Hiding in Plain Sight: Billions in LA Public Funding

What is a **Capital Infrastructure Plan**? Why does Los Angeles need one?

By Kevin Liu & Investing in Place

What is one of your favorite public spaces in Los Angeles?





Join at slido.com #2824311

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You want to make your local bus stop more accessible and safe for people using wheelchairs.

Who do you call?

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You want to make your local bus stop more accessible and safe for people using wheelchairs. Who do you call?

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In Fiscal Year 2021 there was a backlog of requests for 4,000 access ramps (also known as curb cuts), and only _____ had been completed

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Access Request Program





No one (truly, *no one*) has a clear picture of where billions of dollars in public works and transportation funds in the City of Los Angeles have gone over the years because there is no publicly accessible funding plan for past, present, or future investments.



Los Angeles has one of the largest public works programs in the nation, yet still has broken, unpassable sidewalks and for many, no viable, reliable, and safe transportation options.

That's why:

- 1. Los Angeles needs a Capital Infrastructure Plan (CIP).
- 2. Investing in Place has made developing a CIP our #1 priority.

In this guide you'll learn:

What is a Capital Infrastructure Plan (CIP)? What can we learn from other cities?

2

What can a CIP do for LA?

3



What is a Capital Infrastructure Plan (CIP)?

2mergency Intercom

A Capital Infrastructure Plan, or a CIP, is a long-term plan for a city's infrastructure.



Capital – Infrastructure – Plan

What is a capital project? <u>Portland</u> defines it as a "project that maintains or improves a City asset."

What counts as infrastructure? <u>San Diego</u> defines it as "a complex network of public works such as roads, bridges, airports, parks, facilities, and water utilities", and other cities also include technology improvements such as broadband internet access. In other words: all the things that help anyone and everyone (in an ideal world) **live fully and move freely**.

What kind of plan? A CIP is a planning document that provides a long-term, unified direction for investment in a city's infrastructure – based on a vision for the city that was (ideally) inspired by the people who live there.



ACIP would create a process for fixing this.

Image: Irfan Khan LA Times

Attempts at Capital Infrastructure Programs in LA



It's 2022, and there's still no plan.



os Angeles is the only major city in the U.S without a CIP.

We've studied these CIPs: NYC - Ten Year Capital Strategy Chicago - Five Year Capital Improvement Program Eugene - Capital Improvement Program **Boston - Capital Plan** San Francisco City and County - Proposed Capital Plan Seattle-Capital Improvement Program San Diego - Five-Year Capital Infrastructure Planning Outlook Sacramento - Capital Improvement Program Long Beach - Five-Year Infrastructure Investment Plan Pasadena - Recommended Capital Improvements Program Atlanta - Capital Improvement Program DC - Capital Improvements Plan

Image: NY Times

The Components of a CIP







Guiding Principles - typically another planning document (Boston has <u>Imagine 2030</u>)

Development Process - allocation of funds, identification of projects, project prioritization

Project List - attaches funding to a project, provides a timeline, and progress updates

Sample Project Lists A CIP tells us what's coming and when.

Chicago's Capital Infrastructure Project Map





Boston's Project List

Project	Scope of Work	Status	Neighborhood	Operating Impact	Total Project Budget
BCYF Allston Program Study	Develop building program and assess siting options for a new community	Study Underway	Allston/Brighton	No	125,000
	center in Allston/Brighton.				
BCYF Clougherty Pool	Upgrade the pool, pool deck, the bath house, and mechanical systems.	Study Underway	Charlestown	No	2,700,000
BCYF Community Center	Develop building programs and assess siting options for new community	Study Underway	Various neighborhoods	No	200,000
Program Studies	centers in Dorchester and Charlestown.				
BCYF Curley Community	Major renovation of existing building that supports re-programming the	In Construction	South Boston	No	31,150,000
Center	interior space and provides resilient protection from future sea level rise.				
BCYF Hyde Park Community	Interior and exterior building renovation including improvements to	To Be Scheduled	Hyde Park	No	1,000,000
Center	athletic facilities, redesign of the front entrance, window and door				
	replacements, and other facility upgrades to enable using the facility as a				
	sheltering site year-round.				
BCYF Hyde Park Community	Renovate interior spaces to provide community neighborhood-based	To Be Scheduled	Hyde Park	No	2,000,000
Center	healthcare services.				
BCYF Marshall Community	Repair pool systems at BCYF Marshall. Upgrade pool liner and filtration	In Construction	Dorchester	No	2,500,000
Center Pool	system.				
BCYF Mattahunt Community	Interior renovation that includes refurbishing the lobby, gymnasium,	In Construction	Mattapan	No	12,700,000
Center	community room, and computer lab.				
BCYF Mattahunt Community	Improve exterior lighting at the Mattahunt Community Center.	To Be Scheduled	Mattapan	No	500,000
Center Exterior Lighting					
BCYF Paris Street Pool	Complete building renovation including upgrades to the mechanical	In Construction	East Boston	No	8,975,000
	systems, bathrooms and locker rooms, pool deck, lighting, and entryway.				
BCYF Roslindale Community	Interior and exterior building renovation including improvements to	To Be Scheduled	Roslindale	No	1,000,000
Center	athletic facilities, redesign the front entrance, window and door				
	replacements, and other facility upgrades to enable using the facility as a				
	sheltering site year-round.				





THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO PROPOSED CAPITAL PLAN



Fiscal Years 2022-203

How do we develop a CIP for the City of LA?

Let's look at some best practices



Process - how do cities develop their CIP?



Investments - what's included in the CIP?





→ How do cities identify projects and allocate funding? What are the types of processes?

→ How do cities include public input into the process?







The "Top Down" approach - electeds and budget offices identify projects and funding sources





The "Middle Up" approach departments identify projects and propose them to electeds for funding allocation and approval



Special Committees

In San Diego's CIP, Asset Managing Departments (AMD) coordinate with the <u>Capital Improvements</u> <u>Program Review and Advisory</u> <u>Committee (CIPRAC)</u>, which contains members of departments citywide, to identify and develop projects.

San Diego's program is outlined in <u>this council policy as well</u>, including the project scoping process and a scorecard for grading project priorities (p.12).



Image: Times of San Diego

The CIP Process - Summary

Top Down

Middle Up

Special Committee

Many cities (Boston, Chicago, Eugene, Sacramento, Atlanta, Long Beach) initiate the CIP development process by **requesting departments to submit proposals for projects**. Almost all of these cities have their Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review the proposals, some bring in other departments for expertise. Other cities (New York, San Francisco, Seattle) **identify projects based on principles and guidelines**, while collaborating with various departments on implementation and for expertise. These cities usually rely on some combination of the OMB, Mayor's office, and city council to identify projects.

create specific committees or cabinets to oversee the CIP process, gathering representatives and department staff together for CIP proposals to be submitted and considered.





Some cities (Boston, San Francisco, Eugene, Sacramento) require a city council vote on the CIP and use this process as a public forum.

Others (New York, Seattle) utilize existing departmental community outreach programs as means for gaining community input on the CIP.

A few cities (San Diego, Pasadena) explicitly name citizen-led commissions or councils that they solicit feedback from on the CIP.

- San Diego has a <u>Community Planners</u> <u>Committee (CPC)</u> and <u>city council policy</u> that requires them to engage the community about public infrastructure investment.
- <u>Pasadena</u> has their city manager prepare the first draft of the CIP budget, but first it goes to their various citizen commissions (transportation, parks, planning, etc)



How do cities include public input?



→ What kind of investments are included in other cities' CIPs?

Investments





TO TRAINS



The most common assets listed include buildings/public facilities, roadways, parks, transportation, and utilities.



Many cities include housing (New York, San Francisco, Atlanta)

- New York explicitly commits to investing in affordable housing guided by their <u>Housing 2.0 plan</u>
- <u>San Francisco</u> also talks about affordability: "when it comes to affordable housing, the asset the City "owns" is the affordability itself."





→ How are other cities implementing their CIPs?

Implementation



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Policy Tools

San Diego has multiple council policies concerning the CIP process including one that <u>outlines the CIP process</u> as a budget process that requires distinct actions from City Council and the Mayor's office

- City council (along with the aforementioned CIPRAC) develops the CIP, recommends priority projects, and hands off to the mayor for implementation
- The mayor tracks projects, identifies funding, and updates project progress

Long Beach has a <u>"Dig Once"</u> policy (p. 4) that places a moratorium on excavations of right-of-way that have been developed in any way within the previous sixty months

 Prevents the issues that LA has with departments digging up fresh pavement



What can a CIP do for Los Angeles?

Loo o o o l Aiot

A CIP helps facilitate local jobs.
A CIP enables coordination.
A CIP helps implement the Mobility Plan.



A CIP prioritizes equity.
A CIP provides transparency.
A CIP helps distribute power.



A CIP takes work.

The reason a CIP has never been adopted in Los Angeles when cities like Long Beach, New York, Seattle, Boston, San Diego, and Chicago have one is because it takes work.

Once the city decides to do this, financial and operational experts will need to collaborate to untangle decades of processes, data, and tradition.

This won't be easy, but **it can be done**.



Vibrant, cohesive neighborhoods are possible when community members know what is being planned for their neighborhood and how they can have an impact.

Want to know more?

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Join us for our next workshop on 12/01 @3pm Where we'll cover LA's budgeting process



Big Picture Discussion Questions

- What are some of LA's biggest infrastructure issues?
 - What are some of the root causes of these issues?
 - Why hasn't LA been able to address them?
- What are you envisioning for LA's infrastructure?
 Now do you think we should develop the CIP?
- Who do you know that needs to hear this presentation? Or, who do you know that could help build out the CIP with us? Is it you?