drought. Host of PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corymbia (Eucalyptus)</td>
<td>Red-Flowering Gum</td>
<td>Tree is covered with bright red flowers in summer. Scented leaves. Host of PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x hispanica (Platanus acerifolia)</td>
<td>London Plane</td>
<td>Beautiful patchwork bark. Tri-lobed, fuzzy leaves are allergenic. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus racemosa</td>
<td>California Sycamore</td>
<td>Beautiful twisting branches. Deeply lobed, fuzzy leaves are allergenic. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix sp.</td>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Very high water use tree. Weak branch structure. Favorite host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus molle</td>
<td>Peruvian Pepper</td>
<td>On Cal-IPC invasive list. Leaves and fruit cause dermatitis. Trunk hollows out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus terebinthifolia</td>
<td>Brazilian Pepper</td>
<td>On Cal-IPC invasive list. Leaves, fruit cause dermatitis. Extreme root damage potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus engelmannii</td>
<td>Engelmann Oak</td>
<td>Beautiful large oak with elongated, oval leaves and stubby acorns. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus lobata</td>
<td>Valley Oak</td>
<td>Largest American oak. Small deeply lobed leaves with rounded tips. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus suber</td>
<td>Cork Oak</td>
<td>Similar to Q. agrifolia, but with thicker bark. Cork comes from this tree. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus virginiana</td>
<td>Southern Live Oak</td>
<td>Native to the southeast U.S. Needs a lot of water. Best in lawns. Host of the PSHB*.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PSHB (Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer)**

*This newly introduced beetle has begun to kill many species of trees in southern California. The beetle inoculates the tree with a fungus that its developing larvae eat. Either the fungus or the beetle usually kills the tree within 2 years. As of 2016 scientists are working to come up with a natural, biological control. In the meantime, the scientists for the state of California are asking that we not plant the favorite hosts of the pest. Riparian trees (trees that naturally grow near water) are the most attacked – sycamore, willow, box elder and alder. But our native oaks and other non-native trees and shrubs are also targets. The coast live oak is hit, but not as readily. The blue oak and island oak seem not affected at all.*
# MASTER SITE MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPT. STATION 18</th>
<th>LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPT. STATION 170</th>
<th>LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPT. STATION 173</th>
<th>INGLEWOOD CITY HALL</th>
<th>IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY</th>
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<td>Civic</td>
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<td>1 W Manchester Blvd</td>
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<td>90303</td>
<td>90305</td>
<td>90301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Good site for a water-saving garden.</td>
<td>Good site for a water-saving garden.</td>
<td>Good site for a water-saving garden.</td>
<td>Fountain restoration has funding through the Percent for the Arts program. City of Inglewood, South Bay Cities COG and West Basin MWD are installing a water saving garden.</td>
<td>Consider additional educational opportunities and BMP's. Potential site for a water-saving garden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>County of Los Angeles</td>
<td>City of Inglewood</td>
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<td>Low Tree Canopy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Project has broken ground, Collaborative priority to discuss landscape plan for coordination.</td>
<td>Community needs to provide more information. Project is currently under construction.</td>
<td>Identified for parking lot pedestrian improvements. Will need close coordination with Hollywood Park Tomorrow project.</td>
<td>Major redevelopment project that will include a number of environmentally friendly elements. Collaborative opportunity with City of Inglewood and Hollywood Park Development Company.</td>
<td>Good potential for greening. Include as concept site. Attempts have been made to contact owner.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Unsure of development status. Need community and agency input to determine resolution.</td>
<td>Good site with City of Inglewood approval to consider. Currently has few street trees, and little shade.</td>
<td>Collaborative suggested focus on south side of street. Per City, this project is in planning stages and they have scope. Need to follow up with City on status of project.</td>
<td>Improvements were recently made. Vision Lennox Priority (landscape medians, bike lane, widened sidewalks). There is still some opportunity for shade tree planting.</td>
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<td>W MANCHESTER BLVD</td>
<td>METRO TRANSIT CORRIDOR</td>
<td>CENTURY BLVD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td><strong>Area (sf)</strong></td>
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<td>Florence to Imperial</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>East of La Brea to Prairie</td>
<td>717 Florence Ave E</td>
<td>La Cienega Blvd. to S. Van Ness Avenue</td>
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<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
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<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
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<td><strong>Zip Code</strong></td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90304</td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90301</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td>Vision Lennox priority but not improved yet. Good area for shade tree planting.</td>
<td>Improvements underway. Status update needed.</td>
<td>Identified as good site during community meetings. City of Inglewood planted 40 trees along the corridor in 2016.</td>
<td>Need to coordinate with Transit Oriented Development planning effort.</td>
<td>Identified as priority. City of Inglewood is in construction on a Green Street along this corridor.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Owner</strong></td>
<td>Public right-of-way</td>
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<td>City of Inglewood</td>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td><strong>Park Proximity (1/4 Mile or closer)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>In Need of New Open Space</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Existing Development Plan</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Political Support</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>HYDE PARK SITE</td>
<td>SIMINSKI PARK</td>
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<td>NORTH PARK</td>
<td>ROGERS PARK</td>
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<td>84,721</td>
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<td>234 Hyde Park Blvd W</td>
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<td>700 Warren Ln</td>
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<td>320 Beach Ave W, 534 Beach Ave W</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Property has been re-zoned for industrial use. Next step is to coordinate with City of Inglewood Planning Division.</td>
<td>City of Inglewood is open to having a community garden, as long as there is a maintenance plan. They are open to additional improvements if funding for project and maintenance can be secured.</td>
<td>Project concept is included as a regional project in Ballona Creek EWMP. Included in GP as collaboration opportunity, Funding is needed by City to implement. Could use additional trees.</td>
<td>Ok to consider per City of Inglewood but park does not need additional trees.</td>
<td>Great potential site for a community garden. Coordinate with Inglewood Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Existing Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identified in Other Planning Effort</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>QUEEN PARK</td>
<td>DARBY PARK</td>
<td>ASHWOOD PARK</td>
<td>INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY</td>
<td>GREVILLEA PARK</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Land Use</strong></td>
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<td>Parks</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>606,551</td>
<td>72,793</td>
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<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
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<td>3400 Arbor Vitae St W</td>
<td>700 Kelso St E</td>
<td>720 Florence Ave E, 3801 Manchester Blvd W</td>
<td>101-175 E Kelso St, Inglewood</td>
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<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
<td>Inglewood, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Zip Code</strong></td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90305</td>
<td>90301</td>
<td>90301</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td>Community priority for upgrading existing garden and planting trees. Need to coordinate with Inglewood Parks, Recreation and Library Services Department.</td>
<td>Project included in Dominguez EWMP. Plans in concept phase. Include in Greening Plan as collaborative opportunity. City of Inglewood interested in incorporating a community garden (with maintenance plan) into the project.</td>
<td>Need to coordinate further with City of Inglewood to identify greening opportunities.</td>
<td>Identified as having potential water-saving opportunities.</td>
<td>Mural sites and additional art installations would be welcome and lawn areas need to be improved. No new trees are needed at this site.</td>
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<td>City of Inglewood</td>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Park Proximity (1/4 Mile or closer)</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>In Need of New Open Space</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Political Support</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>LENNOX PARK</td>
<td>CENTER PARK</td>
<td>MORNINGSIDE HIGH, MONROE MIDDLE AND WOODWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</td>
<td>CAROLINE COLEMAN STADIUM</td>
<td>82ND AND CRENSHAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>10828 Condon Ave, Lennox</td>
<td>3656 111TH St W</td>
<td>10500 Yukon Ave S</td>
<td>401 S Inglewood Ave</td>
<td>8450 Crenshaw Blvd</td>
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<td>90304</td>
<td>90303</td>
<td>90303</td>
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<td>90305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Limited opportunity for greening, Soccer and baseball fields were recently added.</td>
<td>Conceptual plans are in place for improvements including walking path and drought-tolerant garden with bioswale. There is opportunity for a community tree planting day</td>
<td>High priority per school district for a variety of greening methods.</td>
<td>High priority per school district and highest priority for Collaborative to identify greening opportunities.</td>
<td>Site is owned by housing department. Collaborative identified it as a priority site.</td>
</tr>
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<td>City of Inglewood, Housing Department</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Park Proximity (1/4 Mile or closer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Need of New Open Space</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>CITY OWNED VACANT LOT BY CENTURY AND PRAIRIE</td>
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<td>10203 Darby Ave, 10202 Dixon Ave S, 10202 Darby Ave</td>
<td>Vacant lots bound by Century Blvd, Yukon Ave, 104th St and Freeman Ave.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>90303, 90304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Site may be used for major development. Coordinate with City of Inglewood Community Development Dept.</td>
<td>May be under consideration for development. Coordinate with City Community Development Dept.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Political Support</td>
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</table>
IDEAL CANOPY COVERAGE WORKSHEET

Site/City: Inglewood/Lennox

Date: December 2015

Current canopy coverage: 18 %

Site acreage: 6,518.4 acres

1. What is your desired percentage of canopy coverage for our site? 25 %

2. a. Determine the acreage of existing canopy:
   • Multiply the total acres of the site by the current canopy coverage
   • For example: for a 20 acre site with 15% canopy: 20 X .15 = 1 acre of existing canopy

6,518.4 X .18 = 1173.3 acreage of existing canopy

b. Determine the desired canopy acreage needed to meet the target:
   • Multiply the total acres of the site by the desired canopy percentage
   • For example: for a 20 acre site with a desired canopy of 25%: 20 X .25 = 5 acres needed

6,518.4 X .25 = 1629.6 desired canopy acreage

c. Determine the amount of acreage needed to plant with trees and convert to square feet:
   • Subtract the desired canopy acreage from the acreage of existing canopy
   • For example: 5 - 1 = 4 acres needed to meet the target

456.3 acres needed for planting trees
   • Multiply the acres needed to meet the target by 43560 to convert to square feet
   • For example 4 acres converts to 174,240 square feet

19,876,428 square feet for planting trees

d. Determine how many trees needed to meet the canopy goal, by size:
   • Small tree: Divide square feet for planting trees by 177
   • Medium tree: Divide square feet for planting trees by 707
   • Large tree: Divide square feet for planting trees by 1963
   • For example: 174,240 ÷ 1963 = 89 large trees needed to meet canopy goal

112,296 small trees

28,113 medium trees

10,125 large trees
GREENING
Inglewood + Lennox
Evaluating Stakeholder-led Urban Sustainability Planning

Laurel Hunt
Client: TreePeople

University of California, Los Angeles
June 2014

A comprehensive project submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Master of Urban & Regional Planning

*Download the full report at http://tinyurl.com/zvz2unt
Disclaimer: Neither the University of California nor the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs either supports or disavows the findings in any project, report, paper, or research listed herein. University affiliations are for identification only; the University is not involved in or responsible for the research.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In 2009, the State of California Strategic Growth Council (SGC) awarded environmental nonprofit organization, TreePeople, a grant to partner with local nonprofit organization, Social Justice Learning Institute (SJLI) and the Healthy and Sustainable Inglewood Collaborative (HSIC) to create the Inglewood / Lennox Greening Plan (ILGP). Both the City of Inglewood and Lennox, an unincorporated area, are located in southern Los Angeles County, California. SGC’s comprehensive definition of urban greening is as follows: “[Urban greening plans must] reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide multiple benefits including, but not limited to, decreasing air and water pollution, reducing the consumption of natural resources and energy, increasing the reliability of local water supplies, or increasing adaptability to climate change” (SGC, 2012).

The ILGP planning process was innovative; it was stakeholder-led, it sought to develop community implementation strategies and it was partially facilitated using a non-hierarchical form of communication. TreePeople and SJLI designed the planning process to encourage extensive participation from all of the stakeholders including nonprofit organization staff, other professionals and community members.

Research

The objective of this report was to evaluate stakeholder engagement in the ILGP planning process. In order to carry out this evaluation, I considered the context, structure, participants and funding source for the process as well as relevant literature related to participatory planning, nonprofit involvement in planning processes, evaluating public participation in planning processes and urban greening plans. The primary research question addressed in this report is:

How can nonprofit organizations effectively engage stakeholders, including professionals and community representatives, in planning?

Ultimately, the goal of this research was to provide TreePeople with an evaluation of the ILGP planning process and resulting recommendations so that they can consider the prospect of building a replicable planning model for use in other communities.

To investigate the research question, I observed a portion of the ILGP planning process between October 2013 and May 2014. I took field notes at meetings, conducted nine interviews and collected fifty-seven short surveys. I analyzed the data in terms of the following five themes adapted from other planning processes that prioritize stakeholder engagement: Authenticity, Transparency, Interactivity, Alignment with Stakeholder Goals and ability to be Actionable by Stakeholders.

Community members participate in a gallery walk during the Inglewood / Lennox Greening Plan Community Meeting at City Hall in Inglewood, CA.
Key Findings

Authenticity - Survey respondents and interviewees reported that the design of this planning process fostered trust among participations and allowed for honest engagement. They also suggested, constructively, that the process could have involved more stakeholder input during the design phase and could have incorporated more education about planning processes in general.

Transparency - The survey respondents and interviewees thought that the process was generally clear. They also commented that there would be more clarity if additional detail was provided about the formulation of the topics covered in the plan.

Interactivity - Both the survey respondents and the interviewees agreed that stakeholder engagement was of paramount importance to this process and essential to its validity in the broader context of planning in Inglewood and Lennox. Furthermore, they thought that these qualities made the process exemplary and distinguished it from other planning processes.

Alignment with Stakeholder Goals - Both survey respondents and the interviewees applauded the process for using local knowledge effectively. At the same time, the interviewees suggested that more representatives of key sectors could have been involved.

Actionable by Stakeholders - Both the interviewees and survey respondents thought that some combination of HSIC members and residents should be involved in the implementation phase of the plan, but, given that the implementation phase of the plan had not yet happened, they were not sure how this would occur.

I synthesized these findings into nine recommendations that TreePeople, or other nonprofit organizations doing similar work, can use to build on and improve their practices with respect to engaging stakeholders in planning processes.

Recommendations

The following is a summarized list of recommendations:

1. Facilitate an orientation focusing on civic engagement and empowerment.
3. Assist community representatives to be as empowered as professionals.
4. Build a real-time evaluation of the planning process into the process’ structure.
5. Involve the broader stakeholder group in the initial development of topics for the plan.
6. Invite representatives from key sectors in the community to participate.
7. Hold more community meetings.
8. Clearly define the role of local government.
9. Create a stakeholder implementation team.

Community members and volunteers participate in a fruit tree giveaway with TreePeople and Social Justice Learning Institute in Lennox, CA.

Photograph taken by Laurel Hunt