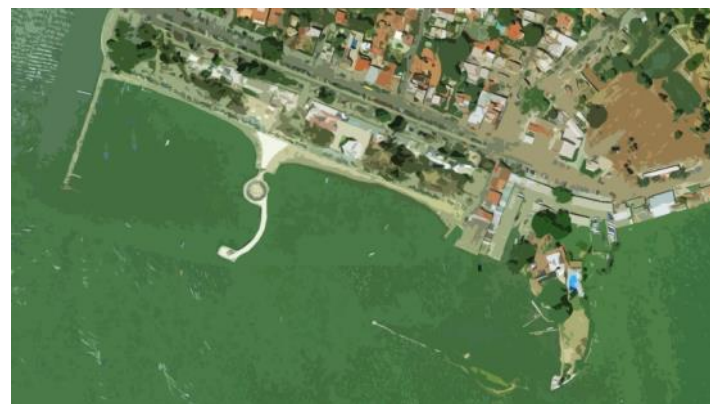




Waterfront Planning and Design

“Green Cities” January 29, 2023 Work in Progress



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Introduction

What are the essential planning and design elements of a vibrant waterfront?

This is the question posed to students at the University of Oregon participating in the Green Cities course that examines the history and future of the interface between urban growth and environmental concerns, and the technological, social, and political forces that continue to shape it. The course is part of the curriculum for the [School of Planning, Public Policy and Management](#) in the College of Environmental Design. The theme for the 2022 course was waterfront planning and design and multiple organizations collaborated in this program including the City of Eugene, representatives from the Chapala Riviera, and the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP).

Project Website

The research topic for the summer and fall 2022 classes was waterfront planning and design. The [Waterfront Planning and Design](#) project website was designed as a repository for this work and other course assignments.

Design Charrette

The students conducted a design charrette to help shape their research and the results are on the project website and incorporated into this report. [[Design Charrette](#)]

Research

Each student wrote a research paper focusing on a specific topic related to waterfront planning and design. Unlike previous Green Cities' reports, the sheer size of this compilation meant focusing on the implementation actions and references. Several specific case studies were highlighted including the University of Oregon North Waterfront, Eugene Oregon Downtown Riverfront, Ribera de Chapala in Mexico, Portland Oregon Downtown Riverfront, and Willamette Falls Legacy Project. [[Waterfront Planning and Design](#)]

Implementation Actions

The report includes more than 700 specific implementation actions



University of Oregon North Waterfront, USA

that can be used systematically or individually to create sustainable, resilient, and regenerative waterfronts. There is some overlap in recommendations which indicates the importance of these topics. Some implementation actions are site specific, but the vast majority of applicable to waterfronts in all locations. The implementation actions are organized into the following general topics:

- **Community**
- **Development**
- **Environment**
- **Landscape**
- **Transportation**

- **Urban Design**
[[Implementation Actions](#)]

References

Student researchers compiled more than 800 references providing direction for further information. Many of these have direct Internet access with active links in this document PDF. [[References](#)]

Videography

Students also created informational videos on these topics, and

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links to those are included on the project website and in this report. [\[Videography\]](#)

This report is an ongoing project and will be updated and expanded to include additional research materials (e.g. graphics, additional implementation actions, etc.) and coordination with the upcoming ISOCARP Ribera Chapala UPAT report. The easiest way to locate specific items is with the PDF search tool or PC “Control F” search function.

It is our sincerest hope that this report will be helpful in creating more sustainable, resilient, and regenerative waterfronts that are meaningful and memorable.



Malecón de Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico

Implementation Actions

1. **Community Vision** – Collaborate with civic leaders, city officials, residents, indigenous and tribal community members, businesses, and community organizations in developing a community vision for reshaping and revitalizing the waterfront. Prioritize voices, ideas, and lessons from indigenous communities and communities previously pushed out of waterfront areas to reestablish cultural connections between the city and the waterfront. Create an inclusive place that recognizes and accommodates, cultural diversity and continuity, where everyone can picture themselves as part of the waterfront thriving today and into the future.
2. **Community Volunteerism** - Create volunteer opportunities for community engagement.
3. **Community Volunteerism** – Source volunteers through colleges or non-profits
4. **Community, “City Comforts” Poll** – Send out a poll to residents (either by mail or digital survey) asking them what their favorite aspect of the city is to establish existing city comforts. City comforts are “the many small details which make urban life pleasant: places where people can meet, methods to “tame” cars and to make buildings good neighbors, art that infuses personality into locations and makes them into places.” (Sucher, 1995)
5. **Community, Annual Summer Historic Festival, and Fundraiser** – Create an annual fundraiser festival that kicks off the summer with live music, local food and craft vendors, and entertainment. The fundraiser would be dedicated to the preservation and upkeep of the area and the indigenous history of the waterfront.
6. **Community, Annual Waterfront Festival** – Implement an annual waterfront festival that inspires community involvement and participation through art, dance, food, and culture
7. **Community, Art Exhibition** – Establish a competition amongst residents in which they have the opportunity to design an exhibit for the Antigua Estación de Trenes en Chapala. The exhibit should be based on “What Chapala means to you”. The winner’s exhibit should educate visitors of the museum about Chapala’s values.
8. **Community, Bench Art** – Invite local youth to come and design benches for the community waterfront. Encourage benches to have unique shapes, and they can be painted any color. Install the newly



Eugene Downtown Riverfront, Oregon, USA

- designed benches on the waterfront for all to use.
9. **Community, Climate Change** - Listen to Those Affected. Include climate change dialogue in local government meetings.
10. **Community, Environmental Collaboration** – Collaborate with other environmental restoration organizations. Share information about what efforts are making a positive impact and collaborate with local environmental organizations to maximize the reach of these efforts and work along with other waterfronts.
11. **Community, Environmental Restoration Activities and Events** - Work to formulate community events for adults and children to educate the public on the issues as well as gain local support and interest in the problem.
12. **Community, Feedback** - Gather feedback from residents and tourists on what they would like to see prioritized in the future of the area and what activities they would be interested in participating in and/or instructing (a) E.g., go to local grocery stores to conduct informal surveys asking what people would like to see in the town in the future and to gauge interest in the proposed activities.
13. **Community, Flood Management Public Participation** - Bring together various communities and government organizers to

Implementation Actions

collaborate on flood management plans to have different perspectives.

14. **Community, Fundraiser** – Create a yearly community (e.g. *Rancho La Salud Village*) fundraiser to raise funding for water quality management in the lake.
15. **Community, Indigenous Leadership** – Listen to local tribal leaders as well as local fishermen.
16. **Community, Indigenous Peoples** - Depending on the locations, being able to get in touch with the Indigenous people of the land being used as an ecotourism location would be beneficial. Obtain their ways of restoration practices and gather data on how that has worked for them over a certain during of time.
17. **Community, Indigenous Peoples** - Include indigenous groups in all decision-making.
18. **Community, Inter-agency Coordination** - Coordinate with other communities on the water network.
19. **Community, Lake Recreation Program** - Connect locals to the water through recreation programs that could also bring in tourism.
20. **Community, Landmark Map** – Hold community meetings to determine sites of importance throughout the community as determined by residents. Once landmarks have been determined, commission a local artist to create a community map that incorporates these landmarks.
21. **Community, Litter Collection Program** – Create a litter collection program to clear the litter and debris that has built up in the rain gardens from urban runoff. This may look like implementing waste stations around the lake’s waterfront.
22. **Community, Local Eco-Art Displays** – Add to the culture and show intersectional environmentalism by using waterfront public spaces as interactive areas for students of color, and indigenous artists to showcase eco-art.
23. **Community, Local Food Production** – Donate food grown by edible landscaping along the waterfront to the dining halls and food redistribution organizations (e.g. Food for Lane County and The Student Food Pantry).
24. **Community, Local Subject Matter Experts** - Consult with botanists and ecologists of the region, and replant the native species they

recommend on the waterfront.

25. **Community, Native Plant Nurseries** – Promote community involvement by providing volunteer opportunities within native plant nurseries (City of Eugene, 2022).
26. **Community, Native Species Planting** – Planting of native species around the lake to help restore this ecosystem. Additionally, this is a hands-on activity for members to come together and carry out.
27. **Community, Open Street Events** – Host annual Open Streets events that relate aspects of the city’s culture/heritage to the waterfront to increase pedestrian safety and enjoyment of an automobile-free space for a locally meaningful celebration. If these events are successful, consider permanently blocking motorized access in areas around the waterfront property.
28. **Community, Outdoor Fitness on the Waterfront** – Operate daily yoga classes on the beach to promote relaxation throughout the community.
29. **Community, Planning and Development** – Encourage community engagement and input in the planning and development process. (ChatGPT)
30. **Community, Plastic Pollution Reduction** – Work with the local community to gather ideas on how to reduce plastic pollution equitably for the whole community, then form a plan with broad goals and specific targets for plastic reduction.
31. **Community, Public Access** – Create opportunities for public access to the water's edge. (ChatGPT)
32. **Community, Public Art Program** – Implement a responsive, adaptive, and inclusive public art program
33. **Community, Public Education / Heritage Center** – Fund a public education/heritage center where people can learn about local natural and human history.
34. **Community, Public Participation** - Maintain an early and continuous program for community participation in waterfront planning and design. Hold accessible public hearings to hear the voices of all of the stakeholders.
35. **Community, Public Participation** - Think broadly. Every area is different and has enormous potential that can be unlocked. When

waterfront planning, remember that a river is the spinal cord of a region. To unlock its full potential, think outside the box. How can it be better connected to surrounding areas? How can people in the area appreciate it more? What is missing? Ask these questions, hold community visioning sessions, and remember to get input from community members. Their ideas will be varied and credible due to their status as residents of the area.

36. **Community, Rain Garden Amenities** – Create areas of public involvement like benches and/or public art to improve the enjoyment and aesthetic of the rain gardens along the waterfront.
37. **Community, Recreational Opportunities** – Promote health and wellness through accessible recreational opportunities, such as walking and biking trails, and fitness amenities. (ChatGPT)
38. **Community, Recycled Art Competitions** – Host art competitions for artwork made out of plastic litter, then display the works around town with education signs (Reichle, 2021)
39. **Community, Regional Networking** - Communicate with Local Regions-The process of adapting to climate change is much more political than it should be, but the reality is that with a lack of support from the area, adaptation is made much harder.
40. **Community, Sense of** – Expand festival events and community-building opportunities to create a sense of community between short-term and long-term tourists in the local community.
41. **Community, Showcasing Indigenous Knowledge** – Have the waterfront be an opportunity for students to reconnect with the land and improve education around the indigenous land management practices of the area.
42. **Community, Surveys** – Organize and set up a strong community engagement team that reaches out to the community to develop continuous dialogue and feedback on programs and activities happening along the waterfront. Attend events communities are holding in their different neighborhoods and invite them to hold their events at the waterfront park. Conduct on-site surveys at events to get community input on what type of programming people want in the future to help ensure long-term programming that reflects all the different cultures in the area.
43. **Community, Swimming Zone Regulation** – Create protected

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swimming zones and wake speeds.

44. **Community, Tianguis** – Host a tianguis (an open-air market or bazaar that is traditionally held on certain market days in a town or city neighborhood in Mexico and Central America) regularly in a downtown public area where small-scale farmers using organic and sustainable production methods can connect directly with consumers.
45. **Community, Tour Guide Discussion Group** - Organize those people who would like to head guided nature and bird-watching walks into a discussion group with the guidance of a person who works in planning to plan walking routes and decide on some standardized ecological information important to share
46. **Community, Town/Gown Collaboration** – Organize partnerships with schools and local government, allowing students to expand their reach outside of the confines of campus and work on other parts of the waterfront.
47. **Community, Urban Agriculture** – Promote community involvement, autonomy, and food sovereignty by implementing rooftop gardens and/or community gardens
48. **Community, Voluntary Sustainable Certification Program** – Implement environmental policies like a voluntary sustainable certification program.
49. **Community, Volunteer Cleanup Program** - Implement volunteer waterfront clean-ups once a month to create a sense of community and keep the environment free of waste.
50. **Community, Water Recreation** – Increase in water recreation opportunities including lessons on how to safely interact with the water through kayaking, stand-up paddleboarding, and fishing.
51. **Community, Waterborne Transit** – Discuss propositions with residents by facilitating council meetings, conducting surveys, or requesting design and route ideas.
52. **Community, Waterfront Cleanup** - Create a waterfront cleanup system for people of all ages to participate in, if you fill a bucket with collected trash you get a reward.
53. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Allow for a flexible subdivision of the space to facilitate small group discussion. This can be done with natural materials like wood or heavy curtains made from natural

fibers.

54. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Be located near a playground or other space where the public can safely leave their older children during planning meetings
55. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Be visible from popular walking paths and recreation areas. Use transparent building elements to make it possible for pedestrians to see if there is a meeting from far away. Use the building as a landmark on the site so that park-goers can use it for wayfinding and navigation.
56. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Create a sense of place by featuring visual connections to significant natural features & landmarks.
57. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Host other events during the week such as farmers markets, performances & classes.
58. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Include an outdoor seating area where parents of small children can listen to meetings over speakers without disrupting the meetings. This space could double as a drop-in space where people walking by can listen to proceedings for a while without having to commit to participating in them.
59. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Include Photographs of more distant parts of the ecosystem such as the headwaters of the Willamette and the Pacific Ocean. These images would connect the site to its regional context.
60. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Incorporate wood & unfinished stone in the structure and interior of the meeting space. These natural materials will decrease stress and lead to a more collaborative meeting environment.
61. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Offer multiple writing surfaces to record meeting comments in real time.
62. **Community, Waterfront Forum** - Use operable windows and doors throughout the space which allow for circulation of air and sounds of the river, rain, or kids playing nearby during meetings.
63. **Community, Watershed Council** - Inaugurate a watershed council.
64. **Community, Weekly Trash Pick-up Day** – Inspire the public to keep the beloved space clean by organizing and promoting a volunteer clean-up day once a month. At the end of each session, a

community dinner could be hosted for those who participated.

65. **Community, Wildlife Art Competition** - Create a public art competition relating to features or species in the site where the winner can display their art at the Wetlands; for instance, the western meadowlark, Oregon’s state bird, would be a great example of a statue that can be introduced to the site. This would add to the cultural and aesthetic elements of the site while involving the public in the design process. Public art “contributes to a community’s identity, fosters community pride and a sense of belonging, and enhances the quality of life for its residents and visitors”. (Broudy, 2010)
66. **Community, Youth** - Create a youth volunteer program that focuses on cleaning the waterways.
67. **Development, Adaptive Reuse** - Utilize existing elements and infrastructure to add a unique flair to the design of the waterfront.
68. **Development, Adaptive Reuse Community Library** – Build/ Repurpose community library on site to offer literature (most gardening related to promoting education, but leave it open to all community members to add to it).
69. **Development, Adaptive Reuse Ships** – Repurpose ships for residential and commercial development.
70. **Development, Agricultural Rainwater Management** - Establish a catchment and biofiltration system to reduce pollution from large industrial farms.
71. **Development, Agricultural Training, and Resources** – Establish and promote programs that provide training and resources to farmers to transition to organic production methods and biofertilizers.
72. **Development, Agriculture Fertilization** - Plan fertilizer schedules according to the weather, avoiding using fertilizer before rainfall
73. **Development, Aquaponics** – Plant aquaponics (floating gardens) to increase water quality and provide edible foods for community members.
74. **Development, Aquaponics** - Utilize aquaponics by creating floating gardens that improve the water quality as well as providing fresh food
75. **Development, Aquatic Plant Farming** – Grow aquatic plant farms to save space, time, and water, and improve the health of aquatic ecosystems. <https://greenourplanet.org/hydroponics/benefits-of->

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[hydroponics/](#)

- 76. **Development, Brownfield Identification, and Analysis** - Identify and analyze waterfront brownfields, taking special care to involve the public through public engagement and amplifying the voices of the community's most underserved residents.
- 77. **Development, Build Back Better** - In the case of disaster, look ahead and don't just repair; make things better. In Prague, architects restored the riverfront after severe flooding in a way that did not just take it back to where it was previously; it elevated and improved the area.
- 78. **Development, Carbon Neutral** – Tackle Carbon Neutrality. At the end of the day, adaptation can only get you so far. It is going to take an immense reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to stop things from getting worse.
- 79. **Development, Climate Change Adaptation Infrastructure** – Implement New Infrastructure- Covered above.
- 80. **Development, Climate Change Adaptation Land Use** – Adjust Current Land Usage. The ability to protect key ecosystems, as well as develop green buildings on land being used is an essential part of protecting most areas, not exclusively waterfronts.
- 81. **Development, Climate Change Adaptation Relocation** – Move sensitive infrastructure and development to higher elevations not subject to flooding or sea level rise.
- 82. **Development, Climate Change Brownfield Assessment** - Assess the ways brownfield redevelopment can bolster climate change mitigation work. In-land communities can assess how redevelopment can support their sustainability goals.
- 83. **Development, Climate Change Environmental Assessment** – Conduct Later Evaluation. No system is perfect and reviewing and adjusting any system is extremely important.
- 84. **Development, Climate Change Practices** – Practice Better Efficiency- Covered above.
- 85. **Development, Community Table** - Create a community table to offer food to not only gardeners but community members as a whole, including a green pantry to reduce food waste 24/7. Promotes altruism among the community and encourages community members to



Sydney Opera House, Australia

donate.

- 86. **Development, Compact City** – Take advantage of compact community design that enhances, preserves, and provides access to waterfront resources as well as fosters distinctive and attractive communities with a strong sense of place that capitalizes on the waterfront's heritage
- 87. **Development, Dam Removal Evaluation** - Think about the immediate effects of dam removal: how much silt will be released? How will it affect the water level? Will the sudden release of water cause extreme erosion?

- 88. **Development, Dam Removal Guide** - Consult *Small Dam Removal in Oregon: A Guide for Project Managers* by Denise Hoffert-Hay: <https://digital.osl.state.or.us/islandora/object/osl:16500/datastream/OBJ/view>
- 89. **Development, Dam Removal Monitoring** - Before considering removing your dam, take time to monitor and assess the effects your dam is having on the waterway.
- 90. **Development, Destination Investment** - Invest in well-designed spaces and destinations at the waterfront.
- 91. **Development, Detailed, Human-Scale Design** – Develop

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“compatibility between buildings to ensure privacy, safety, and visual coherency.” (American Planning Association, 1998)

92. **Development, Earthjustice** – Working with Earthjustice to protect and strengthen laws to benefit tourism, Indigenous individuals, and nature. 1) An environmental law organization to assist with implementing Indigenous laws into ecotourism destinations (Earthjustice, 2019), 2) In case of violation of the laws, this organization will also be there to defend.

93. **Development, Economic** – Promote economic development and job creation. (ChatGPT)

94. **Development, Efficient Irrigation** – Create comprehensive rebate programs to implement more efficient irrigation for the agricultural sector. Agriculture is another sector that uses a lot of water for irrigation practices. Newer more efficient irrigation systems can catch the same amount of water. Implementing a rebate program to incentivize farmers to incentivize their old equipment with higher efficiency systems will save a substantial amount of water which is key in times of drought when resources are strained. (IFC)

95. **Development, Efficient Use of Land Resources** – Increase land resource efficiency by “compact building forms, infill development, and moderation in street and parking standards.” (American Planning Association, 1998)

96. **Development, Emergency Management and Preparedness** – Develop a comprehensive plan for emergency management and preparedness. (ChatGPT)

97. **Development, Energy Efficiency** – Before starting the project, implement video imagery to process data in a way that ensures the efficiency of a design. This will help create the most efficient power grid for the area as well as protect vegetation through proper management.

98. **Development, Energy Storage** – Establish a storage and technical area where batteries of photovoltaic energy can be stored. “Energy storage is the true bridge to a clean-energy future” (California Solar and Storage Association, 2022). To incorporate renewable energy it is very important to establish storage areas. The storage of electrical power is paramount for the use of electric vehicles in the area. These facilities should have the capacity to recharge vehicles that can be used to guide tourist programs.

99. **Development, Environmentally-Responsible Agriculture** -

Educate farmers on their impact on the environment and encourage them to change to more sustainable practices.

100. **Development, EPA Funding** - Communicate with the EPA grants program if more money is needed for sustainable renovation. EPA grant programs and other funding opportunities: Multipurpose grants to states and tribes, air grants and funding, environmental justice, and office of land and emergency management (OLEM) grants and funding. (US EPA, 2015)

101. **Development, Federal Zone** - Prohibit all further development in the federal zone.

102. **Development, FEMA Collaboration** - Partner with FEMA for possible natural disaster solutions if one were to occur. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): NEPA intends to ensure safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings. It incorporates these values into the program by requiring them to give equal consideration to environmental factors and financial and technical factors in their planning and decision-making processes. (National Environmental Policy Act | FEMA.gov, n.d.)

103. **Development, Fishing Area Protection** - Prohibit commercial motorized boats in fishing zones to protect fish.

104. **Development, Floating Cities** – Develop floating urban islands that also provide ecosystem restoration with water treatment and multispecies habitat.

105. **Development, Floating Farms** – Build floating farms to efficiently grow food. <https://modernfarmer.com/2014/03/floating-farms/>

106. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Consider buoy and filtration systems to accommodate seasonal changes in water levels

107. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Create citizen science opportunities for community involvement, support, and data collection for further improvement

108. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Design a multi-level float to aid in weight distribution from migrating birds, and other animals who may interact with the wetland

109. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Establish a realistic budget; studies have shown ranges from 15-38 USD per square foot

110. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Expect the project to take a few years before the final installation

111. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Experiment with a small prototype to improve future designs

112. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Hire Indigenous scientists and utilize traditional knowledge during development for higher rates of success as well as the cultural value

113. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Incorporate aesthetic elements into the design; i.e. variety of flowering and non-flowering plants, complementary shapes, etc.

114. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Promote cultural awareness and education surrounding chinampas, such as advertising public information about the history and importance of chinampas and encouraging volunteer opportunities

115. **Development, Floating Wetlands (chinampas)** - Utilize native and bioregional plants for the highest rate of success

116. **Development, Flood Infrastructure, and Emergency Routes** - Constructing strong infrastructure in flood-prone areas and having known emergency evacuation plans in place that all civilians in the area know about.

117. **Development, Flood Insurance** - Implementing affordable flood insurance that is easy to understand for everyone that lives in at-risk flood areas.

118. **Development, Flood Management** - Execute Natural Flood Management (NFM) instead of traditional flood risk management (FRM) for ecological and public health benefits.

119. **Development, Flood Protection and Resiliency Plan** – Develop a comprehensive plan for flood protection and resiliency. (ChatGPT)

120. **Development, Flooding Mitigation** - Prepare for long-term flooding mitigation and consider climate change instead of focusing on short-term efforts.

121. **Development, Full Use of Urban Services** – Create neighborhoods where more people will use existing services like water lines and sewers, roads, emergency services, and schools. (American Planning Association, 1998)

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122. **Development, Gated Communities** - Limit the number of gated communities to prevent gentrification and losing Chapala's culture
123. **Development, Gentrification Regulation** – Limit the construction of gated communities, and golf courses, and reduce signage in English to avoid gentrification.
124. **Development, Green Building Regulation** – Implement green building practices for new structures for an eco-friendly future.
125. **Development, Height Restriction Zoning** – Implement zoning guidelines so that the high-rise buildings are far away from the waterfront and lower-rise buildings near the water so there is still a good view.
126. **Development, High-efficiency HVAC Regulation** – Reduce energy consumption with the incorporation of efficient HVAC systems. Heat pumps provide an efficient mode of heating and cooling your home. Heat pumps can reduce up to 50% of energy use (Environmental Protection Agency, 2022). Mandating the incorporation of efficient HVAC systems is an action that will protect the future of our environment along with the electricity bills of inhabitants.
127. **Development, Housing Mix** – Create a diverse mix of housing options. (ChatGPT)
128. **Development, Housing Redevelopment** - Use redevelopment as an opportunity to address housing needs, particularly for those with lower incomes.
129. **Development, IEN Collaboration** – Work with IEN (Indigenous Environmental Network) to protect against contamination and exploitation. 1) “...developing mechanisms to help with protecting sacred sites, land, water, air, natural resources, the health of both our people and all living things, and to build economically sustainable communities.” (Indigenous Environmental Network – Ienearth.org, n.d.), 2) Governments, private sectors, and Indigenous individuals will work together to have a restoration plan for ecotourism.
130. **Development, Implementation** – Revisit the local government development review process to ensure the ability to adopt smart development principles and green infrastructure.
131. **Development, Indigenous Peoples** – Create spaces where indigenous tribes take the lead on planning and design that honor their history and tell their stories respectfully and accurately.
132. **Development, Indigenous Peoples Land** - Return specific sites of cultural significance to the local indigenous peoples.
133. **Development, Indigenous Peoples Museum Network** - Connect with Indigenous Peoples Museum Network to create a museum on Indigenous history. 1) A portion of the funds received from this museum will go back into the landscape. 2) Include land acknowledgment and why the land is sacred for the Indigenous people.
134. **Development, Indoor Farming** – Expand farm area to indoors. The waterfront restoration does not need to happen exclusively on the water, in marrying this project with biophilic design we can utilize indoor spaces of other buildings to grow some starters and maximize restoration efforts while bringing that regenerative feeling of nature into our study and workspaces.
135. **Development, Industrial Reuse** – Repurpose abandoned oil platforms to include desalinization, solar/tidal energy, fish breeding ponds, and other environmental restoration infrastructure. (Nagel, 2018)
136. **Development, Infrastructure Erosion Management** – Invest in new infrastructure to fight increasing coastal erosion. Due to rising sea levels and climate change, coastal erosion is becoming a very real threat to coastal communities and their safety and livelihood. Typical methods of dealing with erosion such as Rip-Rap Revetment can pose threats to areas not implementing these protections and are not always a permanent solution.
137. **Development, Lighting and Security Plan** – Develop a comprehensive plan for lighting and security. (ChatGPT)
138. **Development, Local Business** - Provide support to local and small businesses to develop unused space.
139. **Development, Mix of Uses** – Locate “stores, offices, residences, schools, and recreation spaces within walking distance of each other in compact neighborhoods with pedestrian-oriented streets.” (American Planning Association, 1998)
140. **Development, Mixed-Use** – Incorporate mixed-use development, including residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. (ChatGPT)
141. **Development, Mixed-Use** - Mix different land uses within the same area, it will help with free-flowing areas as well as connection to each different landscape and sub-connection with the diversity of population and commitment to indifference within the community on the waterfront area, the planning, and the designing of that space
142. **Development, Mixed-Use** - Zone the riverfront property to accommodate a variety of land use options: Agricultural, Eating/ Drinking, Educational, Recreational, Financial
143. **Development, Monthly Floating Market** – Establish a monthly floating market where vendors from different cities meet at a predesignated location to trade goods.
144. **Development, Multi-purpose Docks** – Build large multipurpose docks to promote interaction with water (i.e. docks for fishing, dining, and swimming).
145. **Development, Municipal Farm Ecology Advisory Board** – Create an educational subcommittee of the Municipal Farm Ecology Advisory Board, with the specific task of implementing programs and activities which will achieve desired educational and agricultural objectives. Provide technical and educational support to farmers on best management practices for agricultural nutrients
146. **Development, Non-motorized Watercraft Infrastructure** – Build infrastructure to support non-motorized watercraft (e.g. launch facilities). <https://rms.memberclicks.net/assets/RiverAccessGuide/River%20Access%20Planning%20Guide%20%282019%29.pdf>
147. **Development, Non-toxic Construction Materials** – Use non-toxic construction materials when building concrete quay walls along the waterfront. Construction is usually one of the largest contributing factors to negative environmental impacts when conducting a project.
148. **Development, Photosynthetic Visitor Center** – Convert an existing, vacant, or underutilized building into a photosynthetic, eco-friendly visitor center.
149. **Development, Public Event Center** - Fund a public event center centrally in the community.
150. **Development, Renewable Energy** – Implement renewable energy whenever possible to power the elements of the space. Examples include but are not limited to solar-powered street lights,

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hydroelectric power from the water source, and small wind turbines on top of structures. To support a net-zero/ zero-energy project.

151. **Development, Renewable Energy Investment** – Invest more in renewable energy sources that aren’t hydroelectric power. Droughts can have a stark impact on the energy generation of hydroelectric power due to low water flow that reduces the amount of water that flows through the turbines that generate the electricity.
152. **Development, Retail Clusters** – Create retail clusters for local businesses specializing in waterfront tourism.
153. **Development, Solar** - Invest in solar and wind power
154. **Development, Solar Energy** – Establish solar energy where possible. Include photovoltaic cells on rooftop surfaces. With the incorporation of solar energy, you can provide energy generation directly to the grid. On average 3-5% of energy is lost in transportation (GreenMatch, 2022), however, connection directly to your grid will reprimand this fact. The inclusion of solar energy will help reduce the carbon footprint of a region significantly. Additionally, this can provide alternative revenue streams and can spur economic growth.
155. **Development, Solar Energy** – Incentivize greater dependence on solar energy throughout Chapala by creating a tax break for any developments that incorporate solar panels into their design. This will take advantage of Chapala’s temperate, sunny climate and increase sustainable energy systems.
156. **Development, Stormwater Collection** – Use stormwater collected through drainage systems for consumption uses that do not require high levels of purity (such as toilet-flushing) in any new developments, and work with local industries to channel excess stormwater to industrial uses to minimize non-essential use of freshwater.
157. **Development, Stormwater Management Plan** – Develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan. (ChatGPT)
158. **Development, Strategic Plan** - Create a strategic plan with achievable goals for the region. Use this plan to bring experts to the team, and include people who will bring the ideas in the strategic plan to life.
159. **Development, Sustainable** – Promote sustainable design and green

infrastructure. (ChatGPT)

160. **Development, Sustainable Fishing** – Promote local commerce by engaging with sustainable fishing practices
161. **Development, Syntropic Agriculture** - Transition agricultural production to primarily syntropic systems.
162. **Development, Toxic-Waste Tax** – Implement a toxic-waste tax on polluting industries which will benefit investment in wastewater treatment infrastructure
163. **Development, Transportation Options** – Develop safe, convenient, and interesting transportation. “These performance factors affect sidewalk and street design, placement of parking, and location of building fronts, doors, and windows.” (American Planning Association, 1998)
164. **Development, Underwater Farming** – Farm underwater, the practice of farming produce at or near the bottom of a large body of water. The plants are located in “air-filled plastic pods...anchored at the bottom...” (Marchant, n.d.) <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/underwater-farms-sustainable/#:~:text=Underwater%20farming%20means%20no%20pesticides,the%20plants%20using%20a%20pump>
165. **Development, UNEP Collaboration** - Connecting with UN Environment Programme to compromise on sustainable practices that are in agreement with Indigenous people. Provide funding and other leadership partners to assist with project brainstorming and creation.
166. **Development, Urban Agriculture** – Create opportunities for agriculture, such as community gardens and urban farms. (ChatGPT)
167. **Development, Urban Farms** - Cultivate urban farms using sustainable irrigation directly from the water source
168. **Development, Urban Growth Limits** - Implement urban growth boundary.
169. **Development, Urban Sprawl Prevention** – Account/plan for what urban sprawl may look like thirty years out into the future
170. **Development, Vertical** – Prioritize building city skylines upward. Prioritizing urban design to focus on building infrastructure that builds upwards with outfitted shock-absorbing material below, all while maintaining the proximity desires that urban spaces offer.

(Rubin, 2022)

171. **Development, Waste Management Plan** – Develop a comprehensive plan for waste management and recycling. (ChatGPT)
172. **Development, Water Factories** – Develop “water factories” in conjunction with water treatment and/or desalinization treatment stations. These stations include a tower in the center and individual pods which host common spaces, labs, residences, light manufacturing, and other uses.
173. **Development, Water Management Practices** – Incorporate better management practices into commercial and institutional facilities. The majority of water usage comes from commercial and institutional facilities according to the EPA. Mandating that these facilities incorporate better management practices found through the EPA’s WaterSense program on a local level will create more resilient infrastructure in times of drought. (US EPA, 2022)
174. **Development, Water-dependent Uses** – Encourage water-dependent uses, such as marinas and boat launches. (ChatGPT)
175. **Development, Waterfront Agricultural Buffer** - Relocate farmland located within a certain proximity to the waterfront. In the event of a serious disaster like flooding or fire, much of Eugene would be cut off from access to food. If current farmland was moved to be at least a ways off of the waterfront, the likelihood of crops being washed out or burned away by a natural disaster would be reduced, resulting in more widespread access to food for the population of Eugene.
176. **Development, Waterfront Frontage** – Develop along the waterfront to maximize the residential and commercial “view premiums.” Public views and access must be considered as development requirements.
177. **Development, Waterfront History Museum** - Build a museum to inform visitors of the waterfront’s history, the history of the people indigenous to the area, and/or curated art collections. This will be useful for local students to visit, along with giving indigenous context and a visual look into the artistry of the past.
178. **Development, Waterfront Power** – Implement shore power so that any vessel in the water can plug in and shut off its engines, creating cleaner air around the space and reducing overall pollution in the area.

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179. **Development, Waterfront Restaurants** – Development of “paddle up” and “dock and dine” restaurants.
180. **Development, Zoning** - Implement zoning based on cultural patterns present in the city to connect to a defined city center.
181. **Education, Climate Change Awareness** - Recognize the Impact of Climate Change - It is important to become familiar with what exactly a warmer climate means for our waterfronts, all across the world.
182. **Education, Collaborative Design Signage** – Establish a partnership between ecologists and local artists to commission aesthetically pleasing signage along the lake shore and malecónes with key species labeled and described
183. **Education, Cultural** - Educate about history and culture through informational placards, planting indigenous vegetation, and designing with traditional materials and historical context in mind.
184. **Education, Eco-friendly Trail Exploration** – Initiate an educational program for the youth of Chapala in which they explore the trail network to learn about the ecology and history of the area.
185. **Education, Environmental Awareness** – Implement Education programs to create awareness of these issues and policy solutions. Ultimately all support for these recommendations comes from public support and generally speaking, the average citizen is unaware of these issues. Investing in public education programs from PSAs to education in schools specifically targeted toward the importance of water in climate resiliency will improve the chances of these recommendations being implemented.
186. **Education, Environmental Conservation** – Incorporate children's education with the flora and/or fauna restoration practices by helping them learn about the importance of keystone species and how an ecosystem is balanced within itself as well as the importance of what happens when an ecosystem is no longer balanced
187. **Education, Environmental Design and Science** – Integrate design and science education.
188. **Education, Environmental Education Center / Natural History Museum** – Establish an environmental education center/ natural history museum to highlight the ecological and hydrological features of Lake Chapala, raise awareness about the need for responsible

stewardship and protection for the lake, and promote ecotourism.

189. **Education, Fish Habitat Information** – Incorporate information related to fish habitat: Fish habitat is one of the most impacted by invasive species. Include a study with the scope of the damage to these habitats that will be valuable in pitching the project to potential investors.
190. **Education, Gardening Classes** - Offer classes in the basics of gardening along with leader-run workshops to promote gardener success and reduce plot abandonment rate. Promote uses of organic gardening to teach new gardeners methods of sustainability and soil-wellness/soil relationships that will benefit garden beds AND the local waterfront environment.
191. **Education, Historical Signage** - Honor the cultural and indigenous history of the place by including educational signage on the indigenous people of the region (in the case of Lake Chapala this would be the Purepecha and Coca people). Highlight their relationships with the land and the plants used throughout the waterfront. Consult them about their cultivation techniques and utilize them when creating the waterfront design.
192. **Education, Information Plaques and Stations** - Install plant and animal plaques and information stations along the wetland path so people can learn more about nature and wildlife.
193. **Education, Information Signage and Plaques** – Implement educational signs/plaques that highlight regional, local, and Native ecology/history
194. **Education, Informational Plaques** – Create education and connection with the landscape through plaques along the waterfront pathways that identify the indigenous influence and culture of the area, as well as the plants and project details outlining restoration efforts.
195. **Education, Local Public Art, and Environmental Awareness** – Incorporate that idea with middle schoolers or highschoolers, even college students or high education as a project or thesis project, in hopes of helping the community with all types of ideas while putting it into a visual aspect for tourists and local members
196. **Education, Marshlands** – Create educational signs around or near the restored marshlands to educate the public about the importance

of marshlands.

197. **Education, Micromobility** – Initiate an educational program to encourage school children to bike or walk to school instead of driving. Promote this program by creating campaigns and producing competitions for schools to compete with each other to have the highest number of students who use active transportation to get to school.
198. **Education, Native Plant Species** – Create monthly programs for community members which teach about native plant species, including how to identify them and what traditional indigenous purposes they served.
199. **Education, Plant Walks, and Presentations** – Provide educational plant walks or presentations
200. **Education, PSAs** - Create PSAs on how to properly dispose of hazardous household items
201. **Education, Public** – Improve public education with expanded online, in-class, and adult education programs.
202. **Education, Public Art Projects** - Connect with local schools and artists to create consistent and abundant murals, mosaics, and tiled projects. Many coastal cities have used hand-painted tiles to cover water fountains and boardwalk walls for all to experience. Murals will help with the beautification of the area while informing tourists of local art styles, history, or common flora and fauna.
203. **Education, Signage** - Create educational signs and maps in areas where projects are happening to increase community response.
204. **Education, Signage** - Expand on educational opportunities within the site by adding informational signs throughout the West Eugene Wetlands. These educational signs can identify native plant and animal species that live in the ecosystem, discuss the benefits of including sustainable features such as stormwater capture systems, or even illustrate the history of the site and show the changes that have occurred to the Wetlands over time.
205. **Education, Water Classes** - Create water classes (ex. Swimming lessons, water aerobics, lap swimming) in a certain part of the lake to increase community
206. **Education, Water Program** - Educate youth and adult community

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members on the importance of clean water policies.

- 207. **Education, Waterfront Classes** - Empower students to be environmental stewards through waterfront ecology class curriculums, clubs, and/or field trips. Young people can learn how to garden, identify native flora and fauna, and be informed on local ecological concerns.
- 208. **Education, Youth Science** - Fund youth science programming through the community and in schools!
- 209. **Education, Youth Water Recreation** - Promote youth water recreation and education.
- 210. **Environmental Classification** - Classify areas in general terms of soil composition and geographic location for comparative analysis.
- 211. **Environmental Conservation** - Support wild fish over hatchery fish, propping up local hatcheries may only fuel the problem.
- 212. **Environmental Conservation Research** - Research proper plants for both the rain gardens and the marshlands. This is important as implementing the wrong plant life can have lasting negative effects.
- 213. **Environmental Conservation, “Straws upon request”** - Encourage restaurants and food-service establishments to implement a “straws upon request” policy and provide paper, bamboo, glass, or metal straws.
- 214. **Environmental Conservation, Dam Removal** - Remove the dams interfering with salmon runs, which increase the likelihood salmon return upstream
- 215. **Environmental Conservation, Fish Habitat** - Improve habitat areas for fish (i.e. salmon, tilapia, etc.) to breed.
- 216. **Environmental Conservation, Fish Ladders** - Install increased numbers of fish ladders to further increase the number of salmon returning upstream if dam removal is not feasible
- 217. **Environmental Conservation, Hatcheries** - Breed fish (e.g. salmon) carefully in hatcheries to prevent weak genes from being introduced into wild populations
- 218. **Environmental Conservation, Illegal Dumping Prohibition** - Design policies to protect riparian areas, and block illegal dumping.
- 219. **Environmental Conservation, Inlet and Outlet Protection** -



Granville Island, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

- Implement inlet and outlet protection implemented (e.g. on *Rancho La Salud* property) to prevent debris from entering the lake.
- 220. **Environmental Conservation, Invasive Species Removal** - Form teams of volunteers to remove invasive species so that native species can thrive.
- 221. **Environmental Conservation, Mapping** - Introduce a partnership to cultivate the updated mapping. As the mapping of invasive species and river tributaries is outdated, this is a great opportunity to build a relationship with an organization willing to update the mapping in the region.
- 222. **Environmental Conservation, Marshlands** - Plant native species that are native to the area (e.g. Lake Chapala marshes) for the restoration of marshlands that can withstand annual flooding as well as dry spells.
- 223. **Environmental Conservation, Monitoring Plan** - Establish an annual or as-needed, river monitoring plan.
- 224. **Environmental Conservation, Motor-free Water Body** - Transition to motorless personal watercraft. Transitioning to a motor-free lake has many positive environmental advantages, such as altering the water clarity to better the condition of a lake. “It affects

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the ability of fish to find food, the depth to which aquatic plants can grow, dissolved oxygen content, and water temperature. Water clarity is often used as a measure of trophic status or an indicator of ecosystem health. Water clarity is important aesthetically and can affect property values and recreational use of a waterbody.” (Asplund, 2000)

- 225.**Environmental Conservation, Native Plants** – Plant a Range of native plants. It is important that both in the marshlands and the rain gardens the plant life is diverse to promote the health of the waterfront and to provide a habitat for different wildlife.
- 226.**Environmental Conservation, Native Plants** – Research native plants of the area and find species that may provide the most ecological benefits to biodiversity and wildlife, as well as beauty.
- 227.**Environmental Conservation, Plastic Pollution Studies** – Conduct detailed studies to understand the sources of plastic pollution, especially microplastics, and the ways it can disperse and accumulate in a specific lake ecosystem (Dusaucy et al., 2021)
- 228.**Environmental Conservation, Plastic Product Labeling** – Pass a policy requiring consistent and specific labeling on all plastic products and packaging using government standard so the public understands how to be responsible with their plastic and what happens if they become litter (Allen et al., 2017) Clearer labels for consumers and recycling centers as terms like “eco-friendly,” “bioplastic,” “compostable,” or “degradable” on labels can be confusing for consumers (Liboiron, 2016).
- 229.**Environmental Conservation, Recycling Fees** – Implement a plastic container or bottle deposit return fee or raise the current deposit fee to encourage bottle collection and return (Verdoorn, 2020).
- 230.**Environmental Conservation, Runoff Management** – Identify runoff: “About 90% of runoff in riparian areas comes from poorly located, designed or maintained roads” (American Tree Farm System.) Communication with local agencies regarding road systems in riparian zones will be important.
- 231. **Environmental Conservation, Vectors** – Analyze and evaluate potential harmful pests and animals: The identification of potential invasive and harmful species in riparian zones will be helpful in future

management. This should also include the effects of livestock management on riparian zones.

- 232.**Environmental Conservation, Water Clean-up Incentives** – Implement a water clean-up exchange program offering special perks and rewards for the number of hours spent volunteering.
- 233.**Environmental Conservation, Water Management Best Practices** – Integrate best practices for river water management: The integrity of the river should be equally as important as the management of the riparian zones parallel to it. Riparian zones by nature are reliant on the river so integrating best practices from all participating towns will be beneficial.
- 234.**Environmental Conservation, Waterfront Clean-ups** – Implement weekly or monthly volunteer beach and river clean-ups for trash in strategic locations at the local or regional level (Jorgensen et al., 2021)
- 235.**Environmental Conservation, Waterway Purification** – Clean waterways of bacteria, parasites, and cyanobacteria, also called green algae to increase mortality rates of fish populations.
- 236.**Environmental Management, Agroforestry** – Promote agroforestry (which has benefits for water quality) through partnerships with organizations such as the Global Nature Fund, which is already doing work to expand this practice in the area.
- 237.**Environmental Monitoring, Wetlands** - Monitor the banks of wetland channels and gather data on any indications of erosion on a bi-annual basis. Erosion can be problematic towards “shore lands by removing soils and sediment that support plant and animal life. Erosion can strip away important sediment layers and change the habitat's ability to support life”. (Johnston, 2022)
- 238.**Environmental Preservation, Indicator Species** – Pinpoint a keystone species in that area and spread knowledge and importance throughout the community with an annual fair and street market or something to help raise money to go towards the preservation of the natural spaces in and around that waterfront.
- 239.**Environmental Protection** - Working with the NRDC (Natural Resources Defense Council) in safeguarding plants along ecotourism nature paths. 1) Acquiring native plants and planting them along paths or any area destroyed by ecotourism. 2) They also are affiliated with E2, which is a “nonpartisan group that advocates policies that are

good for the economy and the environment” (NRDC, n.d.).

- 240.**Environmental Protection, Agricultural Riparian Buffers** – Provide technical and financial assistance to cooperating farmers who plant riparian buffers on strips of land next to waterways. Filter strips are very effective in treating animal waste runoff in most regions of the United States. Filter strips can reduce the nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter in animal waste runoff by as much as 77 percent, 94 percent, and 96 percent, respectively. Vegetative filters may be areas such as pastures, grassed waterways, or even cropland, which intercept and slow runoff water following a rainstorm. Vegetative filters are useful for treating feedlot runoff and dairy parlor wastes. (Hairston, 1995)
- 241.**Environmental Protection, Bank Stabilization** – Work with the local seed banks of the area to reduce erosion in problematic areas by planting native species good at erosion control.
- 242.**Environmental Protection, Biological Pest Management** – Investigate the use of biological pest management/control as a substitute for pesticide use.
- 243.**Environmental Protection, Clean Water Act** – Reduce toxic dumping and pollution by utilizing the Clean Water Act (CWA) to effectively regulate polers
- 244.**Environmental Protection, Climate Change Mitigation** - Work on broad sweeping actions to reduce emissions, and other drivers of climate change to curbing the effect it has on salmon populations.
- 245.**Environmental Protection, Climate Change Modeling** – Develop Clear Modeling- The EPA even outlines the importance of modeling as massive importance for combating climate change. (EPA, 8)
- 246.**Environmental Protection, Inlet Protection, and Drain Nets** – Build river inlet protection and drain nets.
- 247.**Environmental Protection, Litter Traps** – Place litter traps in strategic locations on the water, like the mouth of a river, to catch plastic litter before it reaches lakes, bays, or the ocean (Helinski et al., 2021).
- 248.**Environmental Protection, Native Species** – Protect native species such as the Chinook Salmon. Native species also carry an extremely important cultural context and history to Indigenous groups.

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249. **Environmental Protection, Pesticide Prohibition** - Ban the use of pesticides on the banks of the lake and the rivers that feed into it.
250. **Environmental Protection, Pesticide Regulation** – Incentivize farmers to decrease pesticide use during the wettest month. High levels of rainfall increase the risk of pesticides contaminating the water. Movement into bodies of water occurs when runoff, after rainfall, moves through areas that have been sprayed with pesticides. Decreasing the amount of pesticide used can reduce the risk of pesticide contamination. Pesticides must be only applied during suitable weather conditions with the recommended application techniques. Local spray advisories are helpful with this. (Hancock, 2021)
251. **Environmental Protection, Pesticide Storage** – Provide Pesticide Storage for small farms. Proper pesticide storage is vital. Locking pesticides inside a fire-resistant, the spill-proof storage system is the best way to prevent accidental spills. It is also very cheap compared to the consequences that can be very expensive to clean up such as accidents, spills, or fires. (Hancock, 2021)
252. **Environmental Protection, Point Source Contamination Audit** – Identify and conduct an audit of principal point sources of contamination.
253. **Environmental Protection, Prescribed Burns** – Prescribed burns to prevent wildfires in periods of extreme drought. Wildfires are an issue caused by a lack of water that also impacts the health of other parts of the ecosystem and while not strictly an issue with a body of water it is a water issue at its core. For example, Wildfires raise temperatures in streams and rivers and pose a threat to fish populations. Prescribed burns are a tool used in conjunction with Indigenous groups' knowledge to reduce the effect of wildfires that start and diminish their impact. Implementing these to combat periods of extreme drought will create more resiliency. (USFS, 2021)
254. **Environmental Protection, Sedimentation Prevention** – Start a program to plant native and deep-rooted plant species on the east side of the lake to avoid future sedimentation entering the lake, protecting water quality.
255. **Environmental Protection, Setbacks** – Implement a new rule that prohibits the construction of heavily polluting industries or factories that use dangerous materials within a certain yardage of the Lerma

River waterfront to reduce the wastewater that runs into Lake Chapala.

256. **Environmental Protection, Soft Shore Structures** – Identify areas along the shoreline where wave energy is low and remove unnecessary bulkheads and hard armoring. Replace them with soft shore structures consisting of logs and rocks anchored to the beach in a more natural arrangement to help reduce shoreline erosion without upsetting the ecosystem.
257. **Environmental Protection, Stormwater Drain Filters** – Place reusable stormwater drain filters on storm drains to catch plastic debris in stormwater like StormX (Helinski et al., 2021).
258. **Environmental Protection, Sustainable Forestry Practices** – Implement sustainable forestry practices to preserve streams. The drying up of streams has serious negative implications for residents who live in the area and poses a threat to their health and safety.
259. **Environmental Protection, Volunteer Erosion Control** – Create a group and/or board of community members who are directly responsible for the keep-up of waterway embankment erosion.
260. **Environmental Protection, Waste Storage, and Composting** – Reduce toxic runoff from agriculture through the storage, and composting of waste
261. **Environmental Protection, Water Management Nets** – Put water management nets on all drainage pipes going into sloughs and/or waterways to help filter out big pieces of garbage.
262. **Environmental Protection, Waterfront Fencing** – Provide technical and financial assistance to cooperating farmers who build fences along stream banks. Stream bank fencing is a simple, effective way for farmers to improve water quality in the streams flowing through their farms. Placing a fence along stream banks controls livestock access and grazing. A buffer zone of vegetation will grow between the fence and the stream. Including stream bank fencing in a farm management plan helps both the farmer and the environment.
263. **Environmental Quality Monitoring** - Put together a team of scientists to measure levels of mercury and other water pollutants each year to determine whether significant changes have occurred positively or negatively.

264. **Environmental Quality Monitoring, Buoys and Floats** - Measure water toxicity/metal content with buoys and floats
265. **Environmental Quality, Aquaculture** - Install a system of floating cage aquaculture off the eco-docks to farm and replenish the fish population.
266. **Environmental Quality, Biodiversity, and Rewilding** – Encourage widespread distribution of biodiverse ecosystems within Eugene using native species. In the event of a serious natural disaster in Eugene, this could result in the disruption of one or more habitats and ecosystems and potentially the loss of plant or animal life. The effects of such a disaster could be mitigated by proactively introducing plant and animal life to more areas along the river to allow them to build their ecosystems ahead of time. By doing so, if one ecosystem was wiped out during flooding or mass wasting, there could be multiple other ecosystems left intact, causing less of a loss in biodiversity.
267. **Environmental Quality, Chemical Fertilizer Regulation** - Adopt regulations on the use of chemical fertilizers (Reddy, 2005)
268. **Environmental Quality, Coagulation** - Use coagulation to remove heavy metals, mercury specifically.
269. **Environmental Quality, Compost Socks** – Install compost socks, and mesh tubes filled with compost that is used to manage erosion and stormwater and are capable of removing pollutants from water run-off.
270. **Environmental Quality, Constructed Wetlands (CWs)** – Introduce Constructed Wetlands (CWs) as a secondary treatment system for municipal wastewater.
271. **Environmental Quality, DMBS, and pH Monitors** – Develop a water quality monitoring program with a Data Marker Buoy System (DMBS) and pH monitors.
272. **Environmental Quality, Filtration** - Use Activated carbon filtration to clean metals from the drinking water.
273. **Environmental Quality, Fishing Limits** - Create temporary fishing limitation laws until the fish population is stabilized and replenished.
274. **Environmental Quality, Floating Trash Traps** - Place wildlife-safe litter traps on the surface of the water to remove floating trash.
275. **Environmental Quality, Herbicides** - Limit herbicide use on the

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grass next to pathways that would potentially harm native species (i.e. water lilies and *Neochetina* beetles).

- 276.**Environmental Quality, *Hydrousa*** – Monitor *Hydrousa*'s transferability study in Poncitlán, and look into applying any successful innovations in other municipalities in the Lake Chapala area. *Hydrousa* is a collaborative initiative funded by the EU Horizon2020 Innovation Action researching circular economy systems of water management and conservation and nature-based and economic methods of wastewater treatment.
- 277.**Environmental Quality, Infiltration and Storage** – Improve water infiltration and water storage.
- 278.**Environmental Quality, Light Pollution** - Reduce lighting along the riverfront after sunset and create restrictions on light pollution in neighborhood areas surrounding the lake during migration season.
- 279.**Environmental Quality, Multi-species Biomonitoring** - Use a multispecies approach in biomonitoring the watershed to assess the impacts of toxic pollutants on the entirety of the ecosystem.
- 280.**Environmental Quality, Nutrient Management Techniques** - Require farmers near the waterfront to implement Nutrient Management Techniques, Year-Round Ground Cover, Field Buggers, and Conservation Tillage as preventative measures for releasing contaminated run-off into the stream system.
- 281.**Environmental Quality, Pesticide Selection** – Encourage the use of certain pesticides over others. <https://extension.psu.edu/less-harmful-pesticides>
- 282.**Environmental Quality, Point Source Pollution Prevention** - Prevent sewage and wastewater from being dumped into the lake by townships.
- 283.**Environmental Quality, Public Information** - Implement a beach flag (red flag/green) system letting people know the water quality on the shore of their village.
- 284.**Environmental Quality, Public Information** – Implement a team of researchers to measure the water quality yearly/every six months and update the public with posters/signage on the current qualities and what the best steps are to gain better water quality – the posters could incentivize the public with possibilities of swimming and more

recreational water activities.

- 285.**Environmental Quality, Trash Cans** - Place trash cans along the waterfront with recycling and compost bins along the pedestrian walkway.
- 286.**Environmental Quality, Trash Nets** - Implement trash nets on drains
- 287.**Environmental Quality, Vegetation** - Plant duckweed along Eugene's waterfronts to help mitigate pollution and disease. Duckweed naturally filters toxins through its roots, improving the quality of the water it is suspended in. Having it present in Eugene's rivers can help to reduce possible pollutants within it and remove potential diseases that could spread as a secondary or tertiary disaster. It will need to be maintained and have parts of it removed regularly to prevent overtaking of the river's ecosystems.
- 288.**Environmental Quality, Vegetative Filtration** - Develop a team of researchers to investigate alternative ways to contain water hyacinth and use it as a filtration plant in the constructed wetlands.
- 289.**Environmental Quality, Waste Disposal Program** – Implement a smart waste-disposal program that is easily accessible to the public
- 290.**Environmental Quality, Waste Treatment Facility Conversion** – Generate a plan to redevelop the waste treatment facility into a public pond, while safely removing all contaminants. (This is specific to the St Helens project but could be replicated in other developments expanding near public utility infrastructure.)
- 291.**Environmental Quality, Wastewater Treatment** - Develop a centralized program for wastewater to be treated at constructed wetlands
- 292.**Environmental Quality, Wastewater Treatment** - Establish treatment plants along the Lerma River before it feeds into Lake Chapala to ensure that only cleaner water will flow into the lake.
- 293.**Environmental Quality, Wastewater Treatment** - Require sufficient wastewater treatment from the industries operating near the Lerma River.
- 294.**Environmental Quality, Water and Soil Testing** – Test water and soil conditions
- 295.**Environmental Quality, Water Conservation** - Increase water-

efficient use by creating a water conservation policy for residential areas as well as agriculture practices (Wiek & Larson, 2012)

- 296.**Environmental Quality, Water Filtration** – Establish a clean water fund to raise money to buy and distribute effective water filters and filtration systems, and encourage tourists to donate through posters throughout town, informational booths at local markets, and an optional (or mandated) small tax on tourist services.
- 297.**Environmental Quality, Water Filtration System** - Build a surface water filtration system upstream of the mouth of the Lerma River.
- 298.**Environmental Quality, Water Management** - Increase the funding for water quality management around the sources of pollution (e.g. along the Lerma River) including agricultural and industrial industries.
- 299.**Environmental Quality, Water Quality Monitoring** – Collaborate with academic researchers and students to maintain water quality monitoring at sites of frequent use along the lakefront, and post eye-catching warnings in areas where water is unsafe for routine uses such as swimming, bathing, and food preparation.
- 300.**Environmental Quality, Water Quality Monitoring** - Employ a crew to regularly check the quality of the water both going in and coming out of agricultural practices.
- 301.**Environmental Quality, Water Quality Monitoring** – Increase funding for water quality monitoring around agricultural lands.
- 302.**Environmental Quality, Waterfront Rainfall Water Management** – Install on-site rainfall-catching gutter systems along the riverfront. Highly urbanized areas tend to flood due to shallow gutter systems that overflow quickly during rainstorms. By installing deeper gutter systems that catch rainwater and transport it underground to one of our local water treatment plants, less water would be wasted, flooding would be mitigated, and efficiency would be increased long-term.
- 303.**Environmental Restoration** – Restore the natural world as well as the human world.
- 304.**Environmental Restoration Plan** - Have a restoration plan in place. Be prepared to monitor the return of fish and the improvement of water quality.
- 305.**Environmental Restoration Volunteer Program** - Set up a

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volunteering program for those who wish to help in restoring riverbanks.

306. **Environmental Restoration, Adjust pH** – Adjust the pH of calcium hydroxide for chemical precipitation treatment to 10.5. Compared with the conventional methods, the precipitation with calcium hydroxide adjusting the pH to 10.5 has several advantages: high removal efficiency, low operating cost, production of more concentrated sludge, and little influence on the aquatic organisms. What's more, the method also has a very good effect on the removal of algae and P. Precipitation, coagulation, and flocculation with calcium hydroxide for the adjustment of the pH value to 10.5 can also be used to remove algae from eutrophication water. (Chen et al., 2011)
307. **Environmental Restoration, Agricultural Buffer Zones** - Require buffer zones to be put in around any agricultural field that uses preservatives and other chemicals and/or is close to Lake Chapala. Create and upkeep a group that will monitor the plants and replant them if needed to keep the contaminants trapped
308. **Environmental Restoration, Chemical Precipitation** – Pursue methods of chemical precipitation for Heavy Metal and Phosphorus Removal from Wastewater. Chemical Precipitation is an effective and the most widely used process for removing phosphorus from water in the industry because it is relatively simple and inexpensive to operate.
309. **Environmental Restoration, Compost Blanket** – Apply compost blankets—layers of compost that are applied 2 inches [5 centimeters] deep as a mulch added to the top of the soil—where required.
310. **Environmental Restoration, Constructed Wetlands** - Develop a system of constructed wetlands (e.g. along the Lerma River entry point into Lake Chapala and continue them along the lake's waterfront) for better pollution filtration.
311. **Environmental Restoration, Dam and Weir Removal/Retrofit** – Transition off the hydroelectricity produced by acquisitions through other means and remove dams from the river to restore the natural flow of water and sediment, does not include modifications solely for fish passage.
312. **Environmental Restoration, Debris Removal** – Remove debris identified in the living shoreline monitoring process
313. **Environmental Restoration, Designated Areas** - Designate areas of

shoreline on the waterfront for no industry and development to protect native plants and reduce erosion into the lakefront. These areas should be designed to not impact residential areas or existing areas of industry but help protect areas near the main area of the waterfront to maintain the ecological aesthetic of the area.

314. **Environmental Restoration, Dormant Post-Planting** – Install dormant post-planting. These are trees in the streambank that trap sediment, reduce the flow rate near the face of the slope, and increase the roughness of the channel.
315. **Environmental Restoration, Earthworms** - Introduce earthworm populations to these natural landscapes surrounding waterfront and agricultural areas to reduce soil degradation and erosion and increase the soil's water solubility.
316. **Environmental Restoration, Engineered Soil** – Apply engineered soil—manufactured with specific amounts of clay, silt, and sand as well as other organic material to decrease stormwater run-off and pollutants—where required.
317. **Environmental Restoration, Enhanced Vegetation and Protection** – Protect native plant species by planting an abundant amount and/or reducing human traffic through an integrated path design. Promoting restoration and regeneration of the land.
318. **Environmental Restoration, Fish Passage** - Remove existing identified barriers to fish passage and construct alternate routes of travel as well as mitigation barriers placed at specific locations to prevent unwanted species from traveling upstream.
319. **Environmental Restoration, Fish Stocking** - Regularly fish stock the lake, when it is safe to do so, to promote the fishing industry.
320. **Environmental Restoration, Floodplains** - Increase connectivity between waterways to restore floodplains.
321. **Environmental Restoration, Fluvial Corridors** – Create a fluvial corridor to connect residential areas and the river bank.
322. **Environmental Restoration, Invasive Plant Removal** – Remove harmful invasive plants
323. **Environmental Restoration, Invasive Species** - Remove invasive species, focusing on the water hyacinth.
324. **Environmental Restoration, Invasive Species Removal** – Remove

invasive species with a biological control that diminishes the ability of the invasive plant to outcompete native plants.

325. **Environmental Restoration, Lakeshore Land and Littoral Vegetation** – Reclaim lakeshore land and restore littoral vegetation.
326. **Environmental Restoration, Levee Removal** - Work to remove levees on the affected stream to potentially restore flow using natural processes by the river.
327. **Environmental Restoration, Living Shoreline Committee** – Create a committee to oversee the facilitation of living shorelines
328. **Environmental Restoration, Living Shoreline Monitoring** – Regularly monitor planted sites, look for debris or failed plantings
329. **Environmental Restoration, Living Shoreline Regulation** - Submit requisite permit applications and ensure compliance with local laws
330. **Environmental Restoration, Living Shoreline Site Preparation** - Clear approved sites of debris and unstable trees
331. **Environmental Restoration, Living Shoreline Sites** – Find appropriate sites along the banks of the lake to implement living shorelines. Living shorelines reduce shoreline erosion by stabilizing the shore and breaking waves before they hit the shore. Living shorelines can also improve water quality by filtering stormwater runoff and groundwater and reducing sediment in the water. Another advantage of living shorelines is that they are often more aesthetically pleasing than other shoreline stabilization strategies (Virginia Institute of Marine Science, n.d.-b).
332. **Environmental Restoration, Local Filtration** – Support and expand the capacity of innovative local filtration efforts. For example, residents of Lerma, Mexico, Elvia Arias, and Veronica Martinez Miranda have created a model of filters made from the combination of eggshells with magnesium oxide and calcium hydroxide which removes colorants, carbolic acid, pesticides, heavy metals, pharmaceutical products, fluoride, and organic material from local wells.
333. **Environmental Restoration, Marshland Land Allocation** - Allocate land (e.g. at the mouth of the Rio Lerma River) for the development of marshlands as a transition zone between the two

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waterways.

- 334. **Environmental Restoration, Multispecies Riparian Buffers** - Implement multispecies riparian buffers for increased carbon sequestration and nitrogen immobilization.
- 335. **Environmental Restoration, Native Plant Revegetation** - Add native plants to the area
- 336. **Environmental Restoration, Native Riparian Species** - Begin planting native riparian species in approved sites
- 337. **Environmental Restoration, Native Species Revegetation** - Analyze native species revegetation. This is a good opportunity to work with an organization with a specialization in native planting.
- 338. **Environmental Restoration, Natural Banks** - Restore banks with natural species and anti-erosion materials.
- 339. **Environmental Restoration, Nutrient Reuse** - Reuse nutrients in wastewater for crop fertilizer (Newman & Jennings, 2012)
- 340. **Environmental Restoration, Original Ecosystem** - Restore the waterfront to its original biodiverse ecosystem
- 341. **Environmental Restoration, Phosphorus Filters** - Consider technology such as phosphorus filters made from recycled granular mine drainage ochre. Designed by a small U.S. Geological Survey team, this cost-effective and environmentally friendly water filter system uses discarded mining byproducts, called mine drainage ochre, as the primary filtering agent to remove phosphorus from municipal and agricultural wastewater. (2017)
- 342. **Environmental Restoration, Private Sector Incentives** - Provide incentives for landowners to encourage riparian restoration
- 343. **Environmental Restoration, Restore and Reconnect Floodplains** - Work to reconnect floodplains with rivers to increase water storage capacity, filtration, species habitat, and create wetlands.
- 344. **Environmental Restoration, Revegetation** - Replant areas where planting attempts have not yet established themselves
- 345. **Environmental Restoration, Riparian Zone** - Integrate ideas of riparian zone restoration with waterfront development
- 346. **Environmental Restoration, Riparian Zone Funding** - Put funding towards riparian zone restoration



Hamburg Waterfront, Germany

- 347. **Environmental Restoration, Riparian Zone Identification** - Identify riparian zones for restoration
- 348. **Environmental Restoration, Riparian Zone Redevelopment** - Redevelop riparian zones at nonpoint sources of pollution. The reforestation and rewilding of riparian zones at nonpoint sources, just like the buffers, are effective in filtering toxins from wastewater.
- 349. **Environmental Restoration, Riparian Zones** - Restore riparian zones along the Lerna River. Plant native trees, shrubs, and grasses that will filter pollutants out of runoff water. Establish a team of interns or volunteers who can help maintain the areas.
- 350. **Environmental Restoration, Salt Marsh** - Create a water-absorbing salt marsh along the coastline (e.g. Florence, Oregon) to reduce the impacts of rising sea levels.
- 351. **Environmental Restoration, Seawalls** - Rebuild seawalls with intertidal benches to provide shallow water habitats with spaces for aquatic life to hide and forage. Benches also create a continuous shallow water corridor for migrating juvenile salmon. Design crevices and spaces in the walls and shelves to promote the growth of vegetation and marine invertebrates. Plant native riparian vegetation along the seawall to further enhance the habitat and help restore the

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function of a natural shoreline.

352.**Environmental Restoration, Site-Specific** – Maximize restoration efforts with a budget by only restoring specific sites.

353.**Environmental Restoration, Substrate** – Increase the median particle size for substrate organisms by double over the course of 10 years.

354.**Environmental Restoration, Trash Clean-up Incentives** – Create waterfront trash clean-up incentives for community members.

355.**Environmental Restoration, Water Flow** – Improve water flow (e.g. in the millrace) which is necessary to create a healthier and more resilient water source for people to recreate in and around.

356.**Environmental Restoration, Water Obstacles** – Identify potential barriers to water movement. This pertains specifically to subsidiaries. Things like bridges and other manmade objects with the potential to hinder water movement need to be identified in plans.

357.**Environmental Restoration, Waterfront Articulation** – Add debris to improve ruggedness. Adding debris and little obstacles to the river in developed areas, such as rivers with concrete banks, can produce variety in water flows as well as new habitats.

358.**Environmental Restoration, Waterfront Cleanup** - Implement a rewards system for trash cleanup and recycling along the waterfront.

359.**Environmental Restoration, Waterfront Clean-up** – Waterfront clean-up systems would not only benefit the city but revitalize and help the lake restore its natural state. Tourism is harmful to natural environments, and adding or creating a beach-cleanup crew would help alleviate some of the mess from human consumption.

360.**Environmental Restoration, Watersheds** - Restore natural watersheds to stimulate groundwater replenishment (Trotta & Valdés)

361.**Environmental Restoration, Wildlife Habitat** - Create a space for wildlife habitat; a riparian or coastal restoration zone will increase biodiversity and offer educational opportunities to the public.

362.**Environmental Studies, Ecohydrology** – Conduct ecohydrological studies for drawing links between flow regime, sediment dynamics, and vegetation growth. (National Research Council, 2002)

363.**Event Planning, Art Walk** - Create an art walk around the lake that

helps create a sense of place and maintains the culture of the local people

364.**Event Planning, Community Activities** - Host community events at the waterfront. Examples of events can be plays put on by children or theater groups, barbecues (using foods from the garden), festivals, farmers and craft markets, and other ways to involve the public and create community. These can be tailored to each community's needs, so they are functional and culturally relevant.

365.**Event Planning, Community Activities** – Provide public space for events such as swap meets, fairs, and live entertainment.

366.**Event Planning, Eco-Fair** - Start an annual or seasonal eco-fair, where families and visitors can experience pop-ups from local food establishments, farms, nonprofits, musicians, and small businesses, all to highlight sustainability and boost the local economy.

367.**Event Planning, Farmers' Market** - Organize a weekly farmers' market where local artists and farmers can sell their goods

368.**Event Planning, Gardening** - Make the community section of the garden an event space where gardeners can share produce with the community via potlucks, harvest sales, etc.

369.**Event Planning, Indigenous Peoples** - Reach out to Indigenous event coordinators (relative to the tribes that are local in the area) for certain events that will support Indigenous vendors. These events can range from jewelry vendors, infographic booths, foods, and other booths that can educate more people about the Indigenous tribes

370.**Event Planning, International Birding Festival** – Coordinate with international, national, and local organizations to host an international birding festival.

371.**Event Planning, Kids Weekend** - Create a “Kids Weekend” that draws in grandparents of the retirees while also bringing in a younger audience from the area

372.**Event Planning, Lake Chapala Festival** - Create a yearly festival celebration that can become a driving tourist attraction but still present the Chapala Culture

373.**Event Planning, Music** - Create a waterfront music festival for the *Ajijic Music School* to perform on the lakeside in different cities around Lake Chapala.

374.**Event Planning, Pop-up** - Have pop-up social and cultural events in addition to any permanent businesses, events, or installations. Holiday markets, farmers' markets, live music, and cultural events are great ways to elevate people's experience in the area. They will not only build community but also contribute to a sense of place in the area.

375.**Event Planning, Sustainability Celebration** – The implementation of sustainable urban development should conclude with a ceremony or celebration that illustrates all of the most important aspects that have been taken to make a community sustainable. This can be easily accomplished with the organization of the people at a focal point within the community. Events and food should be incorporated to attract the community, once they are gathered it is paramount to boast about the incredible actions that have been taken. This will boost the morale of the community and push the people to continue a sustainable legacy.

376.**Event Planning, Temporary / Annual** - Create temporary, annual events that refresh and revitalize the city and the waterfront.

377.**Event Planning, Waterfront** - Accommodate cultural events already present within the city oriented to the waterfront.

378.**Event Planning, Wildlife** - Use events like bird festivals (e.g. Festival de las Aves del Lago de Chapala) as a way of gathering data on bird populations, both during and outside of migratory bird months, through activities like scavenger hunts with prizes.

379.**Habitat Creation** - Create wetland habitats to increase biodiversity and regulate sediment load/pollutants (e.g. on the eastern side of Lake Chapala).

380.**Habitat Protection, Avian** - Put protections in place around breeding and nesting habitats for local and migratory bird species (i.e. egrets, pelicans, etc.).

381.**Habitat, Bird Monitoring** - Partner with local birding organizations to monitor bird populations and their habitats.

382.**Habitat, Invasive Species** - Continue the Chapala Limpio/Clean Chapala project and introduce the *Neochetina* beetle. Replace water hyacinth with *Nymphaea mexicana*.

383.**Habitat, Invasive Species Extraction** - Extract invasive pasture

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grasses from the Wetlands. Pasture grasses “have posed a difficult management issue as they crowd out native grasses and forbs”. (Institute for Applied Ecology, 2022) Increased efforts in the restoration of wetland prairie habitats can help naturally reduce invasive species.

384.**Habitat, Native Plants** - Plant native plants that cater to the needs of native and migratory pollinator bird species like hummingbirds.

385.**Habitat, Pollinator Beds** - Build pollinator beds around the garden to promote local pollinator groups that would work in unison with already existing native flora around the waterfront neighborhood.

386.**Habitat. Invasive Species Monitoring** - Monitor water hyacinth growth and lake coverage as well as its impact on American Coots and other waterbirds before removing it entirely from the environment.

387.**Information and Communications Technology, AI** - Invest in new advanced methods to help predict flooding such as Artificial Intelligence.

388.**Information and Communications Technology, Community Information** - Designate someone (or a group of people) to manage social media outlets that will share and document upcoming events and planning discussions

389.**Information and Communications Technology, GIS** - Apply various computerized technologies such as using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to create maps that can be utilized before, during, and after floods.

390.**Information and Communications Technology, Hydrological Models** - Construct hydrological models to simulate environments that can help predict where floods can occur.

391.**Information and Communications Technology, Media** - Publish and disperse a newsletter and/or posters for both residents and tourists to consume. This can detail social events, visitor guides, sustainability tips, environmental information, and historical information.

392.**Information and Communications Technology, Meteorological Forecasting** - Understanding future weather patterns to better prepare for floods and overall other natural disasters.

393.**Information and Communications Technology, RS** - Using

Remote Sensing (RS) to access information that can be used for pre-planning methods when it comes to flood mitigation.

394.**Information and Communications Technology, Social Media** - Create a social media initiative that centers on photographing endangered bird species.

395.**Information and Communications Technology, Social Media** - Create a social media page for each major town around the lake where upcoming events can be shared and documented (might also be a place people will naturally share feedback on plans and gives tourists a way to know about and engage in more local activities)

396.**Information and Communications Technology, TDR Sensors** - Assess soil moisture with automated time domain reflectometry (TDR) sensors

397.**Information and Communications Technology, Vegetation Dynamics** - Evaluate vegetation dynamics with methods such as rain gauges, geotagged photography analysis, and general observations from non-scientist participants

398.**Information and Communications Technology, Water Meters/Sensors** - Quantify regional water use in multiple areas (agriculture, industry, residential, etc.) through water meters and/or smart sensors

399.**Information and Communications Technology, Water Sensors** - Record water quality with aquatic sensors that detect variables like dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, turbidity, etc.

400.**Information and Communications Technology, Water WebCams, and Remote Sensing** - Measure water levels using cameras or advanced remote-sensing methods

401.**Information and Communications Technology, Wildlife Conservation Apps** - Partner with apps like Merlin Bird ID and eBird to collect year-round data on bird populations.

402.**Information and Communications Technology, Wildlife Placards** - Along paths in waterfront parks, commission local artists to create placards with illustrations of native and migratory birds found in those areas, and if possible, place them in areas that have previously been established as habitats. Include QR codes underneath the drawings that will include facts and statistics about the birds in the area.

403.**Landscape, Aquaponics and Gardens** – Design aquaponics and community involvement in gardens.

404.**Landscape, Aquatic Plants** - Designate an area of the waterfront for aquatic plants. These benefit the CO₂ and pH levels of the water as well as design benefits. These can help define water areas and can be interactive.

405.**Landscape, Biodiversity** – Create biodiversity within planting.

406.**Landscape, Bioswales** - Build bioswales in place of storm drains and medians in the street. For a street that has traffic problems, if any calming strategies are put into place, ensure that they will include bioswales within the design.

407.**Landscape, Bioswales / Rain Gardens** - Introduce bioswales and rain gardens that will capture and filter stormwater runoff, and implement a storage tank that can store the water to be reused for irrigation purposes on or around the site during months with little rainfall. Rain gardens can also create habitats for certain species: “Rain gardens can also help filter out pollutants in runoff and provide food and shelter for butterflies, songbirds and other wildlife.” (EPA, 2022)

408.**Landscape, Community Garden** - Dedicate a section of the community garden dedicated to a different gardening group (Have Therapy beds, Crime Diversion, etc.).

409.**Landscape, Community Gardens** – Reserve space for community gardens that grow native plants (and include educational plaques about the different local species grown) so that local plants can be thoughtfully incorporated into the waterfront design while also improving the physical and mental well-being of those who visit the site.

410.**Landscape, Composting** - Build/Purchase composting availability (tumblers, vermiculture, piles, etc.) to reduce food waste within the garden, and also for the residents of nearby housing units.

411. **Landscape, Covered, Raised Beds** – Grow year-round in raised beds with cover. <https://savvygardening.com/garden-bed-covers/>

412.**Landscape, Data Collection** – Continue to collect data on the well-being of the plants and their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and further change plans based on results

413.**Landscape, Edible** - Plant edible native plants along walkways and

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have a dedicated area of the native plant garden for edible plants. These areas should be labeled with information about the plants, their seasonality, indigenous cultivation techniques, and any historical relevance they have to the place.

- 414. **Landscape, Edible Landscaping** – Landscape waterfront areas to provide food that may feed locals and visitors passing through.
- 415. **Landscape, Floating Gardens** – Invest in floating gardens for agriculture and ecosystems.
- 416. **Landscape, Food Forest** – Create food forests. A food forest is a method of growing food in a way that recreates nature. It is dense and layered with a variety of different plants. This is different from the standard form of agriculture, which is a monoculture and spreads out over a great distance of land. Food forests’ several layers of plants naturally take care of common problems in agriculture such as “pest-management, fertilization, weed suppression, pollination, and nitrogen-fixing... water retention, carbon sequestration and climate stabilization-...” (Genevieve, 2022) <https://www.gardencityharvest.org/the-real-dirt-garden-city-harvest-blog/2020/12/26/what-is-a-food-forest>
- 417. **Landscape, Garden Beds** – Create garden beds for single-use rent and ADA-friendly. Provide collective group beds at a discounted price, some raised and some ground beds.
- 418. **Landscape, Garden Spaces** - Divide garden space into community and gardeners (paid-for garden beds are behind a pin-code fence to ease anxieties of crop theft), but offer a space for all community members to interact (park benches, tables, etc.).
- 419. **Landscape, Gardening Bed Rent** - Rent for gardening beds is by season (Bi-annual fee for Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter).
- 420. **Landscape, Greenery Walls** – Construct greenery walls for visual/sound buffers, habitat, and aesthetics.
- 421. **Landscape, Hyperaccumulator Vegetation** - Incorporate hyperaccumulator plants surrounding industrial sites and throughout the city.
- 422. **Landscape, Indigenous Species** – Plant indigenous species (e.g. totora plant) for fragrance, color, taste, medicinal, herbal, cultural, and other applications.

423. **Landscape, Informational Signage** – Encourage a sense of place amongst residents, and establish an educational component of native plants within cities, such as signs, QR codes, app picture uploads, etcetera.

- 424. **Landscape, Interactive Native Plant Garden** - Create an interactive native plant garden along the waterfront with walking paths, places to sit and view the garden and water, signage about native plants and their benefits, and plots for people to grow and cultivate native plants (Guhr, *10 lessons for urban native plant meadows* 2021).
- 425. **Landscape, Invasive Species Regulation** – Revise local legislation to prohibit the use of invasive species and non-native species for landscaping.
- 426. **Landscape, Materials** - Provide supplies and resources for residents along the shoreline and near the waterfront to start their native plant gardens and replace non-native plants in their gardens and yards. This will improve the view of the shoreline along the waterfront and benefit local pollinators and ecological health. It will also involve people with the native plants in the place in which they reside and create a deep connection to the place.
- 427. **Landscape, Moss Graffiti** – Create a cheap moss paint blend to be used on concrete walls and surfaces to maximize the positive environmental impact. This can also be utilized as a medium for public art and advertisement
- 428. **Landscape, Municipal Regulation** – Develop native plant ordinances in cities to require native plants in city areas such as landscaping, parks, medians, and other public spaces (Fitzgerald, 2019).
- 429. **Landscape, Native and Historical Plant Plaques** – Mark any native or historical plants with informational plaques
- 430. **Landscape, Native Plant Database** – Provide local businesses and residents with a database of native plants and encourage them to use these in their landscaping and gardening.
- 431. **Landscape, Native Plant Gardens** – Construct and maintain community native plant gardens, and encourage community members of all ages to participate. This is intended to educate the public on some of the local plant diversity.

432. **Landscape, Native Plant Integration** – Integrate native plants and remove invasive ones.

- 433. **Landscape, Native Plant Species** - Implement more native plant species along the edges of the wetlands to serve as natural protection against the potential for erosion. The roots of the plants “hold sediment in place, helping to stabilize the areas where they are planted. By absorbing water, plants reduce erosion caused by runoff. They also break the impact of raindrops or wave-splash, and physically slow and disperse the speed of water flow from storm surge”. (Massachusetts Wildlife, 2017)
- 434. **Landscape, Native Plant Species** – Implement native plants that are adapted to the local climate. Reducing the amount of water necessary to maintain plants and grasses in city centers during the dry summer months is a sustainable practice that limits the amount of water we have to pull from the water grid. These native plants that are adapted to not receiving essentially any water for half of the year are easily implemented into lawns and other green spaces. Between a tax credit to switch private property to these plants and making the switch for public or government government-owned much less water would be used. (OSU, 2022)
- 435. **Landscape, Native Plants** – Brainstorm creative ways to incorporate native plants into green spaces in cities, for example on green roofs or in vacant lots.
- 436. **Landscape, Native Plants Accessibility** – Ensure native plants are accessible to be enjoyed by all by placing them in public areas and near walkways.
- 437. **Landscape, Native Species Garden** – Plant and maintain native species gardens alongside waterfront pathways to improve the health or resilience of waterfront ecosystems.
- 438. **Landscape, Native Trees** - Plant native trees along eroding shorelines to counteract the erosion and resulting sedimentation. This will improve water quality and help restore fish populations and the local fishing industry in Lake Chapala specifically.
- 439. **Landscape, Native Vegetation** – Apply native vegetation capable of filtering out sediment from entering the waterfront and the roots will create a binding system that decreases erosion.
- 440. **Landscape, Native Vegetation** – Plant native plants and trees

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throughout the waterfront.

- 441. **Landscape, Native Wildflowers** - Enhance green space through beautification. Plant native wildflowers, vegetation that is fit for the local climate, fruit trees, and low-maintenance grasses and shrubbery. These examples will beautify the area, ameliorate cases of flood and erosion, and give a pleasant aroma.
- 442. **Landscape, Natural Vegetation** - Replace unused landscapes containing hard infrastructure like concrete with natural infrastructure such as forest canopy, soil cover, and syntropic farms.
- 443. **Landscape, Organic Matter** - Place the organic matter in natural landscapes surrounding waterfront and agricultural areas as a feeding resource for earthworms.
- 444. **Landscape, Permeable Pavers** - Add permeable pavers with a water collection system to areas around the lake that are sprayed with herbicides.
- 445. **Landscape, Pest Repellent Plants** - Growing pest-repelling plants can reduce the need for pesticides and protect produce without damaging the ecosystem. <https://extension.msstate.edu/blog/can-fragrant-plants-help-repel-insects#:~:text=MSU%20Extension%20horticulture%20specialist%20Gary,may%20help%20deter%20these%20pests>
- 446. **Landscape, Rain Garden** - Educate communities on how to build rain gardens. <https://www.hillsboroughcounty.org/en/newsroom/2018/04/10/a-rain-garden-is-an-attractive-way-to-improve-water-quality> (Hillsborough County, 2022)
- 447. **Landscape, Rain Garden Land Allocation** - Allocate plots of land around Lake Chapala's waterfront for rain gardens of 100 to 300 square feet each.
- 448. **Landscape, Rain Gardens** - Incentivize both homeowners and property managers to replace any lawns or invasive plants with rain gardens that solely include native plants.
- 449. **Landscape, Rain Gardens** - Plant Native Plant Life in the rain gardens- plant plants that are native to the region in the rain gardens that can withstand living in standing water as well dry conditions.
- 450. **Landscape, Resilience** - Plant for the future, including plants in the next hardiness zone.

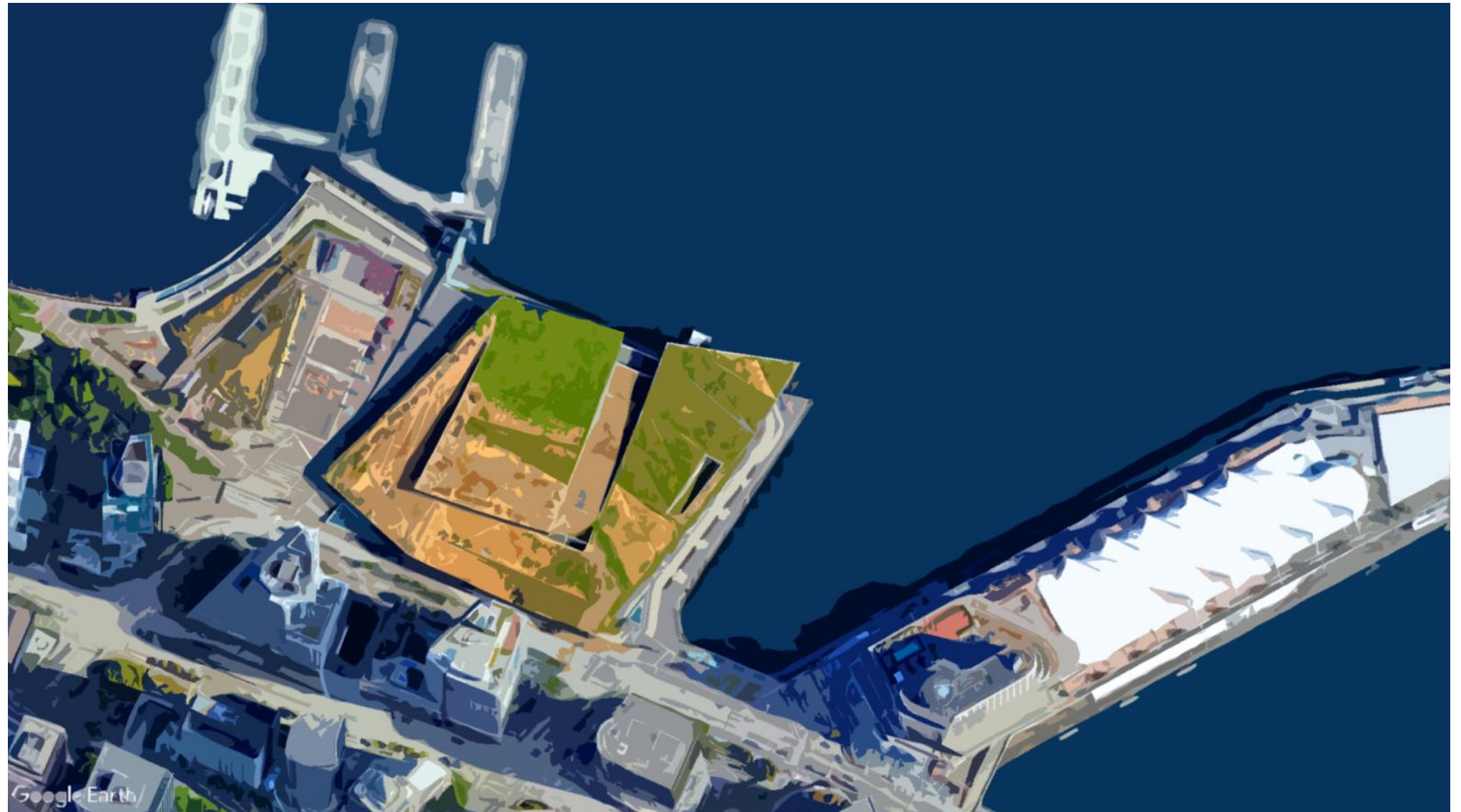
- 451. **Landscape, Riparian buffers** - Plant riparian buffers (vegetated buffer strips) along the waterfront to avert pollutants from entering the water as well as stabilizing the bank.
- 452. **Landscape, Sediment Load Reduction** - To reduce sediment load into the river and lake, plant trees and shrubs in unstable areas.
- 453. **Landscape, Sensory Plants** - Planting indigenous plants such as the Daphne flower that create a distinct smell to add to the experience.
- 454. **Landscape, Tree Lifecycle Management** - Improve the lifecycle management of trees.
- 455. **Landscape, Trellis Tunnels** - Build trellis tunnels as an efficient way of growing produce in a small amount of space. <https://lomavistafarm.org/trellising-vegetables/>
- 456. **Landscape, Urban Tree Canopy** - Educate communities on how to develop urban tree canopies. <https://www.reliance-foundry.com/blog/urban-tree-canopy> (David, 2021)
- 457. **Landscape, Vertical Gardens** - Educate communities on how to build vertical gardens. <https://www.popularmechanics.com/home/how-to-plans/how-to/g847/how-to-start-a-vertical-garden/> (Beurteaux, 2022)
- 458. **Landscape, Waterfront Community Garden** - Create a waterfront community garden that is accessible to residents of the area. The community garden will have educational signage to spread knowledge of native species and conditions of the waterfront environment.
- 459. **Landscape, Waterfront Species** - Increase benefits to waterfront ecosystems by choosing species that will succeed in waterfront areas
- 460. **Landscape, Waterside Community Garden** - Create gardens on the banks of the lake that will filter water and provide food to the community. Establish a group of volunteers who will work to maintain the gardens and distribute the food.
- 461. **Landscape, Xeriscape** - Offer subsidies for developments that use native xeriscape plants instead of ornamental plantings.
- 462. **Tourism, "Farm to Fork" Collaboration** - Among the interested chefs, connect them with local farmers (if they aren't already) for ingredient sourcing partnership and discuss some values to consider for the classes (examples of values may include classes focusing on making versions of popular local meals, a focus on local culture and

communicating the cooking and sourcing processes in the context of this culture)

- 463. **Tourism, Activity Information** - Communicate plans to hotels and air BnB owners so they can include tourism activities in pamphlets and activity recommendations
- 464. **Tourism, Binocular and Telescope Stations** - Adding free or coin-operated binocular and telescope stations to the sides of waterfronts in Oregon would promote fun learning experiences and curiosity not only in children but for anyone interested.
- 465. **Tourism, Culinary** - Reach out to local restaurants to see which chefs would be interested in hosting classes
- 466. **Tourism, Culinary Tours** - Host authentic or local food tours near the waterfront. Run a group shuttle service that stops at various restaurants to try local cuisines.
- 467. **Tourism, Eco-lodges** - Enrich sustainable tourism through eco-lodges. These can be hotels or bed & breakfasts that could incorporate rain-catching systems, green roofs, vegetable gardens, and rental bikes to explore the waterfront pathways.
- 468. **Tourism, Ecotourism Committee** - Form an Ecotourism Committee focused on the ecology-tourist intersection with an emphasis on programming that teaches people about the native ecology and helps them engage with it sustainably.
- 469. **Tourism, Ecotourism Program** - Create an ecotourism program around the restoration of the marshlands as a way to raise awareness of their importance as well as to boost tourism in the Lake Chapala region.
- 470. **Tourism, Electric-powered Watercraft** - Use electric-powered tourist boats for touring programs. In a lake setting, it is incredibly important to protect the natural beauty. Using electric boats provides an opportunity to show off the environmental qualities while mitigating the degradation that conventional boats cause.
- 471. **Tourism, Experiential Design** - Design sites with stories in mind that people will go home and tell their friends and family about. Don't design an area to simply be nice to visit. Focus on what sets the site apart, and emphasize it. Visitors will recommend the location to other travelers, and tourism will increase.

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472. **Tourism, Food Trucks** - Update city regulations to allow food trucks to operate along the waterfront to elevate the sensory experience of the waterfront through taste and smell.
473. **Tourism, Green Watercraft** – Create a designated area in the water for clean energy vehicles such as paddle boards, kayaks, canoes, kite surfing, surfing, and solar PV propulsion vehicles.
474. **Tourism, Guided Tours** - Offer guided tours of the site led by members of the local government (e.g. Eugene Parks and Open Space Department). Guided tours can be provided to classes on field trips, tourists who are curious to learn more about the Wetlands, and anyone else who is interested.
475. **Tourism, Guided Water Tours** – Provide guided water tours as tourist attractions that benefit the local environment and economy.
476. **Tourism, Historic and Cultural Public Art** – Public art around Oregon waterfronts would incorporate the history and the design culture of the given area. Public art is such a good way to create that special sense of place.
477. **Tourism, Historical Walking Tour** - Establish a walking tour of the waterfront that can be used to point out historical aspects of the area.
478. **Tourism, Houseboats** – Build houseboats for short-term rental.
479. **Tourism, Houseboats** – Invest in houseboats as a dynamic tourist attraction, allowing visitors to travel and return when they want, offering opportunities to experience both the city and aquatic ecosystem with a more personal sense of place. (Trapasso, 2018)
480. **Tourism, Informational Kiosks** – Construct sustainable kiosks in tourist informational points. These kiosks should follow the design described above. The inclusion of these kiosks offers a practical ability to serve the community and its tourists in a sustainable manner. These kiosks can be moved or removed depending on demand, this flexibility increases their value.
481. **Tourism, Lighting** - Form partnerships with environmental engineers to generate some light infrastructure to have some sort of entertainment for the tourists. These light infrastructures should minimize energy and water consumption, have solar energy for light sensors, not take over too much land, and overall have the building material to be bendable concrete, bamboo, 3D printed concrete,



Vancouver Waterfront, British Columbia, Canada

- salvage materials, and or mycelium. (Ellis, 2021) The funds that are obtained from ecotourism will go back into improving the landscape.
482. **Tourism, Local Food** – Encourage restaurants to grow and catch their food to reduce emissions from transportation and make them more self-sufficient. <https://blog.etundra.com/restaurant-trends-and-news/greener-restaurants-local-food/>
483. **Tourism, Movie Nights in the Park** – Construct a gazebo and install a projector and screen in it. Host family-friendly movie nights in the park once per week. Allow participants to cast votes on what films should be shown each week.
484. **Tourism, Music** – Collaborate with local musicians and artists to curate music playlists visitors can download or listen to through a sound system installed at the park to enhance and elevate visits to the waterfront as people walk, shop, people watch, eat, or just hang out with family and friends.
485. **Tourism, Nature, and Bird-watching Walks** – Reach out to ecologists and bird-watching enthusiasts in the community to see who would be interested in leading guided nature and bird-watching walks
486. **Tourism, Non-Motorized Watercraft** – Rent non-motorized water. By providing rental watercraft, tourists and local visitors will be

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encouraged to use them.

- 487. **Tourism, Outdoor Market** – Create a weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly market (that starts after the Summer Festival).
- 488. **Tourism, Personal Watercraft** – Create a public-private personal watercraft program for kayaks, canoes, floats, etc.
- 489. **Tourism, Personal Watercraft** – Institute government-regulated concessions to rent out floaties, paddle boards, paddle boats, kayaks, canoes, and other personal watercraft to promote activity and tourism.
- 490. **Tourism, Personal Watercraft Clubs** – Make communities for windsurfing, sailing, parasailing, etc.
- 491. **Tourism, Pop-up Style Programs** - Organize a “pop-up” style program to create a platform for local artists and communities to share their cultures through artwork, song, food, and dance with the wider community. Coordinate on-site dance lessons and or art and cooking classes to bring community members together in sharing different cultural experiences.
- 492. **Tourism, Public Art and Cultural Amenities** – Incorporate public art and cultural amenities. (ChatGPT)
- 493. **Tourism, Public Information** – Reiterate the important aspects of your sustainability efforts in heavily concentrated tourist areas. This can be done with posters that elaborate on specific actions that have been taken. Alternatively, this can be relayed with billboards, newspaper ads, or murals. This will help establish a culture that is concerned with their impact on the environment. The repetition and boasting of your environmentally friendly practices will engrain the idea of protecting the environment in the brains of the community.
- 494. **Tourism, Restaurants & Bars** – Build restaurants and/or bars that serve local food, and provide an outdoor dining option. The tables that are outside should have an unobscured view of the water body.
- 495. **Tourism, Sunset Dinner Cruise** – Incorporate weekly sunset boat cruises for families. Dinner is provided alongside some small musical performances.
- 496. **Tourism, Volunteer Agritourism** - Implement programs along the lines of Worldwide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF), where visitors can volunteer at local nonprofits or ecological activities

in exchange for lodging. In the case of organic farms, this can promote educational exchange, assist farmers, and create an opportunity for harvested produce to be sold at nearby farmer’s markets³.

- 497. **Tourism, Walking Tours** – Organize weekly walks designed for both residents and tourists to encourage more interaction, health, and social experience.
- 498. **Tourism, Walking, Biking, and Scootering** – Organize a variety of multi-modal tours for residents and visitors.
- 499. **Tourism, Water Attractions** – Promote water attractions, such as float launching and recovery areas along parts of the river where flow is less restricted to promote the restoration of other sections of the same river.
- 500. **Tourism, Waterfront Games** – Create a fun activity or fun little games on the waterfront that tourists and kids can play when they visit that area to help with active learning and the idea to spark change in those areas.
- 501. **Tourism, Waterfront Gift Shops** - Install a gift shop for tourists and residents alike to celebrate artisanry and sustainability by supporting local artisans. A portion of proceeds can go towards environmental nonprofits that benefit the waterfront.
- 502. **Tourism, Waterfront Music Festival** – 1) Evaluation and determining goals and general logistics. 2) Determine the budget and acquire sponsors. 3) Locate the site and/or venue. 4) Book a mix of local and national acts. 5) Provide sanitation facilities. 6) Ensure security and emergency services. 7) Relate the festival themes to local history and culture. 8) Hire adequate staff and volunteers. 9) Promote the festival to local, regional, national, and international tourism markets. 10) Fully plan out a schedule.
- 503. **Transportation Waterborne Vessels** - Determine vessel types and designs based on climate and water conditions. Consider seasonal changes and wave activity to develop stable, comfortable, and protected vessels. Design hybrid or fully-electric vessels to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water pollution. 1) Vessels should be able to withstand heavy wind and wave activity. 2) Ferries should have onboard services, such as restrooms, comfortable seating, elevators, comfortable and spacious seating, tables, and wheelchair/walker access and mobility. 3) Cover all vessels to protect staff and

passengers from the elements.

- 504. **Transportation, Bicycle Rentals** – Construct and operate local bike renting stands alongside frequently used trails. These stands can either be shops or hub stations.
- 505. **Transportation, Bike Lanes** - Add safe and noticeable bike lanes on all major streets, connecting throughout the city, planned by the City’s engineers.
- 506. **Transportation, Bike Lanes** – Build protected bike lanes alongside automobile lanes to encourage bike travel instead of automobile reliance.
- 507. **Transportation, Bike Protection** – Create a bike-theft monitoring program where bike owners can register their bikes with the police, so if their bike is stolen it can be returned to its owners if recovered.
- 508. **Transportation, Bike Racks** – Install plentiful, strong, public bike racks in downtown areas to ensure bicycle users feel that their bikes will remain safe if stored downtown.
- 509. **Transportation, Bike Safety** – Use potted plants or other more natural barriers to create protected two-way traffic bike lane access to the waterfront. Ensure that the protected bike lane is also illuminated to make sure that bikes are still seen after daylight hours.
- 510. **Transportation, Bike Share Hubs** - Install bike share hubs at least .25 miles between each other around the lake path.
- 511. **Transportation, Bike/Scooter Structures** – Create bike structures that can generate solar energy. There are many opportunities to incorporate renewable energy in a location with a high concentration of tourism. Creating a place to park your bike or recharge your e-bike or e-scooter is a great place to start. These structures should incorporate photovoltaic cells on the roof of the structure to capture solar energy along with providing a dry spot to park your vehicle.
- 512. **Transportation, Bike-share Program** – Install a public-use bike-share program with multiple locations of bikes available for rental. Make these bikes easy to use and adjustable to anyone’s size, and produce an app that people can use to rent the bikes.
- 513. **Transportation, Bike-specific Traffic Lights** – Install bike-specific traffic lights at intersections that operate on their intervals from automobile lights. This will make bike travelers feel safer.

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514. **Transportation, Carless City Center** - Design and create a carless city center.
515. **Transportation, Commuter Ferry** – Create a commuter ferry ride system for the public that runs several times an hour.
516. **Transportation, Complete Streets** - Incorporate Complete Streets, streets that provide safety for pedestrians, bicyclists, and cars, across all main streets, designed safely by the City’s infrastructure engineers.
517. **Transportation, Constructed Wetlands Paths** - Create pedestrian paths within the constructed wetlands turning them into a park to promote people’s health, education, and interaction with eco-friendly waterfront design.
518. **Transportation, Disaster Planning** - Remap public transport routes. Some stops for the public transit lines in Eugene are very close to the riverfront, and in the event of a natural disaster, these stops may not be accessible. By moving these stops further inland, public transit could potentially continue throughout a natural hazard event and lives would be saved.
519. **Transportation, Eco-friendly Trail Network** – Create an interconnected network of trails on the waterfront (e.g. around Lake Chapala) that include educational signage about native plant and animal species.
520. **Transportation, Electric Micro-mobility** – Establish an electric micro-transportation fleet that can be rented. E-scooters and bikes have the potential to eliminate the need for combustion engine transportation. 36% of E-scooter use was in replacement of automobile transportation (Forbes, 2022). This comes with incredible effects on environmental impact along with traffic and congestion.
521. **Transportation, Environment-friendly Trails** – Create walking or hiking trails in areas that will least disturb nature
522. **Transportation, Event Connectivity** – Organize weekly farmer’s markets and holiday markets on the pedestrian and bicycle-only pathways along the waterfront, planned by the City Council-selected committee
523. **Transportation, Intermodal Systems** – Integrate ferry and water bus systems into existing public transportation systems for smooth interchange, shorter loading and unloading times, ticketing, and real-time travel updates.
524. **Transportation, Interpretive Walk** – Create a walking/hiking path connecting the lake to the property that includes informational elements such as signs to educate members on the history of the area and lake.
525. **Transportation, Lake Perimeter Multi-purpose Path** – Design a mixed-use path surrounding the lake to promote micro-mobility and community.
526. **Transportation, Micromobility** - Prioritize non-vehicular transportation along the waterfront, but still allow for multimodal travel: Bikes, Scooters, Skateboards, Walking
527. **Transportation, Micromobility Lanes** – Creating multi-lanes for micro transportation along the lake. Biking and walking are two of the most used types of micro transportation; creating and emphasizing their importance would be beneficial to the city.
528. **Transportation, Micro-mobility Network Signage** - Make micromobility networks interconnected using signs and landmarks
529. **Transportation, Micromobility Priority** – Make micromobility the forefront of waterfront design by creating paths large enough to support significant human traffic daily.
530. **Transportation, Multi-modal** - Create good access to the river through public transportation. People need to be able to get there easily and quickly. Allow trams, buses, and bike paths to get as close to the areas as possible. In Prague, public transportation drops people off at the river, and trams and bike paths run alongside it.
531. **Transportation, Multimodal and Intermodal** - Promote overall mobility/access by finding ways to simplify and connect walkable spaces with spaces available to cars, bikes, micro-mobile forms of transport, and watercraft.
532. **Transportation, Multi-modal Bike and Pedestrian Pathways** – Build multi-modal bike and pedestrian pathways alongside waterfront areas, with space for plant habitat restoration.
533. **Transportation, Multi-modal Paths** - Implement pedestrian and cycling paths that are separated by speed along the waterfront.
534. **Transportation, Multi-modal Plan** – Develop a comprehensive transportation plan, including pedestrian and bike paths. (ChatGPT)
535. **Transportation, Multi-modal Travel Master Plan** - Design a master plan for Multi-Modal Travel and minimization of traffic congestion.
536. **Transportation, Multi-Use Waterfront Path** – Construct a mixed-use, bicycle, and pedestrian, path along the waterfront (e.g. to connect the planned redevelopment of South Downtown and the newly developed St Helens Industrial Business Park). This is a practice that could be implemented in most cities to incentivize green transportation.
537. **Transportation, No-car Day** – Establish a day every month on which the streets of the city are closed to cars from 7 AM – 2 PM. This will encourage people to spend time recreating in the streets by biking, running, walking, and other forms of micro-mobility while also establishing a sense of community and connection amongst residents.
538. **Transportation, Path Drainage** – Ensure proper drainage so that paths stay clean and do not flood if in wet climates. As well as having drainage that supports some aspect of the city or feeds back into a clean water source.
539. **Transportation, Paved Multi-use Paths** - Pave multi-use paths around the lake that accommodates walkers and bikers and encourage outdoor recreation, and provide a route for people to access different waterfront properties, parks, businesses, etc.
540. **Transportation, Public Transit** - Implement a city bus system that offers safe public transport to all citizens and stops at all major places including connecting transport to airports, planned by the City’s infrastructure engineers.
541. **Transportation, Public Transit** - Invest in a safe and efficient public transit system that can be suitable for everyday use.
542. **Transportation, Public Transit** - Provide public transportation options that have real incentives over driving
543. **Transportation, Public Transit Electrification** – Develop electric public transportation opportunities to promote a sustainable option for travel.
544. **Transportation, Sensory Paths** – Create walking paths that incentivize people to go through nature areas with colorful, fragrant, and edible plants.

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545. **Transportation, Street Cleaning** – Invest in city street cleaning so that bike lanes and pedestrian paths remain clean. This will show that the city cares about the bike lane and pedestrian infrastructure, and continue to encourage citizens to use it.
546. **Transportation, Sustainable** – Encourage sustainable transportation options, such as public transit and electric vehicle charging stations. (ChatGPT)
547. **Transportation, Trails** – Design erosion-preventing, habitat-friendly, trails, and trailheads with directional, nature, and fire safety signage.
548. **Transportation, Universal Access** - Practice accessible urban development strategies; consider all stages of life.
549. **Transportation, Walkability** – Create a walkable city and waterfront that helps support the environmental aspect of community and environmental justice within the community,
550. **Transportation, Walkways, and Sidewalks** - Expand nearby walkways and sidewalks around the waterfront to help ensure flow in, out, and around public spaces.
551. **Transportation, Water** – Build water transportation access (e.g. for the planned St Helens Industrial Business Park).
552. **Transportation, Water Bus Systems** – Create two different water bus systems to connect culturally significant areas (e.g. museums or historical districts in Chapala and Jocotepec).
553. **Transportation, Water Taxi** – Develop a water taxi network to assist with inter-city travel, tourism, and emergency services.
554. **Transportation, Water Transit** - Promote water taxis on the lake and designate a percentage of the funds to Lake Chapala’s environmental conservation.
555. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Plan** – Plan various potential routes and establish route types around Chapala, focusing on active and high-density areas.
556. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Schedule** – Study active areas and times, and establish a transit schedule, including ride frequency and real-time departure/arrival updates.
557. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Solar Power** – Integrate solar photovoltaic (PV) into the vessel and terminal designs to power the vessel and onboard electricity. Integrate floating solar PVs in the water surrounding the terminals and public docks.
558. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Terminals** – Design and construct covered terminals that are comfortable, stable, and accessible. Ensure that the terminals do not block the view of the water from existing buildings.
559. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Type A Route** – Design a double-ended Type A route (linear) ferry system (e.g. along the northern waterfront with stops at Jocotepec, Ajijic, San Antonio Tlayacapan, Chapala, San Juan Tecamatlán, and Mezcala. Design a double-ended Type A route ferry system (e.g. along the southwestern waterfront with stops at San Cristóbal and San Luis Soyatlán).
560. **Transportation, Waterborne Transit Type B Route** – Design a double-ended Type B route (triangular three-point stop configuration) ferry system to connect Chapala, Tuxcueca, and Tizapán El Alto.
561. **Transportation, Waterfront Bikeway** – Create a bike lane along the waterfront.
562. **Transportation, Waterfront Path Network** - Connect the wetland path system to the waterfront towns so people have easy access to it and are drawn to use it.
563. **Transportation, Waterfront Path Urban Connectivity** – Create paths for bikers and pedestrians that connect the waterfront to high-traffic areas of the city or town. Ideally also cutting corners that can make traveling on these paths faster than driving at times.
564. **Transportation, Waterfront Pedestrian/Bike Path** - Build a pedestrian and bike-only walkway (e.g. surrounding the Chapala Lake) that encourages micro-mobility and increases community activity, planned and designed by the local government-selected committee.
565. **Transportation, Waterfront Street Buffer** – Create a wide barrier between the waterfront and streets. Decorate the barrier with public art and ornate landscaping.
566. **Transportation, Waterfront, and Greenspace Access** - Prioritize public access to green space and the waterfront via accessible pathways and routes (i.e. bikeways, public transportation, walkable paths).
567. **Transportation, Waterway Locks** – Create an updated, operational, and efficient locks system for marine travel (e.g. for the Willamette Falls).
568. **Urban Design Aesthetics** - Focus on aesthetics, but not too much. Things should not feel too curated, or they won't feel natural and won't honor the history of a region. Perfectionism can take away from the authenticity of the region.
569. **Urban Design Networks** - Focus on resilience, and consider nature and urban regions intertwined. Use a systems approach to improve the site as a whole, not just individual parts of it. For example, the Prague riverfront did not just improve the area by providing public restrooms; plans went above and beyond to create a whole network of indoor spaces that connect with the river for visitors to enjoy and to meet their needs.
570. **Urban Design, “Easter Eggs”** – Post detailed signage throughout the waterfront that may also serve as urban easter eggs to those who stop to read them. Have signs to identify plants growing in the area, signs that explain the rule by providing some context (and ideally, humor), or signs reminding people to be mindful of their waste habits as it relates to waterway contamination.
571. **Urban Design, Adaptive Reuse** – Encourage preservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings. (ChatGPT)
572. **Urban Design, Adaptive Reuse, Multi-purpose, Eco-friendly Structures** – Repurpose old structures or build new ones that serve the community through collaboration, entertainment, food, and culture. Structures should also contain green features such as solar panels, green roofs, and gardens.
573. **Urban Design, Amenities** – Incorporate important utilities in close vicinity to each other. Establishing utilities like bathrooms and showers in close vicinities to beachy or waterfront areas is very important. This will decrease transportation and reduce the carbon footprint of the area.
574. **Urban Design, Architectural Themes** - Create different themes of architecture for different parts of the town to establish a sense of place.

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575. **Urban Design, Biophilic Streets** – Replace urban streets with biophilic streets through increased vegetation, green walls and roofs, and impervious surfaces.
576. **Urban Design, Biosolar-, Eco- and Green Roofs** – Require green roof construction for public structures and incentivize green roof development for private property.
577. **Urban Design, Bioswales** - Introduce bioswales to the riverfront to help mitigate the effects of flooding. Bioswales are effective methods for managing incoming stormwater and reducing flooding in urban areas. Having them along the waterfront in Eugene would allow an outlet for potential overflow in the event of flooding while enhancing the natural beauty of the waterfront area.
578. **Urban Design, Blue-green Roofs** - Incentivize both homeowners and developers that are building or renovating to add blue or green blue-green roof technology.
579. **Urban Design, Bridges** - Form bridges into unique experiences.
580. **Urban Design, Car-free Promenade** – Make the waterfront promenade car-free.
581. **Urban Design, Community Gardens** – Create a community garden area where locals can harbor fresh and nutritious foods sourced from their homes. Local fresh agriculture promotes less food traveling into the city, ultimately, fewer cars and trucks delivering food.
582. **Urban Design, Community Gardens** - Increase access to ready-available foods and minimize food deserts through the creation of community gardens.
583. **Urban Design, Community Identity** - Employ local artists to integrate pieces into the redevelopment to strengthen community identity.
584. **Urban Design, Design Guidelines** - Enlist local planning departments and developers to create design guidelines for waterfront architecture based on vernacular designs
585. **Urban Design, DIY Green Roof** – Educate communities on how to build “do-it-yourself” green roofs. <https://www.permagard.co.uk/advice/green-roof-construction> (Permagard, n.d.)
586. **Urban Design, Docks** – Provide docks for small watercraft. (e.g. Rebuild the dock in front of the Holiday Inn to encourage summer activities such as kayaking, and canoeing)
587. **Urban Design, Downspout Disconnection** - Encourage anyone who can disconnect their downspout from the original system to either use the water for landscape irrigation or storage and later use.
588. **Urban Design, Drinking Fountains** – Install or invest in a network of easy-to-access drinking water fountains in cities to encourage individuals to use reusable water bottles and eliminate the purchase of single-use plastic water bottles
589. **Urban Design, Drinking Fountains** – Place drinking fountains along the waterfront path to provide water for bikers, runners, and pedestrians and make them accessible for children, adults, and people who are mobility challenged. This would hopefully significantly decrease the amount of single-use plastic water bottles on the waterfront that end up in the water.
590. **Urban Design, Eco-Docks** - Build eco-docks off the wetland path system for pedestrian viewing points, easy implementation of man-made habitat elements, and easier access to floating cage aquaculture.
591. **Urban Design, Elevated Outlook** – Build an elevated outlook that looks out onto the lake and incorporates stationary public binoculars with a step stool so that people of all ages can use it and/or make the height adjustable for those who are mobility challenged to use as well.
592. **Urban Design, Elevated Promenade** – Construct an elevated waterfront promenade (e.g. Malecon in Havana).
593. **Urban Design, Energy-efficiency** – Incorporate energy-efficient design and building technologies. (ChatGPT)
594. **Urban Design, Entry Statement** – Create entry statements for major waterfront access points. (e.g. design an entrance to the Waterfront Park that is easily noticed and incorporates a floral display)
595. **Urban Design, Festival Streets** - Make festival streets an integral part of the city using pneumatic bollards.
596. **Urban Design, Floating Communities** – Invest in floating communities including multipurpose spaces, residences, businesses, and floating parks. (Johnson, 2021)
597. **Urban Design, Floating Homes, Moorages, and Marinas** – Establish a market for floating homes secured to moorages or marinas that will be both beneficial to the local economy and waterfront communities.
598. **Urban Design, Floating Park “Fun Zone”** – Create a Children’s “Fun Zone” to make the park kid-friendly. This includes playground equipment and a “cut-out” wading pool. The park could also include children-oriented nature camps.
599. **Urban Design, Floating Park Accessibility** – Site floating parks with consideration for accessibility via bridges and personal watercraft.
600. **Urban Design, Floating Park Glass Paneling** – Insert plexiglass panels in the floating parks. This supports the growth of plants underneath the floating park by increasing sunlight coverage. It also allows citizens to view the complex ecosystems beneath them, sparking interest and appreciation for the environment.
601. **Urban Design, Floating Park Hydroponic Garden** – Site a hydroponic garden in the park. Garden plots can be bought or leased for a small monthly fee that could be used to fund a monthly farmers’ market.
602. **Urban Design, Floating Park Material Sourcing** – Construct floating parks with recycled materials.
603. **Urban Design, Floating Park Plant Selection** – Select non-invasive local species. Cattails, ferns, greater sweetgrasses, common reeds, and bunchgrasses provide water purification services and are equipped with long roots that provide microecosystems for aquatic organisms. Flowering plants such as water lilies, milkweeds, irises, and marigolds increase the physical attractiveness of the wetlands by increasing color variety while attracting pollinators and other insects. (Moon, 2014)
604. **Urban Design, Floating Park Recreational Rentals** – Supply recreational rentals to encourage first-hand appreciation and exploration of aquatic environments. The station may offer personal watercraft, bikes, and other items.
605. **Urban Design, Floating Park Rest Areas** – Provide a variety of benches, picnic tables, and grassy areas established throughout the park for people to enjoy. A small café with ethically-sourced coffee and pastries would provide extra money to maintain the park.
606. **Urban Design, Floating Park Signage/Information Booth** – Provide informational signage and an information booth explaining

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the project's purpose and the ecosystem it supports.

- 607. **Urban Design, Floodproofing** - Isolate hospitals that are located close to the riverfront, and flood-proof them. Several hospitals in Eugene are near major rivers like the McKenzie, and in the event of a natural disaster that results in flooding, those hospitals would likely be damaged in the process, as would anyone inside them receiving care. By taking measures like elevating and waterproofing such vital infrastructure, lives would be saved in the process.
- 608. **Urban Design, Furniture** – Provide public seating in the form of chairs, picnic tables, and benches throughout the entire waterfront development. Not only does this encourage people to socialize and enjoy the waterfront, but it also makes for a more inclusive design that considers the needs of individuals with mobility issues (i.e. pregnant women, the elderly, etc).
- 609. **Urban Design, Garden Walls** – Educate communities on how to design garden walls. <https://dfordesign.style/blog/biophilic-design-8-ideas-for-a-budget-friendly-garden-wall> (DforDesign, 2022)
- 610. **Urban Design, Green and Public Spaces Plan** – Implement a plan to include green and public spaces (e.g. within the planned St Helens Industrial Business Park).
- 611. **Urban Design, Green Development Practices** - Require environmentally conscious building practices at ecologically fragile sites.
- 612. **Urban Design, Green Infrastructure** - Incorporate green infrastructure, such as green roof rainwater collection, and green street bioswales.
- 613. **Urban Design, Green Roofs** – Implement and increase green roofs to support native wildlife and regulates the indoor temperature, save energy, and encourage biodiversity in the city.
- 614. **Urban Design, Green Roofs** – Implement the usage of gardening and applying green roofs to buildings. According to EPA, “Green roofs provide shade, remove heat from the air, and reduce temperatures of the roof surface and surrounding air”. (EPA, n.d.)
- 615. **Urban Design, Green Storm Drains** – Convert city sidewalks with green storm drains systems. These systems help with runoff and sanctions green design (appealing to the eye).



Market Square and Esplanade, Helsinki, Finland

- 616. **Urban Design, Green Stormwater Infrastructure** – Install green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) using plants and other permeable surfaces to mimic nature and capture and filter rain and polluted stormwater. Create a feasibility map of the city to determine areas suitable for infiltration GSI approaches. Install roadside bioretention, plant trees along streets and paths, and install bike paths made of impervious materials. Plan for long-term maintenance by partnering with the public offering adopt-a-street, adopt-a-traffic circle, or storm drain program to get the wider community involved and invested in the project.
- 617. **Urban Design, Green Stormwater Infrastructure Regulations** – Create regulatory requirements that require Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) to be included in all new development and redevelopment. Require the use of low-impact development to minimize impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff, preserve native trees and vegetation, and use reclaimed and natural materials that mimic the natural world.
- 618. **Urban Design, Greenspace** – Divide sections of the waterfront exclusively to greenery such as a garden (e.g. Dahlia flower garden) or nature sanctuary.

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619. **Urban Design, Greenspaces** – Plant grass areas with leafy trees for shade and picnic tables/eating areas with awnings to draw families for picnics, birthday parties, or other events.
620. **Urban Design, Greywater Recycling** – Require all new homes and buildings to employ greywater collection systems for the reuse of greywater.
621. **Urban Design, Guidelines, and Standards** – Develop and supply location and climate-specific construction guidelines that are subsidized for those who build to these defined standards.
622. **Urban Design, Height Limits** – Set height limits for waterfront lots to prevent obstruction of views.
623. **Urban Design, Historic Preservation** – Take existing elements and enhance them, rather than making the riverfront look like one in another region. Blending the old infrastructure with a more modern design will create a unique contrast. This will contribute to the area's unique sense of place.
624. **Urban Design, Historical Plaques** – Place historical plaques throughout the waterfront to educate residents and visitors.
625. **Urban Design, Informational Boards** – Adding informational boards around Oregon waterfronts would add a sense of place to a certain location and would help locals and visitors familiarize themselves with the given area.
626. **Urban Design, Interactive Elements** – Create interactive structures in the water such as steppingstones, docks, and floating islands in shallow areas of the waterfront in areas with native water plants and near areas of business and recreation.
627. **Urban Design, Landmarks** – Commission a local artist to design sculptures (or other public art) that reflect the town's heritage to create culturally-relevant landmarks near the waterfront for public enjoyment and an enhanced sense of place.
628. **Urban Design, Local Materials** – Encourage the use of local materials and services for new construction through subsidies and accessible resources that distribute local material sources and services.
629. **Urban Design, Local Public Art, and Environmental Awareness** – Have local people create art and murals throughout the city in support of environmental awareness and to keep their thoughts well-

presented throughout the community.

630. **Urban Design, Materials** – Replace hard infrastructure with living building material.
631. **Urban Design, Mural Project** – Invite local artists to come together to paint a mural that represents the area's history. The mural should be placed in a spot that is frequented by visitors.
632. **Urban Design, Obstacle/Par Course** – Construct a waterfront obstacle course and/or par course.
633. **Urban Design, Parking Space Conversion** – Convert unnecessary street parking space to usable public space (parklets) and repurpose the space as seating areas, pop-up retail shops, or gardens.
634. **Urban Design, Permeable Pavement** – Incentivize and instruct local builders on how to build permeable pavement. <https://www.truegridpaver.com/complete-guide-permeable-paving-systems%E2%82%BF/> (TRUEGRID, 2018)
635. **Urban Design, Permeable Pavement** – Require the use of permeable pavement if affordable for new construction of any feature that uses a lot of asphalt or concrete like a parking lot.
636. **Urban Design, Permeable Surfaces** – Repave the waterfront using the porous pavement. Highly urbanized areas tend to flood because of a decrease in porosity due to widespread paving. This can be mitigated through the use of porous pavement that allows water to move through the pavement into porous dirt below it, while still giving an urbanized look to the riverfront area.
637. **Urban Design, Piers** – Build a set of small piers that provide waterfront access (e.g. from the raised quay wall down to the water level in St Helens) to allow public access to swimming and the use of PWCs.
638. **Urban Design, Pile Dwellings** – Invest in pile dwellings secured with concrete, steel, or wood poles as a design solution for vulnerable waterfront housing.
639. **Urban Design, Playgrounds** – Build many various micro playgrounds along the waterfront
640. **Urban Design, Promenade Ferrock** – Use ferrock to make a promenade with art on the ground. Ferrock is an environmentally friendly construction material used as a cement substitute. It is

produced mainly from recycled materials such as waste steel dust and silica from ground-up glass. The steel dust reacts with carbon dioxide to produce iron carbonate, which becomes ferrock after solidification.

641. **Urban Design, Public Art** – Include public art that reflects the heritage and culture of a given area
642. **Urban Design, Public Art Collaboration** – Collaborate with local artists to paint murals on large, blank buildings or sidewalks to increase a sense of place and a feeling of community.
643. **Urban Design, Public Art Garden** – Develop a sizeable section of the park as an art garden. It should feature a rotation of local artists and a variety of art mediums including murals, sculptures, and water features. Community art workshops should be offered.
644. **Urban Design, Public Art Installations** – Allow public artists and residents to have sculptures showcased in the park for a specific amount of time.
645. **Urban Design, Public Art Installations** – Commission a public art installation, such as one made from fishing or waterfront plastic pollution. This will raise awareness for keeping the environment clean while utilizing plastic waste, allow an opportunity for local artists and volunteers, and leave an aesthetic and thought-provoking art piece for the given outdoor space.
646. **Urban Design, Public Art Installations, and Signage** – Hire local artists to create an art installation of culturally relevant and educational signs about the restoration work being done, and the species involved.
647. **Urban Design, Public Art with Plant Motif** – Commission local artists to create art on planters for native plants, walkways, and in water along interactive features. These should include native plant motifs in their design.
648. **Urban Design, Public Space** – Construct an outdoor entertainment space (i.e. waterfront amphitheater and multi-use space for farmers' markets and other events).
649. **Urban Design, Public Space Versatility** – Implement a public space that is versatile in its ability to promote tourism during the daytime and nighttime
650. **Urban Design, Public Spaces** – Create a network of public spaces,

Implementation Actions

including parks, plazas, and promenades. (ChatGPT)

- 651. **Urban Design, Public Spaces** - Create comfortable public spaces with different intimacies.
- 652. **Urban Design, Public Spaces** – Ensure that there are public spaces, parks, and gathering areas outside of large buildings.
- 653. **Urban Design, Public Street Art** – Organize a street decorating project with nontoxic bio-safe chalk.
- 654. **Urban Design, Publication Sanitation Facilities** – Replace surrounding restroom fixtures: Most facilities built before 1999 have inefficient sanitary fixtures. (EPA) This can directly impact the integrity of the water being dumped into the river and as a result its tributaries. This is also a chance to create more environmentally sustainable restroom fixtures.
- 655. **Urban Design, Rain Gardens** – Construct rain gardens to collect and filter runoff.
- 656. **Urban Design, Rainwater Harvesting** - Create a water conservation initiative by providing residents with cisterns to collect rainwater for reuse.
- 657. **Urban Design, Rainwater Harvesting** - Motivate homeowners to collect and store rainfall in rain barrels. Construct tanks for rain collection for any storm drain system that has not been updated.
- 658. **Urban Design, Rainwater Management Incentives** – Collaborate with city officials and utility departments to develop programs and public-private partnerships to offer rebates or grants to community members who install rain gardens or stormwater cisterns to manage runoff from their property.
- 659. **Urban Design, Recreation** - Build more recreation areas along the waterfront to keep the public involved. Include canoeing and kayaking spots, hiking trails, mountain biking trails, and informational tours on how the waterfront will recover and is recovering.
- 660. **Urban Design, Recreation** - Construct a multi-functional recreational space (i.e. greenspace with skate parks and playgrounds).
- 661. **Urban Design, Recreation** – Provide spaces for organized sports (e.g. volleyball nets and sandpits).

662. **Urban Design, Recycled Materials** – Reuse local waste products such as glass bottles and used tires to create some waterfront structures.

663. **Urban Design, Recycling Public Art** – Commission a sculpture of something aquatic or symbolic to the city that encases the amount of trash that is discarded into the lake or waterfront per month/year to give people an idea of how much they might contribute to the pollution of the lake and incentivize people to start properly discarding their trash

664. **Urban Design, Residential Rainwater Collection** – Collect rainwater for usage in and around the home. The large volume of rain that is received in the winter makes it possible to collect rain in drums to be used in the home for bathing, dishes or drinking in properly filtered or later in the dry summer months in a garden to nourish plants. Using the natural resources available and reducing the reliance on the water grid reduces the amount of extra water used and creates more resiliency. Promoting this through tax incentives to implement these systems similar to solar power would make this a viable solution. (Rainwater harvesting, 2017)

665. **Urban Design, Restrooms** – Provide permanent public restrooms for public spaces and additional temporary restrooms for festivals and events.

666. **Urban Design, Reusing Waste Products** – Reclaim waste products from the construction process to build seating areas along the waterfront and pathways that allow people to enjoy nature without being rained on.

667. **Urban Design, Safe Streets** - Implement street safety ex. crosswalks, stoplights, etc. to ensure Chapala is a walkable city.

668. **Urban Design, Seating** – Communal seating and public seating areas would add a sense of community to Oregon waterfronts. According to ESI info states, “Resting is important, individually and communally. Well-made, comfortable park benches are great for resting. Our parasympathetic nervous system kicks in outdoors so that we feel calmer and more peaceful, even in an urban setting (though sitting near to nature – plants, trees, water, grass – amplifies this relaxing effect and is a natural mood-booster)”. (ESI, n.d.)

669. **Urban Design, Seawalls** - Install eco-designed seawalls in areas of

the wetlands that need shoreline habitat restoration to promote plant and animal life.

670. **Urban Design, Seismic Retrofit** - Implement steel reinforcements at the base of buildings along the riverfronts. In the event of an earthquake, steel reinforcements would prevent buildings from collapsing, saving lives and preventing damage. It would also help to prevent materials from collapsing buildings from entering the water and disrupting its ecosystems.

671. **Urban Design, Seismic Retrofit, Fiber Reinforcement** – Implement fiber reinforcements on exceptionally tall waterfront buildings. There are several buildings along or close to Eugene’s riverfront that are quite a few stories tall, and should an earthquake strike, they would topple over and potentially cause materials to go crashing into the river, disrupting the surrounding areas’ wildlife and buildings. By using fiber reinforcements that encapsulate tall and thin buildings over their walls and roof, any damage from earthquakes and resulting falling material would be localized.

672. **Urban Design, Site Amenities** - Design restrooms and drinking water facilities (water refill stations) for the public to use when visiting the site. This will further support the recommendation to improve socialization opportunities at the Wetlands. People are more likely to use the site for extended periods with these amenities present.

673. **Urban Design, Site Furniture** - Promote socialization and recreation at the site by adding simple amenities including tables, benches facing the waterfront, and bike racks so that cyclists have somewhere to safely park their bikes while enjoying other elements of the site. The ability to sit and enjoy nature benefits mental health. While picnic tables may seem like a small addition to a site, they are effective in promoting public health. (Phillips, 2018)

674. **Urban Design, Small Signage** – Restrict the size of signs in pedestrian areas to be human-scale. Prohibit large signs (i.e. billboards and large roadway signs) from obstructing waterfront views and scenic vistas.

675. **Urban Design, Solar Light** – Solar light posts/poles are extremely beneficial and efficient for the environment. Adding and incorporating more solar lighting on waterfronts in Oregon would promote more outside activities at night or daytime.

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676.**Urban Design, Storm Drain Art** – Commission local artists to incorporate paintings near storm drains designed specifically to raise awareness of where the drain leads.

677.**Urban Design, Storm Drain Local Art** – Expand local art surrounding storm drains to raise awareness.

678.**Urban Design, Storm Drain Painting** - Paint aquatic life on storm drains

679.**Urban Design, Stormwater Planter Boxes** – Educate communities on how to build stormwater planter boxes. <https://emswcd.org/in-your-yard/rain-gardens/stormwater-planters/> (EMSWCD, n.d.)

680.**Urban Design, Stormwater Swale** – Educate communities on how to build stormwater swales. <https://youtu.be/iAY5jixvoGc> (Water Quality Outreach, n.d.)

681.**Urban Design, Stream Restoration** – Transition underground streams running through the city to run above ground, surrounded by native aquatic and riparian vegetation, and secured by a reinforced embankment to support watershed biota and increase biophilic urbanism.

682.**Urban Design, Thematic Design** – Encourage themed land use and development (with local government development standards and design guidelines) so that people can have a sense of place where they live and connect with commercial and public development.

683.**Urban Design, Transition Culverts to Bridges** – Work to transition problematic culverts to bridges, increase species and water flow, and decrease the likelihood of congestion happening.

684.**Urban Design, Trash Cans** - Place an abundant amount of trash cans around the waterfront that are pleasing to look at. If they are decorative or eye-catching, then it would be okay to place an excessive amount around the lake to minimize trash ending up in the lake.

685.**Urban Design, Trash Removal** – Eliminate trash and human pollution (e.g. from the millrace). This is the first step to revitalizing the site.

686.**Urban Design, Universal Access** - Create a disability-friendly plan for waterfronts to implement that would include wooden sidewalks out to the water with seating areas for wheelchairs and scooters

687.**Urban Design, View Corridors** – Preserve view corridors and

natural aesthetics.

688.**Urban Design, Viewpoints** - Designate waterfront viewpoint locations with benches for site users to be able to enjoy the aesthetic properties of the site. Research has demonstrated that “proximity to water is associated with many positive measures of physical and mental wellbeing, from higher levels of vitamin D to better social relations”. (Hunt, 2019)

689.**Urban Design, Water Features** – Design a fountain or similar water feature that is designed to bring attention to the sound of water in motion. Ideally, this feature would come naturally from the water source of the property. Post signage that encourages visitors to listen to the water, engaging their sense of hearing in their experience of the place.

690.**Urban Design, Water Views** – Make water bodies and nature visible and accessible throughout the built environment.

691.**Urban Design, Waterfront Amenity Public Art** – Hire a local artist (or multiple) to paint/sculpt/design the drinking fountains, benches, and trash cans to bring art to the waterfront and to make traditionally unattractive objects more attractive.

692.**Urban Design, Waterfront Amphitheater** – Construct a waterfront amphitheater to encourage the use of waterfront space and act as a community gathering space for education, art, and music.

693.**Urban Design, Waterfront Amphitheater Programming** – Plan seasonal and programmed activities at a waterfront amphitheater.

694.**Urban Design, Waterfront Art Exhibit** – Install a waterfront art exhibit (utilizing pieces of natural/lake culture) (e.g. created by members of *Rancho La Salud Village*, changed monthly).

695.**Urban Design, Waterfront Furniture** – Place benches along the waterfront path, preferably next to the drinking fountains, to provide pedestrians and bikers a spot to rest; make sure the benches face the lake so that people have something to look at while they rest which may also encourage them to stay longer.

696.**Urban Design, Waterfront Materials** – Replace piers, docks, and pilings made with toxic creosote materials with ecologically friendly material docks. Design replacement and new docks and piers to allow light penetration and reduce overwater coverage to benefit aquatic

life. Build floating docks to accommodate fluctuating water levels and allow people direct access to the water. Install glass blocks in sidewalks above seawalls to allow for additional light penetration.

697.**Urban Design, Waterfront Public Sanitation** – Implement sanitary initiatives like waterfront showers and public restrooms

698.**Urban Design, Waterfront Venues** – Provide a space that accommodates food and drinks such as small venues, food trucks, or merchants/vendors selling on the side of pedestrian paths. This will create a sense of place and incentivize people to enjoy the space rather than just a form of transportation.

699.**Urban Design, Waterfront-Themed Public Art** – Install public art with a waterfront theme with consideration for applications (e.g. water fountains, solar, clocks, sundials, animation, etc.).

700.**Urban Design, Waterscape Showroom** – Educate communities on how to build waterscape showrooms. <https://www.pondtrademag.com/building-a-waterscape-showroom-at-home/> (Hoagland, 2021)

701.**Urban Design, Wayfinding** - Identify and develop clear connections to and from the waterfront.



Videography

Sam Amick – Biophilic Design for Waterfront Planning

Ryan Arreola – [10 Recommendations for Chapala's Waterfront Development](#)

Armon Ashoubi – [West Eugene Wetlands](#)

Sofia Bajenaru – [Birds of a Feather Flock Together at Lake Chapala](#)

Camille Best – [Damn those Dams](#)

Siri Brakstad – [Prague Riverfront Revitalization Project](#)

Thomas Brugnara – [Environmental Management: Lake Chapala](#)

Jenna Burns – [Ribera de Chapala: Chinampas Floating Wetlands](#)

Alyssa Cano – [Worldwide Flood Prevention](#)

Molly Carney – [Riparian Restoration – the ecological restoration of the boundary between land and bodies of water](#)

Charlie Chapman – [The Potential of Green Roofs in Eugene, Oregon](#)

Kayla Coyne – [Developing Lake Chapala's Waterfront](#)

Mason Czabaranek – [Waterfront Micromobility](#)

Juno Dabney – [Green and Blue Roofs](#)

Sarygh Dalton – [Urban Spaces](#)

Becca Daugherty – [Community Gardens – An alternative way of fostering wellness and community](#)

Maggie Delaney – [Lake Chapala – The place to retire](#)

Kenna Dinsdale – [Restoring Lake Chapala with Citizen Science](#)

Sarah Dougherty – [Recommendations for Improving Public Art and Culture in Waterfront Communities](#)

Amber Due – [Riparian Restoration – Lake Chapala](#)

Taj Falconer – [Astoria Waterfront Park Idea](#)



Oregon Museum of Science and Industry Waterfront, USA

Ashley Fenner – [The Built Environment and Its Role in Community Development](#)

Janice French – [Water Quality and Management: Pollution Mitigation in Lake Chapala](#)

Mya Ganzer – [Native Plant Use in Waterfront Design and Restoration](#)

Amaya Gomez – [Waterfront Recreation and Its Contributions to River Health](#)

Caroline Graham – [Promoting Ecology Through Waterfront Design](#)

Zoe Green – [Reimagining Waterfront Brownfields](#)

Kate Henehan – [Report on Europe's Largest Coastal Restoration Project](#)

Jenny Ho – [Ecotourism: Maintaining and Preserving Nature Through Indigenous Knowledge](#)

Riley Hodges – [Ecotourism Policy Recommendations for Lake Chapala](#)

Videography

Annabelle Hurley – [Improving Watershed Health Through Multispecies Design](#)

Hailey Jenkins – [Waterfront Park Seattle](#)

Hailey Jensen – [Waterfront Planning and Design](#)

Harper Kiger Eaton – [Sustainable Urban Development](#)

Angie Kline – [Diving into Aquitecture](#)

Mimi Kohnstamm – [Willamette Falls, Oregon City](#)

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Carson Kunigisky – [Waterfront Climate Adaptation](#)

Orion Lawrenz – [Restructuring the Eugene Waterfront](#)

Erik Lichtenberger – [Pacific Northwest Salmon](#)

Alex Lindbloom – [Riparian Restoration](#)

Payton Lommers – [Living Shorelines in 10 Easy Steps](#)

Cuyler Lush – [Water Quality, Management, and Recreation](#)

Jack Mattison – [Micromobility and Multiuse in Waterfront Design](#)

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Owen Morgan – [Planning and Designing the Millrace in Eugene, Oregon](#)

Sydney Natt – [Blue Tourism](#)

Maya Noonan – [Waterbourne Transit Systems: An overshadowed form of Urban Transportation](#)

Jason O'Tey – [San Francisco: Waterfront Sports Done Right](#)

Eloise Parish Mueller – [Improving Water Quality and Quality of Life Around Lake Chapala](#)

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Alli Powell – [The Future of Chapala as a Waterfront Attraction](#)

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Katie Stevermer – [Riparian Zone Restoration](#)

Caroline Taylor – [Rain Gardens and Marshland Restoration in Lake Chapala, Mexico](#)

Johan Temianka – [Urban Farm Expansion to Willamette River Waterfront](#)

Rachel Van Horn – [See the Environment](#)

Zach Velasco – [Riparian Restoration: Colorado River](#)

Josie Weisert – [Micro-mobility in the Pacific NorthWest](#)

Karsyn Wheeler – [Making Lake Chapala Non-Motorized](#)

Eli Wiles – [Promenades!](#)



Project Website



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