



3 OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION

The City's parks, recreational facilities, public spaces, and natural resources play a fundamental role in supporting the overall wellness and quality of life for Redondo Beach residents, enhancing the physical environment and livability of the City. In addition, the City's open spaces can provide habitat areas, reduce the urban heat island effect, encourage groundwater recharge, forward conservation efforts, enhance the City's visitor-serving brand, and increase property values. Because of the many benefits of open spaces, there is a high demand for new and expanded park facilities in the City, but there are limited opportunities to expand the traditional open space network because most of the City's land is already developed or privately owned.

This Element provides information about and policy direction for the City's parks, public spaces, community facilities, programs, events, and the conservation of natural resources. The Goals and Policies defined in this Element promote the improvement, maintenance, and development of high-quality open spaces, including traditional parks and innovative privately-held public areas. The intent is to allow for the enjoyment of the City's diverse settings, conservation of natural resources, and programming and events that meet the physical, mental, and social needs of Redondo Beach residents regardless of life stage, lifestyle, ability, or income.

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 PURPOSE

The Open Space and Conservation Element serves as both the “open space” and “conservation” elements required by the California Government Code. The open space element is required to ensure that “cities and counties recognize that open space land is a limited and valuable resource which must be conserved whenever possible” (California Government Code [CGC] § 65562[a]; see also CGC §§ 65561 and 65302[e]), while the conservation element is required to address the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources (CGC § 65302[a]). In Redondo Beach, a coastal city that is generally built out and has limited but important natural resources, conservation efforts are largely related to the protection of coastal resources (including King Harbor, beaches, and bluffs), water resources (including water supply, stormwater, and groundwater recharge), and biological resources (including wildlife habitats and the City’s urban forest).

This Element provides information about and sets goals for Redondo Beach parks, public spaces, recreational facilities and programs, community events, and the conservation of natural resources. The Goals and Policies emphasize and advance the City’s commitment to improving the health and wellness of residents by providing safe, accessible, and engaging park spaces for casual and organized recreation experiences. In addition, the Goals and Policies reconcile competing demands on open space resources and emphasize the vital role parks, public spaces, recreation facilities and programs, community events, and the preservation of natural resources play in economic development, land use, sustainability, climate adaptation, infrastructure, and transportation Goals.

Recreation and Events

While State law does not require a city to include recreation and events in a general plan, the City of Redondo Beach has identified it as a priority topic and has elected to include policy guidance in this element



3.2 Open Space, Parks & Recreation

The City's open spaces (parks and public spaces) and recreational resources play a pivotal role both in helping Redondo Beach residents lead healthier lifestyles and in defining the physical, social, and cultural character of the community. These resources provide residents and visitors opportunities for participating in community programming, playing sports, getting out on (or in) the water, and enjoying the outdoor environment. A wide variety of parks, public spaces, recreational facilities, and coastal resources offer opportunities for passive and active recreation. These open spaces are transformed into community places by promoting interaction through shared activities, experiences, and impressions. The City's park facilities, park planning initiatives, and strategies for management of the park and recreational system are described in the sections below.

3.2.1 PARKS, BEACHES, AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The Redondo Beach community desires to maintain, and expand where possible, its existing parks and recreation facilities and create more parkland that provides access to recreational and natural resources for residents of all ages, abilities, and incomes, serves to enable healthy lifestyle choices, offers additional opportunities for social interaction, and instills pride in the community. The City features a purposefully diverse portfolio of community recreation amenities available within limited park acreage. In addition to City Parks, the County Beaches provide valuable open space areas and recreational opportunities that serve City residents and visitors.



Definitions

Passive Recreation.

Refers to recreational activities that do not require prepared facilities (like sports fields or pavilions) and place minimal stress on a site's resources. Examples include walking, running, cycling and habitat experiences.

Active Recreation.

Refers to recreational activities that require the use of special facilities (like sports fields and equipment). Examples include most sports, skateboarding, and boating.



Czuleger Park

Czuleger Park, sometimes referred to as Plaza Park, links Catalina Avenue to the International Boardwalk and Pier.



Regional Parks

Service Area: Citywide

Typical Size: 4-11 acres

Veterans Park

This seaside park serves all Redondo Beach residents as well as visitors. The variety of amenities available in the park make it a popular location for large-scale community events, such as the annual Memorial Day and Veterans' Day ceremonies.

Regional Parks

Regional Park Definition. Parks intended to serve residents and visitors from all areas of the City and the broader South Bay Region. Regional parks are typically 4-11 acres in size and defined by the unique and distinctive recreational and educational opportunities they provide.

The regional parks in Redondo Beach provide public access to unique resources for City residents as well as visitors. There are three existing regional parks in the City (shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*). The parks range in size from 4 to 11 acres, but they are generally defined by distinctive recreational opportunities that are unique to each park and the large area that is served by the facilities rather than by size. Each regional park provides residents from across the City and visitors from outside the City with opportunities to experience different aspects of the Redondo Beach environment, community, and culture.

- **Veterans Park.** A 7.4-acre park that links the beach promenade, Pier, and Esplanade together. The park includes a Senior Center and the Historic Library, which hosts banquets, weddings, and other special events.
- **Seaside Lagoon.** A 4-acre sand bottom swimming facility that offers a zero-water entry and protected beach, play structures, and picnic areas in addition to the public swimming and water play opportunities.
- **Hopkins Wilderness Park.** An 11-acre natural preserve that includes four ecological habitats, as well as walking trails, camping facilities, picnic areas with outdoor cooking, a visitor center, and an amphitheater. Native plant species restoration and natural resource education are also unique activities at this park.

Hopkins Wilderness Park

Opened in 1977, Hopkins Wilderness Park offers a wilderness experience within the City including forests, meadows, streams, a pond, and native plant species attracting California bird and butterfly species.



Community Parks

Community Park Definition. Parks intended to serve residents within 3-miles of park access points. Community parks are typically larger than 4 acres in size and provide a range of opportunities for both passive and active recreation. They may also include recreational facilities.

The City's five community parks provide opportunities for passive and active recreational uses and typically feature larger and more numerous amenities such as sports fields, senior centers, tennis and basketball courts, and other recreation facilities (described under recreational facilities) that may be rented out for special events or organized sports and recreational programs. Community parks include Alta Vista Park, Anderson Park, Aviation Park, Dominguez Park, and Perry Park (See Community Parks on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities.*).

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Park Definition. Parks intended to serve residents within 1/2-mile of park access points. Neighborhood parks are typically 0.5-4 acres in size and provide a range of opportunities for passive and/or active recreation.

The City's nine neighborhood parks offer smaller areas of respite from the urban environment and afford residents the opportunity to experience community and neighborhood gatherings, spend time outdoors, enjoy play equipment, and partake in active recreation such as sports. Amenities may include picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, and walking paths. Neighborhood parks in Redondo Beach include Andrews Park, Czuleger Park, Dale Page Park, Franklin Park, Fulton Playfield, Lilienthal Park, Perry Allison Playfield, Vincent Park, and Moonstone Park (See Neighborhood Parks on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities.*).

Parkettes

Parkette Definition. Parkettes are small parks, typically 0.1-0.5 acres in size, intended to serve residents within 1/4-mile of park access points. Typical parkettes occupy one residential-sized lot and provide opportunities for one passive or active recreational or educational use.

Several parkettes have been established throughout the City to provide more residents with convenient access to park facilities and open spaces. These provide a safe and inviting environment for residents to gather and enjoy natural or recreational amenities. Parkettes provide play areas for children, spaces for relaxing or

Community Parks

Service Area: 3 miles

Typical Size: 4+ acres



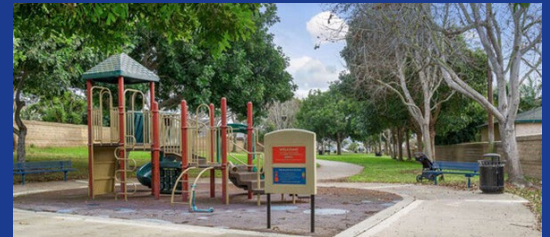
Alta Vista Park

Alta Vista Park offers multi-purpose sports fields, a little league field, a Community Center, a Picnic Shelter, outdoor tennis courts, indoor racquetball courts, and a dog run.

Neighborhood Parks

Service Area: 10-minute walk (½ mile)

Typical Size: 0.5-4.0 acres



Lilienthal Park

Lilienthal Park offers play equipment, restrooms, shade trees, and a multipurpose trail to serve both the active and passive needs of nearby residents.

Parkettes

Service Area: 5-minute walk (¼ mile)

Typical Size: 0.1-0.5 acres



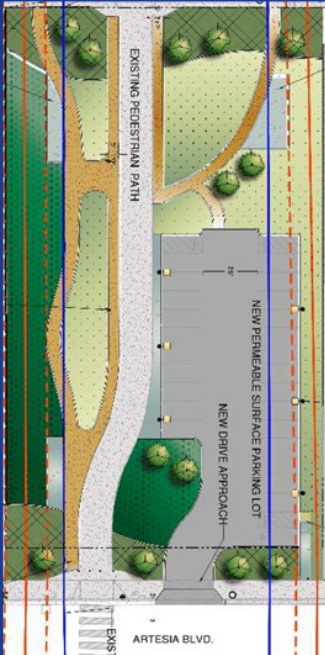
Bringing Green Spaces and Play Closer to Home

Many existing parkettes include play equipment to meet the recreational needs of families in close proximity to the park.

Right-of-Way Parks

Service Area: 5 minute walk (¼ mile)

Typical Size: n/a



Improving the Existing ROW Park

In May 2019, the City acted to improve the existing ROW Park by approving construction of a parking area, benches, landscaping, a pathway and lighting improvements on the two SCE segments of the Park adjacent to Artesia Boulevard (plan for northern segment shown above).

Beaches

Service Area: Citywide

Typical Size: n/a



County Beaches

The County Beaches within the City of Redondo Beach support a broad range of active recreational activities including surfing, fishing, swimming, diving, and hiking.

meeting friends, and neighborhood connectivity. The City has 15 existing parkettes (See Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*).

Right-of-Way Parks

Right-of-Way Parks Definition. Right-of-Way (ROW) Parks are parks within a utility right-of-way intended to serve residents within 1/4 or 1/2 miles of park access points, with service area dependent on the level of improvements within the park segment. ROW Parks with a 1/4-mile service area typically provide multi-purpose trails for walking and biking, benches, lighting, and landscaping. ROW Parks with a 1/2-mile service area provide additional amenities to facilitate public use of a larger portion of the ROW area.

Like parkettes, right-of-way (ROW) parks provide residents convenient access to parks and recreational facilities. They occupy utility rights-of-way, and they are typically long and narrow. However, they differ from a trail by offering additional features such as benches, nighttime lighting, landscaping, areas to relax, and other amenities.

The North Redondo Bike Path occupies the north-south portions of the Southern California Edison ROW between Dale Page Park and Rockefeller Lane and an east-west segment between Phelan and Perkins Lanes, as shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*. It includes natural trails, class 1 bike facilities, lighting, landscaping, and benches. Because the existing ROW Park offers limited amenities, it currently serves residents within a 5-minute walk (1/4-mile), similar to the service area for parkettes. As the existing ROW park and any new ROW park segments are improved, it is envisioned that the ROW parks will ultimately serve residents within a 10-minute walk (1/2-mile).

Beaches

Beach Definition. The expanse of sandy or rocky land between the shoreline and coastal bluffs or urban development. Beach areas may include recreational improvements like bike paths as well as ancillary amenities to support public enjoyment (restroom facilities, lifeguard towers, etc.).

The beaches in Redondo Beach are under the jurisdiction of and operated by the County of Los Angeles. They are, however, the most-visited public open space in the City, offering numerous amenities, including bike and pedestrian paths, restrooms, lifeguard facilities, sand volleyball courts, and outdoor showers.

Summary of Existing Facilities

Table 3.1 lists the acreage of each park and beach and the associated community recreational facilities located within each park. There are 148.8 acres of parks and beaches within City limits.

Table 3.1: Existing Parks, Beaches, and Recreational Facilities

Regional Parks	22.2 Acres
Hopkins Wilderness Park <i>(Includes Education Center)</i>	10.9 Acres
Seaside Lagoon	4.0 Acres
Veterans Park <i>(Includes Senior Center and Historic Library)</i>	7.3 Acres
Community Parks	51.7 Acres
Alta Vista Park <i>(Includes Community Center & Tennis Center)</i>	8.3 Acres
Anderson Park <i>(Includes Scout Houses; Senior Center, located on school district property south of the park)</i>	6.0 Acres
Aviation Park <i>(Includes Gymnasium, Track, Field, and Redondo Beach Performing Arts Center)</i>	13.7 Acres
Dominguez Park <i>(Includes Historical Museum and Morrell House Museum)</i>	19.6 Acres
Perry Park <i>(Includes Teen Center and Senior Center)</i>	4.1 Acres
Neighborhood Parks	15.1 Acres
Andrews Park	1.0 Acres
Czuleger Park <i>(Includes Plaza)</i>	3.1 Acres
Dale Page Park	1.2 Acres
Franklin Park	3.7 Acres
Fulton Playfield	1.2 Acres
Lilienthal Park	1.4 Acres
Moonstone Park	1.8 Acres
Perry Allison Playfield	0.6 Acres
Vincent Park	1.1 Acres



Parks and Beaches At-A-Glance

148.8 acres of parkland & beaches *(included in the City's Existing Parkland Ratio)*

70,311 population in 2023

2.1 acres of parkland & beaches per 1,000 residents

The county average is 3.3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.*

*Source: LA County Parks Needs Assessment, which did not include large state, national, and regional open spaces such as beaches in park acreage calculations to ensure apples-to-apples comparison across every jurisdiction in the County.

Table 3.1 continues on next page



Recreational Facilities

Redondo Beach Performing Arts Center (Aviation Park)

The Performing Arts Center, located at Aviation Park, includes a grand lobby, special event spaces, and a 1,453-seat theater. The Theater regularly features the Los Angeles Ballet and other distinguished arts organizations. The Center can be rented out for public and private cultural, corporate, and entertainment events. Additionally, the adjacent parking area is utilized for outdoor community events, such as the Annual Springfest Carnival & Community Festival.

Table continued from prior page

Table 3.1: Existing Parks, Beaches, and Recreational Facilities

Definitions

Existing Parkland Ratio.

The existing ratio of parkland (in acres) per 1,000 residents is used to determine the maximum parkland standard that can be required under the Quimby Act (see section 3.5.1 *Related State Laws and Plans*).

Parkettes (includes parkettes adopted by City Council Ordinance)	3.2 Acres
Beverly Parkette	0.2 Acres
Bike Path Parkette	0.1 Acres
Ensenada Parkette	0.2 Acres
Flagler & Ripley Parkette	0.3 Acres
Ford Parkette	0.1 Acres
General Eaton Parkette	0.5 Acres
Gregg Parkette	0.3 Acres
Huntington Parkette	0.2 Acres
La Paz Parkette	0.2 Acres
Massena Parkette	0.2 Acres
Mathews Parkette	0.2 Acres
McNeill / Jaycee Parkette	0.1 Acres
Sneary Parkette	0.1 Acres
Townsend Parkette	0.2 Acres
Wylie Parkette	0.3 Acres
Right-Of-Way Parks	14.6 Acres
North Redondo Beach Bike Path <i>(Includes portions of the SCE ROW that are licensed for City use, publicly accessible, and contain improvements such as bike lanes and landscaping; Excludes Dominguez and Dale Page Parks)</i>	14.6 Acres
Beaches	42.0 Acres
County Beach <i>(Excludes Bluffs and Esplanade)</i>	42.0 Acres
Parks and Beaches Total	148.8 Acres



Setting the Parkland Standard (Quimby Act)

The City's existing parkland ratio is 2.1 acres per 1,000 residents. The Quimby Act allows the City to require certain types of new development to provide parks through land dedication or an in-lieu fee at a rate of 3 acres per 1,000 residents expected to live in the new development. If the City is able to increase its existing parkland ratio to 3 acres per 1,000 residents, the law would allow the City to raise the standard to 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The City currently requires the maximum allowed under the law, but aspires to more.

see section 3.3.1 for information about the City's Parkland Standard, and section 3.5.1 for details regarding the Quimby Act.

3.2.2 PUBLIC SPACES & OTHER OPEN SPACES

While there is limited vacant land, Redondo Beach can pursue new avenues to complement its existing parks, beach, and recreational network with creative approaches to establish public gathering places and recreation facilities in nontraditional settings. These, combined with urban greening efforts that lessen the impact of development will play an increasingly important role in providing opportunities for Redondo Beach community members to socialize, learn, exercise, play, and incorporate healthy behaviors in their daily routines.

Redondo Beach Municipal Pier

Like the beaches, the municipal Pier is one of the most identifiable landmarks in the City. Located between the marina and the County beaches to the south, the Pier is a unique public space that provides a variety of amenities, including public fishing opportunities, benches, overlooks, and opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy the City's unique coastal resources. The Pier bike path connects the Esplanade bike path to the class 1 protected bike path on Harbor Drive. Surface parking and an underground parking garage are adjacent to the Pier and are used to access the Pier, beach, and harbor/marina. In addition to the public spaces, the Pier includes unique commercial areas that offer dining and commercial goods and services, including supportive recreational services to residents and visitors. The location and extent of the Pier are shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*.

King Harbor

King Harbor is a unique recreational resource within the region which includes approximately 1,400 boat slips and covers approximately 48 acres of land, deck, and water area. Recreational amenities include a private boat hoist available for public use and private boat marinas. Guest dock services are also available. Two parks, Seaside Lagoon and Moonstone Park are within the Harbor area. Several restaurants, hotels, and other commercial recreation facilities make King Harbor a unique recreational resource within the region.



Coastal Public Spaces

Pier & Harbor

The City leases space to businesses operating within the Pier and Harbor areas, providing an important source of revenue that is used to fund services, such as the Harbor Patrol, as well as maintenance and improvement to city-owned facilities and new projects in the area.

King Harbor offers several coastal-related sporting clubs, businesses, non-profit organizations, programs, and other amenities to facilitate recreation including, boating clubs (yacht, sailing, outrigger canoe), equipment rentals (kayak, SUP, etc.), excursions (whale watching, sport fishing, etc.), on- and

off-water yoga, The Waterfront Education Foundation, a public boat pump out facility, boat ramps, and a sport fishing pier. The Harbor is also home to several long-standing annual events such as the BeachLife Festival, car shows, the Fourth of July fireworks display, and the Super Bowl 10K.

Boardwalk, Seawall & Public Plazas

The boardwalk is primarily a pathway for bikers, walkers, and joggers that connects the Pier to King Harbor. It serves as part of the California Coastal Trail and the South Bay Bicycle Trail, linking Redondo to neighboring communities and the greater California Coastline.

The seawall extends from the boardwalk to the north, connecting the Pier, boardwalk, and coastal plazas to Seaside Lagoon, one of the City's regional parks.

Public Plazas in Redondo Beach vary in scale and character. Those adjacent to indoor civic functions, such as libraries and government centers, function as neighborhood meeting places and can encourage more public life to activate in the outdoor environment. Plazas adjacent to coastal resources provide a different type of access to the waterfront, allowing more people of different ages and abilities to appreciate the City's seaside culture and programmed events at these venues. The City will continue to actively plan for, create, program, and preserve these creative public spaces. Locations of existing plazas, the boardwalk, and the seawall are shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*.

Esplanade

The Esplanade serves as a link in the California Coastal Trail, which connects the City to other coastal communities from the Mexican border to Oregon. While the Esplanade is primarily an expanded sidewalk, it also serves as an extension of the City's coastal open spaces, augmenting the beaches, and providing another unique way for residents and visitors to view and enjoy the City's coastline.

The Esplanade also offers viewing access to the City's coastal bluffs and bluff habitat areas discussed in sections 3.4.1, *Coastal Resources*, and 3.4.3, *Biological Resources*, within the Conservation section of this Element.

The Esplanade

The Esplanade is a City-owned multimodal seaside trail that parallels the County beach from Veterans Park to the City's southern boundary. This unique amenity provides safe pedestrian access between the community and the beaches, which are separated by a significant change in grade along the coastal bluffs throughout South Redondo Beach. In addition to providing access to the coast, the Esplanade offers opportunities to walk, run, dog walk, ride, rest, and enjoy views of the ocean.



Secondary Public Spaces

In addition to the City's traditional parkland, recreational facilities, and public spaces described earlier, the City has identified other opportunities to supplement its dedicated public facilities through partnerships with the development community. The opportunities described in this section are meant to complement the traditional network and enhance the quantity and quality of public and green spaces throughout the City, but they are not intended to replace the goal of new or enhanced parks.

PASS-THROUGHS

Pedestrian pass-throughs are an opportunity that can simultaneously augment the current parks and public space network and provide more convenient walking paths between places where people live and desirable destinations. Pass-throughs are typically accessible paths that run through parking areas, alleys, or easements and provide "shortcuts" for people on foot in order to make walking a more attractive option than driving. Pass-throughs may be distinguished by creative painting, lighting, public art, and/or landscaping. When space allows, amenities such as seating may also be incorporated. The City encourages the development of new pass-throughs to serve as urban public spaces and links between businesses and adjacent neighborhoods. Pass-throughs could occur in partnership with the redevelopment of businesses and residential development as opportunities arise.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE OPEN SPACES

Public-private open spaces (PPOS) are those areas in the City that are open to the public but are owned by a private entity. These areas are typically in part of projects that are required to provide high-quality, usable public open spaces, and they are usually preserved as publicly accessible land (either in perpetuity or for a defined period of time) through easements or covenants recorded with the property or as part of a development agreement and condition of project approval. Facilities vary depending on the type, location, and size of the associated development, but they include plazas and promenades within the coastal zone, green spaces further inland, and other unique amenities. The City will continue to partner with developers to create, program, and preserve these spaces, which, like plazas, streetlets, and pass-throughs, represent another layer in the City's multi-faceted approach to reclaiming spaces for public enjoyment and supplementing the City's traditional open space network.

Secondary Public Spaces

Pass-Throughs

Developed as a strategy in the Artesia and Aviation Corridors Area Plan to improve neighborhood connectivity and the pedestrian experience, pass-throughs can be incorporated citywide to enhance walking options and provide places for seating and urban greening between homes and destinations.



Public-Private Open Spaces

Public-Private Open Spaces, such as the proposed skate park in the Galleria redevelopment plan, can bring unique amenities to the City. Additionally, these more urban open spaces can synergize with private development, encouraging a greater variety of people with different needs and desires to enjoy the outdoors in different ways.



Streetlets

This is a new type of public space that would augment the current network of open spaces. Streetlets are typically segments of the public right-of-way that have been temporarily or permanently closed off and converted to usable public space. They are often protected from vehicular traffic by large planters or other physical barriers and may include seating, active play areas, public art, and a variety of other programming appropriate to the location. Streetlets are often located adjacent to commercial corridors, and they work hand-in-hand with streetscape improvements to soften and activate those areas. The General Plan encourages the development of new streetlets to supplement traditional parks and expand the City's public space network.

Other Open Spaces

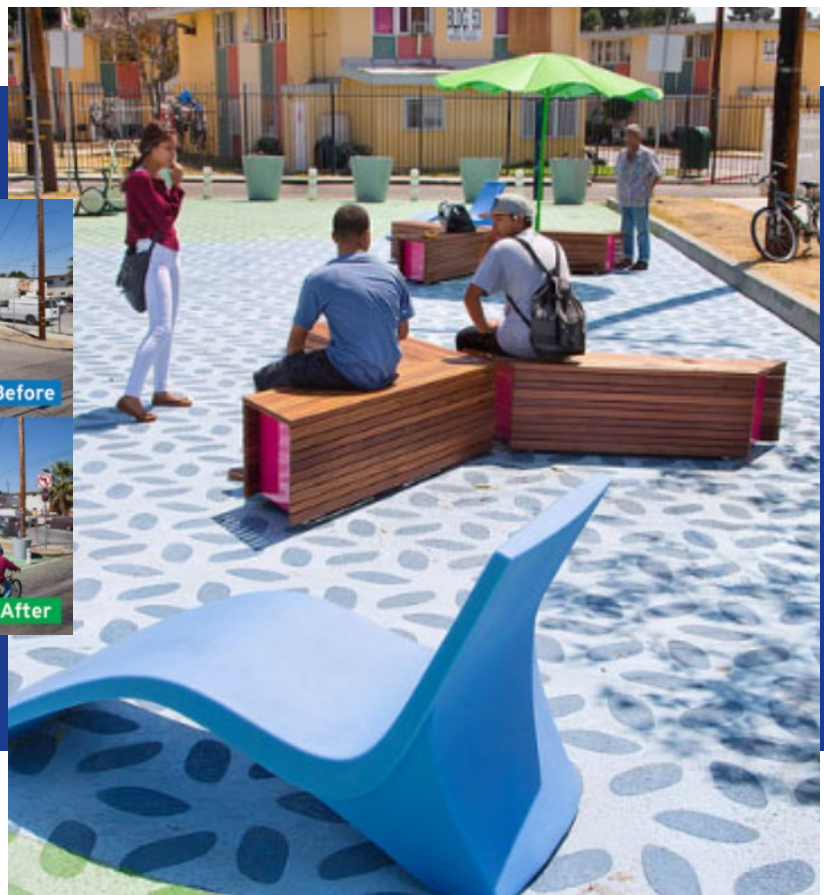
Conservation areas are described in sections 3.4.3 and include portions of Wilderness Park, the Coastal Bluffs, and the portion of King Harbor adjacent to the Hermosa Beach Strand. The locations of the Coastal Bluffs and Wilderness Park are shown on *Figure 3.1 Existing Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*.

It should also be noted that several parks and recreational facilities within a walk, bike ride, or short drive from Redondo Beach offer recreational opportunities for Redondo Beach residents. Nearby facilities include Columbia Regional Park and Madrona Marsh in Torrance, AdventurePlex in Manhattan Beach, Alondra Park and Golf Course in Lawndale, Pollywog and Manhattan Heights Parks in Manhattan Beach, and South Park and Valley Greenbelt in Hermosa Beach.

Listening to the community

Streetlets

The suggestion to create new public spaces by closing a segment of a public street to establish a "streetlet," such as the example pictured here, was submitted by a community member through an online survey. Streetlets are also a key strategy for revitalization of Artesia Boulevard in the Artesia and Aviation Corridors Area Plan.



Summary of Public Spaces & Other Open Spaces

Table 3.2 lists the acreage of each public space and conservation area that are not within other parks or public spaces. There are 55.3 acres of public space (including harbor waters) and 15.1 acres of conservation area in the City.

Table 3.2: Public Spaces & Other Open Spaces

Public Spaces	55.3 Acres
Redondo Beach Municipal Pier <i>(Does not include water, parking, or commercial areas)</i>	2.0 Acres
King Harbor <i>(Includes waters)</i>	48.0 Acres
Boardwalk, Seawall & Plazas <i>(Does not include Czuleger Park plaza)</i>	3.0 Acres
Esplanade	2.3 Acres
Conservation Areas (only includes areas outside of other parks and public spaces)	15.1 Acres
Coastal Bluffs	15.1 Acres
Total	70.4 Acres

3.2.3 FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to existing parks, public spaces, and open spaces, there are several opportunities to expand the City's open space network in the future.

Southern California Edison Right-of-Way

Southern California Edison owns two right-of-way corridors that currently house a large array of overhead transmission lines as well as underground pipeline infrastructure. One corridor runs east-west from the AES plant on Herondo Street to Beryl Street, where they cross into the City of Torrance. The second corridor runs north-south from the City's northern border to Rockefeller Lane, where it turns east and crosses into the City of Torrance.

The City is currently licensed to use and maintain 21.8 acres of the right-of-way for open space/recreational uses, including the North Redondo Beach Bike Path, Dale Page Park), and the portion of the ROW that falls within Dominguez Park), programmed as an off-leash dog park.

The remaining portions of the right-of-way, shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*, are leased to private entities or maintained by SCE. As discussed under *ROW Parks* earlier in this section, the unpaved portions of SCE ROW that are not already leased by the City represent one of the largest areas of undeveloped land in the City. Leasing additional land, maintaining and improving the existing neighborhood and community parks, and improving the existing ROW Park could dramatically expand the quantity of parkland and range of amenities available to residents within walking distance of the rights-of-way.

SCE Right-Of-Way

Leveraging the right-of-way areas for recreational use, such as greenways and ROW parks, creates an opportunity to establish a greenbelt to the sea and turns a negative viewshed impact into a community asset.



Powerplant Property (AES)

The powerplant property, located at the intersection of Herondo Street and Harbor Drive, has housed as an operational powerplant since 1954. The facility, operated by AES, closed in 2023 following a state policy banning water-cooled power plants, that deadline, however was extended several times to due to concerns related to climate change and inadequate power supply in California.

The California Coastal Commission has established that 5.9 acres of active wetlands on the site that must be restored in any redevelopment of the site initiated after the closure of the facility. This area represents a new conservation area that may fall within a designed park (such as conservation areas within Wilderness Park), or it may be considered Other Open Space (such as the coastal bluffs), depending on how the site is redeveloped.

In addition to new conservation areas, this site represents the largest land opportunity to establish new parkland within the city. Redondo Beach residents have long recognized the value of the powerplant site as potential parkland, as demonstrated by the following community actions:

- In 1933 the City produced a plan to convert the site to a recreation area focused on the former Old Salt Lake (California State Landmark No. 373) on the site.
- When housing demand grew dramatically after WWII, those plans were abandoned, the wetlands were filled, and the current power plant was constructed on the site.
- In 2003, there was an effort to consider the site as a redevelopment area, but residents again initiated a referendum, and the City ultimately rescinded the effort and commissioned a public land use alternatives process to define potential reuse of the site. The two resulting visions for the powerplant site were 1) a park and 2) mixed use with 350 residential units. These visions were put to an advisory vote of the people in 2005. The park vision received more votes than mixed use. The City initially did not act on this advisory vote.
- In 2010, the City put a zoning change in the harbor area to a vote of the people. The proposed change added parkland as the only “permitted” use on the power plant property. The vote, Measure G, was approved by the voters.

Since 2002, there have been several attempts to introduce land use changes that would allow other types of development on the site, but all proposals have been challenged by residents and ultimately abandoned.

While this site remains a key opportunity to establish new parkland, several challenges including the closure and decommissioning of the powerplant and acquisition of land from private owners must be addressed before any land can be reclaimed for the public benefit.

School Facilities

Local schools could contribute to serving local park, recreation, and open space needs through “joint-use” agreements. Joint-use is essentially the use of public-school facilities for park, recreation, educational, and public services for community members after school hours. Maximizing these opportunities will require commitment and leadership, both from the City and the School District, to work together to find creative solutions, develop and leverage funding resources, and forge agreements to achieve these goals.

The City should pursue the establishment of joint-use facilities agreements throughout Redondo Beach, with special emphasis on pursuing agreements in areas of the City currently underserved by parks. Due to the City’s limited land resources and the high cost associated with buying land for public use, this is one of the most significant opportunities for the City to expand its parks and recreation offerings.

The locations of public school facilities are shown on Figure 3.1 *Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities*

Surplus Green Areas and “Dual Purpose” Public Infrastructure

The City owns and maintains a variety of green areas that are generally unprogrammed and/or inaccessible to the public. These include City-owned turf areas in residential neighborhoods, drainage areas (sumps), and other green areas. These scattered patches of green provide a respite from urban development, and in some cases, they are large enough to be developed as parkettes or other public spaces, expanding the inventory of park facilities and better serving community needs and desires.

Summary of Future Opportunities

Table 3.3 lists the acreage of the SCE right-of-way and known green spaces in the City that could be retrofitted to allow for public access. School Facilities and parks located outside of City limits have not been included in this table. There are 37.2 acres within identified opportunity areas.

Table 3.3: Future Opportunities

Future Opportunities	37.2 Acres
Southern California Edison Right-of-Way <i>(Includes portions used for nursery and turf areas that are not accessible to the public; Does not include any paved portions)</i>	34.0 Acres
Misc. Green Spaces <i>(Includes Wylie Sump, Don Owens Parkette & Edward P Greene Parkette)</i>	3.2 Acres
Total	37.2 Acres

School Facilities for Community Use

Opening school recreational facilities such as playground at Madison Elementary to the public would dramatically increase the quantity and distribution of facilities available to residents. Joint use can cover more than playgrounds and sports fields-- they can also include libraries, gymnasiums, cultural facilities, health clinics, and more.



“Dual Purpose” Public Infrastructure

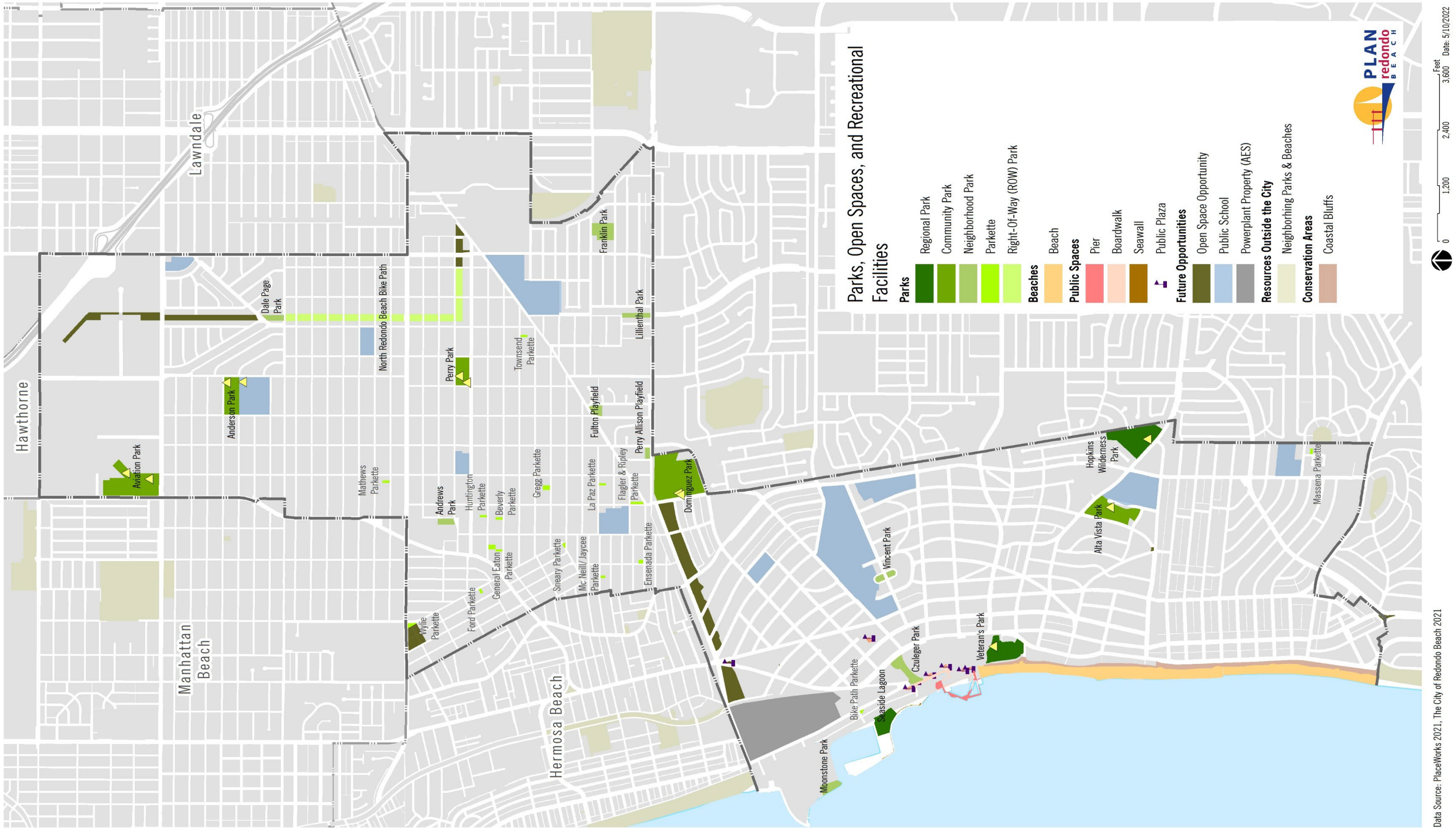
The Wylie Sump

The Wylie Sump is an existing drainage area in North Redondo Beach that, like other such sumps, could serve an additional purpose as a park space aside from its primary function as a drainage facility.



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Figure 3.1: Parks, Open Spaces, and Recreational Facilities



Data Source: PlaceWorks 2021, The City of Redondo Beach 2021

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3.3 Future Open Space & Recreation Needs

Over the next 20 years, the City is likely to see significant changes; demographics are shifting, changes in climate are likely, and new technology may dramatically alter our behavior, mobility, and lifestyle needs. These changes may require certain parks and facilities to be upgraded or reprogrammed in order to meet the future recreational demands of the community. Redondo Beach parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities are generally planned according to three criteria: 1) the total quantity of high-quality open space and recreational facility acreage; 2) the location and accessibility of high-quality open spaces and recreational resources to homes; and 3) the quality of open spaces and recreational resources, defined as the range of safe and well-maintained amenities provided at different locations.

3.3.1 QUANTITY, LOCATION & ACCESS

Quantity of Open Spaces

Redondo Beach has established a citywide Parkland Standard of 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, with an aspirational goal of 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Because the City was subdivided and a significant portion of it was built before its Parkland Standards were established, it has been an ongoing challenge for the City to identify, acquire, and construct new open space to meet its target of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. Currently, the City would need to add approximately 50 more acres of park facilities to achieve 3 acres per 1,000 residents, given the existing population. Available parcels are scarce, expensive, and small, making it difficult to significantly increase the City's existing ratio (2.2 acres per 1,000 residents). As the City continues to see new accessory dwelling units and other housing projects, the number of required acres will increase proportionally with the population.

Because there are limited land resources where additional parkland could be accommodated, the City will pursue a layered approach to expanding its Parks and Open Space network that combines traditional parkland acquisition with supplementary spaces, such as streetlets, plazas, public-private open spaces, and urban greening to enhance common public areas.



A Sea of Additional Opportunity

Although the City is shy of its target, there are several high-quality public spaces, like the Pier, Boardwalk, and Esplanade, that are not considered in the parkland ratio. These spaces complement parks and provide unique opportunities to gather, recreate, and enjoy the outdoors. Residents also have access to several coastal-dependent recreational opportunities such as boating, paddle boarding, and other aquatic activities that further enhance the recreational options available to residents and visitors.

The City is also actively working to increase parkland and expand open space and recreational opportunities in the City.

AES Power Plant

The AES Powerplant closed in December 2023. Upon closure of the facility, the site may redevelop with non-industrial uses, and it represents the largest opportunity for the City to reclaim land for parks and open space. While the powerplant is no longer operational, demolition, clean up, and other site mitigation could take time to achieve, and as a result, the site may not be available for conversion to public parkland during the 20-year planning horizon of this element. Other factors, such as increasing land values, could also make it difficult for the City to secure rights to the site. The City will, however, carefully track this opportunity and seek funding (see section 3.3.5) to acquire the maximum amount of new parkland possible.



Source: [RescueOurWaterfront.org](https://www.rescueourwaterfront.org/)

Urban Greening

Improving the City's urban forest and encouraging best practices in urban landscaping encourages residents to walk to parks and other destinations, and it helps to transform sidewalks into high-quality public spaces (see Circulation Element for details on complete streets)..



INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF OPEN SPACES

Due to the limited availability of land in Redondo Beach, the City will investigate every opportunity to reclaim land for the public benefit. This includes not only tracking, acquiring, and leasing additional land to include in the City's traditional open space network but also supplementing land acquisition with other strategies to offer more facilities within walking distance of more residents. These "layered" strategies include providing public access to school sites, continuing to create opportunities for recreation facilities within the SCE ROW, investigating dual use of existing public infrastructure, creating new streetlets and plazas, improving public sidewalks through urban greening, establishing pedestrian pass-throughs, and partnering with private developers to provide publicly accessible open spaces on private properties.

Acquiring New Parkland and Recreational Facilities

Moving forward, the City will have limited opportunities to acquire larger parcels for parks and open space facilities. The high cost of land and small lot configurations of many of the City's parcels make it difficult to create spaces of any critical mass. Two areas that the City will be targeting are the AES Power Plant and the Southern California Edison Right-of-Way.

While the City will actively track known opportunities to acquire or lease large areas of land, it will also continue to acquire smaller plots of land to create parkettes in areas of the City with the most need for additional park acreage (defined as those areas with the fewest acres of parkland within walking distance, see Figure 3.2, and the highest population density, see Figure 3.3).

Supplementing Open Spaces

Because the potential is limited to add large areas of open space (such as the AES site and SCE ROW) to the City's parkland inventory, and possibly many years away, the City will supplement its traditional parkland inventory with other areas that capitalize on properties that are already owned by the City or another public or quasi-public entity.

These layered interventions may include public spaces, like public plazas, streetlets, pass-throughs, and public-private open spaces described in section 3.2.2, school sites, and dual-use public infrastructure described under Future Opportunities (section 3.2.3), and urban greening. New projects and improvements will be applied as appropriate in areas of the City in the greatest need of additional parkland (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3). They will also be targeted along the City's commercial corridors to enhance the urban corridor experience, encourage more residents to walk and ride their bikes to destinations such as restaurants and pharmacies, and help transform the corridors into high-quality public spaces.

Location of Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities

The City's existing open space and recreational facilities are dispersed throughout the community, providing most residents access to at least one facility, as shown in Figure 3.2. More than 80 percent of the City's 2021 population lives within walking distance (see sidebar for the definition of walking distance) of a park or beach. While only a few pockets of the City are not within walking distance of any parks or beaches, some highly populated areas have access to considerably fewer acres of parkland and/or beachfront than other less populated areas.

For the planning of future open space and recreational facilities, underserved areas constitute the targeted areas of the City where new facilities should be considered in the future. Two figures are used to identify these areas:

Figure 3.2, Park and Beach Acreage Within Walking Distance, shows the number of park and beach acres within walking distance of different parts of the City relative to the parks and beaches included in the existing parkland ratio.

Figure 3.3, Population Density, shows the number of people per square mile relative to the walking distance from a park or beach included in the existing parkland ratio.

The two figures show that highly populated areas in the northwest, southeast, and some central neighborhoods in Redondo Beach are within walking distance of limited open space and recreational resources. These areas would benefit from new facilities, and strategies to increase the quantity of open space should be targeted first in these neighborhoods.

In addition to the areas with limited access to park and beach acreage, the mapping reveals that many people live within a 5-minute walk of the North Redondo Beach Bike Path (see Figure 3.1 for location). Targeting improvements to this park (as described in section 3.2.1) would greatly improve the park experience, expand the types of amenities that residents can walk to, and better serve the community.

As new development changes where City residents live, and new open space and recreational facilities become operational, Figures 3.2 and 3.3 should be updated so the City can reassess where new facilities should be built and what kinds of strategies would best meet community needs and desires.



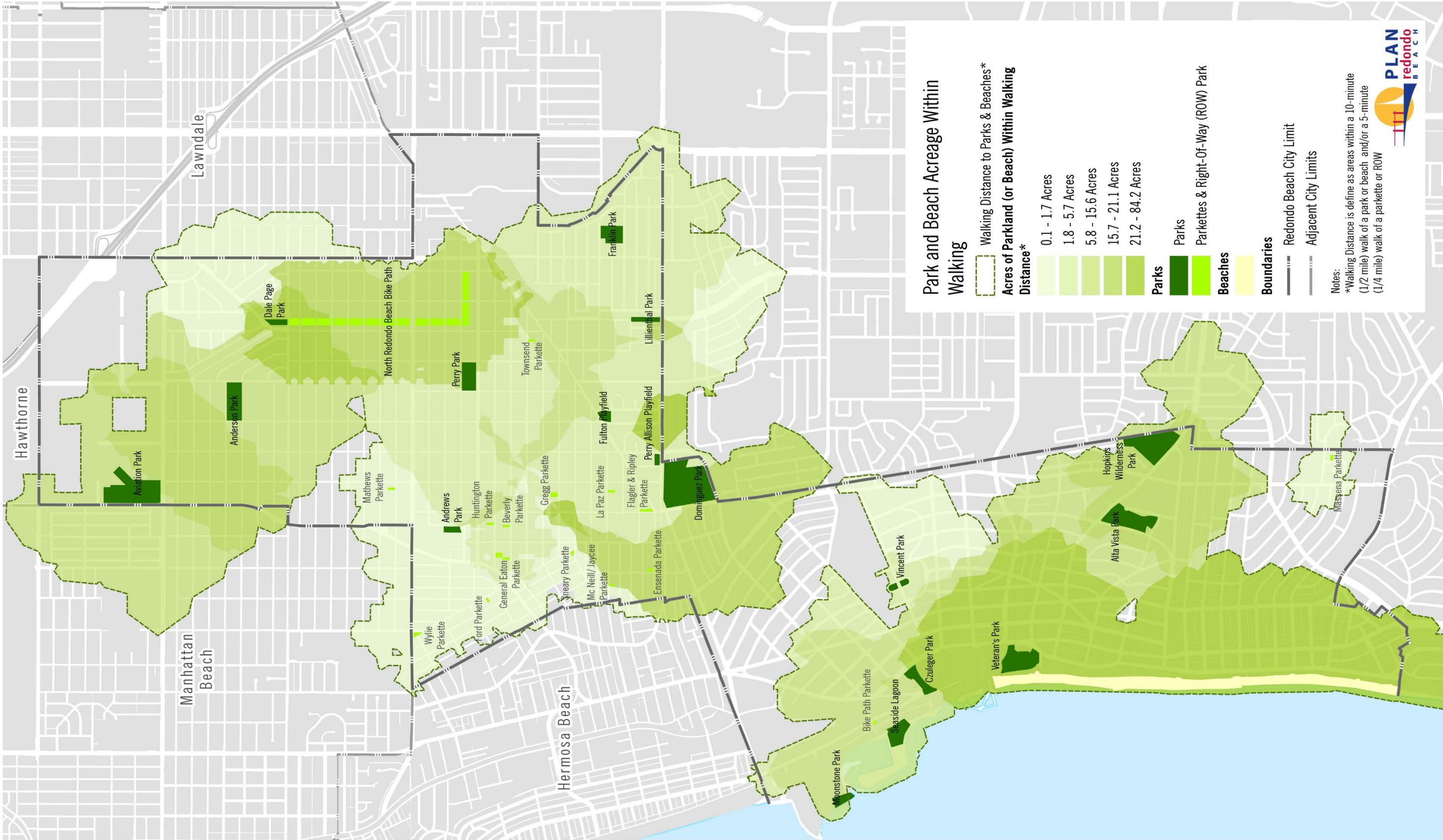
Walking Distance Defined

Walking Distance from a qualifying park or beach is defined as:

- 10 minute walk to a regional park, community park, neighborhood park, or beach.
- 5-minute walk to a parkette or ROW park.

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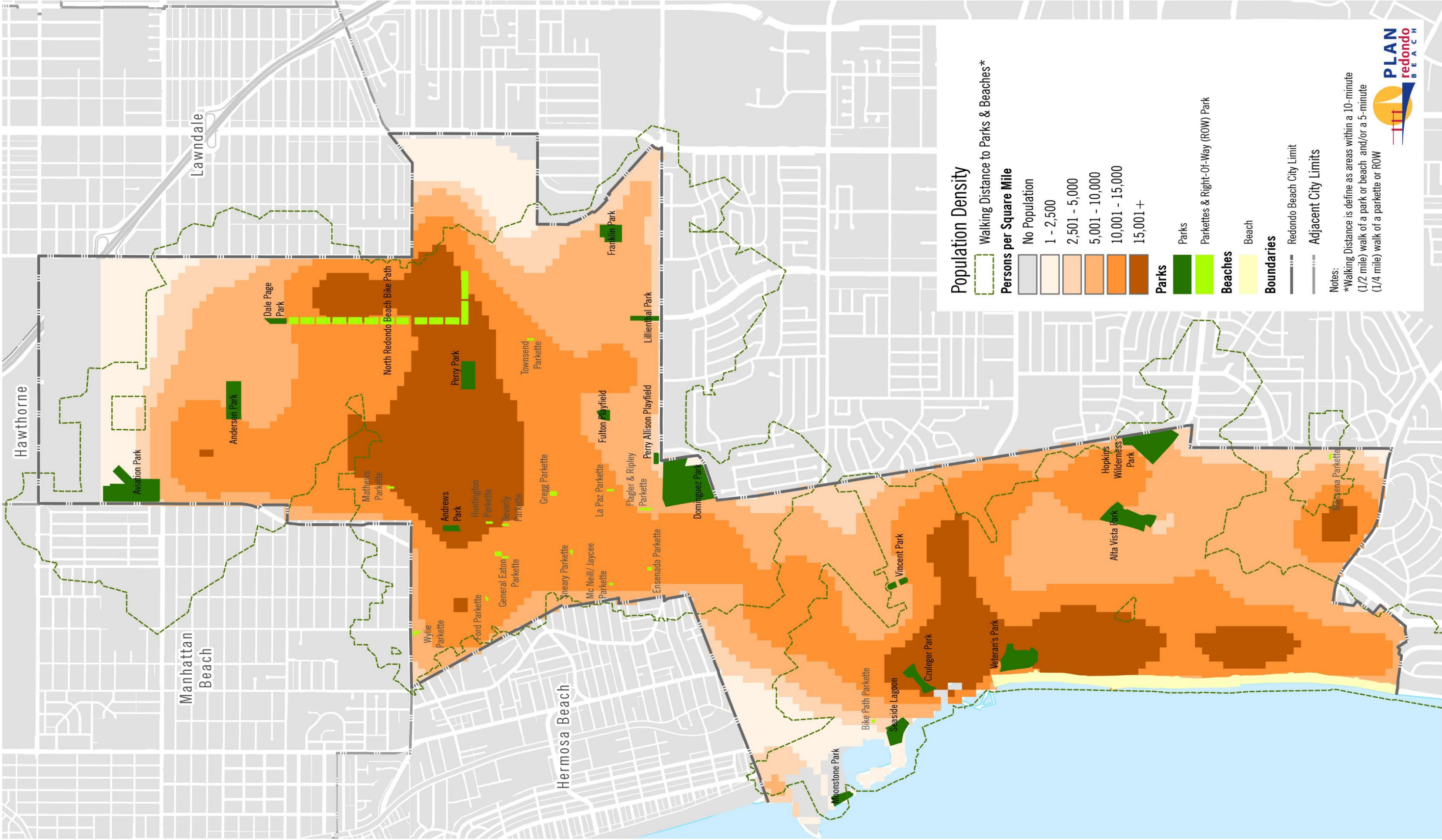
Figure 3.2: Park and Beach Acreage Within Walking Distance



Data Source: PlaceWorks 2021, The City of Redondo Beach 2021

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Figure 3.3: Population Density



Data Source: The City of Redondo Beach 2021

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Access (Local Travel to Open Space & Recreational Facilities)

This section addresses how residents and visitors travel to open spaces (for a discussion of how the City is addressing user accessibility for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes, see *Universal Accessibility* in section 3.3.3).

The ability to travel to open spaces and recreational facilities is defined not only by the physical distance from homes, as assessed under the previous section (*Location of Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities*), but also by the convenience, safety, and experience of traveling along the routes that must be taken.

LOCAL AND REGIONAL CONNECTIONS

Healthy communities consider how residents travel to open space and recreational resources, with an emphasis on non-motorized travel. To achieve this, the sidewalks, bikeways, and trails connecting the neighborhoods to parks, coastal resources, recreational facilities, and to the greater regional trail network should be safe, convenient, appropriately sized, and they should avoid high-volume, high-speed roadways when possible. Additionally, consideration should be given to the design of the routes, incorporating appropriate buffers, barriers, and other safety measures as well as benches, signage, and landscape features when possible to soften the urban environment, provide shade, and improve the walking and biking experience. The design and location of safe multimodal streets, as well as the pedestrian and bike networks that connect open spaces, coastal resources, and recreational facilities to neighborhoods and other activity hubs in Redondo Beach like schools and commercial districts, are described in detail in the Circulation Element.

In addition to walking and biking opportunities, transit options should be available for residents with limited mobility and those not living within walking distance of park facilities. Like complete streets, the transit network and other transit priorities are identified in the Circulation Element.



Getting to Parks, Beaches, and Recreational Facilities

Providing safe, convenient, enjoyable routes to parks and other facilities (detailed in the Circulation Element) increases the distance that people are willing to travel, allowing more people to enjoy a greater variety of facilities.

GOAL OS-1 QUANTITY, LOCATION, AND ACCESS

A comprehensive, accessible, and well-balanced network of high-quality parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities that enhances the livability, wellness, and connectivity of the community.

- Policy OS-1.1 Parkland Standard.** Achieve a minimum park acreage standard of 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents and aspire to 5 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Policy OS-1.2 Service Area.** Prioritize development of new and expanded parks and recreational facilities and linkages to existing facilities in underserved areas of the City, defined as those with both a high population density and access to a limited number of park acres.
- Policy OS-1.3 New Parkland and Recreational Facilities.** Acquire land to create additional high-quality, resident-serving parkland and recreational facilities, including regional, community, neighborhood, and ROW parks, parkettes, and recreational facilities. Continue investment in the Open Space Acquisition Fund. Prioritize opportunities on the AES site and SCE Right of Ways.
- Policy OS-1.4 New Public Spaces.** Convert inaccessible and underutilized public and quasi-public properties into public spaces, including plazas, streetlets, and dual-purpose public infrastructure, to provide recreational enjoyment of the urban environment.
- Policy OS-1.5 Public-Private Open Spaces.** Work with private developers and institutions to develop parkland, recreational facilities, and public spaces that are available for public use. These may include neighborhood parks, parkettes, recreational facilities, plazas, pass-throughs, and other unique public amenities.
- Policy OS-1.6 Nonresidential Development.** Encourage nonresidential development, including commercial centers, mixed-use projects, industrial uses, and public facilities, to provide on-site open space for public, employee, customer, and resident use to the maximum extent feasible.
- Policy OS-1.7 Joint-Use Agreements.** Prioritize coordination with the School District and Beach Cities Health District to develop joint-use agreements to expand the parks and recreation facility offerings, and to improve the geographic distribution of such offerings.
- Policy OS-1.8 Access.** Provide safe, convenient, and enjoyable routes for residents of all ages, abilities, and income to access the City's open spaces and recreational facilities on foot, bike, and public transit. Provide appropriate bicycle and vehicular parking for all parks, coastal open spaces, and public spaces.
- Policy OS-1.9 Urban Greening.** Improve access routes to parks and recreational facilities through urban greening programs that enhance the City's urban forest, provide shade, and incorporate best practices for sustainable landscaping emphasizing drought tolerant native plants and conservation.
- Policy OS-1.10 Regional Trails.** Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions and other agencies to connect new and existing parks and public spaces to other desirable destinations beyond City boundaries via pedestrian, bicycle, and other urban trails that are part of the larger regional trail network, including the Manhattan and Hermosa Beach Greenbelt and the Strand bicycle and pedestrian connections, creating a greenbelt to the sea.



Urban Greening Defined

Public landscaping and urban forestry projects that create mutually beneficial relationships between urban residents and their environments.

It's making urban spaces green!

3.3.2 PROVIDING HIGH-QUALITY OPEN SPACES & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

High-quality open spaces and recreational facilities are those that are accessible to users of all ages, abilities, and incomes, provide appropriate and flexible amenities to meet the community's changing needs and are well-maintained, safe, and highly utilized. The quality of parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities plays an integral role in encouraging residents and visitors to make use of the City's resources, experience the outdoors, exercise, and incorporate elements of a wellness lifestyle into their daily lives.

Universal Accessibility

The degree to which facilities can be enjoyed by users of all ages, incomes, and abilities (including children, adults, seniors, and disabled people) is a critical consideration for parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities. Accessible facilities should allow for human diversity, social inclusion, and equity for all who might come to the park without the need for adaptation or specialized design by including well-designed amenities that create experiences that meet a variety of needs and interests and are readily usable by those with movement restrictions, sensory limitations, cognitive challenges, and other disabilities.

To ensure that facilities address the specific needs of the community, a regular dialogue with individuals of varying abilities is essential to developing environments that meet the needs of all who would use the facilities.

Shifting Demographics

Parks and recreational facilities should have amenities that respond to the changing needs of residents over time. For example, in recent years, the City saw a significant decline in adult residents of prime working age (between 25 and 44 years old) while the population of residents over 55 increased. If the trend continues, the City may need to adjust the type of park amenities, resources, and services that are available to residents to respond to the needs of an aging population.

If the demographic composition of the City continues to get older, designing with universal access in mind will be even more important, and amenities that cater to older adults, such as shaded walking paths with areas to rest, safe, convenient, pedestrian routes, and transit options that link residents to parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities will be in higher demand.

Responding to Changes in Climate and New Technology

In addition to emerging demographic trends in the City's population, changes in climate and technology could alter the landscape, resulting in new behavior patterns that ultimately impact the open space and recreational needs of the community. For example, the emergence of mobile technology over the last decade has dramatically changed the way that people navigate the City, how they connect with neighbors, and the types of amenities that they desire in parks and public

Accessible Facilities

The Alta Vista Tennis Center, including the racquetball courts shown here, is fully ADA compliant.



Market Study

Shifting demographics was a key finding of the 2017 City's market study. Sources included: 2017 Nielsen data, 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data, and Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data.

spaces. Wi-Fi availability, solar charging stations, and seating in proximity to charging stations are now in-demand. New technologies, such as autonomous vehicles, could have an equally profound, but yet unseen, impact on the way people travel to and use parks, as well as the design of parks concerning parking and electrical infrastructure.

Similar to technological advances, changes in climate have the potential to alter both the way that residents use open space and recreational facilities and the amenities that residents will need to enjoy the facilities. A rise in extreme heat, for example, could increase the demand for shaded park areas and indoor cooling stations. Increases in the frequency and severity of storms could require open space areas to accommodate more extensive flood facilities, and residents may desire additional sheltered areas to allow for enjoyment of the outdoors even with more frequent rainfall.

To respond to these potential changes in technology and climate, it is imperative that the City regularly communicate with the community and maintain a level of flexibility to adapt existing facilities and plan for new facilities that embrace technological advances, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and reflect the resulting behavioral shifts of the community.

The following Goal and Policies help to ensure a well-designed, safe, and responsive open space and recreational network that will meet the needs of Redondo Beach residents now and in the future.

GOAL OS-2 HIGH-QUALITY OPEN SPACES AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities that are highly utilized by residents and visitors of all ages, abilities, and incomes and are well-maintained, safe, and meet the long- and-short term needs of the Redondo Beach Community.

Policy OS-2.1 Park Types. Develop, maintain, and implement a Parks Master Plan to provide a range of high-quality park types, recreational facilities, and public spaces to meet active and passive recreational needs of Redondo Beach residents of all ages, abilities, and incomes.

Policy OS-2.2 Universal Access. Ensure parks, public spaces, and recreation areas are accessible to people of all ages, abilities, and incomes.

Policy OS-2.3 Americans with Disabilities Act. Require new facilities and retrofits of existing facilities to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Policy OS-2.4 Community Input. Ensure that parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities reflect the needs and priorities of the residents, including those with special needs, by regularly engaging the community to solicit input on park, public space, and recreation issues.

Policy OS-2.5 Adaptive Facilities. Upgrade existing parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities to reflect changing community needs and to respond to changes in demographics, climate, and technology.

- Policy OS-2.6 Resilience Hubs.** Create centralized information hubs within community and recreation facilities to share resources with the community about reducing the impacts of climate change, preparing for disaster, and sharing information during and after a disaster.
- Policy OS-2.7 Maintenance and Safety.** Inspect and maintain parks, public spaces, and recreational equipment and facilities to ensure continued public use, safety, and enjoyment.
- Policy OS-2.8 Site Design.** Encourage new and existing parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities to maximize greenspace and usable public amenities while ensuring supportive infrastructure such as parking for park users and restrooms are appropriately scaled.
- Policy OS-2.9 Sustainable Landscaping.** Incorporate sustainable landscape practices that limit water usage and energy consumption, reduce urban runoff, and encourage groundwater recharge, such as drought-resistant and native landscaping, low impact development standards, and maximizing permeable surfaces.
- Policy OS-2.10 Conservation.** Preserve and enhance unique and valuable community resources as part of the planning and development of parks, public spaces, and recreation areas. Such resources include significant scenic and visual landmarks; cultural/historic resources; and natural resources such as coastal resources, wildlife habitats, and native vegetation.
- Policy OS-2.11 Commercial and Non-Profit Operations.** Where practical, incentivize commercial and non-profit operations that focus on low-cost recreation-, conservation-, and education-type uses of the parkland or public open space in which the operation conducts business. Such uses shall be prioritized equal with other commercial uses.
- Policy OS-2.12 Harbor Revitalization.** Capitalize on the opportunity presented by harbor revitalization to expand and enhance recreational facilities, parks, and resources in the harbor and pier area. Ensure adequate facility spaces to support coastal dependent educational recreation uses such as waterfront education, whale watching and Sportfishing excursions, sea bass grow out, and similar educational and recreational coastal dependent uses.
- Policy OS-2.13 Harbor Access and Wayfinding.** Preserve, protect and enhance pedestrian access to and navigation within the harbor and pier area by visually connecting existing access points through a combination of thoughtful design and wayfinding improvements. Require new development to minimize impacts to existing public access to the harbor, pier, shoreline, and other coastal resources.

Commercial and Non-Profit Operations

Examples of operations that focus on low cost recreational, conservation, and educational uses of parkland and public open space include, the Waterfront Education Foundation (which offers a variety of educational programs and excursions, SUP and sailboat rental and instruction, community gardens, and yoga classes.



Definitions

Prominent Public

Viewpoint. A publicly accessible location, or point, from which a scenic vista that helps to establish community identity is observed.

Prominent Public

Viewshed. The area that must be protected and enhanced to maintain views of the identified scenic vista from a Prominent Public Viewpoint.

Scenic Vista. A view of the ocean, beach, harbor, pier, parks, public open spaces, historical buildings, or other prominent visually significant architectural or community feature.

3.3.3 PROMINENT PUBLIC VIEWPOINTS

The community character of Redondo Beach is strongly tied to its coastal location and history as a vibrant and energetic “Beach Town.” Prominent views of the Pacific Ocean, or scenic vistas, serve as a visual amenity, and there are several prominent and publicly accessible locations, or viewpoints, from which expansive and uninterrupted vistas can be observed in Redondo Beach. These viewpoints should be identified, and views of the ocean from these locations should be preserved for public enjoyment, maintained, and enhanced.

In addition to ocean vistas, parks, public open spaces, historical buildings, and prominent architectural features, and other landmarks can serve as the focal point of scenic vistas, reinforcing community identity. These amenities and prominent public viewpoints from which they are observed should be identified, and views of identified amenities from viewpoints should be preserved for public enjoyment, maintained, and enhanced.

GOAL OS-3 PROMINENT PUBLIC VIEWPOINTS

Prominent public viewpoints and scenic vistas are preserved, maintained and enhanced for public enjoyment.

- Policy OS-3.1 Identify Prominent Public Viewpoints.** Identify existing prominent public viewpoints from which scenic vistas can be observed. Expand public viewpoints of the ocean and harbor with the redevelopment of the powerplant site and SCE right-of-way.
- Policy OS-3.2 Building and Site Design.** Massing, height, and orientation of new development that could impact a prominent public viewpoint should be sited and designed so it does not obstruct the identified prominent public viewpoint.
- Policy OS-3.3 Landscape Design.** Consider public access to prominent public viewpoints, and encourage landscape design that protects or enhances those viewpoints and scenic vistas.
- Policy OS-3.4 Signage and infrastructure.** Encourage signage, infrastructure and utilities that do not block or detract from prominent public viewpoints.
- Policy OS-3.5 Light Pollution.** Preserve skyward nighttime views and lessen glare by requiring outdoor fixtures on public and private property be fully-shielded, located only where necessary, designed to provide the correct amount of light, and use long-wavelength fixtures minimizing lighting level,

3.3.4 PROGRAMS & EVENTS

In addition to planning for and managing park spaces, the City's Community Services Department (CSD) is dedicated to providing quality recreational, educational, and cultural programs as well as community services for all Redondo Beach residents. The CSD provides an extensive roster of programs that offers different programs throughout the year, including youth and adult classes, a sailing program, sports leagues, camps, after-school and summer playground programs, and special events.

Because the quantity of traditional parkland in Redondo Beach is limited, the programming of parks and public spaces takes on an elevated importance. Recreational programming and special events can help community members adopt healthy behaviors into their daily lives by:

- Creating a sense of belonging, identity, cultural unity, and civic pride.
- Helping residents connect by providing educational, social, and fitness opportunities.
- Making active lifestyles easier to maintain.
- Promoting social and environmental equity by providing opportunities for all community members regardless of their age, ability, or income level.

In addition to City-organized programs, other public and non-profit groups, including the Beach Cities Health District, organize recreational programs and events that are open to the public in places like the Pier and Alta Vista Park.

Diversity of Programs

The City of Redondo Beach has an active and socially engaged population of various ages and abilities, so a variety of programs is important to address their diverse needs. A broad spectrum of recreational, cultural, and education programs provide opportunities to come together around common needs and interests that span the differences in ages, income levels, cultures, and abilities.

YOUTH

Redondo Beach programs entertain, educate, and enrich the City's youth with a variety of options throughout the year. Programs include child development (including Waldorf and Montessori pre-schools), dance, yoga, cooking, art, music, gymnastics, martial arts, school break camps, sports Leagues, and after-school programs.

Programs that reinforce the City's connection to the beach are also offered, including a sailing program. These City-sponsored events are supplemented by other public and non-profit organizations, such as the Redondo Beach Library, Boy and Girl Scouts of America, and the professional sports organizations, each of which offers extensive opportunities for youth enrichment.

Fun in the Sun

Summer camps, such as this one in Franklin Park combine educational and recreational opportunities.



ADULT

The City offers several programs for adults, including dance, fitness, martial arts, yoga, art, cooking and sewing, piano and guitar lessons, dog training, and sailing, as well as a variety of adult sports leagues. In addition, several programs are available through the Beach Cities Health District, the Redondo Beach Library, and the YMCA.

OLDER ADULTS AND SENIORS

The City offers a wide variety of programs for adults aged fifty and over. These include arts and crafts classes, game nights, health and wellness classes, driving safety classes, dance, and social events. In addition, several programs are available in partnership with the Beach Cities Health District and the Redondo Beach Library.

EXCURSIONS

Complementing the City’s year-round roster of programming, Redondo Beach also sponsors various excursion trips that bring community members with similar interests together. Excursions are always changing, but past events have included trips to museums and other attractions in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, dinner theater, and seasonal events (such as the tamale festival and the holiday festival of lights).

Events

In addition to the year-round programming, the City also hosts a variety of special events throughout the year. These events celebrate the City’s rich culture and traditions and underscore community pride. They also range in scale from regional events, such as the Superbowl 10K and the Beach Life Music Festival, to community-serving events like the annual Easter Egg Hunt, free yoga at the pier, weekly farmers markets, and movie nights. Different departments collaborate with private interests and non-profits to create and sponsor the City’s rich collection of events.

Perry Park Picnic

In addition to classes and programs, the City sponsors special events, such as the annual picnic for Older Adults and Seniors at Perry Park.



Seasonal Community Events

Hundreds of Redondo Beach Children enjoy the Easter egg hunt in Franklin Park every year. In addition to the Easter Egg Hunt, the City hosts other seasonal events including pumpkins in Perry Park and Seaside Lagoon.



Responding to Changing Needs

Like open spaces and recreational facilities, the City's recreational programs and events should also adapt to and reflect the changing needs and desires of residents. The demographic shifts and potential changes in technology and climate described in section 3.3.2 could impact the types of programming desired by community members. If the City population continues to get older (as discussed in section 3.3.2), for example, additional programming for adults 50 and over may be necessary, while there may be a reduced demand for programs catering toward working-age adults.

To respond to these potential shifts in needs and desires, the City should seek public input while conducting a regular evaluation of its programs and events to ensure the offerings mirror community needs.

The following Goal and Policies help to ensure a variety of programming and events that will meet the diverse needs of Redondo Beach residents now and in the future.

GOAL OS-4 PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

A recreation program with a wide variety of services, activities, and events designed to satisfy the diverse needs, traditions, and interests of residents of all ages, abilities, and incomes.

Policy OS-4.1 Diversity of Programs and Events. Provide a wide range of recreation and community programs and events that benefit Redondo Beach residents, reflect the diversity of the City, meet the needs and desires of residents of all ages, abilities, and incomes, minimize impacts on public access to coastal resources and parkland, maximize sustainability practices, and protect environmental resources that may be negatively impacted by the program or event. Retain the ability to oversee events held on City-managed land.

Policy OS-4.2 Evaluation and Community Input. Regularly evaluate participation, resident needs, and community desires by conducting community outreach to solicit input to maximize participation and ensure recreation and community programs reflect the needs and priorities of Redondo Beach residents.

Policy OS-4.3 Scholarships. Coordinate with private entities, other agencies, and non-profits to provide subsidies for users who cannot afford to participate in recreational programs.

Policy OS-4.4 Conservation and Educational Programs. Provide programs that integrate recreational learning activities with environmental, cultural, and historical resources.

Policy OS-4.5 Resiliency Programs. Provide programs for sharing resources with the community about climate change, opportunities to reduce emissions, and techniques to increase resilience, showcases for sustainability, energy efficiency, and low carbon building, and to help residents obtain essential resources and information during and after a disaster.

Programs & Events

Programs may include art, cultural awareness, nature /conservation /environmental study, resiliency education, concerts/entertainment, job development and employment skills, health, sports/exercise, and human services.

Events may include public recreational activities and special events such as the Super Bowl Sunday 10k, outdoor concerts, public markets and farmer's markets, block parties, crafts/food fairs, and art walks.

Policy OS-4.6 **Partnerships.** Coordinate with other local agencies, private businesses, and non-profits to offer a broader range of programs to meet the needs of residents of all ages, abilities, and incomes.

3.3.5 FUNDING

To finance the ongoing maintenance, improvement, and expansion of Redondo Beach's parks and recreational facilities, the City will need to leverage existing revenue streams, including development fees, but it will also need to seek new funding sources, such as grants, establishing a parks foundation, naming rights sponsorships, pursuing public-private partnerships, and private funding sources.

Development and User Fees

As described in section 3.5.1, the City requires that developers of new residential subdivision projects either dedicate 3 acres of parkland for every 1,000 anticipated residents or pay a fee to the City equivalent to the fair market value of the required land dedication or some combination of both. When the City can demonstrate that it meets the existing ratio of acres to residents, it aspires to increase the required dedication from 3 acres per 1,000 residents to 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

In addition to the Quimby fees, the City leverages a public art development impact fees on qualifying new development projects that can be used to improve recreational placemaking, creating free cultural experiences by incorporating public art into the open space environment and enhancing the City's cultural identity.

The City also generates revenue through user fees that are charged for: class registrations, facility rentals, and program fees. These fees should be regularly evaluated to ensure they are affordable for most residents, comparable to those of neighboring jurisdictions, and economically self-sustaining.

Financing Districts

When specific opportunities and/or needs to expand, improve, and maintain the City's open spaces, recreational facilities, programs, and events are identified and large sums of capital are required, the City should consider establishing an Enhanced Infrastructure Finance District (EIFD), which can finance traditional public works projects, including parks. EIFDs are separate government entities, consisting of cooperating cities, counties, and special districts who work together to make financing plans that may include a range of sources (see sidebar).

Funding Sources Available to Financing Districts

- Tax increment bonds*
- Community facilities bonds.
- California's Proposition 1 Water Bond funds.
- Federal and state grants.
- Fees from developer agreements.
- Hotel and sales taxes.

* Would be the responsibility of all cooperating entities with each participant agreeing to the amount of tax



Source: AES California

Project Highlight

Funding the Acquisition of the AES Power Plant

The City of Redondo Beach formed a financing district to fund the acquisition of a portion of the AES Power Plant to convert into Parkland. The City is drafting a financing plan that will include a variety of funding sources, including tax increment bonds. To support the City's efforts, Los Angeles County passed a resolution in November 2019 indicating its intent to join the financing district, and it will likely contribute 60 percent of its share of property tax increment.

Private Funding Sources

As new development projects are proposed, the City should seek to establish creative developer agreements and partnerships with private developers to provide public amenities within new projects (as described in section 3.2.2 under Public-Private Open Space).

In addition to the creation of Public-Private Open Spaces, the City could pursue other avenues to obtain private funding, such as pursuing corporate sponsorship of City parks, events, and programs, leasing naming rights, and forming exclusive use agreements.

Grants and Parks Foundation

The City should seek out various local, regional, state, and federal grant funding sources that are intended to support open space and recreation improvements.

In addition to seeking grants available to the City, Redondo Beach could also work with advocates to establish a non-profit parks foundation or work with established non-profits to fundraise for parks and recreation facilities and programs. Such a foundation or partnership with an established non-profit could solicit for non-profit grants that are not available to public agencies; pursue private contributions of real estate and stocks; receive gifts through wills, bequests, and endowments; solicit annual donations from residents and local businesses; and sponsor events to generate funding for parks and recreation operations.

The following Goal and Policies help to ensure adequate funding is available to finance ongoing maintenance, improvement, and expansion of the City's open space and recreational facilities.

GOAL OS-5 FUNDING

A consistent and diverse collection of funding sources to finance the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of the City's open spaces, recreational facilities, programs, and events.

- Policy OS-5.1 Development Fees.** Require new residential subdivision developments dedicate land for parkland and recreation facilities and/or pay an equivalent in-lieu fee to be used to enhance, expand, acquire, and/or improve parkland and recreational facilities. Collect public art development impact fees on qualifying new development projects that can be used to improve recreational placemaking, create free cultural experiences by incorporating public art into accessible open spaces and enhancing the City's cultural identity.
- Policy OS-5.2 User Fees.** Regularly analyze user fees to ensure recreation programs are affordable for residents and self-sustaining.
- Policy OS-5.3 Financing Districts.** As specific opportunities and needs arise, allow the establishment of financing districts to fund the acquisition, development, and maintenance of parkland and recreational facilities.
- Policy OS-5.4 Private Funding Sources.** Establish creative partnerships with corporations, private developers, and the local business community to provide additional land dedication, ongoing public access to open spaces on private property, and funding for parks, public spaces, and recreational facilities.

- Policy OS-5.5** **Grants and Other Funding Sources.** Pursue parks, recreation, conservation, and habitat-related grants.
- Policy OS-5.6** **Federal and State Funding Programs.** Regularly review and pursue state and federal funding opportunities to improve, expand, enhance, and protect the City's parks, public spaces, other open spaces, and recreational opportunities for future generations.

Partner Agencies and Organizations

Agencies

- South Bay Cities Council of Governments
 - Green Task Force
- Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors
- California Environmental Protection Agency (National Estuary Program)
 - Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission
- California Coastal Conservancy
- California Coastal Commission
- California Conservation Corps
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- California Departments of Transportation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Educational Institutions

- University of Southern California

Non-Profit Organizations

- Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (The Bay Foundation)
- Heal the Bay
- Urban Wildlands Group
- South Bay Parkland Conservancy

NOTE: this is not a comprehensive list. The City will coordinate and cooperate with any agency, educational institution, and non-profit organization, working on conservation efforts in the City that align with Redondo Beach's Vision, Guiding Principles, Goals, and Policies.

3.4 Conservation

The City of Redondo Beach has natural resources within and outside its boundaries and is committed to the conservation and protection of those resources (including coastal, water, and biological resources, as well as the City's urban forest). Preserving the quality of existing resources is not only beneficial to current residents but crucial to preserving the quality of open spaces and recreational opportunities that define the City's cultural identity and are integral to the economic vitality and sustainability of future generations.

In addition to protecting existing resources, there are several opportunities to reclaim and restore natural resources that were once present in the City but have been compromised or degraded by development. Reestablishing lost and diminished habitats is critical to reducing the impacts of global warming, fortifying the City against sea level rise, improving the sustainability of the City's resources, and ensuring the preservation of the City's native species.

3.4.1 COASTAL RESOURCES

Regional Coordination

Coastal assets are the most prominent and significant natural resources in Redondo Beach, but many of the factors that challenge the City's coastal resources originate in locations or are managed by agencies outside of City control. Additionally, management of the issues facing these resources is best addressed at a regional level as tides, winds, erosion, stormwater runoff, harbor water quality, and marine life cross jurisdictional boundaries. In recognition of these factors, the City partners with neighboring cities, federal, state, and regional agencies, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations dedicated to the conservation of natural resources in the City, the Santa Monica Bay (Bay), and beyond to provide meaningful protection and implementation of plans and strategies intended to preserve these valuable resources.

King Harbor

As described in section 3.2.2, King Harbor is a vital component of the City's natural resources, community identity, and economy. The harbor is both an iconic recreational destination and an important natural resource. Its continued protection is a wide-reaching concern that the City has focused considerable time and funding to address, balancing the conflicting demands of recreational users with environmental concerns.

One of the challenges facing the harbor is maintaining water quality and oxygen levels, especially in areas that are farthest from the exchange boundary of the breakwater. Built between 1958 and 1966, the semi-enclosed design of the harbor provides boating facilities with safe harborage, protects the area from rougher waves, and reduces coastal erosion, but it also limits water flushing, which impacts the oxygen renewal, concentrations of suspended soils, plankton blooms, and negatively affects the quality of water in the harbor.

While some of the factors that stress water quality and oxygen levels in the harbor, such as changes in coastal wind patterns and fish migration, are difficult for the City to influence, other factors such as improving the overall oxygen levels through aeration and limiting the amount of City stormwater runoff that is emptied into the Bay, can be managed and helps to improve the overall quality of the water within the harbor and maintain it as an important natural resource.

Another challenge facing the harbor is sea-level rise. Marina sidewalks have been flooding during king tides for decades. Without mitigation, sea-level rise endangers the long-term viability of the harbor.

Improving Water Quality in the Harbor

In 2005 and 2006, the City assembled a Water Quality Task Force (WQTF) to address environmental concerns, like fish kill, facing the harbor. The WQTF developed an extensive Recommendations Report detailing a specific plan of action for addressing water quality issues. The recommendations, which ranged from education to enforcement, from purchase of harbor aeration equipment to formation of harbor response teams, formed the basis of the City's Water Quality Work Plan. In addition, the WQTF formed an alliance with scientists from the University of Southern California and dedicated community volunteers and created a regional non-profit foundation to address water quality issues in the Santa Monica Bay. These alliances bring a level of expertise from the academic and environmental community that directly benefit the City through on-going research, ocean water quality monitoring and development of innovative solutions.



Source: phys.org

Image of a 2011 fish kill event, when millions of sardines died from lack of oxygen in the harbor waters.

Beach Bluffs Restoration Project

In 2003, the Beach Bluffs Restoration Project started removal of non-native ice plant from the coastal bluffs, and began replacing it with a diverse community of native shrubs and wildflowers. The ice plant, which was originally introduced to prevent large quantities of sand from blowing onto streets, cars, and homes during wind events, succeeded in limiting displaced sand, but its shallow root structure was later found to exacerbate erosion issues. In addition to this, the ice plant, which is an invasive species eventually overtook all of the native vegetation, eliminating the primary food source for the El Segundo Blue Butterfly, native to the bluffs. As a result, Redondo's colony of butterflies died or migrated to other parts of the Santa Monica Bay.

Replacing the ice plant with native vegetation improved the bluffs' resistance to erosion, as the native grasses and wildflowers had a deeper root structure that proved more effective in stabilizing soils, and it encouraged a colony of blue butterflies to return to Redondo Beach (the blue butterflies are discussed in greater detail under 3.4.3, *Biological Resources*).

The restoration effort started as a grass-roots initiative, but was ultimately supported and funded by the City of Redondo Beach, the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and by a grant of State bond monies, administered through LA Conservation Corps and the South Bay Parkland Conservancy, with support from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services.



Source: urbanwildlands.org

Image of the coastal bluffs in Redondo Beach after restoration was completed in 2006.

Beach and Bluff Erosion

While Redondo Beach does not have jurisdiction over or operate the beaches and bluffs within its borders, like the harbor, they form a defining aspect of the City's culture, identity, and economic vitality. Even though the City does not control these land areas, Redondo Beach is committed to the preservation of the beaches and bluffs as both a recreational asset as well as a valuable natural resource within the community.

One of the biggest threats to the City's beaches and bluffs is erosion. Coastal erosion occurs when wave action, heavy rainfall, or wind breaks down and carries away loose particles of rock or sand from the coast's bluffs and beaches. Erosion becomes a problem when materials are carried away faster than sand is replaced by natural or engineered processes, causing bluffs or beaches to shrink. During the winter months, when waves are more powerful as a result of storms, strong waves carry the sand offshore, where it is permanently deposited in the Redondo Canyon, a deep submarine canyon that limits natural sand replenishment in the area. In the past, the County has relied on engineered solutions and imported sand to replenish Redondo's beaches. The City will continue to coordinate with and support Los Angeles County in its efforts to preserve this resource.

Natural coastal erosion can also be exacerbated by sea-level rise, urban runoff, certain types of vegetation (invasive species), and people walking off paths over vegetated slopes and other areas of sensitivity.

There are measures the City can take to reduce exacerbating factors and support the County in preserving the beaches and bluffs, including:

- Support the County in efforts to prevent erosion and replenish beaches within City Boundaries.
- Coordinating with the County, the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, and other entities to address regional issues, like sea-level rise.
- Minimizing the amount of stormwater runoff that is directed to the beaches and bluffs by maintaining the City-operated stormwater drainage system (described in detail in the Utilities Element) and coordinating with the County to ensure ongoing maintenance of the County-operated stormwater system.
- Educating the public about factors contributing to erosion.
- Restricting pedestrian access to areas of the beaches and bluffs that are restored natural habitats or conservation areas and at-risk of trampling.

In addition to the Goals and Policies related to water quality and stormwater discharge contained in the Utilities Element, the following Goal and Policies will help to ensure the ongoing preservation of the City’s natural and recreational resources along its coast and within the adjacent waters.

GOAL OS-6 COASTAL RESOURCES

Beaches, bluffs, harbors, and waters that serve the recreational needs of the community, enhance the City’s economic vitality, preserve the unique natural environments, and sustain sensitive habitat areas within the City’s coastal zone and jurisdictional waters.

Policy OS-6.1 Regional Cooperation. Coordinate, cooperate, and support, neighboring jurisdictions, partner agencies, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations working on conservation efforts in the City and region that impact resources in Redondo Beach and align with Redondo Beach’s Vision, Guiding Principles, Goals, and Policies.

Policy OS-6.2 Harbor Water Quality. Improve water quality within the harbor and ocean areas surrounding the harbor to ensure they are safe for human recreation and capable of supporting fluctuations in the harbor’s marine life for future generations.

Policy OS-6.3 Limit Discharge. Limit the discharge of pollutants, debris, and City stormwater into the Santa Monica Bay by educating homeowners and businesses about water quality; incorporating best management principles (BMPs), such as maximizing permeable surfaces, harvesting rainwater, using native landscaping, and installing stormwater gardens, on new City projects; encouraging the use of BMPs on new development and retrofit projects; and continuing to require that all construction comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. Continue to require “Low Impact Development” stormwater management measures within the coastal zone and consider its expansion to the City’s non-coastal zones.

Policy OS-6.4 Erosion. Prevent erosion of beaches and coastal bluffs by maintaining stormwater systems, educating the public about erosion factors, restricting pedestrian access to vegetated areas, continuing beach bluff restoration, and coordinating with the County and other entities.

Related Policies

Utilities Element STORM DRAINAGE SERVICE

See Policies: 6.2.9,
6.2.13, 6.2.14

Safety Element SEA LEVEL RISE

See Policies: S-7.2, S-
7.4, S-7.5, S-7.7

Harbor Water Quality

Harbor water quality can be improved by completing remaining items and continuing ongoing efforts set forth in the Water Quality Task Force Recommendations Report (see section 3.5.3) and by implementing new initiatives. Combined these may include improving harbor aeration with additional diffusers, installing remote sensors to monitor the oxygen, pH and chlorophyll levels (especially during algae bloom events), preventing stormwater from entering the Bay through rainwater harvesting, and requiring low impact development standards and other best management principles.

3.4.2 WATER RESOURCES

The City's domestic water, sewer, and stormwater systems are mapped and described in detail in the Utilities Element. While an expanded discussion, a Goal, and Policies that specifically address resource conservation related to the water supply, stormwater management, and groundwater recharge are included in this section, many of the Goals and Policies in the Utilities Element are also relevant.

Water Supply

Water service in the City is provided by the California Water Service Company (Cal Water), which supplies domestic water to multiple jurisdictions in the state via several water service districts. Redondo Beach falls within the Hermosa-Redondo District, and the City's existing water service facilities are described in detail in the Utilities Element under the heading, *Water Service*, which notes that the City's water comes from two primary sources: local groundwater from the West Coast Basin's Silverado Aquifer (15 to 20 percent) and purchased surface water that is imported from the Colorado River and Northern California (80 to 85 percent). In addition to these sources, recycled water accounts for approximately 1 percent of water delivered to the District.

In 2015, the District prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that compared the current and anticipated supply of all water sources in the District against the actual volume of water used in recent years and the projected water demand. The District found that there would be enough water to meet the needs of residents, even under drought conditions.



Source: California Department of Water Resources
Image of the California Aqueduct between Palmdale and Los Angeles

Why use imported water?

The District relies heavily on imported water from the Colorado River and Northern California (imported via the California Aqueduct pictured here) because the groundwater basin serving Redondo Beach was heavily pumped during the population growth and rapid industrialization of the area beginning in the 1930s, which caused an overdraft condition that increased the cost of accessing the water and reduced the groundwater levels below the seawater levels, a condition that remains today. With groundwater levels below seawater levels, saltwater can filter into the groundwater supplies if a seawater intrusion barrier is not in place (the seawater intrusion barrier is described in detail in the Utilities Element under, *Groundwater (Seawater) Intrusion Barrier*). Efforts to resolve the overdraft conditions began in the mid-1940s, and a reduction in pumping began in 1954. The pumping rights within the basin were further limited by a court ruling, the West Coast Basin Judgement, in 1961, which remains in effect today. The amount of water allowed to be pumped from the basin is insufficient to meet the needs of southern Los Angeles County, so a wholesale water agency was established to distribute imported water to agencies operating in the area.

Stormwater Management and Water Conservation

Prior to urbanization, the City was characterized by dune and coastal prairie ecosystems with very few creeks and other waterways. Today, the region's surface runoff is managed by an engineered stormwater system that operates independently of the area's natural hydrologic function. The City's stormwater management system is described in detail and mapped in the Utilities Element, but it consists primarily of traditional culverts and surface drainage, which are ultimately channeled into the Santa Monica Bay via outfall pipes. In general, the system is more focused on flood control and property protection than infiltration and resource conservation. In a built-out environment, like Redondo Beach, this means there is limited permeable land available for infiltration. Much of the City's stormwater is emptied into the Santa Monica Bay, and surface runoff in South Redondo may reach the beaches and bluffs when there are blockages in the drainage system or when outfall pipes are at capacity, exacerbating water quality and erosion issues discussed under section 3.4.1, *Coastal Resources*.

Many of the strategies that are used to manage stormwater runoff, such as rainwater harvesting and reuse, increasing permeable surfaces throughout the City, and water-wise landscaping also helps conserve water. Because the City relies so heavily on imported water, measures to reduce the demand for water reduce the City's vulnerability to drought conditions and assist in regional efforts to replenish the groundwater basin by reducing pumping needs and freeing up imported water that could be routed to spreading facilities (described under *Groundwater Recharge*).

The City has already taken strides to improve stormwater management, encourage groundwater recharge and reduce the volume of runoff that is discharged into the ocean through initiatives like the Alta Vista Diversion and Reuse Project and sump facilities (shown on Figure 20 in the Utilities Element). The City is committed to continuing to administer and collaborate with partner agencies to offer programs and support projects aimed at improving groundwater recharge, reducing the amount of stormwater entering the Bay, and reducing the City's consumption of imported water.

Alta Vista Diversion and Reuse Project

In 2009 and 2010, the City took steps to reduce stormwater runoff and protect their coastal waters south of the Redondo Beach Municipal Pier by collecting the stormwater runoff that would have been harmful to the beach, treating the runoff to clean out the debris and then using it to irrigate Alta Vista Park. Water that is not needed for irrigation is infiltrated into the ground, thus assisting in groundwater recharge efforts, reducing discharge to the ocean, and reducing the amount of imported or ground water needed to irrigate the park.

Source (both images): Contech



Groundwater Recharge

The West Coast Basin, which supplies groundwater for Redondo Beach, began reducing pumping operations in 1954 in response to overdraft issues. Since then, groundwater levels have risen 20 to 60 feet, depending on location, but many groundwater elevations remain below sea level, requiring the maintenance of seawater intrusion barriers (described in the Utilities Element under, *Groundwater (Seawater) Intrusion Barrier*). Because the basin also serves a large portion of Los Angeles County, a regional agency, the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) manages groundwater quality, supply, and recharge efforts in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

Groundwater recharge can occur via existing and restored natural channel bottoms or the percolation of rainwater (natural recharge). However, natural recharge is typically insufficient to maintain basin water levels and current pumping levels due to the extent of impervious surfaces. Many agencies rely on artificial recharge by diverting local supplies from rivers or creeks when flow conditions are optimal to spreading grounds which typically contain sandy soils that promote infiltration. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District operates 27 spreading facilities that use water from reservoirs, storms, and recycled and imported sources to infiltrate into the ground, supplementing the natural groundwater recharge process.

As noted in the previous section, *Stormwater Management and Water Conservation*, as well as section 3.3.1, *Quantity, Location & Access*, the City is actively working to increase groundwater recharge opportunities within the City through infrastructure projects, like the Alta Vista Diversion and Reuse Project, increased parkland, and the City's "Low Impact Development" and "Storm Water Prevention Plan" stormwater management measures, which, in combination, will increase the amount of permeable groundcover in Redondo Beach. In addition to these efforts, the City regularly cooperates with WRD and the LA County Flood Control District to improve the quality and quantity of groundwater available to the City and the region by incorporating landscaping best

Future Opportunity

The Wylie Sump

The drainage facility located in North Redondo across the street from Mira Costa High School is currently dominated by non-native vegetation, presenting an opportunity to create a nature preserve showcasing South Bay native ecosystems that can offer recreational and educational opportunities for the community. It's primary use is to capture stormwater from surrounding neighborhoods and naturally recharge groundwater.



Source: Southbayparks.org

management principles that encourage infiltration and natural recharge in City projects and encouraging private developers to do the same.

The following Goal and Policies provide for the conservation of water resources. While these are directly related to conservation issues discussed in this Element, additional Goals and Policies related to water resources (including conservation) are contained in the Utilities Element.

GOAL OS-7 WATER MANAGMENT

Efficiently manage the City's available water resources to protect both the short- and long-term water supply.

- Policy OS-7.1 Water-Wise Planning.** In planning for urban water needs, including new and retrofit projects, the City will adopt and strive for the most efficient available water practices. The City will encourage other agencies to follow this policy. "The most efficient available practices" means behavior and devices that use the least water for a desired outcome, considering available equipment, lifecycle costs, social and environmental side effects, and the regulations of other agencies.
- Policy OS-7.2 Public Education.** Educate homeowners and business owners about water conservation and stormwater management strategies appropriate to Redondo Beach, and partner with Cal Water, Los Angeles County, and other agencies to inform residents and business owners about water conservation and stormwater management programs available to them.
- Policy OS-7.3 Groundwater Infiltration.** Improve natural groundwater recharge by incorporating best management principles (BMPs), such as maximizing permeable surfaces, using native landscaping, and installing stormwater gardens, on new public and private projects and retrofits to incorporate BMPs. Consider expanding the application of the City's "Low Impact Design" (LID) stormwater management program required in the Coastal Zone to the City's Non-Coastal/Inland areas.
- Policy OS-7.4 Regional Cooperation.** Cooperate with the County, utility companies, and other agencies operating in the City to replenish the groundwater supplies in the region.
- Policy OS-7.5 Recycled and Gray Water -** Expand the City's recycled water infrastructure for landscaping for parks, medians, schools, and existing and new private uses. Allow development of permitted gray water use

Related Policy Highlight

Utilities Element Policy 6.3.13 States:

Work with the City's water providers to encourage local residents, businesses, and industries to store and re-use gray water.

Water-Wise Planning

Water-wise planning is a commitment to choose the most water efficient options that still fulfill project requirements such as function, cost, life cycle and applicable regulations. Examples of water-wise planning would be using low-impact development landscaping, installing greywater systems, and using low-flow toilets or other high-efficiency fixtures.

3.4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Habitat Areas

Despite its urban setting, Redondo Beach is home to important habitat and wildlife resources. The coastal bluffs, parks, marine habitats, and certain urban areas support a variety of plants and animals common to the urban landscape as well as several marine species. Three important habitat areas were identified in or adjacent to the City.

Two critical habitat areas, those that contain features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species, were identified along with one area the City will preserve for habitat rehabilitation, where efforts to reestablish and reintroduce native plants and animals should be concentrated and protected. All of the identified areas within the City are designated with a land-use category (see Land Use Element) that precludes development and requires the preservation of open space.

- **Critical Habitat: *The Coastal Bluffs*.** The steep incline separating the City's Esplanade from the Beaches below forms a rare habitat where reintroduced coast buckwheat plants are capable of supporting the El Segundo Blue Butterfly. The El Segundo Blue Butterfly is a federally endangered species. The City will work with the County and other partners to continue restoration of valuable habitat along the Coastal Bluffs.
- **Critical Habitat: *The Harbor Area Adjacent to Hermosa Beach*.** Twenty-seven acres of Hermosa Beach's beachfront is designated a critical habitat for the western snowy plover. While the habitat area does not extend into Redondo Beach, the western snowy plover is a federally endangered species and a California species of special concern, so additional care must be taken with new construction on properties adjacent to the habitat area to ensure it does not have a potential impact.
- **Area of Habitat Rehabilitation: *Hopkins Wilderness Park*.** Built in 1977, Wilderness Park is a wooded open space with 11 acres of trails, ponds, and habitat for native plants and species to thrive. After much of the park was damaged in a fire, it has been the focus of numerous restoration efforts that are reintroducing native plants that support local animal and insect species.



Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The El Segundo Blue Butterfly

The El Segundo Blue Butterfly historically occupied areas within the El Segundo Dunes between the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the Ballona Wetlands. They favor sandy areas where coast buckwheat, their primary food source, is found. Adults hibernate in the winter, so they can typically be spotted mid-June until early September. The life cycle of the butterfly is closely tied to coast buckwheat, with lifespans ranging from four days to two weeks.

Threats to the El Segundo Blue Butterfly are numerous. The Los Angeles coastal prairie has been converted to an urban landscape and the dunes are significantly reduced in size and quality. Patches of suitable and potential habitat, like Redondo's coastal bluffs, however, remain protected from development, and the butterflies are capable of finding these areas and thriving. There are ongoing efforts in the City to restore the valuable habitat within the coastal bluffs.

Urban Forest

In addition to the City's natural habitats, Redondo Beach is home to a robust and growing urban forest comprised of all the trees that grow within the City (including both public and privately-owned trees). These trees support the urban ecosystem (including wildlife), produce oxygen, store carbon, reduce the urban heat island effect, stabilize the soil, and act as a physical filter, to provide cleaner air for Redondo Beach residents. Beyond the ecological benefits, the urban forest provides shade, reduces noise, and can improve neighborhood aesthetics.

Most of the City's urban forest is located in parks, open spaces, within street parkways, and on private residential properties, but the City is committed to maintain, expand, and coordinate the future growth of the urban forest in a water-wise and environmentally conscientious manner. This includes implementing BMPs on all City projects, encouraging private homeowners and developers to do the same, and maintaining a list of approved street trees to prevent the installation of invasive and water-intensive species. These provisions are further guided by the requirements within the Redondo Beach Municipal Code and the urban greening provisions described in the Circulation Element. The City manages and coordinates urban greening through the duties and responsibilities of the City's Urban Forestry Manager.

The following Goal and Policies work in combination with the provisions included in the Land Use and Circulation Elements to protect and enhance habitat areas and expand the City's Urban Forest.

GOAL OS-8 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

An enhanced ecosystem comprised of a thriving urban forest, protected habitats for biological resources, especially native, sensitive and special status wildlife species, to foster the well-being of the community and offer a reprieve from the built environment.

- Policy OS-8.1 Protect and Expand Critical Habitats.** Coordinate with the neighboring cities, Los Angeles County, regional agencies, and environmental and conservation communities/groups to ensure critical habitat areas are preserved, expanded and connected when feasible, and protected from natural and manmade threats, including potential impacts from development on adjacent sites.
- Policy OS-8.2 Re-Introduce Native Species.** Coordinate with conservation groups and non-profit organizations to reestablish habitat areas with native plants and animals in areas of habitat rehabilitation; consider the feasibility of establishing, maintaining, and preserving new habitat areas in other parts of the City.
- Policy OS-8.3 Educate.** Collaborate with agencies, non-profit organizations, and other groups to promote awareness about steps residents can take to enhance biological resources in the area, and allow public access to biological resource areas the extent feasible without compromising conservation or habitat areas.
- Policy OS-8.4 Urban Forest.** Expand the City's urban forest in a consistent, coordinated, and environmentally conscious manner. Prioritize native trees and associated companion species and habitats. Maximize and maintain tree canopy on public lands and open spaces.
- Policy OS-8.5 Continue Current Restoration Efforts.** Support continuation and expansion of current habitat restoration efforts on the Coastal Bluffs and at Wilderness Park.
- Policy OS-8.6 Re-introduce native habitats.** Work with the property owners of the powerplant property and utility rights-of-way adjacent to Herondo Avenue, the Coastal Commission, the Coastal Conservancy, and other agencies to reestablish a wetlands surrounded by native habitat on the powerplant property and native habitat on the utility right of way next to Herondo Avenue.

3.4.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) classifies and maps regionally significant mineral resources zones (MRZs) and requires cities and counties to preserve known resources in order to meet future needs. The State focused the required mapping and mineral classification efforts in urban areas, like Redondo Beach, on construction aggregate resources that were particularly vulnerable to urbanization.

Nearly all of Redondo Beach is classified as Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3) for construction aggregate under the California Mineral Land Classification System. An MRZ-3 classification means that construction aggregate is either known or likely present, but the significance of the mineral deposit is undetermined because no mining activities have occurred.

Because most of the City was fully developed prior to the State's MRZ classification, any potential mineral resources were unavailable for extraction. Existing land uses and development patterns are not compatible with mining operations. As such, introducing new mining operations would be infeasible and is not considered for the timeframe covered in this General Plan.



Source: California State University, Dominguez Hills, Archives and Special Collections

OIL RESOURCES

Subsurface oil deposits are present in Redondo Beach. While these resources were once extracted as shown in the 1931 image of Redondo Beach oil wells, petroleum extraction has declined markedly over time, and the City no longer hosts any operational wells. There are only three remaining wells that have not been abandoned and capped, as discussed in the Utilities and Safety Elements. Provisions related to the safe management and decommissioning of wells are regulated by the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) and are further discussed in the Safety Element.

3.5 Related Laws and Plans

The Open Space and Conservation Element sets broad Goals and Policies to facilitate adequate open space, natural resources, and conservation in accordance with several State Laws. Many of these Goals and Policies, however, are implemented by other plans, some provided by the City (local) and others by regional or state entities.

3.5.1 RELATED STATE LAWS AND PLANS

State Laws

The following State Laws are in effect as of November 2021.

PLANNING AND ZONING LAW

In addition to meeting the General Plan requirements described earlier in section 3.1.1, *Purpose* this Element is supported by and consistent with the other elements of the General Plan, including Land Use (which designates land for open space and provides for other types of public spaces), Senior Citizen Services / Child Care Services (which provides specific policy guidance for senior and child care options), Circulation (which describes multimodal access and identifies linkages to Redondo Beach open spaces, parks and recreational facilities), Utilities (which describes and provides policy guidance for water, stormwater, and oil-related infrastructure), and Safety (which describes and provides policy guidance for issues related to climate change, flood and flood facilities, sea-level rise, and water quality within the City).

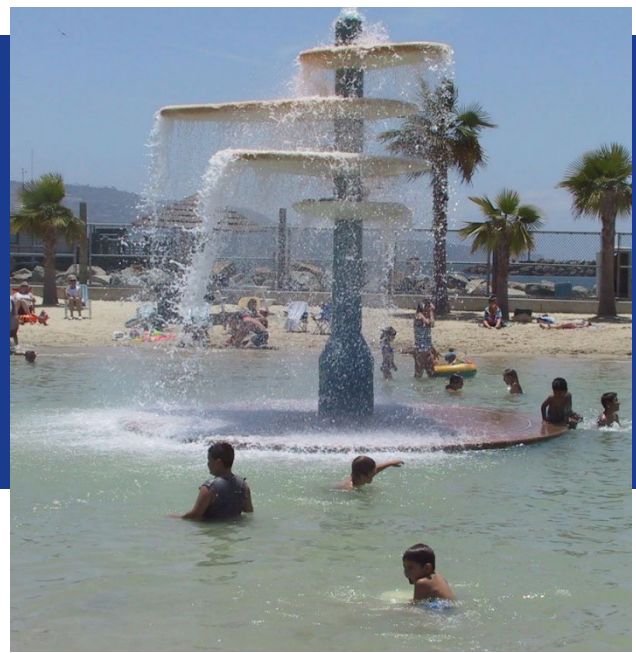
CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT

The California Coastal Act requires that the City's Local Coastal Program contain specific coastal access and management components to "assure that maximum public access to the coastal and public recreation areas is provided." Because the beach and other coastal resources play an integral role in the City's cultural identity and economic vitality, specific policy direction related to coastal resources has been included in the General Plan to ensure coastal resources are preserved and protected for generations to access and enjoy. In addition to the policy direction contained in this Element, the City's Local Coastal Program (see section 3.5.3) also incorporates specific components related to parks, open spaces, and conservation within the Coastal Zone.

Climate Change in Redondo Beach

Climate change can increase the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, like flooding in low-lying areas of the City (such as the Seaside Lagoon pictured here) and extreme heat.

California Senate Bill (SB) 379, requires that the Safety Element of a community's general plan address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change. A discussion of how climate change (including sea level rise) is expected to affect hazard conditions in the community and measures to adapt and be more resilient to these anticipated changes, including potential impacts to open spaces and other natural resources, are addressed in the Safety Element.





Definitions

Parkland Standard.

The amount of parkland (in acres) per 1,000 new residents that the developer of a residential subdivision must dedicate to the City or pay a fee equivalent to the value of parkland required. The City's parklands standard is 3 acres per 1000 (see section 3.3.1).

QUIMBY ACT (PARKLAND STANDARDS AND FEES)

The Quimby Act (California Government Code [CGC] § 66477) allows local agencies to establish an ordinance that requires, as a condition of approval of residential subdivision maps, either the dedication of land, the payment of a fee in lieu of dedication, or a combination of both for park and recreational purposes.

The Act allows a city or county to require a maximum parkland dedication standard of 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents projected to live within each new subdivision unless the jurisdiction can demonstrate that the amount of existing parkland already exceeds that limit, in which case the city or county may require a maximum of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents anticipated to live in the new subdivision.

Quimby fees in Redondo Beach are assessed to the maximum amount allowed on new subdivisions for residential development and are used solely for the acquisition, expansion, and improvement of the City's parks and recreational facilities.

A discussion of the City's existing parkland ratio (2.2 acres per 1000 residents), including the types and acreages of parks and open spaces that are counted when determining this number, is included in section 3.2.1 of this Element. A discussion of the City's parkland standard (what it can require; a maximum of 3 acres per 1000 residents) is included in section 3.3.1 of this Element.

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires local agencies throughout the state to sustainably manage groundwater basins. Basins prioritized as high or medium are required to develop groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs), while basins prioritized as low or very low are not required to create plans but are encouraged to do so. Basins are re-evaluated and prioritized every 4 to 5 years. Redondo Beach is served by the West Coast Basin, which was identified as a low priority basin in the 2019 assessment, despite lingering overdraft issues resulting from overuse of groundwater prior to 1950. The City's water supply is discussed in section 3.4.2, *Water Resources*.

WATER CONSERVATION IN LANDSCAPING ACT

In 2006, the State Legislature adopted the "Water Conservation in Landscaping Act" (Assembly Bill 1881), requiring the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to update the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). The updated model Ordinance contained several landscape and irrigation design requirements aimed at reducing water consumption and waste in landscape irrigation. In April 2015, the Governor of California issued an executive order directing the DWR to update the State's Model Water Efficient Ordinance (CA MWELO) in order to address drought conditions and build resiliency for future drought. All local land use agencies were required to adopt the model ordinance or develop an ordinance at least as effective. In September 2016, the State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 2515, requiring DWR and local agencies to update their MWELO by January 1, 2020, and every three years thereafter. The City of Redondo Beach adopted the CA MWELO on October 15, 2020.

SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION ACT

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was enacted by the California Legislature to ensure a continuing supply of mineral resources in the state and to minimize mining impacts. The law requires mineral resources to be identified in areas that are subject to urban expansion or other irreversible land uses that would preclude mineral extraction. The State identifies Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs), which are classified according to the presence or absence of significant mineral deposits such as, gold, silver, limestone, gypsum, salt, and construction aggregate (sand, gravel, crushed stone), and others. The State Geologist classifies the mineral resources area as one of the four MRZs.

- **MRZ-1.** Areas where available geologic information indicates there is little or no likelihood for presence of significant mineral resources.
- **MRZ-2.** Areas where available geologic information indicates that significant measured or indicated resources are present or where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- **MRZ-3.** Areas where available geologic information indicates known or inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance.
- **MRZ-4.** Areas of no known mineral occurrences where geologic information does not rule out the presence or absence of significant mineral resources.

In Redondo Beach, only construction aggregate was mapped. Almost all the City was classified as MRZ-3 for construction aggregate. However, most of Redondo Beach was already built out with structures by the time the mapping was published, so the land was not available for mineral extraction. The City's mineral resources are discussed within section 3.4.4, *Mineral Resources* of the Conservation section of this Element.

Related State Plans

20X2020 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan was issued by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2010 pursuant to Senate Bill 7 (SBX7-7). SBX7-7 authorized the DWR to prepare a plan which implemented urban water conservation requirements—known as the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan. SBX7-7 requires urban water providers to adopt a water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020.

CALIFORNIA MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE

The City of Redondo Beach adopted the Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance on October 15, 2019. The implementation of the adopted Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance furthers the conservation of water resources and requires private development to utilize permeable materials and more native and drought-tolerant plant species.

3.5.2 RELATED REGIONAL PLANS

SOUTH BAY CITIES CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN

The South Bay Cities Council of Governments adopted a Climate Adaptation Plan (September 13, 2019) that assesses the hazards the South Bay Cities will likely face due to climate change and describes adaptation strategies that local jurisdictions can take to reduce or minimize the harm from such impacts. The Adaptation Plan differs from the City's LHMP in that it assesses the regional hazard risk (rather than just the City), and it will contain regional adaptation strategies that may have a longer timeframe for accomplishment than those contained in the City's LHMP. Like the LHMP, however, some of the strategies outlined in the Adaptation Plan may implement conservation policies in the General Plan.

SOUTH BAY BICYCLE MASTER PLAN

The South Bay Bicycle Master Plan is intended to guide the development and maintenance of a comprehensive bicycle network and set of programs and policies throughout the cities of El Segundo, Gardena, Hermosa Beach, Lawndale, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance. The Plan addresses inter-jurisdictional connectivity and outlines Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs to create a successful bicycle network. The Plan was adopted by a resolution of the City Council on October 18, 2011.

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1995 states that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan (to be updated every 4 years) that:

- Plans for water supply and assesses reliability of each source of water, over a 20-year period, in 5-year increments.
- Identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies, including recycled water, for existing and future demands in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.
- Implements conservation and the efficient use of urban water supplies. Significant new requirements for quantified demand reductions were added by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7), which amends the 1995 act and adds new water conservation provisions to the Water Code.
- The Urban Water Management Plan addresses long-term plans to deal with water system needs and meet supply and demand projections through buildout development. The plan demonstrates how the Water District effectively manages use of limited resources.

BEACH BLUFFS RESTORATION PROJECT – MASTER PLAN

The Beach Bluffs Restoration Project Master Plan implements the Goals of the Beach Bluffs Restoration Project, including enhancing the natural ecology of the coastal bluffs along the Santa Monica Bay through restoration, improving recreational opportunities, promoting aesthetic improvements, and educating the public about the bluffs, their history, and their ecology. Specifically for habitat restoration, the objective of the Master Plan is to increase the ecological values of the bluffs and dunes, such that the restored areas 1) contribute to the recovery of the El

Segundo blue butterfly, 2) provide habitat for unique and rare plants of the El Segundo dunes, 3) increase biological connectivity between remnant populations of dune species, and 4) support more diverse bird, reptile, and arthropod communities.

SANTA MONICA BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM ACTION PLAN FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Action Plan is one component of the Santa Monica Bay National Estuary Program's (SMBNEPs) Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) with the goal of providing a long-term framework for action in the Santa Monica Bay and its watersheds. High-level priorities and goals include improving water quality, conserving and rehabilitating natural resources, and protecting the Bay's benefits and values to people.

SANTA MONICA BAY RESTORATION COMMISSION BAY RESTORATION PLAN 2013 UPDATE

This document is intended to help restore and enhance the Santa Monica Bay through actions and partnerships that improve water quality, conserve and rehabilitate natural resources, and protect the Bay's benefits and values. Furthermore, it specifies the priority issues that they must address in order to protect and restore the Bay and its watershed, as well as the Goals, Objectives, and Milestones that will get them there.

3.5.3 RELATED LOCAL PLANS

LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM

The California Coastal Act, originally enacted by the State Legislature in 1976, requires all cities and counties along the State of California coast to prepare a Local Coastal Program (or LCP). The LCP, as defined by the California Coastal Act, includes a local government's land use plan, zoning ordinances, zoning maps, and other implementing actions or policies applicable to the Coastal Zone. The City's LCP reflects the coastal issues and concerns specific to Redondo Beach, many of which relate to parks, open spaces, conservation, and other topics contained in this Element. Redondo Beach's LCP is also consistent with the State-wide Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the California Coastal Act.

MEASURE C

Measure C, approved by Redondo Beach voters in 2016, amended the City's certified LCP to provide additional analytical procedures and development regulations in the King Harbor-Pier area. The measure included the preservation of view corridors, regulation regarding story poles, boat launch ramp requirements for projects meeting certain criteria, a prohibition on parking structures in specific zones, regulations requiring parking facilities to meet peak summer demand, and a prohibition on alternative parking solutions (such as valet parking, offsite parking, shared parking) for all coastal-dependent water-oriented recreational uses, a reduction in the amount of new development by including the square footage of parking structures into the development cap calculations, and requirements that the Seaside Lagoon be expanded into surrounding areas.

HARBOR/CIVIC CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN

The Harbor/Civic Center Specific Plan supplements the General Plan and Local Coastal Program as a policy and planning document for the 355.4 acres around the Pier, Harbor, and Civic Center within the Specific Plan boundaries. The Specific Plan expands on the Local Coastal Program as well as General Plan goals and policies specific to the project area and contains detailed provisions related to parks, open spaces, and natural resources within its boundaries.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)

The City adopted its first Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) on July 7, 2020, which focuses on developing short term (approximately 5-year) mitigation strategies that make a community more resilient to disasters so less damage occurs, and the community is able to recover more effectively when emergencies occur. The Plan includes a risk assessment and mitigation measures for the hazards identified as the most threatening to Redondo Beach including, climate change, sea-level rise, flood, erosion, extreme weather, seismic hazards, and human-caused hazards. Many of these hazards threaten parks and open spaces as well as natural resources within the City. Implementing mitigation strategies would help to preserve these resources consistent with the Goals and Policies of this Element.

REDONDO BEACH CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The City of Redondo Beach Climate Action Plan identifies community-wide strategies to lower Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from a range of sources within the jurisdiction, including transportation, land use, energy generation and consumption, water, and waste. Some of these strategies tie into parks, and open spaces, and others could be used to implement resource conservation policies within this Element.

REDONDO BEACH PARKWAY TREES MASTER LIST

The City maintains a master list of climate-appropriate trees and vegetation to be used for City projects and other plantings on public land.

REDONDO BEACH LIVING STREETS POLICY

In 2013, the City adopted the Living Streets Policy requiring new development and certain types of public improvement projects to create a safe, connected, accessible, and comfortable environment to travel by foot, bicycle, transit, and car on all City streets.

WATER QUALITY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

In 2005 and 2006, the City assembled a Water Quality Task Force (WQTF) to address environmental concerns facing the harbor and other coastal waters. The WQTF developed an extensive Recommendations Report detailing a specific plan of action to address water quality issues. The recommendations, which included the creation of a non-profit, community education, enforcement, better harbor aeration, and the formation of harbor response teams, formed the basis of the City's Water Quality Work Plan. Many of the recommendations from the Recommendations Report have been completed and have helped to preserve and restore the City's coastal water quality.

3.6 Definition of Terms

Park. Area controlled and maintained by the City (controlled through ownership, lease, joint-use agreement, or another legal vehicle) for the public benefit, including Regional Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Parkettes, and Right-of-Way Parks. Parks must include improvements to facilitate public recreational, educational, and cultural uses of the property as well as ancillary facilities necessary to support the primary activities (restroom facilities, maintenance storage areas, parking, etc.). Parks adopted by an ordinance of the City Council as of (date of GP adoption), are considered Parks for planning purposes regardless of existing improvements. A Future Park, however, must include improvements to facilitate the intended public use of the area.

Other Open Space. Undeveloped and natural lands that have been reserved as non-developed areas. These include drainage channels and sumps, coastal bluffs and other conservation areas that are not within established parks, and inaccessible publicly owned landscaped areas within neighborhoods and commercial corridors. These areas may be developed as accessible and programable natural areas for hiking and educational purposes in the future.

"Other Open Space", as discussed in the Open Space and Conservation Element, differs from "Usable Public Open Space," as specified in the City's development code in that Other Open Spaces have been reserved as non-developed areas, they do not necessarily allow for public access, and they are not associated with development projects but could serve a dual purpose as a natural area in the future.

Public Space. Publicly accessible areas that are either controlled and maintained by the City or another public entity or dedicated to public use (through deed-restriction, development agreement, or another legal vehicle) and which provide the public with access to recreational, educational, or cultural opportunities. Public spaces include areas whose primary purpose is intended for something other than public recreational, educational, and cultural enjoyment, such as the Municipal Pier and King Harbor; trails; plazas that are ancillary to other uses, such as government centers, libraries, and trails; pass-throughs; public-private open spaces; and streetlets.

- *Trail.* A public path that provides a well-maintained corridor through the City and allows people to get from one place to another on foot, by bicycle, with strollers or in wheelchairs, without feeling any threat from nearby motor vehicles. Trails are distinguished from sidewalks in that trails provide continuous, uninterrupted paths for non-vehicular use over an extended length, and they do not necessarily align with vehicular roadways. Trails include the boardwalk, seawall, and Esplanade.
- *Plaza.* A publicly accessible open space set aside for recreational, cultural, or civic purposes and commercial activities. Plazas serve a variety of users including building tenants, visitors, and members of the public. Plazas may function as pedestrian site arrival points, homes for public art, and settings for recreation and relaxation.
- *Pass-through.* Publicly accessible path that links residential communities to commercial, recreational, or other types of destinations through parking areas, alleys, or easements to improve pedestrian connectivity and access. Pass-throughs may be dedicated to public use

through deed-restriction, development agreement, lease or another legal vehicle, and typically include amenities such as walkways, bike access, benches, landscaping and bicycle parking.

- *Public-Private Open Space (Usable Public Open Space)*. Areas in the City that are open to the public but owned by a private entity. Public-private open spaces are preserved as publicly accessible land through easements or covenants recorded with the property or as part of a development agreement and condition of project approval.
- *Streetlets*. Segments of the public right-of-way that have been temporarily or permanently closed off and converted to usable public space.

Recreational Facility. Public facilities designed to address specific recreational, educational, and cultural needs of residents and visitors. Recreational facilities include but are not limited to senior centers, teen centers, community centers, performing arts centers, museums, historic sites, and other facilities (e.g. tennis centers, gymnasiums, track & field, etc.).

Wildlife Corridor. An area of land that connects habitats that are separated by human activity or structures, allowing wildlife to move between habitat spaces. Because of these connections, fragments can function more like a larger habitat area; more resources are available across this larger area, and so more wildlife can be supported.

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