

Arroyo Seco Canyon Project

CUP#6222

Response to Comments for the Initial Study Mitigated Negative Declaration

State Clearinghouse Number (SCH#2014101022)

Kill or Nurture the Arroyo? Public Comment on the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (attachment included)

Hugh Bowles [hsbowles@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2014 8:41 PM

To: Takara, Gary

Boman, Brad; Fuentes, Theresa; Pluth, Loren; Laveaga, Rosa; Jimenez, Jose; Bellas, John; Tim Brick " <tim@arroyoseco.org>; Rebecca Shields Moose " <rebecca@arroyoseco.org>; areyasun@earthlink.net; laura@greywateraction.org; emily.green@mac.com; Jane Tsong [nothing301@gmail.com]; hsbowles@yahoo.com; Mary Ferguson [maryf.cecelia@gmail.com]; Leigh Jerrard [greywatercorps@gmail.com]; Marietta Kruells [mariettaemail@aol.com]; Charles Kohlhase [kohlhase@earthlink.net]; Christle Balvin [cbalvin@sbcglobal.net]; Jerry Baker [jbaker6953@gmail.com]; Hugh Bowles [hsbowles@yahoo.com]; Mary Barrie [meb787@aol.com]; Elizabeth Bour [bourel@sbcglobal.net]; Rody Stephenson [rodys@earthlink.net]; Linda Klibanow [lklibanow@lindaklibanow.com]; Joshua Link [joshualink@gmail.com]; Laura Garrett [purplecow@jps.net]; Cam Stone [camstone@altrionet.com]; Diane Patrizzi [thaddius.d.patrizzi@gmail.com]; Michele Zack [michelez@sbcglobal.net]; Rorie Skei [skei@smmc.ca.gov]; Don Bremmer [donbremner@earthlink.net]; Rebecca Latta [rebeccalatta@earthlink.net]; Nina Chomsky [NRCHOMSKY@aol.com]; Ann Scheid [scheid@usc.edu]; etisage@riseup.net

Attachments: Kill or Nurture the Arroyo.pdf (1 MB)[Open as Web Page]

Dear Mr. Takara,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project -- judging from the communication list it looks as if I am just one of a few select local residents to have any knowledge of this project, and the sign posted at the Windsor/Ventura parking lot provides little help. Unfortunately the City of Pasadena continues to be shy of correctly informing local residents of what is going on. Also, both you and ASF have declined to respond to my question about why the public meeting on November 19 is being held outside of the official comment period -- this puts the project outside the CEQA requirement for public meetings.

The project is of immense significance as it lays out the plan for the future conservation of the local water supply. The project proposes a continuation of the current practice of wholesale stream diversion into expanded spreading ponds. This practice flies in the face of the science the City has paid for indicating that the ponds are inefficient at replenishing the aquifer. The project reflects an unimaginative and nihilistic approach to water conservation relegating the natural Arroyo to the function of a storm drain. I have attached the results of an observational study illustrating that the while the natural stream is efficient at absorbing water flows, the spreading ponds are not. It is time to find more creative and effective means of replenishing the aquifer than blindly adhering to the dictates

HB-1

HB-2

of a 40 year old legal agreement -- the science and the public has moved on -- the RBMB need to be helped to find that "more rigorous scientific based approach" to adjudicating pumping credits they claimed to be interested in in 2000.

HB-2

The project fails:

1. To properly communicate the project to the local community -- the sign posted at the Sunset Overlook parking lot gives no inkling that there will be 5 months of heavy equipment activity in the Hahamongna basin to expand the spreading ponds. No mailing was sent to local community residences adjacent to the project.

Public Resources Code § 21092 stipulates that the public notice shall include:

- The date, time, and place of any public meetings or hearings on the proposed project.
- A brief description of the project... its significant effects on the environment.

HB-3

Note: The public meeting scheduled for November 19 is outside of the public comment period. Questions asked of the City of Pasadena and the Arroyo Seco Foundation as to why this is the case have received **NO** response.

The notice at the project site makes no reference to any potential impacts from heavy equipment activity, or the impacts to the stream corridor from increased flow diversion.

The project needs to provide a list of everyone who received a direct notice.

2. To acknowledge that increased diversion could have a "significant impact" on the remainder of the stream corridor down to the dam. The project proposes a monitoring of the downstream riparian habitat but has no mitigation plan if impacts occur. What will be the mitigation if impacts are found? Will the City divert less water to preserve the remainder of the Arroyo? Or will re-mediation occur in a different location?

HB-4

3. To acknowledge that alternative approaches to aquifer replenishment have been presented through studies the City has paid for. CEQA (Guideline 15126.6) requires the consideration and discussion of alternatives. No alternatives have been considered although available, and no discussion of alternatives has been undertaken. Philip Williams and Associates (2000) referred to the Raymond Basin Management Board wanting to create a more "rigorous and scientific" process for allocating pumping credits. Why has the project failed to work with the RBMB to achieve this? What science does the City have that diverting water into spreading ponds is an effective way of replenishing the aquifer? Why does the City plan to continue to divert water into ponds when Converse Consultants West (1995) found that the ponds are "by orders of magnitude" less porous than the surrounding soils in the basin.

HB-5

4. To acknowledge substantial changes to the project site as a result of the 2009 Station Fire since the original MEIR for the Arroyo Seco was approved in 2003. The result of this is the concurrent LA

HB-1

County debris removal project which will significantly impact the environment at the south end of the Hahamongna basin. This project will run at the same time as the planned expansion of the spreading ponds under the Arroyo Seco Canyon project. The cumulative impacts of both these projects running at the same time has not been considered.

HB-1

5. To consider the vegetation of the spreading basins to improve porosity as laid out by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1964.

HB-7

This commenter requests the following:

1. **The public comment period be expanded to include the public meeting on November 19.**

HB-8

2. Local residents living contiguous to the project site are properly informed of the MND and the public meeting with an appropriate summary of the potential impacts per the CEQA requirements.

HB-9

3. The public meeting on November 19 focuses on the pre-dominant feature of the project, Area 3, instead of focusing on Area 1 over a mile upstream.

HB-10

4. The project review the attached paper (Kill or Nurture the Arroyo?) and provide the necessary scientific evidence to disprove the use of the natural stream as an effective way to replenish the aquifer. "It does not meet the City's needs" – the response given to questions in relation to this subject in response to comment in the Hahamongna Park Plan in 2003 – does not count as public discussion of alternatives. Please provide a response to the section on each of the "Options to Explore and Debate" in the last section of the paper. Provide reasons why these options cannot be brought out for proper discussion under the CEQA consideration of alternatives requirements.

HB-11

5. **A public meeting dedicated to the discussion of alternative means of measuring flow absorption in the Hahamongna Basin. This meeting should include experts in the field of aquifer replenishment.**

HB-12

Please incorporate into the administrative record the public comment made under Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda at the City Council meeting on October 27 -- link to video:

[http://cityofpasadena.net/Media/City Council Meetings/](http://cityofpasadena.net/Media/City_Council_Meetings/) Comments I made at this meeting on the project are the first item in this section.

HB-13

Sincerely,

Hugh Bowles

626 482 9116

KILL OR NURTURE THE ARROYO?

A HAHAMONGNA WATCH REPORT ON THE ARROYO SECO CANYON PROJECT

PREPARED BY HUGH BOWLES

hsbowles@yahoo.com

October 2014

This analysis questions the approach to water conservation proposed by the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project. The project will spend \$3MM to expand the City of Pasadena's stream diversion program. All stream flow in the Arroyo up to 23 cubic feet per second (cfs) will be diverted into spreading ponds in Hahamongna; this will allow the City to pump more water from the aquifer. The City gains pumping credit based on diversion volumes -- this is in accordance with the 1975 pumping agreement adjudicated by the Raymond Basin Management District (RBMD). Flows in the Arroyo above 23 cfs are rare outside of storm events. For most of the year the Arroyo - the natural stream - will be dry.

City sponsored studies question the use of spreading basins as a means of replenishing the aquifer -- in 1995 Converse Consultants West in 1995 stated the basins are "by orders of magnitude" less porous than the surrounding alluviums in the basin. Philip Williams & Associates (PWA) in 2000 observed that significant flows leak from the spreading ponds back into the stream, which absorbs the flows. PWA suggest that allowing the stream to flow naturally rather than diverting it into ponds is a better way to replenish the aquifer -- they estimated the "riparian corridor" upstream of the dam could absorb flows up to 25 cfs: the natural stream has the capacity to absorb all the flows the City needs to maximize its pumping credit.

HB-14

Although the California Environmental Quality Act requires that projects consider "alternatives", none have been considered under this project.

The photographs below were taken on April 20, 2012. The stream flow on this day was approximately 13 cfs as measured by the US Geological Survey gaging station located in the the mountain reaches of the Arroyo above Jet Propulsion Laboratory (approximately 1 mile). This measurement is taken before the stream reaches the City of Pasadena's water diversion structures. Observation on this day concluded that the diversion by the City and water flowing in the natural stream were about equal. The City has been unable to fully utilize its diversion equipment due to the damage caused by the high flows after the Station Fire.

1. Stream flow about 50 yards south of the JPL Bridge.



HB-14

The City of Pasadena calls this "LOST WATER" because it has not been diverted. There is no "pumping credit" linked to this flow.

At this elevation the City's equivalent flow of diverted "good" water is in an underground cast iron diversion pipeline. Under the Arroyo Seco Canyon project this part of the stream will be dry except during storm events.

THE NATURAL STREAM vs. SPREADING PONDS

2. Natural stream flow parallel to the intake into spreading pond #1.



This is around 100 yards downstream of the JPL Bridge

The flow 50 yards upstream is higher (Photograph 1). This suggests the stream rapidly absorbs water.

3. Diverted flow entering spreading pond #1.



Note: The spreading basin intake is deeper and narrower than the natural stream, but careful observation on the day concluded the flows were equivalent with perhaps slightly more flow in the stream channel.

HB-14

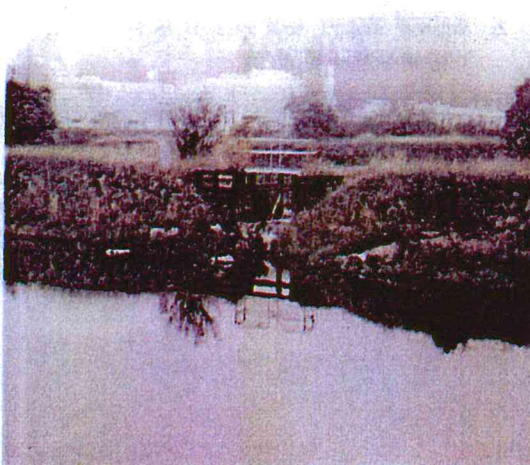
4. Water sits in spreading pond 1.



The spreading ponds are "by orders of magnitude" less porous than the surrounding alluviums in the basin. (Converse Consultants West 1996).

The dark soil base of the pond is from silt settling in the water; algae also develop in the ponds at the end of the season forming a sealing layer on the bottom once the ponds dry. Heavy equipment is used to break up this layer. It is assumed the heavy equipment creates compaction further reducing the ability of the ponds to filter water underground.

5. Water flows from pond 1 into pond 2



Pond 2 does not absorb the water.

HB-14

6. The natural arroyo 300 yards downstream:
all flows absorbed.



The yellow gate is parallel with the transition tunnel from spreading pond 2 into 3 (see photograph 7 to the right).

Notice the highly porous alluvial strata of the stream bed compared to the soil based bottom of the spreading ponds (photograph 4 above).

7. Water flowing from pond #2 into pond #3.



Diverted water continues to flow at what looks like the same rate as the intake into the spreading basins 300 yards upstream. This suggests very little water is being absorbed by the spreading ponds.

This photograph is at a parallel point to photograph 6 to the left.

HB-14

Over an equal distance and with the same flow, the stream absorbs all the water, in the spreading ponds water is still trying to find a way into the aquifer.

The photographs support the findings that the natural processes in the stream are more efficient at replenishing the aquifer than spreading ponds. Spreading ponds may mean more pumping credit, but they do not mean more water in the aquifer. Increased diversion, larger spreading ponds, and increased extraction will deplete the aquifer. On warm days a large amount of water evaporates from the ponds.

OPTIONS TO EXPLORE AND DEBATE:

1. Measure the water the stream absorbs between the USGS gaging station and the Devil's Gate Dam. Based on observation and the City's studies the estimate is the stream could absorb flows between 15-18 cfs before water ponds behind the dam.
2. Assess options for allowing the City to claim pumping credit for the natural stream absorption up to capacity – this is before water hits the dam. Tim Brick from the Arroyo Seco Foundation (ASF) told the author that Tony Zampello from the Raymond Basin Management District said they were open to looking at alternate processes to measure aquifer replenishment if made available (2013). ASF are partnering with the City on the project. The ASF have been supportive of the findings from the PWA study. The PWA study also cites that the Raymond Basin Management District planned in 2000 to look at more "scientifically rigorous" forms of measurement to allocate pumping credit. This has not yet occurred.
3. Divert flows above the agreed rate of natural stream absorption into the existing spreading basins up to flows that match the City's available pumping credit. Observation suggests the stream may not absorb the full 25 cfs of flow suggested by the PWA study.
4. After removing the tarmac paving from the old JPL parking lot allow the area to revert to natural habitat. This averts filtering drinking water through soils that have absorbed the residue of 1000 cars a day for the last several decades. Note: In 2003 Council Member Joyce Streater argued that development projects on the east side of Hahamongna be removed as it would bring more traffic into an area where the City "captures its drinking water". 1000 cars a day will still be driving by the City's drinking water source if the project goes ahead.
5. A barrier to taking a natural system approach to conserving local water supplies has been the statement in the pumping agreement that credit can only be given for water "flowing into a spreading basin." The pumping agreement is 40 years old; attitudes and the science behind water conservation have moved on. If re-negotiating this statement is unsurmountable, then the recommendation is to look at other options for defining a "spreading basin". There are numerous types of "spreading basin"; they are not limited to the ponds the City currently uses. They can be berms that "spread" the water within the main stream channel.

Negotiating pumping credit based on aquifer replenishment through the natural stream has numerous advantages:

- A. If the stream absorbs 15 cfs before hitting the dam, and the City's existing diversion capacity is 18 cfs the combination of the two easily exceeds the amount needed for the City to maximize its

pumping credit. The City's capacity goes from 18 cfs to 33 cfs. There is no additional cost -- no need to build and maintain new spreading basins.

- B. The City can claim pumping credit for water flowing in the stream during high storm flows, which it cannot currently do. The negotiated yield from the stream could be claimed during much higher flows. A reason given for expanding the spreading basins is to make up for periods when the City cannot divert water during high flows due to the silt in the water. The City has to do "extra" diversion during low flows to make up for the period during storm events when it cannot divert water.
- C. One of the reasons cited for not being able to use the stream and the dam to adjudicate pumping credit is that the dam is operated by L.A. County. The City has no control over the County's dam operation. Limiting the credit the City can claim to flows absorbed by the natural stream only averts this issue. The key is to claim credit for water absorbed before it hits the dam.
- D. The City can continue to use the existing spreading ponds to absorb excess flows over the negotiated stream yield. If the negotiated stream yield is flow up to 15 cfs, then flows above 15 cfs up to the City's limit can be diverted into the existing spreading ponds.
- E. The process will allow the City to leverage the effective natural systems in the basin rather than suppressing them.

HB-14

Takara, Gary

From: Hugh Bowles <hsbowles@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2014 6:50 PM
To: Takara, Gary
Cc: Bornan, Brad; Fuentes, Theresa; Pluth, Loren; Laveaga, Rosa; Jimenez, Jose; Bellas, John; "Tim Brick " " <tim@arroyoseco.org>, "Rebecca Shields Moose " <rebecca@arroyoseco.org> " <rebecca@arroyoseco.org>; "areyasun@earthlink.net"; "laura@greywateraction.org"; "emily.green@mac.com"; Jane Tsong; "hsbowles@yahoo.com"; Mary Ferguson; Leigh Jerrard; Marietta Kruells; Charles Kohlhase; Christle Balvin; Jerry Baker; Hugh Bowles; Mary Barrie; Elizabeth Bour; Rody Stephenson; Linda Klibanow; Joshua Link; Laura Garrett; Cam Stone; Diane Patrizzi; Michele Zack; Rorie Skei; Don Bremmer; Rebecca Latta; Nina Chomsky; Ann Scheid; "etisage@riseup.net"; Tim Wendler; David Czamanske; Jimenez, Jose
Subject: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project: Additional Comment -- Hahamongna Well Log Comparison (attachment included)
Attachments: Hahamongna Well Log Comparison 2009-2011.pdf

Dear Mr. Takara,

Attached please find an "addendum" to my public comment on the Arroyo Seco Canyon project submitted on October 30, 2014.

The attachment with this e-mail titled "Hahamongna Well Log Comparison" contains an analysis of 5 well logs in the Hahamongna basin for the rain seasons 2009-10 and 2010-11. Data was taken from the Raymond Basin Management Board Annual Reports. The analysis assesses the impact of stream diversion on the aquifer. During the 2009-10 season there was little stream diversion -- it was just after the Station Fire, diversion equipment was damaged and flows laden with silt -- water was allowed to flow in the stream, and the County held water behind the dam. The 2010-11 season saw a 73% increase in stream diversion combined with an 18% increase in rainfall. Based on assumptions made in the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project, the increased diversion plus the extra rainfall should have resulted in a marked improvement in water levels in the aquifer for the 2010-11 season... The opposite occurred -- well water levels remained static or dropped dramatically.

The analysis' findings support the thesis of the Philip Williams and Associates study (2000) that if water flows in the stream and is held behind the dam there is a marked improvement in aquifer water levels -- this is what occurred in the 2009-10 season. The findings also support the observation by Converse Consultants West (1995) that the spreading ponds are "by orders of magnitude" less porous than the surrounding alluviums in the basin.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project fails to analyze alternative approaches to water conservation. The project focuses only on how to increase stream diversion; it fails to consider any need to replenish the aquifer. The conclusion of the attached findings suggest the project will be a disaster for the residents of Pasadena -- the project will deplete local water supplies, and cause the City to either die of thirst or be increasingly dependent on the purchase of water from the Metropolitan Water District at four times the cost.

The project needs to conduct a full and public discussion of alternative mechanisms for securing the local water supply. The project needs to explain how the planned approach to water conservation improves replenishment of the aquifer, and to re-assure the Pasadena public that this is not just a stream diversion project to gain additional pumping credit with no thought to sustaining the health and viability of the aquifer.

I request the City add these comments to the administrative record for the project. I have been informed by the City Manager that public comment taken at the meeting on November 19 will be admitted to the project, and a review of alternatives will take place. For those cc'd the meeting is on Wednesday, November 19, 2014, at 6:00 p.m. in the Permit Center Hearing Room, 175 North Garfield Avenue (Enter at the Ramona Street Side Entrance).

Sincerely,

Hugh Bowles

HB-15

HB-16

HB-17

HB-18

HB-19

Takara, Gary

Subject: FW: Hahamongna Well Log Comparisons for comment on the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (two attachments)
Attachments: Hahamongna Well Log Comparison 2009-2011.pdf; Kill or Nurture the Arroyo-2.pdf

From: Hugh Bowles [mailto:hsbowles@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, November 16, 2014 5:07 PM
To: Bogaard, Bill; Robinson, Jacque; Jacque Robinson; McAustin, Margaret; jkennedy@cityofpasadena.net; Masuda, Gene; Gordo, Victor; Madison, Steve; Tornek, Terry; Ttornek; Beck, Michael
Cc: akqtara@cityofpasadena.net; Boman, Brad; Fuentes, Theresa; Pluth, Loren; Laveaga, Rosa; Jimenez, Jose; Bellas, John; Tim Brick " " <tim@arroyoseco.org>, "Rebecca Shields Moose " <rebecca@arroyoseco.org>" <rebecca@arroyoseco.org>; areyasun@earthlink.net; laura@greywateraction.org; emily.green@mac.com; Jane Tsong; hsbowles@yahoo.com; Mary Ferguson; Leigh Jerrard; Marletta Kruells; Charles Kohlhase; Christle Balvin; Jerry Baker; Hugh Bowles; Mary Barrie; Elizabeth Bour; Rody Stephenson; Linda Kliibanow; Joshua Link; Laura Garrett; Cam Stone; Diane Patrizzi; Michele Zack; Rorie Skei; Don Bremmer; Rebecca Latta; Nina Chomsky; Ann Scheid; etisage@riseup.net; Tim Wendler; David Czamanske; Jimenez, Jose
Subject: Hahamongna Well Log Comparisons for comment on the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (two attachments)

Dear Mr. Mayor, Members of the City Council, City Manager Beck:

Attached please find further analysis in relation the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Arroyo Seco Canyon project. I submitted the attached document "Hahamongna Well Log Comparison 2009-2011" to the project prior to the comment period closing; the document contains an analysis of well logs in the Hahamongna basin based on the Raymond Basin Management Board Annual Reviews. As findings in this document raise further striking questions on the use of spreading basins to conserve water, I had a professional hydrologist with knowledge of the area review the analysis. Before submitting the report to Council I wanted to ensure the analysis passed professional scrutiny, which it does. A helpful recommendation was that a broader year over year analysis of the RBMB annual reports could be conducted to further help validate the findings; this could be completed within a week at a cost of less than \$10,000. Nothing should be approved for the Arroyo Seco Canyon project until this occurs. As it stands, the expansion of the spreading basins in Hahamongna could be disastrous for the City's local water supply -- it looks as if it will not be long before there will be nothing to pump out of wells in Hahamongna. Questions need to be asked to ensure alternatives are reviewed. Without further analysis, spending \$3MM of tax payer money on blind adherence to the outdated strictures of a 40 year old pumping agreement is inappropriate; the agreement has nothing to do with encouraging the most effective means of replenishing the aquifer and has no scientific founding. Please expand the MND comment period to allow for the alternatives to be considered; the MND, as it stands, is wholly inadequate.

HB-20

As there are additional cc's to my original communication, and e-mails can be forwarded, I have re-attached the observational study "Kill or Nurture the Arroyo?" submitted as comment earlier -- this is an observational study with a photographic comparison of equal flows in the stream and into spreading ponds in the 2011-12 season. The study highlights the difference in hydraulic conductivity between the natural stream and the spreading ponds.

HB-21

Sincerely,

Hugh Bowles

Note: A typo on page 4 of the well log comparison was corrected from the original version submitted to the project. Under Observations the subheading '2009-10' was repeated – the second set of observations now correctly shows under the sub-heading '2010-11'.

HB-22

COMPARISON OF WELL WATER HEIGHT IN HAHAMONGNA
RAIN SEASONS

2009-10 AND 2010-11

Prepared as an addendum to the Hahamongna Watch Report:

KILL OR NURTURE THE ARROYO?

Hugh Bowles (hsbowles@yahoo.com)

November 2014

The analysis looks at data from the Raymond Basin Management Board (RBMB) Annual Reports for 2011 and 2012. The report compares well water height with the amount of precipitation and stream diversion during these periods. The wells analyzed are in the Hahamongna basin and just below the Devil's Gate Dam.

The report assesses the impact on aquifer replenishment when the City of Pasadena diverts the Arroyo stream into spreading ponds in the Hahamongna Basin.

This report must be added to the administrative record for the City of Pasadena's Arroyo Seco Canyon Project.

HB-23

Extracts from the RBMB Annual Report for 2011:

1. Precipitation (Tables 1 and 5; Figures 2, 3, and 4)

Precipitation has increased significantly from the previous year (31.71 inches during 2010-11 versus 26.93 inches during 2009-10) approximately 133% percent of 50 year mean (23.76 inches).

Water spread in the Basin increased by 97% from last fiscal year (12,813 acre feet during 2010-11 versus 6,514 acre feet during 2009-10)

2. Groundwater Levels Measured in October 2010 and April 2011 (Table 8; Figures 8-12)

Although water levels have continued to fluctuate throughout the Basin, during the 2010-11 fiscal year, increases occurred in the Monk Hill Subarea. Although some levels in the southern part of the Pasadena and Santa Antia Subareas showed moderate decreases, the western portion of the Pasadena Subarea displayed the most significant increase in groundwater levels. (Figure 8)

Below: a summary of water conditions taken from the 2011 RBMB Annual Report. The table compares the 2009-10 and 2010-11 water conditions – circled numbers assist with the analysis:

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF WATER CONDITIONS AND OPERATIONS

Item	2009-10 Fiscal Year	2010-11 Fiscal Year	Change From Previous Fiscal Year
Number of:			
Parties	16	16	0%
Active pumpers	15	15	0%
Active non-pumpers	2	2	0%
Watermaster expenses	\$255,805.00	\$260,089.00	1%
Valley rainfall, in inches	26.93	31.71	18%
Spreading operation, in acre feet	6,514	12,813	97%
"Decreed Right", in acre feet:	30,622	30,622	
Water Use, in acre feet:			
Extractions	24,698	25,694	4%
Surface water diversions	668	1,157	73%
Imported water	34,924	31,737	-9%
Exported water	(1,077)	(772)	-28%

Key Assumptions:

The Arroyo Seco Canyon project assumes that enlarging the spreading ponds and increasing stream diversion improves replenishment of the aquifer.

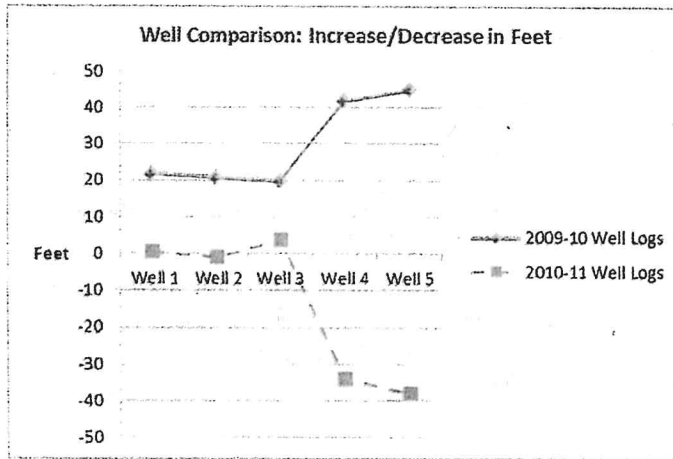
Based on the RBMB data, the expectation is that the 73% increase in diversion plus the 18% increase in rainfall in 2010-11 would result in increased well water height.

Comparison of Well Logs – 2009-10 and 2010-11:

The chart below compares 5 well logs over the two seasons -- well numbering is the author's. The data is based on the RBMB Annual Reports (Figure 8) listing changes in water height in feet. Note: Changes in the well water height for 2009-10 appear in the 2011 Annual Report, changes for 2010-11 appear in the 2012 Annual report.

Wells 1-3 are adjacent to the Hahamongna spreading grounds and next to the natural stream, wells 4 & 5 are in the area just south of the Devil's Gate Dam. The top line in the chart shows the increase in well water height for each well measured in feet for the 2009-10 season. The bottom line shows the well water height increase/decrease for the same wells during the 2010-11 season.

HB-23



The logs show water levels in the wells increased during the rain season from the fall of 2009 to the fall of 2010. The water levels increased very little or dropped dramatically

from the fall of 2010 to the fall of 2011 – e.g. Well 5 rose by 43 feet in 2009-10 but dropped by 38 feet in 2010-11; well 3 at the south end of the spreading basins rose by 20 feet in 2009-10 but by only 3.5 feet in 2010-11. There was an 18% increase in rainfall and a 73% increase in diversion of water into the spreading ponds during the 2010-11 season.

Observations:

Season 2009-10:

1. During the 2009-10 season, just after the Station Fire, there was little stream diversion into spreading ponds. The Hahamongna spreading grounds were hardly used; high flows damaged the diversion equipment and, because of the fire, flows were laden with silt and debris and could not be diverted.
2. The County held water for extended periods behind the dam during this season.
3. The wells experienced significant rises in water height. Philip Williams and Associates (2000) concluded if the natural stream is allowed to flow and water held behind the dam, substantial replenishment of the aquifer occurs – up to 160% improvement in a normal rainfall year. The data appears to support this conclusion.

Season 2009-10:

1. Rainfall increased by 18%.
2. Extraction increased by 4%.
3. Stream diversion increased by 73%.
4. Because of the stream diversion less water flowed in the natural riparian corridor and less water was held behind the dam.
5. Water levels in the wells increased marginally, did not increase at all, or dropped sharply. Despite 18% higher precipitation, well water levels were substantially lower than in the 2009-10 season. The 4% increase in extraction does not appear to account for the dramatic change in the well water heights over the two seasons.

Conclusions:

1. The key variable between the two periods was an increase in stream diversion into spreading ponds during the 2010-11 season. While not planned, the 2009-10 season followed recommendations from the PWA study: allow the natural stream to flow, hold water behind the dam. The increase in well water height was dramatic – supporting the PWA thesis that if this approach was adopted, replenishment of the aquifer in a normal rainfall year could improve by 160%.
2. In 2010-11 the City of Pasadena reverted back to stream diversion and storage of water in spreading ponds. The amount of water diverted was substantially less than the proposed diversion under the Arroyo Seco Canyon project. The well water height remained virtually static or decreased. The data supports the Converse Consultants West observation that the spreading ponds are "by orders of magnitude" less porous than the surrounding alluviums. The water height in wells immediately adjacent to the spreading ponds barely moved or decreased despite an 18% increase in rainfall. Water diverted rather flowing to the dam appeared to cause a dramatic decrease in well water height below the dam.
3. The assumption that diverting water into spreading ponds helps replenish the aquifer appears untrue – the opposite occurs. Increased diversion allows the City to claim more pumping rights; it does not replenish the aquifer. The Arroyo Seco Canyon Project is a stream diversion not a water conservation effort.
4. Water flowing in the natural stream appears to be at least 20 times more effective at replenishing the aquifer than water diverted into ponds.
5. Water held behind the dam appears to replenish wells immediately below the dam around 80 times more effectively than if water is held upstream in spreading ponds.
6. The increased stream diversion and expansion of the spreading ponds could be disastrous for the aquifer and diminish the long term local water supply. Local water is one quarter of the cost of water imported from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD).

Hugh Bowles

HB-1: As indicated by reference to the posted boards at the Windsor/Ventura parking lot, the commenter received actual notice of the availability of the IS/MND and associated hearing. There is no requirement in CEQA that any hearings be held during the CEQA comment period. The commenter was notified by the City Manager on November 5, 2014 by email as follows: "Even though the CEQA comment period will be closed by then, comments will be taken up to the close of the public hearing by the Hearing Officer. However, I encourage you to submit your comments in writing as soon as you can so that your thoughts can be considered by staff."

HB-2: The primary goal of the proposed diversion system improvements is to allow the City to divert high volume flows during the wet season (up to 25 cfs), while maintaining the City's current and historical practice of diverting low flows (up to 25 cfs). The existing diversion system allows the City to divert low flows and, thus, the City captures nearly all of the low flows during the dry season (summer to mid-fall). However, the existing system cannot accommodate high volume flows, because of the amount of suspended sediment in such flows (i.e., the turbidity). The proposed improved system would allow the City to capture high volume flows (up to 25 cfs), providing for new/additional diversions during major storm events during the wet season, when water levels are generally not a limiting factor for the downstream natural system. Conversely, during dry season low flows, when water levels can be a limiting factor, the project would have very little change (i.e., immeasurable, if any) to diversions.

The impact that the proposed diversions could have on the downstream natural system is analyzed in Section 4.4(a) of the Initial Study in a subsection titled "Reduced Stream Flows". This analysis includes the following key points:

- With the proposed improvements, post-Project diversions are estimated to result in an average total annual increase of 15 percent more of available stream flow under average year hydrologic conditions.¹
- The majority of the increased diversions are expected to occur within the early winter through early spring months when greater flows are available.
- Historical diversions during the dry season (summer through mid-fall) averaged 85 percent of stream flows.

Note: the analysis of historical diversion is based on data provided in the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project Conceptual Design Report prepared by Carollo Engineers (September 2013). This report in its entirety is incorporated herein by reference and is available for public review on Pasadena Water & Power's Arroyo Seco Canyon Project webpage (<http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/ArroyoSecoProject/>) and upon request at the City of Pasadena's Permit Center, 175 N. Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91109.

¹ The Initial Study indicated an increased diversion of 17% more available stream flow annually, which was based on a diversion potential of 32 cfs. With the City's diversion limit of 25 cfs, the increased diversion would be 15% rather than 17% of available stream flow annually.

Based on the project's change in diversion amounts, the "Reduced Stream Flows" subsection of the Initial Study provides the following analysis of potential downstream impacts:

The effect of these reduced flows on biological communities downstream is difficult to measure. Reduced flows in general can cause shorter distances of available surface water; shorter duration of pooling; reduced extent of moist soils moving away from the streambed; and reduced stream velocities resulting in reduced sediment transport. These and other effects may impact species and vegetation communities dependent on such resources and processes.

Based on the Project's increased future diversions, reduced flows are expected as described. Although the damaged diversion structure has limited diversion in recent years, diversions have occurred historically prior to [i.e., since] 1914 and it is expected that resources downstream have adapted to the flow regime with these diversions. However, the effects of a 17 percent increase in diversions² from available stream flow are uncertain. Given the uncertainty in the Project's level of effect, the impact on biological resources, including vegetation types and special status species potentially occurring, is considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-6, which requires monitoring the Arroyo Seco stream and associated riparian habitat from the intake structure (i.e. diversion point) downstream to Devil's Gate Dam and subsequent compensatory mitigation or corrective action to avoid or reduce any identified downstream impacts of the Project, would reduce this impact to a level considered less than significant.

In regards to the spreading ponds, regardless of their efficiencies, the City must use them in order to protect its water rights. The City of Pasadena (City), along with 15 other municipal and private water companies, is a member of the Raymond Basin, an adjudicated basin since 1944. The Raymond Basin Management Board serves as the Watermaster and is responsible for managing the current and future quality and quantity of water resources for the benefit of its members and the communities they serve.

The Raymond Basin is an aquifer consisting of three smaller sub-basins or aquifers: Monk Hill, Pasadena, and Santa Anita. The City has both groundwater rights and surface water rights in the Monk Hill and Pasadena Sub-basins. The City's surface water rights in the Arroyo Seco overlay the Monk Hill Sub-basin.

The City has surface water rights in the Arroyo Seco and tributaries that pre-dates 1914. The right includes taking of surface water from the stream up to and including 25 cubic feet per second (cfs). Prior to 1914, like today, Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) has either taken the stream water by diverting it at the Arroyo Seco Intake for direct use for drinking with the addition of disinfectant (prior to 1972), treatment at the Benher Water treatment Plant (1972 to 1994) or by recharging the aquifer in the Arroyo Seco Spreading Grounds (ASSG) (1974 to present).

² The Initial Study indicated an increased diversion of 17% more available stream flow, which was based on a diversion potential of 32 cfs. With the City's diversion limit of 25 cfs, the increased diversion would be 15% rather than 17% of available stream flow.

In the early 1970s (~1972), there were concerns by water diverters that the California Department of Health Services (predecessor to the California Department of Public Health) would impose tougher water quality standards, thereby preventing the direct take of surface water if diverters lacked adequate treatment.

Under the directions of the Raymond Basin Management Board, a study on alternative uses for surface water was proposed, and an agreement was signed in 1972 that a study would be undertaken by the California Department of Water Resources. The underlying intent of the study was to determine the effects if parties with surface water rights were allowed to spread and recapture the groundwater in lieu of direct take. The conclusion of the study, following numerous deliberations among members of the Raymond Basin, was the recommendation to revise the Judgment and incorporate a spreading provision. The Judgment is a legal order that governs the activities of water purveyors in the Raymond Basin. On January 17, 1974, the Judgment was revised to allow parties that have surface water rights the option to spread the water, as an alternative to direct take, and to recapture a percentage thereof by pumping. Since 1974, PWP has been actively participating in spreading operations.

Spreading of the City's surface water right in the ASSG is prescribed in the Judgment and is a necessary process in order for the City (1) to claim credit for additional pumping rights and (2) to ensure its credit is protected against pumping by other members in the basin. It should be noted that the amount of pumping credit the City receives after spreading is less than 100%, and on average is 60%, meaning that for every 1 acre-foot (325.8 million gallons) of the City's surface water right that is diverted, metered, and spread in the ASSG, the City receives 0.6 acre-feet in additional pumping credit, leaving 0.4 acre-feet in the aquifer for protection of the groundwater table (general benefit). No party to the Raymond Basin, including the City, is credited for the 40% of spread City-owned water that the City contributes back to the Monk Hill sub-basin.

It should also be noted that, when water (rain, runoff, over irrigation, etc.) percolates into the ground that overlies the Monk Hill Sub-basin (or any of the other 2 sub-basins), water is thereby contributed to the aquifer. The ASSG, Devil's Gate Reservoir, and any other ground surface that is not covered with an impenetrable surface (i.e. concrete, pavement, buildings, homes, etc.) are potential areas to allow water to percolate. However, a party cannot recapture credit for such percolated water unless the party is a member of the Raymond Basin, has rights to the water, and the water is metered and spread in the ASSG as prescribed in the Judgment.

The commenter's opinion that the spreading process allowed by the Judgment, and necessary to protect the City's water rights, should be reconsidered is duly noted. See also HB-5.

HB-3: Attached is a copy of the Notice of Intent to Adopt the MND and Notice of Public Hearing, which exceeds the notice requirements of CEQA. Although not required to do so by CEQA, attached is a list of all agencies that received the Notice. In addition, the notice was also distributed to over 450 individuals, which include a 500-ft radius mailing, individuals and organizations that have expressed interest in the project and/or the Hahamongna area, and individuals and organizations that have requested and/or required to receive CEQA notices from the City of Pasadena.

HB-4: Pages 4-31 to 32 in Section 4.4, Biological Resources of the IS/MND discusses the potential impacts of reduced stream flows to downstream biological communities. The discussion states that these impacts are difficult to measure but the Project has the potential to significantly impact species and vegetation communities. Therefore, MM BIO-6 (see pages 4-44 to 45 of the IS/MND) is required to reduce this potential impact to less than significant. There are various factors that may lead to changes in downstream conditions (e.g., changes in precipitation and hydrologic conditions; flows from other managed tributaries; potential maintenance and sediment removal activities behind the Devil's Gate Dam), and monitoring is required to assess potential impacts and assess the cause of the impacts. MM BIO-6 requires quarterly monitoring and annual reporting to be conducted over a period of 5 years to determine whether the Project results in significant affects to downstream biological resources. If impacts are determined to be attributable to the Project, the City has the option of taking corrective actions to reduce downstream impacts, which may involve the diversion of less water or other actions. Alternatively, if the City chooses not to take corrective measures, the City may mitigate for any loss of vegetation at a minimum 1:1 replacement ratio, with in-kind vegetation that shall be equal to or greater than biological value prior to diversion, with replacement vegetation to be located within the Arroyo Seco watershed.

HB-5: In this case, since the project qualifies for a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), CEQA does not require project alternatives to be considered. CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, as referenced by the commenter, applies only to Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) and requires EIRs to consider and discuss alternatives with the specific purpose of identifying ways to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(b)). Since the Initial Study prepared for the project concluded, based on substantial evidence in the record, that the project would not result in any significant environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level, an EIR is not required for the project and CEQA's purpose of evaluating alternatives would be moot.

In regard to previous studies prepared, in January 2000, Philip Williams & Associate (PWA) prepared the Flood Hazard, Sediment Management, and Water Feature Analyses for the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan (Report). PWA was a sub-consultant to Takata Associates, which was the Landscape Architecture to the City's Department of Public Works, Parks and Natural Resources Division.

In the PWA report, specific to the subject matter of spreading stream water including the City's surface water rights, it proposed the concept of spreading in the natural streambed, in the Devil's Gate Reservoir, and behind the Devil's Gate Dam in lieu of spreading in the ASSG. The report suggests that the City's water rights and flows above and beyond ("natural waters") would effectively result in the same ultimate goal of recharging the aquifer. However, the PWA report falls short by not recognizing that, in order for the City to obtain additional pumping credits that are afforded by the Judgment, the City must meter and spread flows as required by the Judgment. In addition, the report fails to differentiate spreading for recapture and spreading for the general benefit. The report is vague by combining both spreading activities as one event. It is clear in the Judgment that spreading for recapture is subordinate to conservation of natural flows.

The following are provisions in the Judgment applying to spreading and recapture.

- A. Source: Judgment, page 13, lines 3 to 9 - Parties to the Raymond Basin having diversion rights shall have in its discretion the right to spread its surface water rights and recapture a percentage thereof by pumping.

The Judgment is specific as to which parties are entitled diversion rights and the discretion they hold. The City has the right to divert a flow rate not to exceed 25 cfs in the Arroyo Seco. If the City's surface water rights are held behind Devil's Gate Dam with the sole intention of increasing groundwater rights, the LADPW as owners and operator of the dam has the discretion to hold or release water at will and therefore is construed as a spreader. The LADPW is neither a party to the Raymond Basin Judgment nor does it hold water rights.

- B. Source: Judgment, page 13, lines 10 to 18 – For a diverter to receive spreading credits, the diverted water must percolate in the existing water conservation facilities of the LADPW (i.e. ASSG), in additional spreading grounds the diverter acquires, or in any natural stream channels leading to existing or future spreading grounds.

PWA's recommendation to spread in the natural streambed fails to recognize the Judgment's provision that the streambed must lead to spreading basins. The Judgment did not intend for diverters to use the reservoir or area behind the dam as a spreading ground to increase pumping rights because this area had always served as a communal spreading grounds to allow natural waters to percolate and provide as a source to replenish the aquifer, and therefore no party was entitled to the additional credits from water percolated at the reservoir.

- C. Source: Judgment, page 13, lines 19 to 22 – A metering device is required by each diverting party to measure the amount of water spread for recapture.

Source: Judgment, page 14, lines 3 to 12 – If a party diverts water for spreading and the spreading grounds of the LADPW are fully utilized for the conservation of natural flows and water escapes therefrom, the amount of water escaping will be deducted against the diverters in proportion to the amount they diverted.

PWP measures the water it diverts for spreading. The Arroyo Seco has numerous water sources entering the Hahamongna Watershed Park and Devil's Gate Reservoir area. The sources include storm drains (Altadena, Altcrest, BI 0710, Figueroa, JPL, Berkshire Creek to name a few), storm runoff, tributary streams, etc. None of these sources are measured. If spreading takes place in the streambed, in the reservoir area, and behind the dam, and the LADPW executes on its core mission of releasing water for reasons of flood control protection and sediment removal, then a question of ownership arises. Which of the water sources were released? How does the Raymond Basin Watermaster, the authority for reporting and documenting the accounting of spreading credits, differentiate water rights that PWP had diverted and measured for intent of recapturing versus other water sources that flow arbitrary into the reservoir? Would the amount of water released by

LADPW be a direct deduction against the City because natural flows take precedence to spreading for recapture? In order for the City to best protect its legal entitlement to surface water rights and ensure the highest reliability of this goal, it should not participate in projects with other parties that may have conflicting interests. For this reason, spreading is isolated to the ASSG to prevent diverted water from commingling with other water sources.

- D. Source: Judgment, page 15, lines 24 to 26 – The provisions concerning the right to spread and recapture by pumping remain subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the Court.

To move forward with PWA's recommendation would require the Judgment to be "opened, modified, and restated." The legal procedure would require a unanimous vote from all 16 members of the Raymond Basin. The Raymond Basin Watermaster may require that an engineering study conclude that the proposal does not negatively impact any party to the Raymond Basin and the safe yield of the basin is maintained or improved. The cost and time associated with this legal procedure is high. Also, the final outcome under that scenario would not lead to greater pumping credits to the City considering the Project is designed with the same intent and goal while recognizing and adhering to the laws of the Judgment.

To reiterate this statement, a quote from the PWA Report is highlighted (page 53, 1st, 2nd and 3rd sentences) – "Furthermore, it should be understood that any recommended significant changes to the way the City uses this water right and gains groundwater credit may necessitate a re-negotiation of the City's original adjudicated agreement, which could be a lengthy and difficult process. These water rights issues act as constraints on the recommendations of this study."

Nonetheless, nothing about the Project necessitates or would adversely affect a modification of the Judgment.

The PWA Report proposes that the City spread in the natural streambed, in the Devil's Gate Reservoir, and behind the Devil's Gate Dam in lieu of spreading in the spreading basins. The PWA Report states that the efficiencies for spreading could be greater than the current practices of PWP. However, the report fails to emphasize the difference between spreading for recapture and spreading for general benefit.

PWP agrees that spreading for the general benefit may increase when implementing PWA's recommendation. PWP supports the concept of spreading water in the streambed or Devil's Gate Reservoir that typically would go to waste down the concrete flood control channel. After all, this is surface water that no parties to the Raymond Basin including the City are allowed to divert for use. However, the spreading provisions in the Judgment are clearly defined. In complying with the Judgment, the City will continue benefiting by gaining additional groundwater rights as long as PWP spreads the City's surface water rights in the ASSG.

HB-6: The IS/MND identifies existing conditions at the site and in the surrounding area under each environmental issue, prior to the analysis of potential Project impacts. The IS/MND discusses the Station

Fire and its effect on debris flows and diversion structures in the Arroyo Seco, as it is that event that drives much of the need for the work in Areas 1 and 2. The IS/MND also discusses the planned Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project.

The cumulative impacts of the Project are discussed in Section 4.19, which considers other planned and proposed projects near the Arroyo Seco canyon (as listed on pages 4-135 to 136 of the IS/MND) and provides a cumulative impact analysis by issue area (pages 4-135 to 141 of the IS/MND). As discussed, the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project has the potential to overlap with the proposed Project and cumulative impacts may occur during Project construction. The potential impacts of this overlap are discussed in the IS/MND and additional mitigation is provided to reduce the cumulative traffic impacts of the Project. However, it is important to note that the incremental effect of the work in Area 3, and indeed throughout the Project site, is not cumulatively considerable given the scope of the County's sediment removal project.

HB-7: See response to comment DD-4.

HB-8: CEQA does not require that the public comment period for an MND include a public meeting. The public comment period for the Mitigated Negative Declaration was from October 9, 2014 through November 8, 2014, which satisfies CEQA requirements for the Project. Further, the commenter was made aware that he could submit comments even beyond the CEQA comment period and until the close of the comment period at the Hearing Officer meeting, and he continued to do so.

HB-9: See response to comments HB-1 and HB-3.

HB-10: Request noted, no response required.

HB-11: See responses to comments HB-2 & HB-5.

HB-12: Request noted, no response required.

HB-13: Oral comments provided at the October 27, 2014 City Council meeting are duly noted.

HB-14: See responses to comments HB-2 & HB-5.

The commenter provided images during a field assessment taken in April 20, 2012. The observations included the approximate flow rate in the Arroyo, and an approximate flow into the ASSG and into the Devil's Gate reservoir. It is difficult to determine by the photographs if the flows to the reservoir and ASSG are equal, but assume they are equal. The commenter's conclusion is that the Devil's Gate Reservoir was more efficient in recharge than the ASSG for approximately the same amount of flow rate, and the spreading ponds 1 and 2 showed standing water indicating it being less porous than the reservoir area.

As noted in the IS/MND, the 2009 Station Fire and the subsequent 2010 storm damaged the area of the Arroyo Seco Headworks including the two existing settling basins. The 2010 storm also introduced significant amount of sediment and debris into the lower Arroyo Seco. The lack of the settling basins

and the high concentration of silt in the streambed resulted in more than the typical amount of sediment into the upper ASSG (spreading basins 1 and 2) during spreading operations of 2011 and 2012. One of the goals of the Project is to better improve sediment management during spreading operations. The combination of the improved intake with the sedimentation basins greatly enhances the spreading operations without the cost of introducing significant sediment into the spreading basins. Although neither will eliminate sediment into the spreading basins, it will improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the spreading operations.

As noted in responses to comments HB-2 and HB-5, spreading water in the ASSG and/or through a naturalized stream channel (i.e. Devil's Gate Reservoir) accomplishes the goal of recharging the Monk Hill Sub-basin. The percolated water is not separated into a different aquifer. However, spreading in the ASSG provides the additional groundwater credit to the City, is required to protect the City's legal rights to the surface water, and reduces the need for imported water, whereas recharge to the naturalized stream channel will not.

HB-15: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

HB-16: See the response to the commenter's attachment "Comparison of Well Water Height in Hahamongna Rain Seasons 2009-10 and 2010-11" (response to comment HB-23). In general, the analysis provided in the attachment is incomplete as it does not account for multiple factors, including a substantial difference in well extractions between the two years with the opening of the new Monk Hill treatment facility.

HB-17: See response to comment HB-5 explaining why alternatives are not studied in MNDs. See also the response to the commenter's attachment "Comparison of Well Water Height in Hahamongna Rain Seasons 2009-10 and 2010-11" (response to comment HB-23), which explains that firm conclusions cannot be reached from the analysis provided. In addition, the commenter implies that the Project would deplete local water supplies and increase dependence on MWD. The City has adopted Senate Bill 7 whereby PWP would pursue measures to reduce per capita water consumption by 20% by the year 2020. The Project is consistent with the mandate by increasing local water supplies. PWP is also pursuing the Non-Potable project and continues its conservation rebates and educational programs.

HB-18: See response to comment HB-5, which explains both why alternatives are not studied in MNDs and the RBMB's accepted methodology for calculating spreading credits along with the long-standing Judgment that memorializes that methodology. Also, the Judgment does not credit spreaders with 100% of water that is diverted for recharge. Approximately 40% of the spread water is not credited in the form of additional pumping credits and remains the benefit to the aquifer.

HB-19: Concluding remarks and requests are duly noted. Please note, that the public hearing for the project has been continued to a special hearing that will be taking place on December 9, 2014 in the Permit Center Lobby Located at 175 North Garfield Avenue.

HB-20: Introductory remarks are made and the commenter provides follow-up information regarding the "Comparison of Well Water Height in Hahamongna Rain Seasons 2009-10 and 2010-11" document.

The commenter also expresses opinions regarding the project's potential effects on the City's local water supply, the need for review of alternatives, the City's pumping agreement with the Raymond Basin Management Board, and the inadequacy of the MND (no specific inadequacies are provided). The commenter's opinions are noted and will be forwarded to decision makers for their considerations. See response to comment HB-23 regarding the "Comparison of Well Water Height in Hahamongna Rain Seasons 2009-10 and 2010-11" document and response to comment HB-5 regarding alternatives.

HB-21: The commenter refers to a previously provided attachment, "Kill or Nurture the Arroyo?". Responses to this document are provided in response to comment HB-14.

HB-22: The commenter notes a typographical error in the previous iteration of the well log comparison document and provides an updated version. Response to comment HB-23 considers the updated version of the document.

HB-23: The commenter uses the Raymond Basin's annual reports to make observations and conclusions including graphing the change in water levels from five wells. The comment references the source data from figure 8 shown in the annual reports for the changes in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. To determine the data for the 2009/2010 and the 2010/2011 periods, the FY 2011 and FY 2012 annual reports were used respectively. The commenter assigned well numbering (1 to 5) for the data points.

Figure 8 in FY 2011 shows a number of wells overlying the Raymond Basin aquifer. Near the area of the Arroyo Seco spreading grounds and the Devil's Gate Reservoir, three wells are shown with a groundwater measurement change of +22 feet, +21 feet, and +20 feet. These figures indicate the change in groundwater level measurements that occurred between the fall of 2009 and fall of 2010. Figure 8 also shows two wells with groundwater measurements of +42 feet and +45 feet south of the Devil's Gate Dam. The five measurements are consistent to what is shown in the graph prepared by the commenter.

Note the commenter neither provided the data nor the well name assigned to the reference source. The following are the City's observations of comparing measurement and assigned well name.

Change in Groundwater Well Level Measurement - Fall 2009 to Fall 2010 (Source: Raymond Basin Annual Report FY 2011, Figure 8)	
Assigned Well Name by Commenter	Change in Measurement (Feet)
Well 1	+22
Well 2	+21
Well 3	+20
Well 4	+42
Well 5	+45

For the following year (fall of 2010 to fall of 2011), the FY 2012 annual report is used and summarized in the following table.

Change in Groundwater Well Level Measurement - Fall 2010 to Fall 2011 (Source: Raymond Basin Annual Report FY 2012, Figure 8)	
Assigned Well Name by Commenter	Change in Measurement (Feet)
Well 1	+0.5
Well 2	-1
Well 3	3.7
Well 4	-34
Well 5	-38

Copies of the figure are provided below at the end of this response.

Note the following information:

1. Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located in the Monk Hill Sub-basin (see attached figures). The ASSG and Devil's Gate Reservoir overly the same sub-basin. Wells 4 and 5 are located in the Pasadena Sub-basin.

In general, characteristics such as water level measurements, groundwater flow rate, water quality, etc. are unique to each sub-basin due to its geology and activities overlying and occurring in the basin including precipitation. It maybe common to note similar trends in rise and fall of water levels amongst the three sub-basins but numerical changes are unique by sub-basins. Therefore it is not surprising that the numerical values and rate of change between Wells 1, 2, and 3 vs. Wells 4 and 5 are significantly different.

2. The groundwater measurements are provided by the various member agencies. In particular to Well 1, 2, and 3 (the wells near the spreading basins and Devil's Gate Reservoir) they correspond to PWP's wells Arroyo, Well 52, and Ventura respectively. Raymond Basin instructs member agencies to shut down any running well for 24 hours prior to taking the measurements.

For the fall 2009 vs fall 2010 period, it covers the October 2009 to October 2010 change. The fall 2010 vs fall 2011 period covers the October 2010 to October 2011 change. The Raymond Basin

annual period runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following calendar year. Water agencies report to the Raymond Basin its groundwater pumping and surface diversion activities during the same fiscal period.

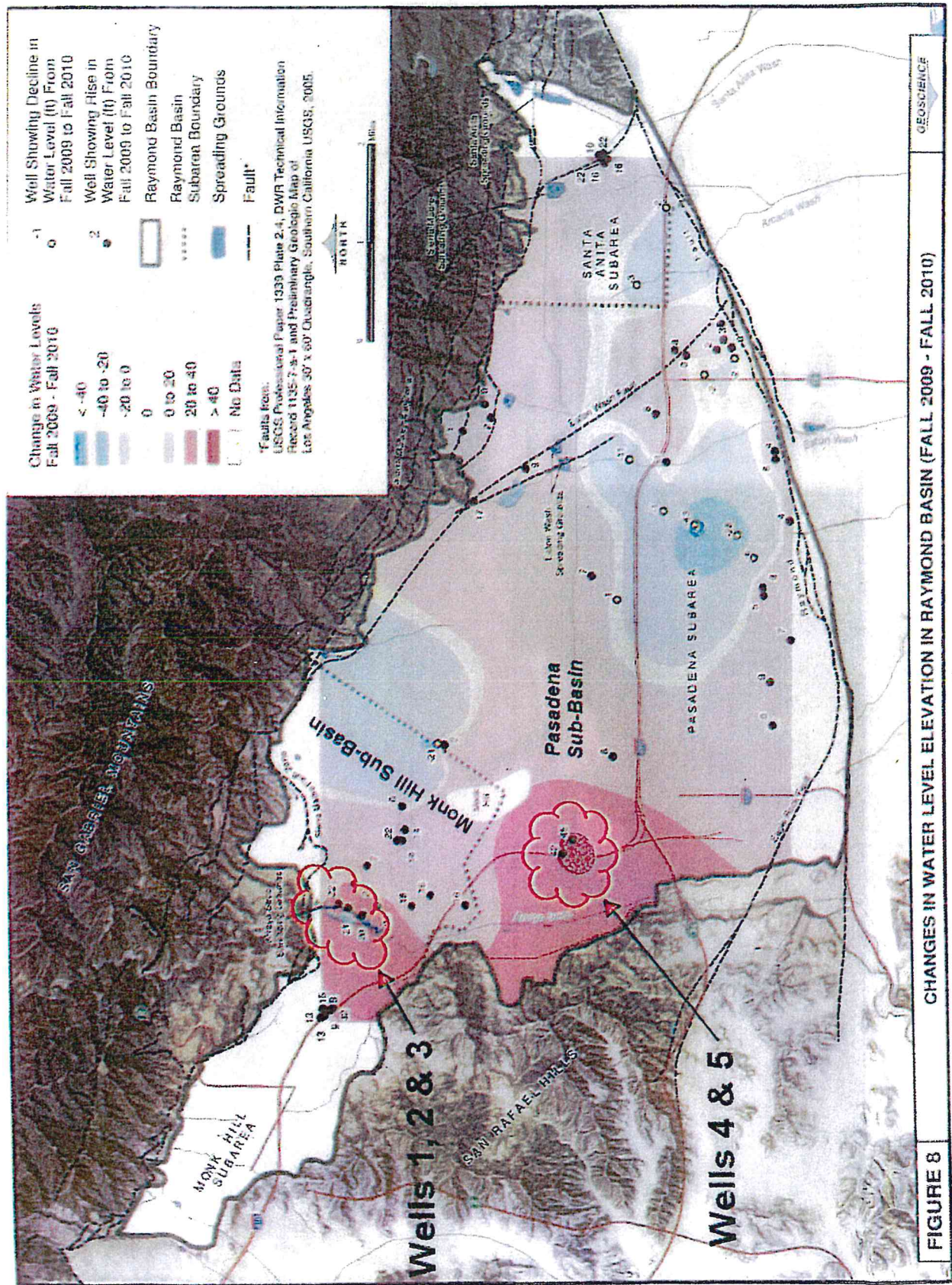
In the first data set (2009 to 2010) it includes 9 months (Oct 2009 to June 2010) of RB's FY 2010 period activities including PWP's Monk Hill well pumping. During this 9 month period, PWP reported 2.8 acre-feet of well production. The remaining 3 months (July, August, and September 2010) occurred in RB's FY 2011 period and PWP reported 36.3 acre-feet. The total during this 12 month span was only 39.1 acre-feet. The production was low because PWP's groundwater treatment plant was undergoing construction and shakedown and not approved by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Program until toward the end of FY 2011.

In the second data set (2010 vs 2011), 9 months overlapped RB's FY 2011 and 3 months overlapped RB's FY 2012 period. During this 12 month period PWP reported 1,684 acre-feet of well production.

The magnitude of change in groundwater measurements in Wells 1, 2, and 3 (average of 20 feet drop) can occur for a number of reasons including the type of geology, level and intensity of precipitation, distance between where the water level is measured and any well pumping activities occurring nearby, spreading and recharge activities, and the duration between water held and released at the Devil's Gate dam. Another factor includes the intensity of rain and not necessarily the amount of rain. A storm providing 1 inch of rain over a 48 hour period would more likely percolate into the ground than the same amount over a 24 hour period due to sheet flow and oversaturation. What was the most probable cause for the significant change between the 2009/2010 vs 2010/2011 was due to lack of well pumping in the first data set and the increased pumping activity during the second data set. Although during the 2010/2011 groundwater measurements the wells were off-line, the brief (24-hour) period is too short for the water level to rebound or return to a static level as what typically occurs when a well is off for an indefinite period, as was the situation in the first (2009-2010) data set. The intent of these measurements is not to reach conclusions based on a few data sets, but to understand the long-term trend in what is occurring in the basin.

Therefore no hard or reliable conclusions can be made by simply comparing the groundwater measurements taken over two different sub-basins occurring over a very brief period without factoring in well production, precipitation, groundwater flow, surface infiltration, etc. More importantly, and noted in HB-1 and HB-5, is that the Devil's Gate Reservoir and ASSG overly the same Monk Hill Sub-basin. The aquifer underlying the dam and ASSG are one and the same.

In conclusion, comments HB-1 through HB-23 set forth a position that the City should investigate percolation through means other than through use of the spreading basins, does not provide facts constituting substantial evidence that the Project has new and significant negative impacts beyond existing baseline, and does not take into account that, at this time, the only way for the City to protect its water rights is through diversion and percolation in spreading basins pursuant to the Judgment. Again, the commenter's position that alternative methods of percolation should be investigated is noted and will be provided to the decision maker.



Source: Raymond Basin Annual Report Ending June 30, 2011

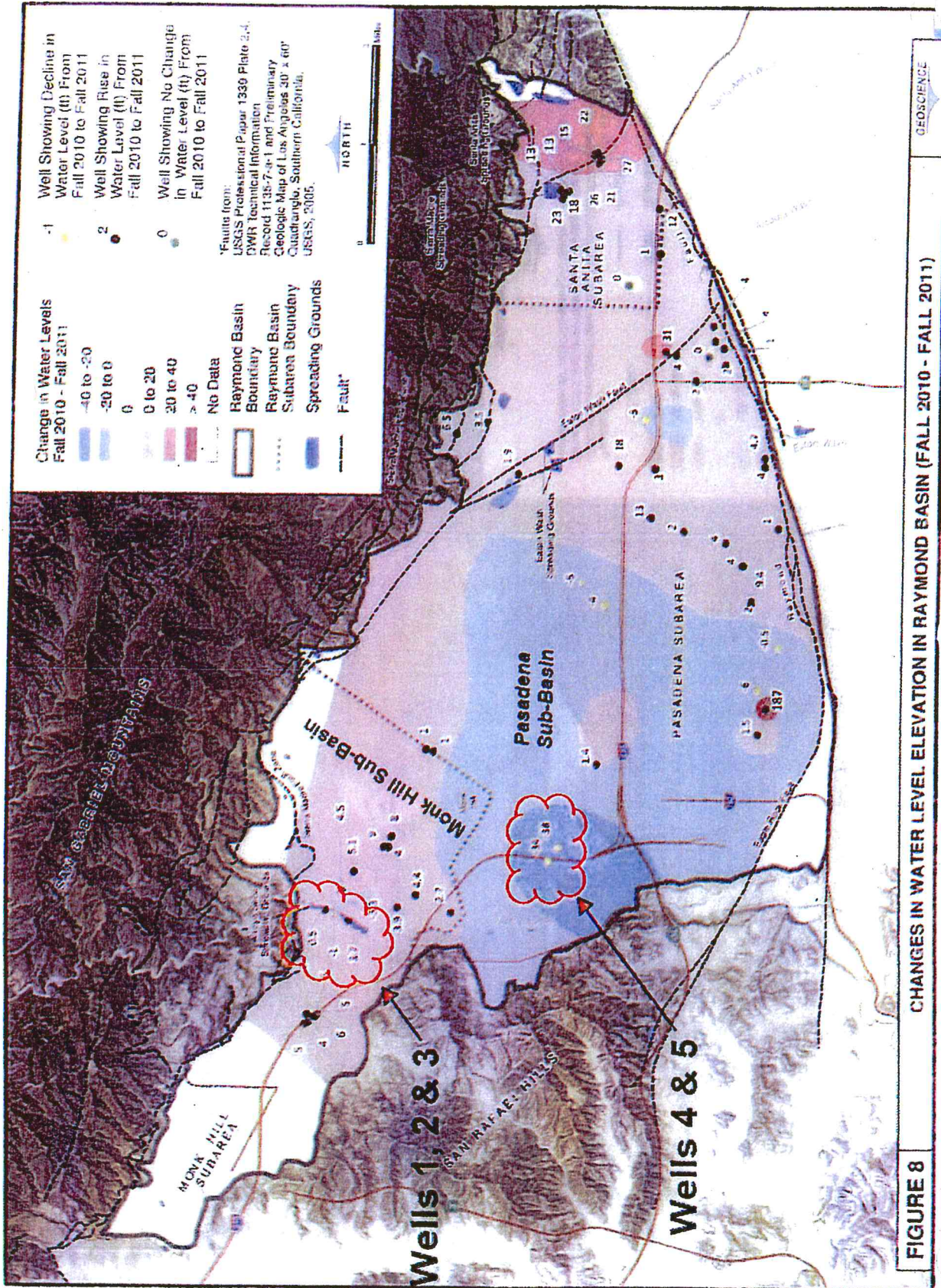


FIGURE 8

CHANGES IN WATER LEVEL ELEVATION IN RAYMOND BASIN (FALL 2010 - FALL 2011)

County of LA – Dept. of Public Works
and Development Division/CEQA
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

County of Los Angeles - Dept. of
Regional Planning - Paul McCarthy
320 West Temple Street 13th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Del Mar Townhomes
Gary Paine
274 South Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101-2720

Downtown Pasadena Neighborhood
Association
P.O. Box 967
Pasadena, CA 91102

Downtown Pasadena Neighborhood
Association C/O Jonathan Edwards
161 S Madison Ave #12
Pasadena, CA 91101

Foothill Transit
CEQA Review
100 S. Vincent Avenue Suite 200
West Covina, CA 91790-2944

L.H.A.F.
Marion Schmitz
1685 Casitas Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91103

LA County Sanitation
District 5
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601-1415

Los Angeles Conservancy
CEQA Review
523 W. 6th Street Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Los Angeles County Clerk Recorder
12400 Imperial Highway
Norwalk, CA 90650
Attn: Environmental Filings, Room 2001

Metropolitan Water District
Lands & Right of Way
700 N. Alameda St. #1-304
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2944

Metropolitan Water District - Ms.
Rebecca Leon - Environmental
Planning Team
700 N. Alameda Street, US3-230
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2944

Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension Auth
406 East Huntington Drive Suite 202
Monrovia, CA 91016-3633

Mountains Recreation & Conservation
Paul Edelman
5810 Ramirez Canyon Rd.
Malibu, CA 90265-4421

Metropolitian CEQA Review
Scott Hartwell
One Gateway Plaza MS 99-23-2
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952

Los Angeles County Metropolitan
Transportation Authority (Metro)
Development Review
One Gateway Plaza—MS 99-23-4
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952

Metro Water District
Delaine W. Shane
PO Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153

METROLINK
CEQA Section
1 Gateway Plaza, 12th Flr
Los Angeles, CA 90012-3747

Michael D Antonovich - Jennifer
Plaisted Sr. Deputy - The Walnut Plaza
215 North Marengo Avenue, #120
Pasadena, CA 91101

Northeast Trees
Lynne Dwyer
570 W Avenue 26 #700
Los Angeles, CA 90065-1012

Neighborhood Legal Services
Los Angeles County
1102 E. Chevy Chase Drive
Glendale, CA 91205-2511

Old Pasadena Management District
Steve Mulheim
23 E Colorado Blvd, Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91105-3745

Playhouse District Association
48 N. El Molino Ave., Suite 103
Pasadena, CA 91101

Pacific Bell
Engineering Dept.
14709 Van Owen St. Rm.218
Van Nuys, CA 91405-3819

Paseo Colorado Development
280 East Colorado Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91101-2233

Pasadena Audubon Society
Laura Garrett
711 S. Mentor Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91106-4024

Pasadena Tournament of Roses Assn
Bill Flynn
391 S. Orange Grove Blvd
Pasadena, CA 91184-0002

Pasadena Chamber of Commerce
Paul Little
844 E Green Street # 208
Pasadena, CA 91101-5438

Pasadena Unified School District
CEQA Section
351 S. Hudson Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91101-3599

All other agencies and City departments will receive the Notice through Jose

Affordable Housing Services
1074 Prospect Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91103-2810

Bellevue Drive Waldo Pleasant and
Euclid Residents - Mary Sands
264 East Bellevue Drive
Pasadena, CA 91101-3108

California Highway Patrol
Ed Jacobs
2130 Windsor Ave.
Altadena, CA 91001-5369

California Coastal Commission
1516 9th St., # 200
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

California Energy Commission
1516 9th St., 300
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

California Dept. of Conservation Land
Resources Protection Unit 1416
Ninth St., Room 1326-2
Sacramento, CA 95814

California Dept. of Water Resources
1416 9th St., Rm. 215-4
Sacramento, CA 95814-5511

CA Dept. of Resources - Recycling &
Recovery - Raymond Seamans
P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

California Dept. of Boating/Waterways
2000 Evergreen Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815-3888

California Dept. of Forestry
1416 9th Street
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

California Department of Public Health
500 N. Central Ave, Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

California Division of Water Quality
Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95801

California Air Resources Board
1001 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Calif. Division of Mines and Geology
801 K St.
Sacramento, CA 95814-3500

Cal Trans District 7
IGR/CEQA Unit
100 S Main Street MS16 12th Floor
Los Angeles CA 90012-3712

California Regional Water Quality
320 W. 4th St., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Castle Green Association
CEQA Review
99 S. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91105-2046

City of San Marino
Planning Department
2200 Huntington Drive 1st Fl
San Marino, CA 91108-2639

City of Sierra Madre
Development Services Department
232 W Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024-2312

City of Arcadia
Planning Department
240 West Huntington Drive
Arcadia, CA 91007-3401

City of South Pasadena
John Mayer
1414 Mission Street
South Pasadena, CA 91030-3214

City of Glendale
Planning Division
633 E Broadway Room 103
Glendale, CA 91206-4311

City of La Canada Flintridge
Fred Buss
1327 Foothill Boulevard
La Canada Flintridge, CA 91011-2120

City of Los Angeles
Planning Department
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2601

City of La Canada - Robert Stanley
Community Development
1327 Foothill Boulevard
La Cañada, CA 91011-2120

Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102-3214

Pasadena Beautiful Foundation
Bette Cooper
140 S Lake Avenue Suite 268
Pasadena, CA 91101-4911

Pasadena Heritage
Jenna Kachour
651 S. Saint John Ave
Pasadena, CA 91105-2913

Regional Water Quality Control Board
CEQA Section
320 W. 4th St. Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013-2343

Rose Bowl Aquatics Center
Judy Biggs
360 N. Arroyo Blvd.
Pasadena, CA 91103-3201

Playhouse District Association
48 N. El Molino Suite 103 A
Pasadena, CA 91101-4140

State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5502

State Office of Historic Preservation
Ron Parsons
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Rose Bowl Operating Company
485 E. Howard
Pasadena, CA 91104-2240

Southern California Edison
Real Properties Grp
2131 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

Sanitation Districts of LA County
Adriana Raza
1955 Workman Mill Rd.
Whittier, CA 90601

Southern California Assoc. of Govts.
Christine Fernandez
818 W 7th Street, 12th floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017

State Lands Commission
100 Howe Ave. Suite 100 South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

South Lake Business Association
251 South Lake Avenue, Suite 180
Pasadena, CA 91101

SCAQMD
Ian MacMillan CEQA Section
21865 E Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

US Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne St., 11th Fl
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

US Forest Service, Angeles Forest
Julie Uyehara
701 N Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, CA 91006-2725

US Army Corps. Of Engineers
911 Wilshire Blvd., #1525
Los Angeles, CA 90017

West Pasadena Residents Association
PO Box 50252
Pasadena, CA 91115

Western Center on Law & Poverty
3701 Wilshire Blvd Suite 208
Los Angeles, CA 90010-2809

US Fish and Wildlife Service
2177 Salk Avenue – Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Mr. Steve Slaten
Environmental and Facility Manager
NASA Management Office
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109

California Department of Parks and
Recreation
Stephanie Schiechl
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

LA County Flood Control District/
Department of Public Works
Keith Lilley, P.E., Principal Engineer
Water Resources Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 2nd Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

**NOTICES FOR THE FOLLOWING
LABELS SHOULD BE SENT
INTEROFFICE MAIL. POSTAL
SERVICE NOT NEEDED.**

City of Pasadena
Police Department
CEQA Review

City of Pasadena
Fire Department
CEQA Review

City of Pasadena
Attn: Robert Gorski
Accessibility and Disability
Commission

City of Pasadena
Water and Power Department
CEQA Review

City of Pasadena
Department of Public Works
CEQA Review

Office of the Mayor
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Tina Williams, Field Rep
City Council District 1
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Margo Morales-Fuller, Field Rep
City Council District 2
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Christian Cruz and Jana N. West,
Field Representatives
City Council District 3
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Noreen Sullivan , Field Rep
City Council District 4
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Vannia De La Cuba, Field Rep
City Council District 5
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Takako Suzuki, Field Rep
City Council District 6
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

Pam Thyret, Field Rep
City Council District 7
100 N. Garfield Suite S228
Pasadena CA 91101

City of Pasadena
Department of Transportation
CEQA Review

Neighborhood Connections
1020 North Fair Oaks • Pasadena,
CA 91106

Planning Commissioner
District 1

Planning Commissioner
District 2

Planning Commissioner
District 3

Planning Commissioner
District 4

Planning Commissioner
District 5

Planning Commissioner
District 6

Planning Commissioner
District 7

Cup 622-2

Area One Ownership List

FILE COPY

NO	Assessor Parcel	Name	Street	City	ZIP
1	5863-001-908	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
2	5863-022-902	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
3	5863-022-900	ANFS, JONATHAN G. MERAGER	P.O. BOX 1026	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91012
4	5863-001-907	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
5	5863-002-901	ANFS, LA RIVER RD, MICHAEL MCINTYRE	12371 NORTH LITTLE TUJUNGA CANYON RD	SAN FERNANDO, CA	91342
6	5863-002-301	ANFS, LA RIVER RD, MICHAEL MCINTYRE	12371 NORTH LITTLE TUJUNGA CANYON RD	SAN FERNANDO, CA	91342
7	5863-002-302	ANFS, LA RIVER RD, MICHAEL MCINTYRE	12371 NORTH LITTLE TUJUNGA CANYON RD	SAN FERNANDO, CA	91342
8	5863-022-901	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
9	5830-001-906	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
10	5830-001-904	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
11	5817-029-270	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
12	5817-029-031	DOX, CHARLES E AND	555 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
13	5817-029-022	BRUMFIELD, ROBERT H JR CO TR	604 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
14	5817-029-021	DOANE, G DUNCAN AND MARY M TRS	592 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
15	5817-029-020	RODRIGUE, RAYMOND F AND MARY F	582 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
16	5817-029-019	KAZAZIAN, ARSINEH TR	574 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
17	5817-029-018	CHO, MOSES AND KAY	568 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
18	5817-029-034	KAFROUNI, GEORGE AND DENISE TRS	560 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
19	5817-028-046	CHAHINE, MOUSTAFA CO TR	550 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
20	5817-028-003	BENDER, ROBERT L AND SANDRA M TRS	525 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
21	5817-028-045	GEVORKARAGHI, ROJERT AND KENARIK	544 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
22	5817-029-014	KIM, YONG S AND YOO S TRS	5527 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
23	5817-029-015	ROSS, RONALD G JR	5525 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
24	5817-028-030	BAGHER, BRUCE CO TR	534 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
25	5817-029-016	LINDHOLM, NANCY J TR	5511 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
26	5817-028-029	YOSHIZAWA, EDWIN T TR	514 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
27	5817-028-049	SOO HYUN KIM	515 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
28	5817-028-004	KYM, IRIS	5503 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011

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NO	Assessor's Parcel No	NAME	Street	CITY	ZIP
29	5817-028-271	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
30	5817-028-005	WARDA,JOHN P AND	5495 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
31	5817-028-006	KIM,PETER I AND HELEN L	5489 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
32	5817-028-028	KWON,HYUK S AND	510 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
33	5817-028-054	HONG,HYUN	5483 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
34	5817-028-055	MO YIN AU	5475 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
35	5817-028-051	MESA CREST WATER CO	4532 RINETTI LN	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91012
36	5817-028-050	MESA CREST WATER CO	4532 RINETTI LN	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91012
37	5817-028-058	SELDERS,PETRONELLA TR	502 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
38	5817-028-052	CHUNG,WON J AND YOUNG J	5467 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
39	5817-028-057	COWELL,JEFFREY	494 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
40	5817-028-041	SUNG SIK KIM	5455 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
41	5817-028-048	CUBA,STANLEY G TR	481 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
42	5817-028-025	BLANCHE,PATRICIA L TR	490 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
43	5817-028-011	THRUN,CAROL J	5451 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
44	5817-028-024	DYCK,PETER AND CAROLE J TRS	484 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
45	5817-028-044	OLOFSON,ROY L AND LILLIAN S TRS	5441 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
46	5817-028-023	BLEMENFELD,STANLEY AND SUSAN TRS	476 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
47	5817-028-270	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
48	5817-028-013	BARKLEY,ROGER J AND NILA E TRS	5435 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
49	5817-028-022	KANG,TAE K AND YOUNG S	470 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
50	5817-028-014	FRIEDMAN,JULIUS CO TR	5429 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
51	5817-028-021	JOO,KANG C	466 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
52	5817-028-015	LEE,DAE S AND SOOK K TRS	5421 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
53	5817-028-017	KHACHATRYAN,ALEKSAN	451 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
54	5817-028-018	MIYAZAKI,BRIAN A AND SHARLENE C	401 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
55	5817-027-038	SZOT,MICHAEL R AND PATRICIA TRS	437 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
56	5817-027-014	SZOT,MICHAEL R AND PATRICIA TRS	437 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
57	5817-027-035	FRIEDMAN,SEYMOUR L AND SONJA L	433 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
58	5817-027-272	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
59	5817-028-019	WALTMAN,JACK M AND BEVERLY TRS	411 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
60	5817-027-270	PASADENA CITY, BRAD	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE	PASADENA CA	91101

No	Assessor Parcel	Name	Street	City	ZIP
		BOMAN	200		
61	5817-027-029	WELK,LAWRENCE III AND TRACE TRS	415 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
62	5817-027-276	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
63	5817-028-016	CHON,PHIL K AND YON O	5415 BURNING TREE DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
64	5817-028-020	LOURIE,DAVID J AND LALEH K TRS	425 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
65	5817-027-039	THOMAS,CHARLES	23231 BARNACLE LN	VALENCIA CA	91355
66	5817-027-057	WEBB FOLTZ,MARGOT TR	409 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
67	5817-027-034	OLBERZ,NORBERT J AND IRENE M TRS	429 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
68	5817-019-039	ARON,MONISH AND MANJU	404 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
69	5817-027-271	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
70	5817-027-040	CHOI,IK HOON AND JULIE	403 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
71	5817-027-058	CHOI,IK HOON AND JULIE	403 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
72	5817-027-033	BEADLE,BROMLEY C AND MARY E TRS	419 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
73	5817-019-038	BEEVE,SCOTT W AND NOREEN M	412 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
74	5817-019-040	RYAN,BETTE L TR	430 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
75	5817-019-033	HILLS,JAY C II AND ANNE B TRS	440 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
76	5817-027-278	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
77	5817-019-037	JOO,WEON C AND	416 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
78	5817-019-034	BOGHOSIAN,SEAN D CO TR	434 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
79	5817-019-036	MARKIE,ALAN AND VIOLETTA	422 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
80	5817-019-041	ANDERSON,FREDERICK P AND CAMILLE	424 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
81	5817-027-066	BUSSJAEGER,GREGORY AND GLORIA TR	401 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
82	5817-019-035	CHOE,BRIAN AND MICHEL TRS	428 MEADOWVIEW DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
83	5817-027-061	EMMONS,BARBARA L TR	414 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
84	5817-027-277	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
85	5817-027-065	WEHRI,JAMES AND KATHLEEN TRS	422 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
86	5817-019-042	KARAM,NASSER H AND HALA S	412 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
87	5817-027-024	PETERSON,NEAL R AND MARIANNE TRS	400 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
88	5817-027-067	MCKIBBEN,HEIDI K TR	11550 LAURELCREST DR	STUDIO CITY CA	91604
89	5817-027-060	YIU,TIEN TIN AND SUSAN S TRS	402 GLENEAGLES PL	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011

No	Assessor's Parcel	Name	Street	City	ZIP
90	5817-019-043	SHIBATA,JEFFREY AND CAROLINE	400 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
91	5817-027-275	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
92	5817-019-006	KNIGHT,JAY A AND CONSTANCE A TRS	5217 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
93	5817-027-274	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
94	5817-027-273	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
95	5817-019-027	KHULLAR,SANJAY AND REVA TRS	364 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
96	5817-019-005	MYSLIVIEC,EDWARD G	5215 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
97	5817-019-004	CHO,CHING FAI AND ESTHER	5213 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
98	5817-019-026	KOULOS,KONSTANTINOS AND JOANNA	360 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
99	5817-019-028	GMADGE HOLDINGS LLC	410 RAILROAD AVE	AMBLER PA	19002
100	5817-019-007	FRAWLEY,THOMAS AND HELEN TRS	5219 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
101	5817-019-023	MACMILLAN,ROBERT G TR	5590 LEMON AVE	LONG BEACH CA	90805
102	5817-019-008	SHAHANGIAN,SHAHRIAR AND AZAM TRS	5221 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
103	5817-019-045	MICHAEL C TU & SERENA A TU	342 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
104	5817-019-009	HATZILAMBROU,MARK	5223 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
105	5817-019-020	KIM,KYEONG J AND HYUN J	334 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
106	5817-019-010	LING,PAUL T AND JENNIFER Y	5227 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
107	5817-019-019	MERRICK,WILLIAM T AND JOANN	328 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
108	5817-019-012	GOLOVKO,CONSTANTINE S CO TR	5239 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
109	5817-019-011	AGHABEG,M ELMO AND MARCIA A TRS	5231 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
110	5817-019-018	KAESSINGER,GERALDINE H TR	P.O. BOX 1093	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
111	5817-019-013	WILLIAMS,RICHARD AND JILL TRS	5303 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
112	5817-019-017	MOUNEIMNE,SAMIH A TR	314 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
113	5817-019-016	ZADOURIAN,ARSINE	5343 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
114	5817-020-016	OWEN,HELEN P AND MERRILL J TRS	5232 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
115	5817-019-014	FITZGERALD,PAUL D TR	5309 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
116	5817-019-015	HEER,EWALD AND HANNELORE M TRS	5329 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
117	5817-020-015	STOKER,CAROLYN A TRS	5300 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
118	5817-020-014	JOHNSON,THEODORE AND DENISE TRS	5314 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
119	5817-020-010	MOORE,HOWARD J AND	290 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011

NO.	Assessor Parcel	Name	Street	City	ZIP
		KELLY A TRS			
120	5817-020-001	JAMES & SEYMOUR L FRIEDMAN	433 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
121	5817-020-013	MENIK, THOMAS F AND DELISE H TRS	5320 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
122	5830-019-900	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
123	5817-020-011	HEER, EWALD AND HANNELORE M TRS	5329 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
124	5817-026-047	CRUZ, LEONARDO AND LYDIA F TRS	5317 MOUNTAIN MEADOW LN	LOS ANGELES CA	90015
125	5817-020-012	HAN, TED T AND ANNA T	5330 CROWN AVE	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
126	5830-019-901	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
127	5817-020-005	MINASIAN, ARMEN AND AYLIN TRS	5625 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
128	5817-020-009	KERIMO, BULENT	5663 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
129	5817-026-001	RODRIGUEZ, ANTONIO O AND DONNA J	271 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
130	5817-020-008	HYUNG DUK KIM	5651 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
131	5817-020-006	FEELEY, ELIZABETH M TR	5633 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
132	5817-020-007	PETROSSIAN, VAHE CO TR	5641 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
133	5830-019-902	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
134	5817-026-046	SHEOW, DUKE AND MELANIE	267 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
135	5817-026-004	LEE, JOO S AND INKIE TRS	263 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
136	5830-019-903	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
137	5817-032-001	ABEDIAN, ARMEN AND CLARA	260 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
138	5817-032-002	VERMA, RAVI K AND LOUISA C	5652 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
139	5817-026-045	RODDEN, WILLIAM P TR	255 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
140	5817-032-003	INOUE, MARVIN M AND	5648 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
141	5817-032-004	BOYD, M DALE AND HELEN TRS	5640 STARDUST RD	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
142	5817-026-044	RISLEY, BRUCE P AND KATHLEEN A	251 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
143	5817-032-029	PAZ, BENJAMAN AND SYLVIA H	254 STARLIGHT CREST DR	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CA	91011
144	5817-026-270	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
145	5817-026-272	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
146	5817-026-043	HILL, KENNETH D AND FREDLYN	1994 MEADOWBROOK RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
147	5817-026-271	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE SUITE 200	PASADENA CA	91101

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Area Three Ownership List

NO	Assessor Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
1	5830-001-906	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
2	5823-015-902	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
3	5863-022-902	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
4	5863-022-901	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
5	5863-001-908	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
6	5863-022-900	ANFS, JOHN G. MERAGER	P.O. BOX 1026	LA CANADA, CA	91012
7	5863-006-900	L A COUNTY	500 W TEMPLE ST	LOS ANGELES CA	90012
8	5863-011-900	L A COUNTY	500 W TEMPLE ST	LOS ANGELES CA	90012
9	5863-013-011	MATSUDA, DALE M	4167 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
10	5863-012-006	COLEMAN, Q PATRICK TR	4166 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
11	5863-012-021	DERAS, ALMA V	4171 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
12	5863-013-012	DONNELLY, MICHAEL T CO TR	4155 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
13	5863-012-005	STRONG, NETTIE D	4156 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
14	5863-012-022	ANDERSON, JEAN E TR	4159 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
15	5863-011-005	DONALD R BRADLEY	4160 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
16	5863-012-004	TALLEY, KAREN K	5231 SHEARIN AVE	LOS ANGELES CA	90041
17	5863-013-013	DESAI, AMISH S AND	4149 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
18	5863-012-023	WILLIAMS, TERRI L	4151 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
19	5863-011-004	JOHNSON, ROBERT R AND ERMA C	4150 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
20	5863-012-003	HOPSON, JOHN	P O BOX 92621	PASADENA CA	91109
21	5863-013-014	WEBSTER, EMILY	4145 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
22	5863-012-002	FINLEY, JEDEANNE M	4116 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
23	5863-012-001	POSADA, JOSE M AND TERESA E	4108 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
24	5863-011-003	JUAREZ, MANUEL D AND	4140 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
25	5863-013-015	RAMSEYER, WILLIAM AND ANNETTE	745 S MARENGO AVE # 101	PASADENA CA	91106
26	5863-013-016	MAYHEW, DANA	4131 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
27	5863-011-002	OLORTEGUI, VINCENT A	4128 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
28	5863-013-017	POWELL, CHARLES E AND IRMA J	4119 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
29	5863-013-018	TURNER, ISAAC AND AGNES	4113 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
30	5863-011-001	LONG, ERIC V AND TRACY L	4118 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
31	5863-013-019	ATEN, MICHAEL J AND	4105 ARALIA RD	ALTADENA CA	91001

No	Assessor Parcel#	Name	Street	City	ZIP
32	5830-001-904	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
33	5830-002-019	FORWARD, CHARLES E AND	4063 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
34	5830-002-020	SMITH, CHARLES A	4081 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
35	5830-002-001	BEADLE, DARLA TR	4076 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
36	5830-003-014	REYES, RUBEN J	7336 WHITTIER AVE	WHITTIER CA	90602
37	5830-002-002	WILLIAMS, MARK AND CELEASTIA A	P O BOX 1893	GLENDALE CA	91209
38	5830-002-018	HAYAKAWA, SANDRA A TR	20660 N 40TH STREET	PHOENIX AZ	85050
39	5830-002-003	HANCHETT, GREGORY A AND	4050 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
40	5830-002-017	ANDERSON, PERCY AND EVELYN C	4051 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
41	5830-002-004	BEREGOVSKI, YURI	4040 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
42	5830-002-016	CALVERT, WILLIAM AND	4041 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
43	5830-003-015	HOCHBERG, ERIC B	3737 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
44	5830-003-011	RECCHIA, LEE	4005 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
45	5830-002-015	CARRIVEAU, SCOTT	4031 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
46	5830-002-005	JACOBY, BARBARA L	4020 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
47	5830-002-014	MILES, SYLVIA Y AND MONROE B	2219 EL SERENO AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
48	5830-002-006	SIVERTSEN, CHRIS AND DIANA R	4010 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
49	5830-002-013	TUNG, DOUGLAS W AND	2801 OCEAN PARK BL	SANTA MONICA CA	90405
50	5830-002-012	NAKAZONO, BARRY AND KATHERINE D	4011 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
51	5830-002-007	REED, HILDA R	4004 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
52	5830-002-011	KOUTRAS, ALEXANDER E	P O BOX 396	PASADENA CA	91101
53	5830-002-008	ROBINSON, WILLIAM H AND DIANE G	4007 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
54	5830-002-010	MC GARRY, JONATHAN S AND	4003 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
55	5830-002-009	RECCHIA, LEE	4005 CANYON DELL DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
56	5830-003-008	KIMBLE, JOHN	3665 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
57	5830-003-018	KENYON, ELIZABETH	3637 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
58	5817-025-901	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
59	5830-008-022	HERRINGTON HOLMES, LORI J	3624 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
60	5830-003-004	HICKMAN, MICHAEL AND MINDY A	3617 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
61		NO OWNERSHIP INFORMATION			
62	5830-008-023	PORTER TOLKIN, TAMARA	3551 CANYON RIDGE DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
63	5830-003-016	STEPHEN R KUHN	4381 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor's Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
64	5830-008-006	KUROMIYA, HARU TR	3588 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
65	5830-003-003	LYNCH, JOHN P	3589 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
66	5830-003-017	SAUL GARCIA	PO BOX 1625	DUARTE CA	91009
67	5830-008-016	ELLIS, EDWARD C	P O BOX 791	PASADENA CA	91102
68	5830-008-014	TROUSDALE, WILLIAM B AND MARION S	4 PEMBROKE HOUSE CHESAN ST	LONDON SWIX 8NE, ENGLAND	
69	5830-004-900	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
70	5830-004-012	NOVAK, GARY A AND MARY T	3425 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
71	5830-008-015	BARNWELL, ANDRE	3556 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
72	5830-008-008	MORELAND, DARIUS B AND SUSAN TRS	3550 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
73	5830-001-905	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
74	5830-007-008	GOERTZEN, ROBERT J AND	3721 JASPER TRL	PASADENA CA	91001
75	5830-004-010	HOVANITZ, ERIC W AND KAREN N	3405 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
76	5830-004-009	CRAWFORD, SAMUEL L	3445 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
77	5830-008-010	SOMMER E WHITE	3506 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
78	5830-004-006	COZZIE, JAMES T AND NOEMI	3415 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
79	5830-004-013	GRANT, MELVIN TR	3435 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
80	5830-004-005	ASHKENAS, DOROTHY K CO TR	3407 FLORECITA CRES	ALTADENA CA	91001
81	5830-004-004	HUNTER, CHARLES E TR	3395 FLORECITA CRES	ALTADENA CA	91001
82	5830-004-003	ASSOUS, FRANCK	3385 FLORECITA CRES	ALTADENA CA	91001
83	5830-004-011	HOVANITZ, ERIC W AND KAREN N	3405 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
84	5830-007-021	CHEESEBOROUGH, MARTIN P	3475 CANYON CREST RD	ALTADENA CA	91001
85	5830-007-009	ZIEMER, JOHN K	3400 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
86	5830-007-010	SANSBERRY, JOHNNIE TR	3390 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
87	5830-006-012	ELIASSEN, DAVID AND ADRIANA	3385 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
88	5830-006-011	TILLMON, ERIC J AND ETHEL J	3440 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
89	5830-007-011	SCOTT BROWN & LAURA TAKARAGAWA	3380 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
90	5830-004-002	LAWRENCE, SARAH W	3375 FLORECITA CRES	ALTADENA CA	91001
91	5830-006-010	WALKER, RICHARD E AND URSULA D	3370 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
92	5830-004-001	THOMPSON, BONNIE D TR	3365 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
93	5830-006-009	EDWARDS, LEE A AND	3340 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
94	5830-006-013	MUSE, MELVIN AND ROXANNE	3375 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
95	5830-005-011	JONES, LAWRENCE P TR	3355 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
96	5830-006-014	MCCURRY, STEPHEN CO TR	3365 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
97	5830-006-008	VELASQUEZ, JUAN C AND	3330 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
98	5830-006-007	KOGA, KEVIN H	3320 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
99	5830-006-015	MCFADDEN, BRADLEY AND	495 W LOMA ALTA DR	LOS ANGELES CA	90041
100	5830-005-008	WALDEN, RONALD J	3335 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
101	5830-006-006	LEE, VERA M TR ETAL	3310 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
102	5819-030-903	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
103	5830-006-016	HAGGINS, SALLY P TR	3345 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
104	5830-005-900	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
105	5830-005-007	STARK, WAYNE TR	3325 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
106	5830-006-005	STOKES, VIVIAN D TR	3304 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
107	5830-006-017	WILLIAMS, MARION R AND RUBY N	3335 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
108	5830-005-006	NISHIMURA, WILLIAM Y CO TR	3315 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
109	5830-006-004	LARSUEL, ALVAH V	3300 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
110	5830-005-005	KIMBELL, MARNETTA TR	3305 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
111	5830-006-018	MATTHEWS, DONALD R AND JUDY A TRS	3325 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
112	5830-006-003	KEY, JOHNNIE AND ALICE TR	3290 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
113	5830-005-004	FUJITA, WAYNE M TR	3295 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
114	5830-006-019	DUBOIS, BRET A AND MARIANA H	3305 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
115	5830-005-003	OELKER, GREGG L	3285 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
116	5830-006-002	HILL, RICHARD L AND JOYCE D	3280 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
117	5830-006-020	WILSON, DON J AND DOROTHY J	785 FLORECITA WAY	ALTADENA CA	91001
118	5830-005-002	JAMERSON, REGINALD E CO TR	3275 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
119	5830-006-001	GREEN, JOHN D AND SUSAN H TRS	843 FLORECITA WAY	ALTADENA CA	91001
120	5830-005-001	HAMAGUCHI, HELEN K TR	3265 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
121	5829-002-013	PALMER, DIANA TR	3285 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
122	5829-002-014	CARPENTER, DEBORAH	840 FLORECITA WAY	ALTADENA CA	91001
123	5829-001-010	MORSE, CAROLYN J TR	3476 STATEVIEW BLVD # 7801 013	LOS ANGELES CA	90067
124	5829-002-012	WILSON, MILLICENT	3275 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
125	5829-002-015	LEWIS, NORMAN J AND SIERRA	3244 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
126	5829-001-009	HATCH, EDWARD E AND ALVERA B	3235 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
127	5829-002-011	TOYAMA, TORAO G TR	3265 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
128	5829-002-016	WILSON, DIANE M	3234 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor's Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
129	5829-002-010	NALL, RAY H	3255 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
130	5829-001-008	COSTA, LEILA C TR	3227 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
131	5829-001-007	RAMOS JACKSON, PAMELA J TR	3221 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
132	5829-002-017	JACKSON, LESLIAN	P O BOX 40874	PASADENA CA	91114
133	5829-002-009	JOHNSON, CHARLES B AND LENNIE M	3245 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
134	5829-001-013	POSTON, WANDA J	3209 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
135	5829-002-018	LISA PAEZ & SEAN DALEY	3218 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
136	5829-002-008	MERRILL, SUSAN J	3235 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
137	5829-001-004	HINES, DALE E AND FRANCIAG TRS	3201 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
138	5829-002-019	BENTON, BARBARA D TR	3208 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
139	5829-002-007	TYNER, CHARLES AND EARNESTINE TRS	3225 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
140	5829-001-003	FENSKE, BARBARA R TR	3191 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
141	5829-002-020	JACKSON, JENNIFER	3200 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
142	5829-002-006	LAMBERT, SHIRLEY M TR	3215 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
143	5829-001-012	MIRALLES, DIEGO N AND	895 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
144	5829-002-021	ZIMMERMANN, ERIC AND SHEILA TRS	3190 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
145	5829-002-005	JENNEFORD, ROLAND R AND JANET E	3205 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
146	5829-001-002	COFIELD, WILBUR K AND FRANCES	3177 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
147	5829-002-022	QUIROZ, RICHARD D	3180 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
148	5829-002-004	JAMES, MARY E TR	3195 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
149	5829-001-001	LEE, KAREN D	3173 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
150	5829-002-023	FULLER, NADA V TR	504 RONKONKOMA AVE	WEST HEMPSTEAD NY	11552
151	5829-002-003	PURDY, LENA B	3185 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
152	5829-002-024	SMITH, NEIL R AND MICHELLE V	3164 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
153	5829-002-002	HERRERA, PAUL N AND WENDY R TRS	3175 FLORECITA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
154	5829-026-054	URQUIZA, ARTURO AND SUZANNE M	898 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
155	5829-002-001	ORANGE, CRAIG AND SABRINA	3165 FLORECITA DR	PASADENA CA	91001
156	5829-026-055	HORNER, THOMAS J AND MARIA C TRS	876 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
157	5829-026-056	ROBINSON, KATHRYN J	P.O. BOX 5076	INGLEWOOD CA	90305
158	5823-015-904	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
159	5829-026-053	HOLBACH, ROLF L AND CYNTHIA W TRS	3139 RIDGEVIEW DR	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor's Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
160	5829-026-057	HIKIN,VLAD	12330 OSBORNE ST NO 76	PACOIMA CA	91331
161	5829-026-059	SNEED,JEFFREY M AND	834 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
162	5829-026-035	IMPERIAL PROPERTIES	5250 W CENTURY BL	LOS ANGELES CA	90045
163	5829-026-027	BARNES,BARBARA J	814 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
164	5829-026-058	LONG,JACQUELYN J	3124 RIDGEVIEW DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
165	5829-026-052	URQUIZA,REBECCA	3095 RIDGEVIEW DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
166	5829-026-060	FLORES,JOSE	3116 RIDGEVIEW DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
167	5823-015-903	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
168	5829-026-041	LANNING,CHRISTOPHER D	820 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
169	5829-026-061	STRICKLAND,CHRISTOPHER J AND	596 BUENA LOMA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
170	5829-026-051	HUTESON,THOMAS R	5810 YORK BLVD	LOS ANGELES CA	90042
171	5829-026-062	FOLLETT,SALLY A TR	P O BOX 40007	SIERRA MADRE CA	91024
172	5829-026-063	KELLOGG,JANE J TR	4914 PALM DR	LA CANADA CA	91011
173	5829-026-040	CAMPBELL,CARL R AND MARILYN	822 W ALTADENA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
174	5829-026-050	BENSON,RICHARD D AND PRISCILLA C	885 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
175	5829-026-036	PAYNE,EMMETT D AND YVONNE H TRS	876 E SHAMROCK ST	RIALTO CA	92376
176	5829-026-049	BENSON,RICHARD D AND PRISCILLA C	885 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
177	5819-030-901	U S GOVT (JPL)	4800 OAK GROVE DR	PASADENA CA	91109
178	5823-003-911	PASADENA CITY PUBLIC WORKS, LOREN PLUTH	100 N GARFIELD AVE 3RD FLOOR	PASADENA CA	91109
179	5829-026-011	SAKAI,MIYAKO TR	815 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
180	5829-026-069	KRUJELS,MARIETTA T TR	835 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
181	5829-026-070	KELLOGG,JANE J TR	4914 PALM DR	LA CANADA CA	91011
182	5829-026-048	BANKS,SHERMAN L	873 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
183	5829-026-012	PINEDA,CARLOS R AND SILVIA	817 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
184	5829-026-045	CUNNINGHAM,MERLENE	829 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
185	5829-026-044	COLLINS,RUTHIE AND	819 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
186	5829-029-064	MAGALLANES,ELEAZAR	892 W MARIPOSA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
187	5829-029-063	ESSER,NEIL G AND ANGELA D	3013 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
188	5829-029-062	VENER,SABINE	130 PATRICIAN WAY	ALTADENA CA	91001
189	5829-029-047	BARNUM,RUTHIE G TR	336 HIGHLAND ST	PASADENA CA	91104
190	5829-029-065	HUDSON,ELLA M	3046 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
191	5829-029-061	TRAYLOR,ANNE V TR	2993 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
192	5829-029-048	KASILINGAM,DAYALAN P AND	3000 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor's Parcel #	Name	Street	CITY	ZIP
193	5829-029-060	HICKS,P RICHARD	2981 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
194	5829-029-049	KELLY,RONALD AND MABLE TRS	2992 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
195	5829-029-059	FRENCH,LLOYD AND GINDI	2941 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
196	5829-029-058	BEER,SALLY L TR	2931 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
197	5829-029-057	LAI,ROBERT AND HADDY	2923 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
198	5829-029-050	HINES,MARY C TR	2980 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
199	5829-029-066	CARMAN,GARY AND SHARON	3035 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
200	5829-029-056	HARRISON,DIANE C	P O BOX 40046	PASADENA CA	91114
201	5829-029-051	AKCIZ,SINAN O AND	2970 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
202	5829-029-067	BERKMAN,KAROLYN K TR	P O BOX 92048	PASADENA CA	91109
203	5829-029-017	HATHAWAY SYCAMORES	210 S DE LACEY AVE STE 110	PASADENA CA	91105
204	5829-029-052	MILNES,MARGARITA	2960 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
205	5829-029-055	JIMENEZ,DIANE D	2930 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
206	5829-029-054	LA RUE,CARLOTTA E	2946 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
207	5829-029-053	CROSWHITE,VIRGINIA A	2954 CRESTFORD DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
208	5829-029-068	TREPASHKO,WALTER F AND CAROL B	3015 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
209	5829-029-022	FINLEY,ANDREA C TR	2975 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
210	5829-029-021	BROWN,ARTHUR K AND LULA P	2965 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
211	5823-004-900	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
212	5829-029-020	STEVENS,ROSE L TR	2955 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
213	5823-016-026	GONZALES ADEN,CHRISTINE A AND	2933 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
214	5829-029-019	TUSAN,LOIS C TR	2945 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
215	5823-016-017	BARTH,DANIEL A AND VALERIE W	2932 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
216	5823-016-027	STOKES,DIANE M TR	2927 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
217	5823-018-016	HATHAWAY SYCAMORES	210 S DE LACEY AVE STE 110	PASADENA CA	91105
218	5829-029-018	TUSAN,BRIAN K	210 S DE LACEY AVE STE 110	PASADENA CA	91105
219	5823-016-028	WEST,DEIRDRE	2919 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
220	5823-018-017	HATHAWAY SYCAMORES	210 S DE LACEY AVE STE 110	PASADENA CA	91105
221	5823-016-029	PENNY,SIMON	2911 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
222	5823-018-023	PASADENA CHILDREN	210 S DE LACEY AVE STE 110	PASADENA CA	91105
223	5823-016-018	KODAMA,MATTHEW	2922 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
224	5823-016-030	FORREST,MICHELE M	2905 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
225	5823-016-019	BROWNE,MARY L	2912 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
226	5823-018-020	BURTON,KEVIN M	10 NW SCENIC DR	SHORELINE WA	98177

NO	Assessor's Parcel #	Name	Street	City	ZIP
227	5823-016-031	KOUCHI,JOANNE K	3100 EVELYN ST	LA CRESCENTA CA	91214
228	5823-016-020	REUSSER,MARC AND	1430 N HOLLISTON AVE	PASADENA CA	91104
229	5823-018-019	BEAN,RHONDA	501 E CALAVERAS ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
230	5823-018-022	FOOR,DAVID C AND BROOKE A	501 E CALAVERAS ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
231	5823-016-032	THOMPSON,TALFORD E AND LAURA D	2887 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
232	5823-016-021	SMITH,ETHEL	2894 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
233	5823-018-021	XIN,SIPENG AND	2877 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
234	5823-016-016	WASHINGTON,BEVERLEY J	2877 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
235	5823-016-015	WASHINGTON,BEVERLEY J	2877 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
236	5823-016-024	MALDONADO,DARLEIN C	871 W CALAVERAS ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
237	5823-016-022	TAN,HOWARD	2884 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
238	5823-016-025	WAGNER,SHAWN AND	861 W CALAVERAS ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
239	5823-018-006	SERRANO,DAVID	2869 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
240	5823-017-022	GOLDSTEIN,RALPH L AND BARBARA S	2869 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
241	5823-016-023	LUNDY,BURL C AND ROSA M AND	1226 MORADA PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
242	5823-014-900	PASADENA CITY, BRAD BOMAN	150 S LOS ROBLES AVE STE 200	PASADENA CA	91101
243	5823-018-005	WILLIAMS,GEORGE R SR CO TR	2863 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
244	5823-017-020	DESMUKE,DENISE	2861 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
245	5823-018-004	PRATT,BARBARA J	2853 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
246	5823-017-011	JENSEN,BRADLEY H AND	2864 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
247	5823-017-023	VILLANUEVA,CARLOTTA	2853 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
248	5823-017-012	KAWASH,SAMEER	2858 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
249	5823-017-014	CLARK,CATRINA	1178 PEPPERTREE LN	UPLAND CA	91784
250	5823-018-003	WESTON,CECIL H JR AND EULONDA J	2845 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
251	5823-017-015	ARTUR,CALVO CO TR	860 W CALAVERAS ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
252	5823-017-008	KATHLEEN D ARMSTRONG	2845 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
253	5823-017-007	RICHARDS,KATHLEEN D AND	2845 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
254	5823-017-013	TOLCES,ANA M AND AND ERRON	2848 STERLING PL	ALTADENA CA	91001
255	5823-018-002	KENNEDY,ELLA M	845 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
256	5823-018-011	BOHANNON,JOHN W AND AUGUSTA	163 E LOMA ALTA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
257	5823-017-021	RUNNELS,CARDELL AND CARRIE D TRS	911 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
258	5823-017-016	WOODARD,MATTIE B	804 W FIGUEROA DR	ALTADENA CA	91001

NO	Assessor Parcel#	Name	Street	City	ZIP
259	5823-017-900	PASADENA CITY PUBLIC WORKS, LOREN PLUTH	100 N GARFIELD AVE 3RD FLOOR	PASADENA CA	91109
260	5823-017-017	CASTILLO, CLARISSA	881 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
261	5823-018-012	VINSON, VEOLIA	2829 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
262	5823-017-018	PETERSON, CLEON AND	871 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
263	5823-017-019	CASTELLANOS, MARIANO	861 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
264	5823-018-013	DOWNS, BERTHA L TR	2819 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
265	5823-021-032	WILSON, STEPHANIE	2806 WINDSOR AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
266	5823-018-014	SANDOVAL, ELVA D	2809 EL NIDO DR	ALTADENA CA	91001
267	5823-021-031	WESTERN, CARLA	896 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
268	5823-021-034	DAVIS, DAVID C JR	822 MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
269	5823-021-033	DAVIS, DAVID C JR	822 MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
270	5823-021-027	SNAER, CURTIS J JR	16225 PHIDIAS LN	CHINO HILLS CA	91709
271	5823-021-003	GRAFF, EMILIO AND	2792 WINDSOR AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
272	5823-021-026	ARREOLA, GEORGE	860 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
273	5823-021-025	LAMPASONA, JOHN P TR	1167 E MENDOCINO ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
274	5823-021-024	WATNEY, GARTH J AND JANE K	3545 FAIR OAKS AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
275	5823-021-004	BAENSCH, JUNE O	47 CALUMET AVE	HASTINGS ON HUDSON NY	10706
276	5823-021-023	TAYLOR, OLA M AND	834 VENTURA ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
277	5823-021-005	GALANG, ROTHAS	2770 WINDSOR AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
278	5823-021-006	BALM, ALYSSA E	2766 WINDSOR AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
279	5823-021-009	ROBERTS, NOLAN AND ROSALINA	875 MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
280	5823-021-010	ROBERTS, NOLAN AND ROSALINA	875 MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
281	5823-021-008	VERA, LAURO	469 W GROVE ST	ALTADENA CA	91001
282	5823-021-007	MAYFIELD, CHARLES AND CLAUDETTE	2750 WINDSOR AVE	ALTADENA CA	91001
283	5823-021-011	PHILLIPS, PATRICK A	851 MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	ALTADENA CA	91001

Takara, Gary

From: etisage@riseup.net
Sent: Friday, October 31, 2014 7:09 PM
To: Hugh Bowles
Cc: Takara, Gary; Boman, Brad; Fuentes, Theresa; Pluth, Loren; Laveaga, Rosa; Jimenez, Jose; Bellas, John; Tim Brick "; Rebecca Shields Moose "; areyasun@earthlink.net; laura@greywateraction.org; emily.green@mac.com; Jane Tsong; Mary Ferguson; Leigh Jerrard; Marietta Kruells; Charles Kohlhase; Christle Balvin; Jerry Baker; Mary Barrie; Elizabeth Bour; Rody Stephenson; Linda Klibanow; Joshua Link; Laura Garrett; Cam Stone; Diane Patrizzi; Michele Zack; Rorie Skei; Don Bremmer; Rebecca Latta; Nina Chomsky; Ann Scheid
Subject: Re: Kill or Nurture the Arroyo? Public Comment on the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (attachment included)

Dear Hugh,

Thank you for including Spirit of the Sage Council (Sage Council) in your distribution. Special thanks for taking photos, compiling evidence and sharing the realities of water flows and other relevant information in you document "Kill or Nurture the Arroyo."

SS-1

As you, and Hahamonga Watch, are aware, the Sage Council continues to be concerned about the environmental threats of the City's proposed projects that negatively impact Hahamongna and the Arroyo Seco. Since 2005, the Sage Council has been waiting for the City to comply with our out-of-court settlement and implement it. It will be 2015 in a few months, nearly ten years, and still the City has not fully implemented the agreement -- that the City and City attorney signed.

SS-2

Spirit of the Sage Council is opposed to the City's proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and finds the MND and Initial Study (IS) woefully insufficient for the proposed "Arroyo Seco Canyon Project." It is apparent that the City needs to prepare a full Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that includes current real hydrology studies, among other issues.

SS-3

Hugh, I suggest that you share your document with photos to the EPA Superfund section, as they recently released their 5 year report. The proposed project is not only in the jurisdiction of LA County, ACOE, USFWS, CDFG, but also the EPA.

SS-4

You wrote about the City and Arroyo Seco Foundation (ASF) being partners in the project and receiving a grant over \$3M from the State. Do you know if the State was aware that the ACOE was using federal funds to study the Arroyo Seco and create a Feasibility Study for a "Restoration Plan"? This City/ASF project is a big red flag financially. Do you have a copy of the City/AFS grant proposal to the State? If so, please provide Sage Council with a copy. It will save Sage Council from sending out Public Information requests to the State and City.

SS-5

In addition, Sage Council recommends that you give ACOE and USFWS biologist a copy. I doubt the specific biologists for this area of LA County have received or read the City's proposal -- especially the part about endangered species and habitat. Whoever wrote the MND and IS are clueless if they think USFWS will give a Section 10 "incidental take

SS-6

permit"(ITP) like halloween candy. Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act requires that the applicant create a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and submit it to USFWS for approval, prior to an application for an ITP. The City has not performed USFWS Protocol Species Surveys for at least five federally listed species - Southwestern Arroyo Toad, Yellow-legged frog, Red-legged frog, California gnatcatcher, and Southwestern Least Bell's Vireo -- that are historically known to occur and assumed present.

SS-7

Anyhow, qudos to you and Hahamongna Watch!

For the wild ones,

Leeona Klippstein, Founder
Spirit of the Sage Council
website: <https://sagecouncil.info>
old website: <https://sagecouncil.com>
email: etisage@riseup.net
phone: 626.676.4116

On 2014-10-31 03:41, Hugh Bowles wrote:

> Dear Mr. Takara,

>

> Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Mitigated Negative
> Declaration for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project -- judging from the
> communication list it looks as if I am just one of a few select local
> residents to have any knowledge of this project, and the sign posted
> at the Windsor/Ventura parking lot provides little help.
> Unfortunately the City of Pasadena continues to be shy of correctly
> informing local residents of what is going on. Also, both you and ASF
> have declined to respond to my question about why the public meeting
> on November 19 is being held outside of the official comment period --
> this puts the project outside the CEQA requirement for public
> meetings.

>

> The project is of immense significance as it lays out the plan for the
> future conservation of the local water supply. The project proposes a
> continuation of the current practice of wholesale stream diversion
> into expanded spreading ponds. This practice flies in the face of the
> science the City has paid for indicating that the ponds are
> inefficient at replenishing the aquifer. The project reflects an
> unimaginative and nihilistic approach to water conservation relegating
> the natural Arroyo to the function of a storm drain. I have attached
> the results of an observational study illustrating that the while the
> natural stream is efficient at absorbing water flows, the spreading
> ponds are not. It is time to find more creative and effective means of
> replenishing the aquifer than blindly adhering to the dictates of a 40
> year old legal agreement -- the science and the public has moved on --
> the RBMB need to be helped to find that "more rigorous scientific
> based approach" to adjudicating pumping credits they claimed to be
> interested in in 2000.

>

>

> The project fails:

>

> 1. To properly communicate the project to the local community --
> the sign posted at the Sunset Overlook parking lot gives no inkling
> that there will be 5 months of heavy equipment activity in the
> Hahamongna basin to expand the spreading ponds. No mailing was sent
> to local community residences adjacent to the project.

>

Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning Department
Planning & Community Development Department
Planning Division, Current Planning
175 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101
Phone: (626) 744-7137
Fax: (626) 396-8998
Email: josejimenez@cityofpasadena.net

November 8, 2014

RE: Public Comment on the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project, Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

Spirit of the Sage Council (Sage Council) is an incorporated in California as not-for-profit public benefit organization. We take this opportunity to provide comments on the referenced Project and associated documents. The Sage Council has a long history in defending the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna, including the waters, biological diversity and cultural resources.

The proposed Project, as referenced, if approved and implemented, will cause injury to the Sage Council through the loss of and negative impacts and effects on listed Endangered and Threatened species and their habitat. The Sage Council has long standing on defending species and habitat within and adjacent to the proposed Project location. Sage Council has previously provided comments to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) in support of the listing of species, and their designated Critical habitat. Sage Council was an invited presenter at a hearing before a Congressional Panel (Chair by former Congress member Richard Pombo) regarding the Endangered Species Act, Habitat Conservation Plans and Incidental Take Permits.

SS-8

In Riverside County, Leeona Klippstein, Sage Council co-founder was an invited member of Advisory Committee of the Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan, which Sage Council objected to the final HCP/ITPs.

In addition, the Sage Council legally challenged the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife and National Marine Fisheries Services (Services) regulatory changes to the Endangered Species Act, referred to as "No Surprises" assurances to private landowners under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Sage Council is including this information for the City, and Administrative Record, so there is no doubt that our organization has an interest in the listed and unlisted flora and fauna species of the Arroyo Seco. Furthermore, our experience provides evidence that the Sage Council is well qualified in providing the City with substantive comments.

In the past, Sage Council reached an out-of-court settlement agreement (Agreement) with the City regarding the City's Master and Specific Plan for the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna. The Agreement includes specified areas in the Arroyo Seco, Hahamongna, Oak Grove Park that are to be protected and conserved as natural habitat, protection of Oak Trees and with areas to be revegetated. Sage Council members, supporters and local residents have continued to remind the City and its staff of

SS-9

the contractual agreement that was made and sadly not fully implemented, still after ten years. The Agreement, including the map with conserved areas highlighted in pink are attached to this comment letter and should be included in the Administrative Record for this Project and all others that are within the Hahamongna area of the Arroyo Seco. Because this Project includes the Angeles National Forest and federally designated Critical habitat and Recovery habitat for endangered species, Sage Council has the right to provide comments.

SS-9

In addition, former City Mayor, Chris Holden, presented Spirit of the Sage Council with a Award of Recognition for our dedication to the protection of the Arroyo Seco/Hahamongna. The Pasadena Weekly wrote a story about this in an Earth Day publication, years ago, that included a photo.

SS-10

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that the Mayor and City Council make a fully informed decision on the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (Project) based on information provided, including that of the public. The best way to accomplish this legal requirement is by creating an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and providing the public with enough time to read all of the information included, then provide comments that may bring forth more information or simple disagree and object to the Project. In addition the Project needs to provide a range of Project Alternatives, including a "No Project" Alternatives. Without providing alternatives to the proposed Project, it appears to the public that the City's decision for the Project has been predetermined for approval. The environmentally superior alternative would be "No Project, if the Project provided it for the public and City to select."

SS-11

As it is now, the proposed Project, conceptual design and technical reports are not made available to the public on the City's own website! Only aspect of the proposed Project is a Public Notice about the "Conditional Use Permit" with public comments due on November 19, 2014. The Sage Council requests that the City place all related documents on the City's own website and extend the public comment period for the proposed Project, Conditional Use Permit and the IS/MND until after the November and December holidays. Extending the review and comment period until the end of January 2015 should give the public, Planning Commission and City Council enough time to read all the proposed Projects documents, including the Technical Reports.

If the "Arroyo Seco Foundation" wants to include the Project documents on their website or any other documents they have that right. However, it is the responsibility of the City, the lead local government and decision makers, to put the Project information on the City website in a susinct and easy understandable way that the public can understand. Sage Council does not find that the City has properly noticed the public, local residents, appropriate federal agencies, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supervisors and staff biologists that have the responsibility of conserving Americas plants, fish and wildlife; nor provided them with the documents associated with this project. Please correct this failure and extend the review and commenting period, in order for the Mayor, City Council and public to have the most truthful up-to-date information on which to base their future decision.

SS-12

Sage Council was provided a copy of the comment letter, on the Project, submitted by Hugh Bowles, a local resident. Hugh Bowles expressed his concern and objection on how the City, Planning Department, has failed to provide the Project notice and documents on the City's website and that public comments are due on November 8th, not the 19th. Besides our organizations agreement with Hugh Bowles on this issue, we also agree with other comments he has provided. Therefore, Sage

SS-13

Council is incorporating the comments, photos and document "Kill or Nuture the Arroyo," authored by Hugh Bowles, into our comments by reference and for the administrative record.

SS-13

The Sage Council has read the proposed Project's documents. According to the proposed Project IS/MND "The Project proposes improvements to three areas within the Arroyo Seco Canyon. Project components, however, the Project's Biotechnical Report for "Native Trees Survey" identifies four locations and provides a different description of than the IS/MND. The City needs to direct the Project proponents to correct the IS/MND, as the general public does not usually read the Technical Appendixes.

SS-14

Sage Council requests that the City provide an explanation of why the Project's Biotechnical Report "Native Trees Survey" is also called the "Foothill Parkway Extension." Is this an error or is there more to the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project than presently being made known?

SS-15

Sage Council is combining the Project description found in the IS/MND and Technical Report Appendixes "Native Trees Survey"

Area 1, Arroyo Seco Headworks;

IS/MND "Improvements proposed in Area 1 include habitat restoration along the stream channel, a new nature trail, and a rest area/picnic area, along with demolition of the existing Headworks structure on the Arroyo Seco..."

SS-16

Sage Council requests that no new negative impacts on the environment occur in "Area 1" and that the area be removed from the proposed Project for the following reasons;

Area 1 is within the federal jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Angeles National Forest, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACOE or ACOE) that, along with U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), are the federal lead agencies that have not reviewed and approved the proposed "habitat restoration" and uses. In addition, the proposed Project is not in compliance with the USFS Angeles National Forest Districts Land Resource Management Plan (LMP). Additional comments on inconsistencies with the LMP are made in this letter under the "Amphibian Report."

SS-17

A "new nature trail" is not necessary, an additional expense, and will cause negative impacts on the environment within and adjacent to the proposed Project site that have not been appropriately mitigated for to a level of less than significant. Sage Council reminds the City and Project proponents that the location of the proposed Project is within the area of federally designated Critical Habitat and Recovery Habitat for the Arroyo Toad and other amphibians. Further comments on this important fact are made in this letter under the "Amphibian Report."

SS-18

In addition, it is irresponsible for the City to be encouraging the public to recreate in the area of a known federally designated Superfund Site that was created by NASA Jet Propolition Laboratory (JPL). Further comments on this important fact are made in this letter. The proposed Project fails to provide this information to the public with accurate information on the health risks of "recreating" in the proposed Project location in the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna where there are known toxic perchlorates.

SS-19

The "Headworks structure" was built for a reason and after many years has some decay. Demolition is not necessary and will cause negative impacts on the environment within and adjacent to the proposed Project location. These negative impacts have not been mitigated to a level of less than significant. Proposed Mitigation Measures (MMs) are inadequate and not consistent with MMs, or Offsets, previously required by State and Federal agencies for impacts and loss of habitat. While the Spirit of the Sage Council v. City of Pasadena settlement agreement includes a replacement ratio of 1:1, USFWS and CDFG have previously required as much as 15 acre of habitat conservation for every 1 acre negatively impacted for Riversidean Alluvial Sage Scrub, Upland Sage Scrub and Coastal Sage Scrub natural communities and habitat. (USFWS/CDFG letter to the County of San Bernardino. Pers. Communication with Mary Meyer, CDFG Endangered Plant Specialist and Nancy Ferguson, USFWS Carlsbad Field Office, CA).

SS-20

The proposed Project proponents have not addressed the legal requirement of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) sections 7 and 10. The City is aware that the Arroyo Seco, including the location of the proposed Project is with federally designated Critical Habitat and Recovery Habitat for the Arroyo Toad and other amphibians. Further comments on this important fact are made in this letter under the "Amphibian Report." The City and proposed Project proponents must enter into an ESA section 7 consultation with USFWS when there will be negative impacts on Critical Habitat and Recovery habitat of listed species, including, but not limited to the Arroyo Toad, Red-legged frog, Yellow-legged frog, Southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, Coastal Cactus Wren and California gnatcatcher. Sage Council has observed occurrences of habitat for listed and unlisted species within and adjacent to the proposed Project location.

SS-21

Native Trees Survey/Foothill Parkway Extension Project description:

"The survey area for this report consists of four discrete areas extending along the Arroyo Seco Canyon (Exhibit 2). Proposed project activities and current site conditions are discussed below:

SS-22

□ Area 1 is the northernmost portion of the survey area, generally centered along the Arroyo Seco headworks. Currently this area consists of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* [*P. balsamifera* ssp. *T*] black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Proposed activities in this area include removal of the existing headworks structure, installation of rip-rap bank stabilization, minor grading to create an additional stream channel; creation of a pedestrian trail, installation of picnic tables, and establishment of native landscaping. "

Sage Council requests that the City not allow any habitat loss and degradation to white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* [*P. balsamifera* ssp. *T*] black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). This is a negative impact that has not been adequately mitigated for to a level of less than significant. This is habitat for listed and unlisted endangered species. The Project if approved and implemented will destroy known habitat, potential habitat and designated Critical habitat, in violation of the State (CESA) and federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), Clean Water Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), NEPA and the California Plant Protection Act. This Area is also

SS-23

within Waters of the United States, which triggers the requirement to implement the formal consultation process with USFWS and ACOE. Throughout the Project documents, only consulting with CDFG has been mentioned. Perhaps this is because the Project's "Jurisdictional Delineations" technical report failed to include the jurisdictions of the ACOE, USFS and USFWS. Sage Council has included additional comments about this.

SS-23

The Project's Biotechnical Report "Surveys for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and least Bell's vireo" is inadequate and like the "Amphibian Report" excludes substantial important information that is publicly available on the internet by going to the USFWS website <http://www.fws.gov> and entering the name of the species in the Search. Note that the photos provided in the Project documents and those provided by Hugh Bowles, match the photos and habitat description that USFWS has reported in their public documents for the listed and unlisted fauna species. Even if the Project's biologists claim that they didn't observe any of the listed species in surveys it does not mean that none are within and adjacent to the Project location. Furthermore, the potential occupied habitat must be adequately mitigated for or "offset" according to the ratio replacement amount requested by the lead federal and State agencies that have "jurisdiction" and authority over the conservation of listed endangered, threatened and sensitive species of plants, fish and wildlife.

SS-24

Area 2, Arroyo Seco Intake;

IS/MND: "The existing diversion and intake structures are located on the Arroyo Seco in Area 2. New diversion and weir structures, a control equipment enclosure, and improvements to the damaged portion of the Gabrielino Trail/access road are proposed in this area."

Native Trees Survey/ Foothill Parkway Extension:

"□ Area 2 is located approximately ¼ mile downstream of Area 1, and contains the Arroyo Seco intake structure within its limits. This area supports several mature white alders, coast live oaks, and western sycamores. Proposed activities in this area include demolition of the existing weir structure and construction of a new mechanical weir diversion structure and associated rip-rap bank stabilization."

Sage Council supports the proposed improvements to the present paved access road adjacent to the USFS Gabrielino Trail, only if such "improvements" do not include the expansion of the existing road and negative impacts/effects on flora or fauna or loss of their habitat during construction, within or adjacent to said road.

SS-25

Sage Council does not support the proposed "New diversion and weir structures, a control equipment enclosure..." for reasons previously included in this comment letter.

Area 3, Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) East Parking Lot that would allow for the recharge of greater amounts of surface water into the groundwater basin, and would provide additional recreational and educational amenities.

IS/MND "A recreational parking lot, sedimentation basins, expanded spreading basins, a restroom, and a guard station are proposed in Area 3 where the JPL East Parking Lot and four existing spreading basins are located."

Native Trees Survey/ Foothill Parkway Extension:

"□ Area 3 consists of the JPL parking lot and adjacent spreading basins. Proposed activities in this area include removal of much of the existing parking lot facility and expansion of the spreading basins. The parking lot has one coast live oak tree in the middle of the parking lot and several other trees along the edges of the survey area. The spreading grounds contain several mature coast live oaks and western sycamores along the edges of these facilities."

SS-25

Sage Council does not support the following proposed elements of Area 3, "A recreational parking lot, sedimentation basins, expanded spreading basins, a restroom" for reasons previously explained in comments for Area 1 and Area 2, including those comments regarding the hazardous risks to the health of the public that would "recreate" within the toxic plume and JPL Superfund Site.

Sage Council does support the City providing a "Guard Station" to patrol the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna area within the presently paved JPL parking lot. Historically, the City did have a guard to protect the area currently referred to by the City as "Hahamongna Watershed Park," although the area is not truly a "Park," but managed by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation. The reality is that a major portion of the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna is a "Water Conservation Area" held by Los Angeles City and County. The other true designation is a Superfund Site.

SS-26

Native Trees Survey/Foothill Parkway Extension document

"□ A Temporary Staging Site is located approximately 600 feet north of Area 3. This area contains predominantly California sage scrub vegetation. This area may be used as a temporary staging site for construction activities. Construction materials, equipment, and vehicles may be temporarily located in this area during construction activities in Areas 1 and 2."

SS-27

Conservation of "California sage scrub vegetation" and its habitat AKA Coastal Sage Scrub natural communities is of the "highest priority" for the CDFG and USFWS. Of all the sub-associations of Coastal Sage Scrub, Riversidean Alluvial Sage Scrub (RASS) and Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS) is the rarest. CDFG and USFWS have jointly written a letter that sets the habitat replacement ratio at 15 acres conserved for 1 acre destroyed in San Bernardino County in the "North Etiwanda" area of the foothills above the City of Rancho Cucamonga and at Lytle Creek. The soils within the project area are "alluvial" and supports California "Coastal Sage Scrub" (CSS) dominated by California Artemesia, RASS and RAFSS that often includes White Sage (*Salvia Apiana*), black sage and buckwheat. The alluvial soils are also habitat for the Plummer's mariposa lily, a sensitive species and species of concern. The Project proposes to destroy the natural communities, habitat and plants for a "staging area" for "Construction materials, equipment, and vehicles." Sage Council objects to the Project and directs the City to enter full Consultation with USFWS. The Project does not adequately mitigate or offset for the "California sage scrub vegetation" proposed to be destroyed, to a level of less than significant, in violation of CEQA, California Native Plant Protection Act, ESA and NEPA.

SS-28

Furthermore, the "California Sage Scrub vegetation" is potential occupied habitat of the State and federally listed California gnatcatcher, under the ESA, CESA and NCCP Act. This songbird has been observed by Leeona Klippstein, co-founder of the Sage Council in 2000, in within and adjacent to Area 4.

SS-29

This is a despicable mischaracterized Project proposal, especially when promoting the Project to the public and State Parks as providing "restoration," "recreation" and being "educational." It is the opinion of the Sage Council that the Project sits upon the fine edge of being fraudulent.

SS-30

Native Trees Survey/Foothill Parkway Extension document;

"During the survey effort, a total of 147 trees were documented within the project survey area that met the minimum size requirement described in the City Tree Ordinance and/or the California Fish and Game Code. Exhibit 3, Tree Locations, depicts the locations of surveyed trees as well as project impact areas and boundaries. Of the 147 trees included in this survey, 122 trees are "native" trees and 2 are categorized as "specimen" trees as described in the Ordinance (described above in Section 1.2). None of the trees in the survey area are believed to be "landmark" trees as described in the Ordinance.

SS-31

Of these 124 trees covered by the City Ordinance, a total of 17 are expected to be removed in order to construct the project. These consist of 13 white alders, 1 coast live oak, and 3 arroyo willows.

Of the 147 trees documented, a total of 102 meet the requirements for protection by the CDFW. A total of 16 of these trees are expected to be removed to construct the project. These include 13 white alders and 3 arroyo willows. In all, a total of 17 trees are expected to be removed.

Of these 17 trees that are proposed for removal, 16 of them meet the requirements for protection under both the City Tree Ordinance and the Fish and Game Code.

One coast live oak occurs in the middle of the parking lot in Area 3 that qualifies for protection under the City Tree Ordinance but not the Fish and Game Code."

Sage Council requests that all the trees remain undisturbed and protected by the City, CDFG, USFS and USFWS. All of "Area 1" is within the boundary of the Angeles National Forest that is under the jurisdiction of the USFS. Furthermore, all of "Area 1" of the Project is within federally designated Critical Habitat and Recovery Planning habitat for the listed Arroyo Toad, Red-legged frog and Yellow legged frog. The area is also protected habitat for the least Bell's vireo and Southwestern willow flycatcher birds, as well as numerous other protected migratory birds, Golden eagles, Red-tailed hawks and Cooper's Hawks. The eagles, hawks and owls are known to use the snags of dead trees to perch on and look for prey. None of the trees are hazardous to the public or private property. The oak tree in the JPL parking must also remain. It is a scientific fact that trees and broad leaved plants are the best filter of oxygen and vitally needed to fight Climate Change.

SS-32

True Name of the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna Watershed Park

Sage Council is aware that the City misleads and confuses State Parks and federal agencies that the area is a "Park" beyond name only. Sage Council and residents provided written and oral objections to the City when the word "Park" was included in the naming. The area was to simply be called "Hahamongna," returning the indigenous name that was encouraged by Sage Council co-founder, Chief Vera Rocha (Ya'anna) of the Gabrielino Band of California Mission Indians (Shoshone Gabrielino Nation). "The Gabrielino Band of California Mission Indians" (Gabrielino) is the only name

SS-33

SS-34

recognized by the State of California. According to Chief Vera Rocha, now deceased, previously explained the history, as given to the Sage Council and others who asked her or had the honor or hearing one of her many speeches. Many times, Chief Vera Rocha went before the Pasadena City Council in defense of "Hahamongna" providing this information;

"Years ago some people that did not have their papers from the San Gabriel Mission, could not prove that they were Gabrielino. Many of them were Mexican or claimed they escaped being captured by those from the Mission, that did such things and worse. It was Lupe Lopez that attempted to help people, without papers proving lineage, in a manner that did not seem legal, so we [Chief Vera and her husband and Gabrielino Spiritual Leader, Manuel Rocha] stopped attending those meetings. Then that group decided to make Sparky Morales their Chief, because I wouldn't go along with their plan of forging papers for some of the people to give the State and BIA [Bureau of Indian Affairs].

I know Sparky and he is not Gabrielino, he is Mexican and lived with my family when he was young. My mother was Chief and handed down her role to me, before she died. Then I went through a ceremony with real Gabrielinos. Then someone who couldn't prove they were Gabrielino told the others that a woman that lived over in Tujunga said the real name of Gabrielino's were "Tongva." They are stupid and don't know that the word "tongva" in our language means "boat people." The truth is that the Gabrielino village over at the Big Tujunga made boats, canoes, so our people could travel the Los Angeles River to the ocean. Look up the so called history of our people, written by the white historians and U.S. Government records, there is no such "Tongva" Indians. Really we are Western Shoshone. The State of California knows that. When the "Tongva" put tried to get State recognition they couldn't. Tom Hayden knew the truth. The "Tongva's" proposal for recognition was not approved. It was submitted but not approved. It never will be because they have no records of existing, no real papers from the Mission. They can try to change history and the truth of my People, but the truth will eventually come up. The people that call themselves "Tongva" can't prove they are "Gabrielino" and have no real papers. In my opinion they are just after money and monitoring jobs from developers."

[Note: This was proven when the Spiritual Leader of the Western Shoshone, Corbin Harney, attended the Memorial Ceremony and led the prayers for the Gabrielino Spiritual Leader, Manuel Rocha, in Pasadena. Tim Brick of the Arroyo Seco Foundation/ a Project proponent is aware of this truth as he showed up at the Memorial, uninvited and was asked to leave as the site of him was upsetting to Chief Vera Rocha. Lecona Klippstein, co-founder of Spirit of the Sage Council was the person that asked Tim Brick to respectfully leave on the behalf of Chief Vera Rocha who felt betrayed by him for not respecting and defending Hahamongna the way that Chief Vera had wanted.]

Sage Council knows that Chief Vera Rocha was the true Chief of the Gabrielino, not just from heresay, we assisted her in opposing and legally challenging the proposed Catholic Cathedral in downtown Los Angeles, where known human remains were found. To have standing, to legally challenge the Catholic Church and Los Angeles Archdioceses, Chief Vera Rocha showed her "papers" of family heritage (breeding). Chief Vera Rocha was legally represented by the attorney Craig Sherman. The same attorney that represented Sage Council legal challenge to the Arroyo Seco Master and Specific Plan.

Sage Council requests the the proposed Project and Cultural Technical Report remove all references to the "Tongva" and that they are Gabrielino and came from Hahamongna and the Arroyo Seco. Presently, the proposed Projects documents are inaccurate. The only indigenous People of the

area, recognized by the State of California and approved legislation are the "Gabrielino Band of California Mission Indians" (Gabrielino). This is also indicated by the USFS "Gabrielino Trail."

SS-34

SENSITIVE, THREATENED and ENDANGERED SPECIES

Proposed Project; Appendix B - Biotechnical Report. Attachment E -Amphibian Report

Sage Council has read Project "Appendix B, Attachment E" of the "Biotechnical Report for Amphibians," (Amphibian Report) including the literature references. The Amphibian Report is inaccurate and excludes significant information regarding the true status of the endangered Arroyo Toad , federally designated Critical Habitat, and federally designated Recovery Habitat.

The Amphibian Report briefly mentioned that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) was revising the designated Critical Habitat for the endangered Arroyo Toad, but failed to include that the revision was published on February 9, 2011 in the Federal Register (see FR Vol 76, No 27 "FWS 50 CFR Part 17 Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad, Final Rule). Since, the Amphibian Report was completed , and then revised, in 2014, (three years after the FR publication), why was this significant information excluded? Perhaps because the USFWS included all federal jurisdiction lands in the Upper Los Angeles Basin, including National Forests.

The Amphibian Report only identifies Critical Habitat Unit 7 for the Arroyo Toad, excluding the fact that USFWS put Units 6, 21 and all federal jurisdiction land and waters back in. This includes the Los Angeles National Forest and the Arroyo Seco. Not only is the Arroyo Seco federally designated Critical Habitat, it is also federally designated Recovery Habitat for the Arroyo Toad (see USFWS publication "Final Species Status Report on 12 month proposed reclassification on the Arroyo Toad", dated March 24, 2014. Note that on page 20 "Northern Recovery Unit" includes the Arroyo Seco. Also note that the Arroyo Toad is not extirpated or extant.) Just because the creator of the Amphibian Report and one biologist could not find the Arroyo Toad, does not mean that none are in or adjacent to the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project area. In addition, it does not change the federal designation of Critical Habitat and Recovery Habitat within the Arroyo Seco and Project. This means that the City must legally abide by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), specifically Sections 7 and 10.

SS-35

In regards to the role of the U.S. Forest Service and Angeles National Forest, in conserving the endangered Arroyo Toad, see the August 2009, USFWS Arroyo Toad Status Review Notice of 60-day comment period on March 5, 2008 in the Federal Register (73FR 11945);

" The USFS has revised the Land Management Plan (LMP) for the four southern California national forests (Los Padres, Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland) to include conservation measures for listed species, including the Arroyo Toad. These Plans direct USFS staff to ensure that any project activities conducted in Arroyo Toad suitable habitat in the national forests are neutral or beneficial to arroyo toads, and any expansion of existing facilities or development of new facilities will focus recreational use away from Arroyo Toad occupied habitat... In 1996, arroyo toads were found along a small tributary of the Arroyo Seco above Devil's Gate Reservoir in Pasadena, California, and near the settling ponds in the main channel above Devil's Gate Dam... The Service included this portion of the 2001 designation of Critical habitat but it was not included in the 2005 revised designation of critical habitat, as there had been no sightings of the arroyo toads

since 1996 (Service 1996). The population that historically occurred at this location is thought to be extirpated..."

However, after the 2005 USFWS decision not to include the Arroyo Seco as Critical habitat, the Biodiversity Center for Biological Diversity brought forth a legal challenge. The USFWS had apparently been making unscientific assumptions on not only the Arroyo Seco, but other locations. As identified previously by the USFWS in 2001, the Arroyo Seco was placed back into designated Critical habitat (FR Vol 76 No 27, February 9, 2011).

SS-35

Sadly, the City of Pasadena has a long history of not supporting the conservation of listed and unlisted species of the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna. In fact, the City and Raymond Basin Water Management Board wrote a letters to USFWS requesting that the Arroyo Seco and Raymond Basin not be included as designated Critical habitat, as stated in the USFWS document "ADDENDUM TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL HABITAT DESIGNATION FOR THE ARROYO TOAD" dated January 2001. The City obviously knows that the USFWS has jurisdiction within the Arroyo Seco and has had the opportunity to undergo Section 7 Consultation since 2001. (see http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/TEspecies/Documents/ArroyoToad_Documents/Arroyo_Final_Econanal.pdf)

Jurisdictional Delineation Report

Sage Council notes that "The Introduction - Section 1" states the following;

"This Jurisdictional Delineation Report (report) has been prepared for the City of Pasadena to provide baseline data concerning the type and extent of resources under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (hereinafter referred to as "the proposed Project"). This Jurisdictional Delineation Report is based on the jurisdictional delineation surveys performed on May 10 and September 26, 2013."

SS-36

Obviously, the report excluded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdictions within and adjacent to the proposed Project site. All of "Area 1" and a portion of "Area 2" are within the boundary of the USFS Angeles National Forest. Therefore, this report is inadequate and fails to provide the City and the public with accurate data regarding all the federal government agencies that have "jurisdiction" and authority over the Project.

In addition, the report excludes the City of Los Angeles and LADWP that has a water conservation easement in the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna and agreement with the City of Pasadena. This information was also included in the proposed Project's comment letter from Hugh Bowles.

The EPA has jurisdiction because the agency oversees toxic "Superfund" sites. The City is well aware that the Arroyo Seco is a federally designated Superfund site, due to the past dumping of hazardous chemicals that created percolates in the water recharge area that is the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna. Perchlorates in the water are scientifically known as a human health toxin that when ingested blocks the absorption of iodine and causes Hypothyroidism (low thyroid) – leading to other

SS-37

Spirit of the Sage Comments on the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project and IS/MND

human illnesses (see Pharmacol Rev. 1998 Mar;50(1):89-105. "Perchlorate and the thyroid gland" by Wolff J., <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9549759>). The effects of perchlorates on the thyroid, itself, may have different results, not to be confused with how perchlorate blocks iodine absorption and that iodine is vital for a normal functioning thyroid.

Besides the Project's inaccurate and misleading "jurisdictional delineation" report, there is a critical "Health, Safety and General Welfare" issue for all members of the public that "recreate" in the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna and get water on them or drink the water there on a hot day. The ingestion of the water will obviously have the greatest negative health effects on humans and animals that drink water onsite or delivered to their home.

In addition, published scientific studies on the effects of perchlorates on fish, provide evidence, that there are negative effects (see J Toxicol Environ Health A. 2013;76(18):1072-84. doi: 10.1080/15287394.2013.836693. "Perchlorate trophic transfer increases tissue concentrations above ambient water exposure alone in a predatory fish." by Furin CG, von Hippel FA, Hagedorn B, O'Hara TM. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24188192>). Obviously, if Pike are negatively effected by Perchlorate, then so would the brown trout, that the Project proposes to bring down to the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna. Sage Council requests that the City of Pasadena, Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) and Arroyo Seco Foundation stop misleading State Parks and the public that somehow the proposed Project will restore habitat for the brown trout. Leave the brown trout up in the forest and north of the JPL Superfund site area.

SS-37

Rather than the City of Pasadena, PWP, and the Arroyo Seco Foundation encouraging the public to use the Arroyo Seco and Hahamongna for "recreation," the City, as lead local government, has the responsibility to take measures to keep people out of the **JPL Superfund site area (EPA #: CA9800013030)** and stop selling water that comes from the area of the JPL Superfund site that has not been filtered for cleaning of toxic perchlorates, so they may uphold their duties to the "Health, Safety and General Welfare" of the public.

Sage Council directs the City decision makers and interested public to read the latest EPA 5-year study on the JPL Superfund site in the Arroyo Seco, published in 2012 (see EPA website <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/ViewByEPAID/CA9800013030> and <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/ViewByEPAID/CA9800013030#threats>). The NASA JPL Superfund Site (Superfund Site) located in the Arroyo Seco, Hahamongna and proposed Project site is not cleaned up and may never be. Not that NASA and CalTech are doing what feel they can, the problem is that the Raymond Basin and Arroyo Seco watershed is immense. The toxic plume from the Superfund Site migrates and cannot be contained. Filtering water to wash perchlorate from it takes time. Surface waters coming from higher up in the watershed, above the Superfund Site, should not be brought into the toxic area, as proposed by the Project. To do so would be irresponsible. It is a human right to have CLEAN drinking water, free of chemicals known to damage their health. Although the EPA report states that the risk to human health is low in the "short term," there is no clear explanation on what they consider "short term" or "long term." Bottomline, the proposed Project location and the Arroyo Seco is not a healthy environment to encourage the public to recreate.

The Project IS/MND "Introduction" states that;

"In addition to addressing the potential environmental impacts that would result from the proposed Project, this IS/MND serves as the primary environmental document for future activities associated with the Project, including discretionary approvals requested or required for Project implementation."

The IS/MND should not continue to be the "primary environmental document" for the Project and for "future activities associated with the Project..." as these terms are much too generalized and vague. The Project could have future activities or expansions that have additional negative and unmitigated impacts on the environment and the City and public may not be able to object and stop such "future activities." It is in violation of CEQA to pre-approve Projects, including amended Projects. This Project needs to prepare an EIR and if in the future they made changes or additions to the Project a Subsequent EIR must be circulated for review and comment by the public, County, State departments and Federal agencies that have jurisdiction within the Arroyo Seco and Angeles National Forest for plants, fish, wildlife and waters. The Projects "anything goes" proposal is flagrantly in violation of codes, laws and regulations that control the appropriate usage or protection of the environment and natural resources of the Arroyo Seco and Angeles National Forest.

SS-38

In closing, Sage Council retains the right to provide additional comments to the City, until the City Council approves the Project and Conditional Use Permit. Thank you for your time and consideration of our comments. If the City should have any questions, new notices or documents associated with this Project or others within the Arroyo Seco, please provide copies and include our organization on your Distribution List.

SS-39

Sincerely,
Leeona Klippstein, co-founder
Spirit of the Sage Council
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Copy:
California Department of Fish and Game
California State Parks
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service, Angeles National Forest
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Thomas D. Mauriello, Esq., Law Office, San Clemente, CA

Leeona Klippstein, Spirit of the Sage Council

SS-1: Introductory remarks, no response required.

SS-2: The City of Pasadena and Spirit of the Sage Council ("SOS") entered into a settlement agreement in early 2004 to settle all claims by SOS over the City's adoption of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan Project Master Environmental Impact Report. Therein the majority of the City's duties pertained to complying with prohibitions, such as not expanding Frisbee golf, not allowing active recreation and new athletic fields in certain areas, and not to construct any new cultural or visitor centers under the then-current version of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan ("ASMP"). While the City did agree to particular action items, there was no timetable set for such items, and more importantly, the action items have to do with either implementation of the ASMP and/or actions that may be required by regulatory agencies as the City may undertake projects pursuant to the ASMP. Accordingly, there has been no failure by the City to comply with the Settlement Agreement.

SS-3: Commenter provides a general opinion regarding the adequacy of the CEQA document and suggests that an Environmental Impact Report should be prepared. These comments and opinions are duly noted. However, no substantiation for the claims and opinions are provided.

PWP's website (<http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/ArroyoSecoProject/>) and the Arroyo Seco Foundation's website (<http://www.arroyoseco.org/ascp/>) provide the Arroyo Seco Conceptual Report for downloading. This report includes information with regards to the hydrology analysis.

SS-4: PWP works regularly with NASA on JPL's superfund cleanup operations that are regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act known as CERCLA. PWP operates the Monk Hill Treatment System (MHTS) to remove perchlorate and volatile organic compounds from the groundwater. This plant is one of two treatment facilities that is part of the Operable Unit 3 (off-site groundwater cleanup) and is funded by NASA. PWP has been operating the MHTS since 2011 and its predecessor, Devil's Gate Temporary Groundwater Treatment Plant from 1990 to 2000. Mr. Steve Slaten, NASA's Remedial Project Manager (RPM), and PWP staff communicate regularly on the MHTS operation and related matters. NASA's cleanup operation is regulated by multiple agencies including EPA Region 9, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Department of Toxic Substances. PWP's staff regularly participates in the RPM meetings headed by Mr. Slaten with the listed agencies above, including the Raymond Basin Watermaster, local water purveyors (Lincoln Avenue Water Company – another operator of an off-site groundwater plant under OU-3, Rubio Land and Water Association, Valley Water Company, and Las Flores Water Company), JPL staff, Foothill Metropolitan Water District, State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water Programs (DDWP - formerly the Department of Public Health), and representatives' technical consultants. These meetings are open to the general public. At these meetings participants provide updates on the groundwater cleanup operations by various parties (JPL, LAWC, and PWP), inform if there are any changes in groundwater contaminants and levels, and pass on information to potential regulatory changes that may affect the OU-3 operations. Proposed projects in the area, like the Arroyo

Seco Canyon Project or the new well to be installed by LAWG, are shared so that participants are aware of any potential issues and to provide general feedback and information.

As a standard practice with the City, Mr. Slaten and the above agencies (EPA and LARWQCB) were included in the public notification for the IS/MND. In addition, Ms. Merrilee Fellows, NASA's Manager of Community Involvement was notified by e-mail of the same. She works closely with Mr. Slaten. Neither Ms. Fellows nor Mr. Slaten submitted comments regarding the IS/MND.

PWP collects and tests water samples daily of its entire drinking water system to ensure its water is safe to drink and is in compliance with its drinking water permit, which is regulated and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Programs (DDWP). As plant owner of the MHTS, PWP also provides water quality and performance data specific to the treatment plant to both DDWP and NASA's technical consultant. The MHTS is a unit of the OU-3 and therefore NASA, as the lead federal agency overseeing the JPL superfund cleanup, is responsible to provide technical reports on the status of the OU-1 and OU-3 cleanup operations. The draft reports are circulated to the plant owners of OU-3 (PWP and Lincoln Avenue Water Company since they provide the bulk of the operational and performance data and updates to the plants) including DTSC, DDWP, and EPA prior to finalizing. NASA also seeks from the plant owners input and review of various on-going technical and administrative reports in compliance to the CERCLA program. These reports include the Interim Record of Decision (Feb 2007), Annual Progress Reports, Final First Five-Year Review Report (February 2012), and the pending NASA Proposed Work Plan for the Groundwater Remediation at NASA JPL which was in public review from November 3rd to December 3rd, 2014. The data and information in these reports, especially references to the MHTS, its operations and performance, are consistent to the information provided by PWP to NASA.

SS-5: On April 10, 2014, a representative of the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE or Corps), along with a representative of the US Fish and Wildlife, Carollo, Arroyo Seco Foundation, Bonterra, and PWP met in the Arroyo Seco to walk the project site and discuss the proposed project. In addition, both agencies were notified as a City practice for the public notification for the IS/MND. See also SS-23 and PS-10.

SS-6: The City's biological consultant for the Project met with USACE staff at the site on April 10, 2014 to discuss the project's potential impacts to jurisdictional resources and review the site conditions. The Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (NOI) and the IS/MND were also sent by overnight mail to the USACE and USFWS, as well as other resource agencies (e.g., RWQCB and CDFW). Further, the City met with these resource agencies and the County of Los Angeles, CDFW again on November 4, 2014, to discuss the Project. Since no listed species would be affected by the project, no Incidental Take Permit (ITP) is needed from the USFWS.

SS-7: As part of the biological studies prepared for the project, vegetation mapping and general biological surveys were conducted. Based on the record search and initial field assessment surveys, a number of focused surveys were recommended and subsequently completed. These included special status plant surveys, a native tree survey, and protocol surveys for the arroyo toad, California red-legged frog, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher. A jurisdictional delineation was also

prepared for the project. The findings of these studies are provided in the Biological Technical Report in Appendix B of the IS/MND. As discussed in the Biological Technical Report, no listed species were detected during the surveys and are not expected to occur. The mountain-yellow legged frog is believed to have been extirpated (i.e. completely removed) from the area and the project site also lacks suitable habitat for this species. In addition, there is no suitable habitat for the California gnatcatcher on the site and this species is not expected to occur. Impacts on these special status species have been considered in the IS/MND.

SS-8: Introductory remarks are made, no response is required. See section XX of the IS for a discussion of potential impacts on threatened and endangered species.

SS-9: See response to SS-2. The Project site does not include designated critical habitat or recovery habitat, as further discussed in responses to comments SS-21, SS-24, SS-29, SS-35, and PS-3.

SS-10: Information noted, no response required.

SS-11: The Initial Study prepared for the project concluded, based on substantial evidence in the record, that the Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. In view of the entire record, including all comments submitted, there is no substantial evidence to support a fair argument that the Project will have significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment." (Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21068.) The City and its expert staff and consultants have undertaken a careful analysis, based on scientific and factual data, in concluding that there are no facts on which to base a conclusion that the Project will have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate CEQA document for the Project and an EIR is not required.

CEQA does not require project alternatives to be considered in a Mitigated Negative Declaration. CEQA only requires EIRs to consider and discuss alternatives and with the specific purpose of identifying ways to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(b)). Since the Initial Study prepared for the project did not identify any significant unmitigable environmental effects, CEQA's purpose of evaluating alternatives is not required in this case.

SS-12: See response to comment HB-1 regarding the adequacy and appropriateness of the Project noticing and public review period. Converse to the commenter's assertion, CEQA does not require the lead agency to post environmental documents online. Regardless, on October 8, 2014 the City posted the Project's Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and a joint Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration/Notice of Public Hearing on the City's website at: [http://cityofpasadena.net/Arroyo Seco Canyon Project/](http://cityofpasadena.net/Arroyo_Seco_Canyon_Project/). All supporting documents, as noted in the joint notice, were made available for public review at the City's Planning Department throughout the public review period.

SS-13: See the responses to comments provided by Hugh Bowles.

SS-14: The IS/MND identifies all study areas under consideration for project-related impacts. The fourth location mentioned in the comment is identified in the IS/MND on Exhibit 2-3b, Exhibit 4-1c, Exhibit 4-2c, and Exhibit 4-3 in the IS/MND. The commenter's cited text states there are only three areas within the Arroyo Seco Canyon that would have proposed improvements, which is a true statement. The fourth location is a "temporary staging site" for which there are no improvements planned and all impacts would be temporary and associated with staging equipment and materials. There would be no impacts to trees in this area, as noted in the Native Tree Survey.

SS-15: The words "Foothill Parkway Extension" do not appear in any text anywhere in the Native Tree Survey. There is not more than one "Arroyo Seco Canyon" project.

SS-16: Remarks and opinions regarding Area 1 are duly noted.

SS-17: The City's biological consultant for the project met with USACE staff on April 10, 2014 at the site to discuss the project's potential impacts to jurisdictional resources and review the site conditions. The Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (NOI) and the IS/MND were also sent by overnight mail to the USACE and USFWS, as well as other resource agencies (e.g., RWQCB and CDFW).

Although the Arroyo Seco originates in the Angeles National Forest (ANF) and although Area 1 is located within the mapped boundary of the ANF, the portions of the project site within the ANF boundary are designated in the USFS Land Management Plan as Non-Forest System Land and are owned by the City of Pasadena. Thus, Area 1 is not under the jurisdiction of the USFS. This is discussed in Section 4.11, Land Use and Planning, of the IS/MND.

SS-18: The IS/MND does not indicate that a new nature trail is necessary. However, the Project includes a nature trail as an added amenity for public use. The proposed approximately 3-foot wide trail would meander between the Arroyo Seco main channel and the re-created riparian zone and consist of the existing ground cleared of brush and debris, and there would be no placement of fill materials. All potentially significant biological impacts of the Project have been analyzed in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND and would be reduced through mitigation measures to less than significant levels. The Project is not within federally Designated Critical Habitat or Recovery Habitat for any species.

SS-19: See responses to comments SS-4 and SS-25

SS-20: The proposed removal of the Headworks structure is intended to restore the natural conditions of the Arroyo Seco in Area 1. As discussed on page 3-16 of the IS/MND, the removal of the Headworks would eliminate an impediment to fish movement in Area 1 and would re-establish the feasibility of fish passage. As a result, project effects on fish species are expected to be potentially beneficial. Mitigation measures for biological resources impacts are provided in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND, and MM BIO-4 calls for replacement of lost habitat at a ratio no less than 1:1 but does not preclude higher ratios, as may be required by the resource agencies. No specific deficiencies with the mitigation measures have been identified.

SS-21: The Project sites are not included within any designated critical habitat units. Please see the Final Rule for Designated Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad in Federal Register Vol. 76 No. 27. Protocol surveys conducted by qualified specialist in the field are accepted as adequate to determine presence or absence status. Since no listed species would be affected by the project, no Section 7 or Section 10 consultation or Incidental Take Permit (ITP) is needed from the USFWS, and consultation with the USFWS prior to and during the CEQA comment period has not resulted in the USFWS stating that such consultation or permits are necessary. The commenter does not identify facts to support its claim that the species identified in its letter have been observed at the Project site.

SS-22: As indicated above in response to comment SS-14, the fourth location is a temporary staging area, as identified in the text and exhibits of the Native Tree Survey located in Appendix B of the IS/MND. As indicated above in response to comment SS-15, the Foothill Parkway Extension is not part of the project.

SS-23: See responses to comments SS-5, SS-6 and SS-7 above. Further, the City has involved the US Forest Service at numerous points through the process (emails to Michael McIntyre, District Ranger for the LA River District, and John Merager, Prevention Patrol 16), to provide updates on the Project and to seek their feedback on Project elements and construction. The Arroyo Seco Foundation has likewise spoken to the US Forest Service about the Project.

In addition, all native trees impacted by the Project are regulated by the City of Pasadena and/or the CDFW. Impacts to these trees are discussed on pages 4-39 to 4-41 of the IS/MND, regulations are set forth in RR BIO-2, and applicable mitigation is included in MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7, which would reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. Mitigation in response to potential impacts related to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act are included in MM BIO-2. Regulations that address the Clean Water Act requirements regarding impacts to the Waters of the United States are included in RR BIO-1, and mitigation for impacts to jurisdictional waters is set forth in MM BIO-5. The Project does not require evaluation pursuant to NEPA. Special status plants species are discussed on pages 4-27 to 4-28 of the IS/MND and again on pages 4-30 to 4-31. A jurisdictional delineation is included as Attachment G to the Biological Technical Report (see Appendix B to the IS/MND). All State and federal agencies regulating water ways are discussed in detail on page 4-28 and within RR BIO-1 and MM BIO-5.

SS-24: See responses to comments SS-5, SS-6 and SS-7 above.

The IS/MND and supporting biological technical reports, including the southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo and the amphibian reports, state all appropriate information regarding the Project's potential to impact these species. In addition, following the commenter's suggested internet search confirms that no critical habitat occurs in the Arroyo Seco. All focused surveys were conducted in accordance with approved USFWS survey protocol and by permitted (when applicable) and qualified biologists. Protocol surveys are not required to determine the presence or absence of non-listed special status species. Based on the presence of potential habitat and known occurrence in the area, many of these non-listed special status species have been assumed to be present and are considered in the impact analysis in the IS/MND. Focused surveys conducted for the Project included adjacent suitable

habitat. Negative results are considered conclusive for these species based on the approved methodology used. No off-set mitigation is required due to the lack of significant impacts, but an avoidance measure has been included as MM BIO-1. In addition, the IS/MND has been provided to State and Federal agencies for review. Responses to comments from the USFWS and the CDFW are provided below.

SS-25: No expansion of the existing road/trail is proposed in Area 2. The Sage Council statements are noted that it does not support the new diversion and weir structures proposed in Area 2 and the proposed elements in Area 3.

Regarding "recreating in a toxic plume," pages 4-70 through 72 of the IS/MND provides a discussion of the known groundwater contamination beneath the JPL campus and Area 3. Construction activities within Area 3 would involve excavation into native soils to create the spreading basins. However, construction activities are not anticipated to encounter any contaminated groundwater due to the depths of the contamination, which is over 200 feet below the ground surface. If during construction activities, discolored or odorous soils are encountered, MM HAZ-2 requires the soils be sampled and analyzed for contamination and remediated and/or disposed of in accordance with existing regulations, as necessary. In no way does the Project alter the existing recreational opportunities within Area 3 or have the potential to expose the general public to groundwater contamination located approximately 200 feet below the ground surface.

SS-26: The guard station is for JPL security and employee clearance prior to entry to the JPL campus. It is not a City/Park guard station.

SS-27: The commenter provides a statement from the Native Tree Survey, which does not require a response.

SS-28: The IS/MND addresses impacts to all special status vegetation types including coastal sage scrub on pages 4-33 and 4-44. There is no alluvial sage scrub or alluvial fan sage scrub vegetation identified in the project area and none would be impacted by the project. Impacts to coastal sage scrub would be mitigated through a detailed Restoration Program, which would replace the lost vegetation and require monitoring until restoration goals are met (see MM-BIO-4). Prior to implementation, the Restoration Program must be reviewed and approved by the resource agencies (USACE, RWQCB, CDFW). Special status plants surveys were conducted and the Plummer's mariposa lily was not detected. This assessment satisfies CEQA requirements and other mentioned statutes are not applicable in this regard. All impacts are mitigated to a less than significant level. The Sage Council's objection to the project is noted.

SS-29: See response to SS-7 above. The California gnatcatcher is not known to occupy coastal sage scrub within the Project area or adjacent areas. This species is well tracked and occurrence along the San Gabriel foothills have included only rare observations of dispersing individuals. There is no designated California gnatcatcher Critical Habitat in the area for this very reason. The observation noted in the comment is not within the public record based on a search of the California Natural Diversity Data Base, nor did the commenter provide any documentation or evidence to support its claim. The project will not

have any impacts on the California gnatcatcher as described in Appendix B - Biological Technical Report of the IS/MND.

SS-30: Comments and opinions are duly noted. The proposed Project would naturalize a portion of the Arroyo Seco by removing the Headworks structure from the Arroyo Seco stream while creating a destination point for recreational users to enhance their experience. The Project also proposes to maximize the use of the City's natural resources – surface water rights – with improvements to its diversion and intake structures and with additional water facilities. By diverting more water during storm events, the City reduces its dependence for imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The Project also improves the water quality of the Arroyo with a public restroom and provides additional recreational features such as a public parking lot with native trees and plants.

SS-31: The commenter provides statements from the Native Tree Survey, which do not require a response.

SS-32: See responses to comments SS-6 and SS-7 above. As stated under the response to comment SS-17, the project site is owned by the City and the USFS has no jurisdiction over the proposed project. Non-listed special status bird species and common bird species, such as those mentioned in the comment, are acknowledged in the IS/MND throughout Section 4.4, Biological Resources. All project impacts related to biological resources, including migratory birds and special status vegetation communities, would be mitigated to levels less than significant. The value of tree resources is understood and the IS/MND includes RR BIO-2, MM BIO-3 and MM BIO-7, which outline the steps that will be taken to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate potential impacts to trees. Greenhouse gas and climate change impacts are analyzed in Section 4.8 of the IS/MND and were found to be less than significant.

SS-33: The commenter's opinion regarding the appropriateness of the name Hahamongna Watershed Park is noted.

SS-34: "Tongva" is a term used by some of the Gabrielino groups to describe themselves, but it is acknowledged that there is controversy surrounding the name. The use of the term Tongva to reference the Gabrielino is made only once in in Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, of the IS/MND and in Appendix C – Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment. This is not meant to take a position on either side of this issue, but simply to acknowledge the use of the term by some groups. Consultation with Native American tribes in the area was based on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. As stated in the NAHC letter, no recommendation or preference is made by this list.

SS-35: See responses to SS-5, SS-6, SS-7, SS-17, SS-21 and SS-32 above. All jurisdictions and applicable agencies have been identified correctly in the IS/MND and supporting technical biological reports and no appropriate information has been excluded.

The Project site is not included within any critical habitat units, including Units 6 and 21. Please see the Final Rule for Designated Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad in Federal Register Vol. 76 No. 27. Protocol surveys conducted by qualified specialists in the field are accepted as adequate to determine presence

or absence status. All federal lands are not considered Arroyo Toad designated critical habitat and the Project site is not within federal land boundaries. Furthermore, review of the "Final Special Status Report" from March 24, 2014, indicates for the Arroyo Seco that "no information is available" and its status is "unknown". The focused survey conducted for the Project provides Project-level and current information regarding the status and it is negative. The Project level information developed through focused surveys provides the detailed information missing from the "Final Special Status Report".

SS-36: The Project's Jurisdictional Delineation Report is intended to identify jurisdictional waters. The project's jurisdictional waters are regulated by the three agencies discussed in the IS/MND (i.e. USACE, CDFW, RWQCB). The commenter asserts that other agencies are also responsible, however the USEPA, USFS, and USFWS do not regulate, nor do they have jurisdiction over, these resources at the project site.

Although the Arroyo Seco originates in the Angeles National Forest (ANF) and although Area 1 is located within the mapped boundary of the ANF, the portions of the Project site within the ANF boundary are designated in the USFS Land Management Plan as Non-Forest System Land and are owned by the City of Pasadena. Thus, Area 1 is not under the jurisdiction of the USFS.

The City does not have any information regarding purported City of Los Angeles and LADWP water conservation easements in the Project area, nor did the commenter provide any supporting documentation. The City is aware of a Los Angeles County Flood Control District easement over City land at and near the point in the Arroyo Seco commonly known as Devil's Gate Dam, for the purpose of storage and control of water runoff, and this Project does not impact that easement. The City is further aware of a Metropolitan Water District easement over an area of the Hahamongna Annex for open space, park and recreational uses, and this Project does not impact that easement.

SS-37: See responses to comments SS-4 and SS-25.

SS-38: Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines states that, "All phases of project planning, implementation, and operation must be considered in the Initial Study of the Project". Therefore, the Project's Initial Study evaluates all known and anticipated activities that would be involved in constructing and operating the proposed Project. In addition, Initial Study Section 3.5 Agency Approvals and Permits identifies all agencies known to the City of Pasadena that have approval authority over the Project (or components thereof), along with corresponding discretionary approvals that the Project is seeking. The Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration in no way preclude or circumvent the appropriate consideration by decision makers and the public for any currently proposed or subsequent Project approvals and, likewise, do not preclude or circumvent the need or opportunity for subsequent or supplemental environmental evaluation should such evaluation be warranted at the time subsequent approvals are considered.

SS-39: Closing remarks are made; no response is required.

SPL-2014-00692-DPS (Arroyo Seco Canyon Project) (UNCLASSIFIED)

Bellini, Sherry A SPL [Sherry.A.Bellini@usace.army.mil]

You forwarded this message on 11/5/2014 4:05 PM.

Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2014 3:08 PM

To: Jimenez, Jose

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

It has come to our attention that you are evaluating the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project.

This activity may require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit.

A Corps of Engineers permit is required for:

a) structures or work in or affecting "navigable waters of the United States" pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Examples include, but are not limited to,

1. constructing a pier, revetment, bulkhead, jetty, aid to navigation, artificial reef or island, and any structures to be placed under or over a navigable water;

2. dredging, dredge disposal, filling and excavation;

b) the discharge of dredged or fill material into, including any redeposit of dredged material other than incidental fallback within, "waters of the United States" and adjacent wetlands pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972. Examples include, but are not limited to,

1. creating fills for residential or commercial development, placing bank protection, temporary or permanent stockpiling of excavated material, building road crossings, backfilling for utility line crossings and constructing outfall structures, dams, levees, groins, weirs, or other structures;

2. mechanized landclearing, grading which involves filling low areas or land leveling, ditching, channelizing and other excavation activities that would have the effect of destroying or degrading waters of the United States;

USACE-1

3. allowing runoff or overflow from a contained land or water disposal area to re-enter a water of the United States;
4. placing pilings when such placement has or would have the effect of a discharge of fill material;
- c) the transportation of dredged or fill material by vessel or other vehicle for the purpose of dumping the material into ocean waters pursuant to Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972;
- d) any combination of the above.

An application for a Department of the Army permit is available on our website:

<http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/permitapplication.pdf>

If you have any questions, please contact me (contact information below).

Sincerely,

Sherry Bellini
Regulatory Assistant

Department of the Army
Los Angeles District,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
915 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 930
ATTN: Regulatory Division, CESPL-RG
Los Angeles, California 90017-3409

213-452-3897

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<http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

USAC

Sherry Bellini, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USACE-1: Section 10 applies to navigable waters that are defined by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 as those that are (1) influenced by the tide; or (2) used for interstate or foreign commerce. The upper Arroyo Seco is described in the jurisdictional report as "relatively permanent waters", meaning that it has more than a seasonal flow and that is connected to, but not a part of, navigable water (the Pacific Ocean in this case). However, it does not have a tide. Therefore, Section 10 does not apply. When Dave Hughes (BonTerra Psomas) and Gary Takara (City of Pasadena) met with USACE staff at the site on April 10, 2014 to discuss the Project and review the site conditions, Section 10 was not discussed or even mentioned by USACE staff. Rather, it was discussed that the Project would be permitted under a Nationwide Permit 3 (i.e., Section 404), which allows for the repair or replacement of existing structures within waters of the US.

Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning Department
Planning & Community Development Department
Planning Division, Current Planning
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November 8, 2014

RE: Public Comment on the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project: Initial Study (IS) and Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) (IS/MND).

Project Soliton (SOLITON) is a not-for-profit public benefit organization, incorporated in the State of California in 2014. We have not yet received our 501(c) 3 recognition from the IRS. We take this opportunity to provide comments on the proposed Project and associated documents on behalf of, and in the defense of, State and Federally listed and unlisted species, their habitat, natural communities and the effected public. The Arroyo Seco is of national significance and an area on the Earth that requires conservation of flora and fauna. The Arroyo Seco is also an area that needs the cleaning of water from toxic chemicals.

PS-1

In summary, SOLITON requests that the City of Pasadena, Planning Department, Planning Commission and City Council (City) require that a full Environmental Impact Report (EIR) be prepared for the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project. The size of the proposed Project and negative impacts on the environment and "Health, Safety and General Welfare" is significant and not mitigated adequately to the point of not significant. Simply because the proposed Project documents claim to have mitigated adequately, does not make it true. The Project's IS/MND, including Technical Reports, excludes important information that is publically available on the internet.

PS-2

SOLITON finds that the Project documents fails to include the fact that the entire Project site and location within the Arroyo Seco and Angeles National Forest is U.S. Fish and Wildlife (FWS) designated Critical habitat and Recovery habitat for the Arroyo Toad, Red-legged frog and yellow-legged frog that are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In addition, the Project is within habitat and known locations of the least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, California gnatcatcher and Cactus wren. These facts alone require that a full EIR be prepared and circulated. It also, legally requires that the Project proponent meet with FWS to enter into "Consultation," under the ESA and possibly be required to prepare a "Habitat Conservation Plan" (HCP) in order to apply for an "Incidental Take Permit" (ITP), under section 10. SOLITON requests the City comply with laws and regulations that protect and conserve listed and unlisted species.

PS-3

Furthermore, the Project documents do not include protocol surveys for the California gnatcatcher and Cactus wren. The "Amphibian Report" did not clarify whether the biologist that did the minimal surveys for the Arroyo Toad used the FWS 1999 Protocol. From the survey map it appears that they failed to survey for the Arroyo Toad in areas of suitable habitat in Area 3, including adjacent habitat that will be negatively impacted.

PS-4

SOLITON received a copy of the comment letter and report on the Project that was submitted by Hugh Bowles and Hahamongna Watch. The photos, included in the "Kill or Nurture the Arroyo" report, clearly identifies suitable habitat for the Arroyo Toad and for the Red legged frog and Yellow legged frog. Regardless, it is all protected habitat as designated by FWS. SOLITON objects to the destruction of federally designated Critical habitat and habitat identified for Recovery of the species.

PS-5

SOLITON wants the City to make the "Health, Safety and General Welfare" a priority over the temptation of the State Parks bond funding, reportedly \$3.3 MILLION. Nothing must supersede the health of the public. The City, PWP and Arroyo Seco Foundation know that the Project site is located within and adjacent to a federally designated Superfund site and Toxic Plume. The Project and documents do not include the most recently documented Environmental Protection Agency's "5 Year Study" of 2012 on the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) Superfund Site, which is readily available of the EPA website. SOLITON requests that the City stop encouraging the public to recreate within a toxic area where it is hazardous to their health. SOLITON is appalled by the Project's proposal to bring brown trout into the JPL Superfund area, also. This would not be healthy for the brown trout or the people that may go fishing for them and ingest the toxic perchlorates. The ethical and responsible decision of the City would be to deny the Project.

PS-6

Another defective aspect of the Project and documents is Cumulative Impacts. Rather than naming all the current and proposed Projects within the Arroyo Seco, above Devil's Gate Dam, the Project provides what SOLITON considers fluff or bluff. The Project and documents do not include all available information that the City has or is on the internet. Furthermore, there is no real analysis of the combined cumulative impacts on the environment, air quality, water quality, listed and unlisted flora, fauna and their habitat. There is no analysis of impacts on the Health, Safety and General Welfare of bringing people into a Superfund site to "recreate."

PS-7

SOLITON wants to let the City know that we had a difficult time in finding the proposed Project documents. We initially thought the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project documents were on the City's website under the "Conditional Use Permit". It was very confusing to find out that in reality there was this huge Project being proposed. Even the link, we eventually found, on the City's website that took us to the Arroyo Seco Foundation website did not go directly to the webpage that included the Project's "Conceptual" design and Technical Reports. If this was confusing to SOLITON, we can assume that the general public, that is inexperienced with reading and commenting on Project proposals, is even more confused and may have not spent the time looking for the documents. SOLITON found much of the text on the WebPages, for the Project, on the Arroyo Seco Foundation's website most deceptive. No doubt Tim Brick and the Arroyo Seco Foundation desperately want State Park Bond money as much as the City and PWP does. SOLITON requests that the City extend the public review and comment period for the Project and place all of the related documents on the City's own website under "Arroyo Seco Canyon Project".

PS-8

In addition, please include the Distribution List. SOLITON is most interested if and who in, FWS, USFS, ACOE, EPA and CDFG has received the proposed Project and all associated documents and when they received them.

PS-9

Project Soliton comments on Arroyo Seco Canyon Project IS/MND

Page 3 of 3

Finally, SOLITON requests that the City and Project proponents include all the documents and applications submitted to the State in regards to the request for tax payers funding for a Project that encourages the public to recreate within the known JPL Superfund Site and federally designated Critical habitat for listed species, under the ESA. These documents and applications need to be made easily available for the public to read on the City's website. SOLITON would like to know why the State would grant millions of dollars to the City, PWP, and Arroyo Seco Foundation when the federal government is already funding the ACOE Feasibility Study for Recovery of the Arroyo Seco. The proposed Project does not include a comparative study with the ACOE's.

PS-10

The City Planning Commission needs to tell the City Planning Department to require that the Project proponents prepare an EIR and the City Council needs to vote "NO" on the Project as currently proposed. Otherwise, the proposed Project and IS/MND will be in violation of CEQA, ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Administrative Procedures Act (APA), National Forest Management Act and Angeles Forest Land Management Plan (LMP) and the California Plant Protection Act.

PS-1

In closing, SOLITON retains the right to provide additional comments to the City, up until the final public hearing date, to assist the Mayor and City Council in making a fully informed decision on the proposed Project.

PS-12

Sincerely,

Sharee Hemphill, Director

Project Soliton

c/o POB 308, Arab, Alabama 35016

Email: swhemphill@gmail.com

Copy:

Project Soliton, Board of Directors,

Hahamongna Watch,

Spirit of the Sage Council

Law Office of Thomas Mauriello, San Diego, CA

Sharee Hemphill, Project Soliton

PS-1: Introductory remarks are made. Comments and opinions are noted.

PS-2: The commenter provides opinions regarding the need for an EIR and the conclusions of the environmental analysis. See response to comment SS-11 for the appropriateness of an IS/MND for this project. Responses to specific claims and comments regarding environmental topics are provided in the responses that follow, respective to such specific comments.

PS-3: As part of the biological studies prepared for the project, vegetation mapping and general biological surveys were conducted. Based on the record search and initial field assessment surveys, a number of focused surveys were recommended and subsequently completed. These included special status plant surveys, a native tree survey, and protocol surveys for the arroyo toad, California red-legged frog, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher. Other listed species potentially occurring in the greater region, such as mountain yellow-legged frog, were not surveyed for because they are either believed to be extirpated (i.e. completely removed) from the area and/or suitable habitat is lacking in the project area. The findings of these studies are provided in the Biological Technical Report in Appendix B of the IS/MND. As discussed in the Biological Technical Report, no listed species were detected during the surveys and are not expected to occur.

In addition, there is no suitable habitat for the California gnatcatcher on the site and this species is not expected to occur. Impacts on these special status species have been considered in the IS/MND.

Furthermore, the Project is not included within any critical habitat units. Please see the Final Rule for Designated Critical Habitat for the Arroyo Toad in Federal Register Vol. 76 No. 27. Protocol surveys conducted by qualified specialist in the field are accepted as adequate to determine presence or absence status. Since no listed species would be affected by the Project, no Section 7 or Section 10 consultation or Incidental Take Permit (ITP) is needed from the USFWS, nor did the USFWS raise this as an issue during meetings with staff regarding the Project.

PS-4: See response to comment PS-3 regarding the California gnatcatcher. The cactus wren is not a listed species and is not a special status species per State and Federally listings. Although it is considered locally sensitive, there is no protocol for surveying for this species and such surveys are not required. Therefore, the impacts to common birds addressed in the IS/MND is equally applicable to this species. Project impacts on birds and other wildlife are minimal and mostly temporary in uplands area rendering such impacts to be less than significant. Pages 5 and 6 of the amphibian survey report (Appendix B-3 of the IS/MND) describes the 1999 USFWS arroyo toad protocol was used and all potentially suitable habitat within or adjacent to the Project site was surveyed.

PS-5: See response to comment PS-3.

PS-6: See responses to comments SS-4 and SS-25.

In addition, PWP is regulated by the State of California Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water Programs (DDWP). PWP performs rigorous sampling, testing, and reporting of its

drinking water including its wells and groundwater treatment plant for the JPL's Operable Unit 3. All water facilities are inspected by staff and DDWP. Field operating staff must be certified by the DDWP, and must comply with the City's safety standards and procedures. The City must also comply with the State of California Occupational Safety and Health Administration including working in and around the Arroyo Seco.

The project does not propose introducing brown trout or any other fish stock.

PS-7: In contrast to the commenter's assertion, the cumulative impacts of the Project are discussed in Section 4.19, which identifies and considers other planned and proposed projects within and near the Arroyo Seco canyon (as listed on pages 4-135 to 136 of the IS/MND) and provides a cumulative impact analysis by issue area (pages 4-135 to 141 of the IS/MND). There are no other projects upstream of Devil's Gate Dam that will contribute to cumulative impacts in the area, nor does the commenter point out any that have been missed. The Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project (cumulative project no. 7 on page 4-135 of the IS/MND) is currently in the environmental review stage and a Draft EIR is being prepared to analyze Phase 1 at a project-level and future system extensions at a program-level. A future Phase 5 or 6 of the Non-Potable Water Project may involve the diversion of non-potable water upstream of the Devil's Gate Dam and its conveyance into the City's non-potable water system. This potential future diversion would be made in place of or as part of the 25-cfs diversion proposed by the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project and would not affect surface flows in the Arroyo Seco. The schedule for construction of Phase 5 or 6 is not known at this time and future environmental review will have to be conducted for this phase of the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project when the project details are better defined.

Construction for the Non-Potable Water Project and the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project may overlap. However construction-related impacts (e.g., air quality, GHG, noise, and traffic) would not be cumulative considerable because timing for such impacts will not occur concurrently between projects. The Arroyo Seco Canyon Project will begin ahead of the Non-Potable Water Project. In addition, since the impacts of the Project would be less than significant after the implementation of mitigation measures, it would not contribute or have cumulatively considerable impacts on other environmental issues.

Groundwater contamination from the JPL's past activities is addressed in Section 4.9, Hazards/Hazardous Materials, of the IS/MND. This is an existing condition that is not due to the Project. Impacts related to the health, safety and general welfare of people who use the area, which is known to have groundwater contamination, are also addressed in responses to comments SS-4 and SS-25 above.

PS-8: See response to comment HB-1 regarding the adequacy and appropriateness of the project noticing and public review period. Converse to the commenter's assertion, CEQA does not require the lead agency to post environmental documents online. Regardless, the City posted the project's Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and a joint Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration/Notice of Public Hearing on the City's website at: [http://cityofpasadena.net/Arroyo Seco Canyon Project/](http://cityofpasadena.net/Arroyo_Seco_Canyon_Project/). All supporting documents, as noted in the

joint notice, were also made available for public review at the City's Planning Department throughout the public review period.

PS-9: See response to comment HB-3.

PS-10: See responses to comments SS-4, SS-25, and PS-3.

The USACE, Los Angeles District, held a public scoping meeting for the Arroyo Seco Environmental Restoration Integrated Feasibility Study and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and EIR on October 29, 2014 at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the lead agency (USACE) to invite the participation of affected Federal, state, and local agencies, as well as other interested persons to determine the scope and significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS. At this stage the project is still undergoing the scoping and feasibility studies.

The USACE, along with other state and local agencies and cities that borders the Arroyo Seco (Los Angeles Department of Public Works, USACE, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, La Canada, Los Angeles, Foothill MWD, MWD, Raymond Basin Management Board, US Forest Services, etc.) are members to the Council of Arroyo Seco Agencies or CASA to collaborate on common goals and missions, issues and projects along the Arroyo Seco. Staff from PWP participates in these meetings and the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project was presented to the members including the USACE.

PS-11: Opinions and general comments are duly noted.

PS-12: Concluding remarks are made. No response required.



**RAYMOND BASIN
MANAGEMENT
BOARD**

November 10, 2014

City of Alhambra

City of Arcadia

California-American
Water Company

East Pasadena
Water Company

H.E. Huntington Library
and Art Gallery

Kinnelon Irrigation
District

La Cañada Irrigation
District

Las Flores Water
Company

Lincoln Avenue
Water Company

Pasadena Cemetery
Association

City of Pasadena

Rubio Cañon Land and
Water Association

San Gabriel County
Water District

City of Sierra Madre

Sunny Slope
Water Company

Valky Water Company

Planning & Community Development Department
Planning Division, Current Planning
Attn: Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
175 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

Re: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project Initial Study/Mitigated
Contact for Raymond Basin Management Board – Mr. Anthony C. Zampello,
Executive Officer, or Ms. Kelly Gardner, Assistant Executive Officer

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez:

The Raymond Basin Management Board (RBMB) has reviewed the "Arroyo Seco Canyon Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration" (IS/MND), dated October 2014 which was prepared for the City of Pasadena Water and Power Department (PWP) by an outside consultant. It is our understanding the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project (Project) consists of proposed improvements in three areas along the Upper Arroyo Seco, north of Devil's Gate Dam: Area 1, Arroyo Seco Headworks; Area 2, Arroyo Seco Intake; and Area 3, JPL East Parking Lot. The IS/MND noted there was damage to the existing facilities as a result of sediment-laden storm flows following the Station Fire. The Proposed Project involves sediment removal and elimination of the Headworks facility in Area 1 and to naturalize the Arroyo Seco through streambed restoration activities in Area 1; repairing the existing diversion and intake structures in Area 2; and reconfiguration and expansion of the existing spreading basins to allow for more stormwater to be recharged in Area 3.

PWP is proposing the following enhancements:

- Remove exposed and damaged portions of existing infrastructure (Area 1)
- Naturalize the Arroyo Seco streambed (Area 1)
- Restore and improve the intake facilities (Area 2)
- Expand recharge operations by creating additional spreading basins (Area 3)
- Reduce barriers to fish passage
- Enhance recreational facilities
- Improve water quality through a proposed restroom facility
- Improve quality of stormwater run-off through a smaller parking lot with decomposed granite

RB-1

The RBMB was established by the Court to manage the groundwater supplies of the Raymond Basin. The Arroyo Seco Canyon Project overlies the Monk Hill subarea of the Raymond Basin. As such, the RBMB is concerned with any proposed action which may adversely impact groundwater supply and/or water quality. Our comments to the IS/MND follow.

RB-1

General Comments

The Raymond Basin groundwater rights have been adjudicated. In addition, individual entities hold surface water diversion rights administered by the State Water Resources Control Board and managed through the RBMB. Activities associated with the Project must be in compliance with the Raymond Basin Judgment and surface water rights. The Proposed Project should not adversely impact the existing groundwater and surface water rights. In addition, the Arroyo Seco Spreading Grounds (S.G.) are a source of groundwater basin recharge (from storm water runoff) for the Monk Hill Subarea and contributes to the groundwater recharge for the Pasadena subarea. RBMB requests that specific conditions be included in any future documents to prevent the Proposed Project activities from interfering with diversion into, and percolation within, the Arroyo Seco S.G. Proposed Project activities should not interfere with flow in the existing Arroyo Seco and/or tributaries upstream of any diversion works and should not interfere with the ability to divert, and percolate, water in the Arroyo Seco S.G.

RB-2

RBMB requests PWP to provide the RBMB with planning and design documents for the planned long-term operations of the Arroyo Seco and Millard Canyon spreading, including: 1) schematics of how surface water will be diverted and spread from both PWP and Lincoln Avenue Water Company (LAWC), including surface diversion points, meters, and weirs; 2) detailed drawings of the new Arroyo Seco Headworks; 3) detailed drawings of the new Arroyo Seco intake; 4) detailed drawings of the two new sedimentation basins (Basins A and B); 5) detailed drawings of the eight new spreading basins; and 6) schematics of how surface water will be diverted into the new sedimentation basins and eight spreading basins.

RB-3

Specific Comments

- [1] Page 4-84 in response to Section 4.10.2 states "*The new diversion and weir structures in Area 2 and the expanded spreading basins in Area 3...would allow for the capture of and recharge of as much as 25 cfs*"

RB-4

Comment:

The RBMB maintains records of all water diverted to, and spread in, the City of Pasadena's Arroyo Seco S.G. Proposed project activities, along with existing diversions should not exceed PWP's maximum allowable diversion rate of 25 cfs plus a maximum allowable diversion rate of 6.59 cfs for Lincoln Avenue Water Company. PWP is requested to provide records of instantaneous flow

rates and total water diverted on a daily basis for all existing and planned diversions.

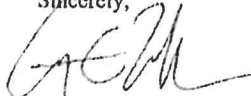
- [2] Page 4-85, Section 4.10.2 notes "flows over the ten year base flow may go into the proposed rest area..." Page 4-82 notes that there is a proposed restroom facility in the rest area and about 2,000 gallons per day of wastewater would flow to an existing sewer line.

Comment:

PWP is encouraged to implement appropriate measures to ensure flood flows do not damage the proposed restroom facility and/or sewer line resulting in a potential source of contamination to surface water flows and potential impacts to groundwater.

The RBMB appreciates this opportunity to review and comment on the IS/MND. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Anthony C. Zampicello
Executive Officer
Raymond Basin Management Board

RB-5

Anthony Zampello, Raymond Basin Management Board

RB-1: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

RB-2: The proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project is consistent to the requirements of the Raymond Basin Judgment in particular to the City's surface water rights, diverting, metering, spreading and recharging operations, and the primary purposes of the Project are to maximize local water resources and to continue protecting the City's adjudicated rights through diversion, metering and spreading as provided for in the Judgment.

See also responses to comments HB-1 and HB-5.

RB-3: PWP will work closely with RBMB. Project documents will be provided as requested.

RB-4: PWP will work closely with RBMB. Records that are available will be provided as requested.

RB-5: The design for the proposed restroom and sewer will account for the location in Area 3 including potential for flood hazards. Sewer discharge will flow to an existing sewer system on the JPL campus.

endorse

Nayan Shah [nayanb.shah@gmail.com]

Sent: Saturday, November 01, 2014 8:34 AM

To: Jimenez, Jose

Hi Jose Jimenez,

I live close by to the Arroyo Seco Canyon.

I understand that the proposed improvements include

Naturalize the Arroyo Seco streambed; 2) Remove exposed portions of existing infrastructure designed for sediment removal; 3) Restore and improve the intake facilities; 4) Expand recharge operations by creating additional spreading basins; 5) Reduced barriers to fish passage; 6) Enhance recreational facilities; 7) Build a new restroom facility; and 8) Improve stormwater quality through a smaller decomposed granite parking lot.

NS-1

I am strongly in favor of these improvements and changes to make the the canyon more ecologically natural, and improve waterflow and wildlife viability. I also like the proposed restroom and changes in the parking lot that will be better for access and environment.

NS-2

Sincerely yours,

Nayan Shah
1615 La Loma Road
Pasadena CA 91105

Nayan Shah

NS-1: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

NS-2: The commenter's opinions and comments in support of the proposed project are duly noted.

November 6, 2014

Mr. Jose D. Jimenez
City of Pasadena
Planning Department
175 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

**INITIAL STUDY (IS)/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (MND)
ARROYO SECO CANYON PROJECT
CITY OF PASADENA**

Thank you for the opportunity to review the IS/MND for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project within the City of Pasadena. The project seeks to repair and replace facilities within the Arroyo Seco Canyon Area that were damaged or destroyed by the Station Fire-related events of 2009. The improvements will also allow the increased utilization of surface water rights held by the City, and will improve water quality in the canyon; improve biological habitats; restore hydrological function and fish passage; and improve ecosystem health through the following enhancements:

1) Naturalize the Arroyo Seco streambed; 2) Remove exposed portions of existing infrastructure designed for sediment removal; 3) Restore and improve the intake facilities; 4) Expand recharge operations by creating additional spreading basins; 5) Reduced barriers to fish passage; 6) Enhance recreational facilities; 7) Build a new restroom facility; and 8) Improve stormwater quality through a smaller decomposed granite parking lot.

The following are County of Los Angeles, Public Works' comments and are for your consideration and relate to the environmental document only:

LAC-1

Mr. Jose D. Jimenez
November 6, 2014
Page 2

General Comments

1. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), in partnership with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) and local cities, is currently working on the Arroyo Seco Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study. The Study proposes to identify opportunities for riparian and aquatic habitat restoration along the Arroyo Seco. The City of Pasadena's (City) project area is within the Corps Study area (see attached). Due to the project's potential impact to the Study, we request that Public Works' Watershed Management Division and the Corps be informed of all future environmental documents related to this project.

Additionally, the LACFCD's Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project is also within close proximity and timeline to the City's project and potential cumulative impacts should be investigated and disclose in the environmental document, if applicable. Information on this project is available at: www.lasedimentmanagement.com/devilsgate.

The contact person from the Corps for the Study is Priyanka Wadhawan and she may be reached at (213) 452-3802 or Priyanka.Wadhawan@usace.army.mil

If you have any questions regarding general comment No. 1, please contact Mr. Mark Lombos of Watershed Management Division at (626) 458-7143 or mlombos@dpw.lacounty.gov.

2. The MND should analyze and disclose any potential impacts to the operation, maintenance and monitoring activities to any existing County facilities within the project area, including, but not limited to: Devils Gate Dam; the outlets to Altadena Drain, Altcrest Drain and BI 0710, and; crib structures in El Prieto Canyon.

Public Works' Flood Maintenance Division, Longden Yard would like the opportunity to review any future environmental documents and any construction plans for this project.

If you have any questions regarding the general comment No. 2, please contact Mr. Mike White of Flood Maintenance Division (626) 445-7630 or mwhite@dpw.lacounty.gov.



Mr. Jose D. Jimenez
November 6, 2014
Page 3

If you have any other questions or require additional information, please contact Juan Sarda of Land Development Division at (626) 458-4919 or jsarda@dpw.lacounty.gov.

JS:

P:\dpub\SUBPCHECK\Plan Checking Files\CUP\CUP 6222 - 3420 Arroyo Seco Road\VS-MND\2014-10-28 IS-MND SUBMITTAL\2014-11-6, IS-MND, ARROYO SECO CANYON PROJECT, CITY OF PASADENA.docx

Attach.

Juan Sarda, County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

LAC-1: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

LAC-2: The existence of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Arroyo Seco Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study that is in development is duly noted. The request to be informed of all future environmental documents related to this Project is also duly noted, and the City will ensure the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works remains on the Project's distribution list.

LAC-3: The Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project is listed as cumulative project no. 1 on page 4-134 of the IS/MND. The impacts of the Project, together with this County project and other projects proposed in and near the Arroyo Seco, are discussed by issue area on pages 4-135 to 4-141 of the IS/MND. As stated, an additional mitigation measure (MM CUM-1) is recommended on page 4-141 of the IS/MND to reduce traffic-related impacts associated with the project's potential overlap with the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project.

LAC-4: The contacts and the Corps and the County of Los Angeles are noted.

LAC-5: PWP's technical consultant had been in contact with LACDPW during the conceptual design with regards to their existing infrastructures. PWP staff contacted LACDPW, as suggested in their comment letter to further discuss the proposed improvements near and adjacent to the County's facilities. PWP had conducted potholing of existing PWP owned utilities near County facilities to account for as-built conditions in the design. Draft design drawings were also provided to the County to review the proposed improvements. Future consultation with the County will occur during the final design of the Project and during construction.

The County's contact is noted and the City will ensure the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works remains on the project's distribution list.

LAC-6: Closing remarks are made. No response is required.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7-OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-9140
FAX (213) 897-1337
www.dot.ca.gov



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

November 06, 2014

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena
Planning & Community Development Dept.
175 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

RE: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project
Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)
IGR #141022FL
Vic. LA/ 210/ PM R22.1

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced project. The project proposes restoration of upper portion of the Arroyo Seco, reconstruction of surface water facilities, expansion of spreading basins, and construction of recreational and education amenities.

CLT-1

Caltrans noted in page 4-121 of the Initial Study of this project indicated "the segment of I-210 between SR 134 and SR 2 operated at LOS D or better northbound during the AM peak hour and at LOS F southbound during the AM peak hour in 2009. During the PM peak hour, it operated at LOS D or better in both directions (MTA 2010)." Caltrans is concerned with the potential impacts of this project given that the I-210 already operates over capacity during peak commuting period.

CLT-2

We recognize that the proposed mitigation measure, MM TRA-1 is expected to minimize impacts to local roads, arterials, and freeways. However, without the proper analysis it is difficult to accurately determine the impact to the I-210 freeway.

Storm water run-off is a sensitive issue for Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Please be mindful of your need to discharge clean run-off water and it is not permitted to discharge onto State highway facilities.

CLT-3

Transportation of heavy construction equipment and/or materials, which requires the use of oversized-transport vehicles on State highways, will require a Caltrans transportation permit. Please limit large size truck trips to off-peak commute periods.

CLT-4

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
11/06/2014
Page 2

If you have any questions or concerns regarding these comments, please feel free to contact me at (213) 897 - 9140 or project coordinator Frances Lee at (213) 897-0673 or electronically at frances.lee@dot.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



DIANNA WATSON
Branch Chief, Community Planning & LD IGR Review

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

Dianna Watson, California Department of Transportation

CLT-1: The IS/MND includes an analysis of potential short-term construction-related traffic impacts in Section 4.17 of the IS/MND.

CLT-2: The IS/MND states that the segment of I-210 between SR 134 and SR 2 operated at LOS D or better northbound during the AM peak hour and at LOS F southbound during the AM peak hour in 2009. During the PM peak hour, it operated at LOS D or better in both directions (MTA 2010). Thus, MM TRA-1 was developed specifically to prevent the project from contributing to these traffic conditions. As a result, the project will only generate temporary construction traffic and MM TRA-1 would require all Contractors to schedule the arrival and departure of construction equipment and construction trucks outside the AM peak hours of 7:30 AM to 8:30 AM and the PM peak hours of 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM. Trucks transporting sediment and debris from the site shall travel to and from the site outside the AM and PM peak hours. In addition, MM CUM-1 requires the Contractor for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project to coordinate with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and their contractor for activities related to the County's Sediment Removal Project, so that truck arrival times are staggered between the two projects to avoid queuing on Figueroa Street and on the State Route 134 on- and off-ramps. Since no truck traffic impacts would occur during the AM and PM peak hours with the project, and project-related impacts would be short-term for construction activities only, it was determined that impacts to the I-210 would be less than significant after mitigation. Accordingly, additional analysis would not generate more information regarding potentially significant traffic impacts.

During the off-peak hours, traffic volumes on streets and freeways are generally lower and there is greater capacity to handle additional trips. Table 3.2-1 of the IS/MND provides details of the estimated truck traffic and number of pieces of heavy equipment used during the various phases of project implementation. Variations in truck traffic to and from the site would occur through each phase of construction (e.g. each phase would have wide variation in the number of equipment/trucks travelling to and from the site). Assuming a maximum of 52 heavy truck trips during off-peak hours (page 4-103 of the IS/MND), new truck trips on the freeway system would represent an approximately 0.04 percent increase in temporary additional daily traffic volumes on the I-210 freeway, which handled as many as 10,600 vehicle trips during the peak hour and 119,000 vehicles daily in 2013. The addition of Project traffic to the freeway traffic volumes during the off peak hours would be less than significant and detailed modeling or analysis would not provide any meaningful information on Project impacts on the freeway.

CLT-3: Comment noted, and the care requested will be taken. Impacts on hydrology and water quality are discussed in Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the IS/MND. Runoff from the project site would drain into the Arroyo Seco and not into State highway facilities.

CLT-4: Comment noted on the need for a Caltrans transportation permit. As requested, MM TRA-1 prevents construction equipment, construction trucks, and trucks transporting sediment and debris from the site from travelling to and from the site during the AM and PM peak hours.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008



In Reply Refer To:
FWS-LA-15B0049-15TA0053

NOV 07 2014

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena
Planning and Community Development Department
Planning Division, Current Planning
175 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101

Subject: Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project,
Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project, Los Angeles County, California. The Arroyo Seco Canyon Project proposes actions in three areas along upper Arroyo Seco Canyon, which occur north and upstream of Devil's Gate Dam. Area 1 will include demolition of an existing headworks structure, habitat restoration, and development of a new nature trail and rest area/picnic area. Area 2 will include new water diversion and weir structures, a control equipment enclosure, and improvements to the damaged portion of the Gabrielino Trail/access road. Area 3 will include development of a recreational parking lot, sedimentation basins, expanded spreading basins, a restroom, and a guard station where the Jet Propulsion Laboratory East Parking Lot and four existing spreading basins are located. This project will allow for restoration of the water diversion capabilities that existed prior to the 2009 Station Fire and expand these capabilities.

The primary concern and mandate of the Service is the protection of public fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Specifically, the Service administers the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*) and provides support to other Federal agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

According to the IS/MND, stream flows below project activities are expected to decline by 17 percent compared to historical water diversions. Water diversions have potential to impact aquatic resources downstream, but surveys appear to focus on the areas of proposed ground

FW-1

disturbance rather than the full extent of the area potentially affected by hydrological impacts. We recommend extending surveys to include the entire area that may be affected by lower water levels. Species to include in these surveys should include riparian birds, such as the federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), which depend on sufficient hydrology to support growth and maintenance of suitable breeding and foraging habitat. In particular, the least Bell's vireo has been expanding its range in recent years and occurs in the Arroyo Seco watershed. Thus, there is a high potential for this species to occur within the vicinity of the project activities and the area impacted by the water withdrawal.

FW-2

In addition, while mitigation is proposed for potential hydrological impacts to vegetation due to water diversions, no mitigation is proposed for potential loss of aquatic habitat (i.e., above ground water). The potential amount of aquatic habitat impacted should be considered when determining mitigation. These areas are important to aquatic species, but also to species such as the southwestern willow flycatcher that depend on nearby water to support insects that make up their prey base.

Also, to determine the appropriate mitigation, you propose to conduct monitoring for the potential impacts to riparian vegetation from hydrological changes over the next five years. However, the current baseline conditions may be affected by drought; thus, the proposed monitoring may not detect the full impacts due to additional water withdrawals. Additional pre-project monitoring will likely be necessary to determine appropriate baseline conditions for impact analysis.

FW-3

We recommend the IS/MND provide an analysis of the cumulative impacts of the proposed water diversion in combination with other water diversions on downstream habitat and restoration opportunities. An extensive riparian and riverine ecosystem is supported by available natural water flows in Arroyo Seco watershed. Many sensitive native species of wildlife, including the least Bell's vireo, occupy riparian habitat in the Arroyo Seco watershed and depend on the dynamic natural processes of riverine systems for continued renewal of their habitat. We are currently coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under FWCA on designs for restoration of Arroyo Seco watershed, including restoring native fish such as arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*) and the federally threatened Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), as well as native reptiles including the southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata pallida*). We also understand that the City of Pasadena, in coordination with the Arroyo Seco Foundation and the State Water Resource Control Board funded the Central Arroyo Stream Restoration Program,¹ which included efforts to restore aquatic stream habitat for native fish.

FW-4

Finally, necessary minimum base flows and frequency and intensity of storm flows to maintain the ecological integrity of the riparian and riverine ecosystem, including previously funded restoration projects for native fish in Arroyo Seco watershed should be determined and a strategy for monitoring these flows should be developed and implemented. The potential for capturing

FW-5

¹ <http://www.arroyoseco.org/casrp.htm>

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez (FWS-LA-15B0049-15TA0053)

3

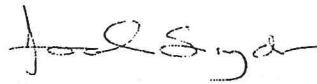
some storm flows while allowing flows during the critical dry periods should be explored. Alternatively, capturing water below restoration areas or in areas that impact little or no native habitat should also be evaluated.

If this project moves forward, we would like to work with you to develop an appropriate monitoring strategy to detect changes in vegetation and aquatic habitat over time, characterize the hydrology necessary to support the ecological integrity of the riparian/riverine ecosystem and existing and proposed restoration projects, and develop a strategy for capturing and releasing water that will help meet these goals.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the subject IS/MND. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Jesse Bennett of this office at 760-431-9440, extension 305.

FW-5

Sincerely,



For Karen A. Goebel
Assistant Field Supervisor

Karen Goebel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FW-1: To clarify, the IS/MND states that there may be an "average increase in diversion of 17 percent...", which refers to an annual increase in diversion to available stream flow. The percentage provided represents the net increase of diversion due to the improvements relative to the available stream flow. In the September 2013 Conceptual Report (as incorporated by reference herein in response to comment HB-2), the consultant prepared a hydrology analysis to determine the amount of stream flow that would be available at the existing diversion weir and intake. The data accounted for 22 years of stream flow (water years from 1990 to 2011). The analysis projected the volume of diversion with and without the improvements but had assumed a diversion of 32 cfs to account for both PWP and Lincoln Avenue Water Company water rights. The average stream flow at the existing intake was approximately 8,500 AF per year (volumes ranged from 472 to 37,888 AF per year). With a downward adjustment to account that the City has a diversion rights of no more than 25 cfs, and assuming stream flows less than 100 cfs contain turbidity levels acceptable for recharge, the average diversion without improvements equates to 2,250 AF per year, and with the Project improvements the volume increases to 3,520 AF per year netting a gain of 1,270 AF per year or approximately 15% more water diverted from the available stream volume annually ($1,270 \div 8,500$).

Applying the same analysis to a dry year condition, which occurred in 1990 (752 AF), 2002 (472 AF), and 2007 (616 AF), the net volume increase with the Project improvements versus diversions without the improvements ranged between 0 to 50 AF per year which averaged about 2% more water from the total annual available stream flow.

Similarly for the wet year condition, which occurred in 1993 (31,231 AF), 1998 (20,330 AF), and 2005 (37,888 AF), the net volume increase with the Project improvements versus diversions without the improvements ranged between 3,500 to 4,700 AF per year which averaged about 14% more water from the total annual available stream flow.

As described in response to comment HB-2, the impact that the proposed diversions could have on the downstream natural system is analyzed in Section 4.4(a) of the Initial Study in a subsection titled "Reduced Stream Flows". It is correct to say that biological surveys were conducted on the Project's ground disturbance footprint area and not further downstream. Due to the low percentage of flow reduction anticipated to be experienced at downstream resources outside of the Project's disturbance footprint, coupled with the extended time frame in which the potential impacts could be realized from this relatively minor flow reduction, conducting focused surveys for listed riparian birds at this time would not provide a true representation of potential impacts occurring several years into the future. Focused surveys are typically valid for no more than two years, and the Project's construction activities within Area 2 would not commence until the Summer of 2016 (see Table 3.2-1 in the IS/MND).

Acknowledging the dynamic nature of the Hahamongna basin, the length of time it will take to develop reliable data as discussed above, and the potential for seasonal/annual changes in the presence of bird species, MM BIO-6 prescribes long term monitoring (quarterly for five years) of vegetation as well as wildlife and other aquatic and biological resources in the potential zone of affect. In order to be

responsive to USFWS concerns regarding the potential for future occurrences of the least Bell's vireo in the areas downstream of the Project site, additional text has been added to MM BIO-6 to clarify that monitoring of wildlife may include conducting focused surveys for special status species, if and when applicable, to determine species presence or absence. MM BIO-6 now reads:

MM BIO-6

A team of qualified specialists in hydrology and plant and wildlife biology will monitor the Arroyo Seco stream and associated riparian habitat from the intake structure (i.e. diversion point) downstream to Devil's Gate Dam. The extent of the riparian habitat, including aquatic habitat, will be defined based on field observations during the initial site visit. Monitoring will begin with an initial baseline assessment to be conducted within six months prior to start of increased diversions. Thereafter, monitoring shall continue quarterly for a duration of five years. Data will be gathered at fixed points along the stream, and general descriptive notes and photos will be taken of the entire stretch. Data will include surface flow measurements; subsurface hydrology; surface water extent mapping; vegetation mapping; a vegetation health assessment; active channel location mapping; and a plant and wildlife habitat suitability assessment (including protocol surveys if warranted and necessary to determine presence or absence of species). Data from four quarterly visits will be compiled in an annual report. The initial report will include a summary of available biological and hydrological historic data for the site. Annual reports will also include U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) stream gauge data from the Arroyo Seco (upstream of the Project site) and City of Pasadena data on diversion amounts within the year. These reports will consider all potential contributing factors, including precipitation and hydrologic conditions, flows from other managed tributaries, as well as potential maintenance and sediment removal activities behind the Devil's Gate Dam, and focus the reports on that which is attributable to the Project to the maximum extent feasible. Annual reports will conclude with an assessment on the effects of increased diversion and will provide recommendations for corrective actions, if deemed necessary to avoid or reduce downstream impacts attributable to the Project. Reports will be submitted to the City of Pasadena for review and approval of recommended corrective measures, if any.

Alternatively, if the City chooses not to take corrective measures, the City may mitigate for any loss of vegetation at a minimum 1:1 replacement ratio. The City shall only be required to mitigate for those impacts attributable to the City's increased diversions. Replacement vegetation shall be in kind; shall be equal to or greater than biological value prior to diversion; and shall be located within the Arroyo Seco watershed. Vegetation replacement shall mitigate for plant and wildlife impacts of the impacted community. Re-vegetated riparian communities

within Area 1 established as part of the Project may potentially qualify towards credit for reduced flow impacts, if credit is available.

FW-2: Loss of aquatic habitat is considered a part of loss of habitat in general that is assessed in the IS/MND on page 4-30. These are the primary components of aquatic communities, degradation or loss of this habitat as a result of Project activities is considered potentially significant, and mitigation is provided. MM BIO-6 includes monitoring of vegetation, wildlife, and surface hydrology, and requires corrective actions and/or replacement mitigation for any Project-related impacts. In order to be responsive to USFWS concerns regarding the potential for impacts to aquatic habitats, additional text has been added to MM BIO-6 to clarify that aquatic habitat is within the monitoring expectations. See the revisions to MM BIO-6 noted in response to comment FW-1.

FW-3: The scale at which drought and non-drought seasons transition makes baseline sampling difficult. However, in an effort to add greater value to the monitoring data set, the first year quarterly report will also include a historical review summarizing available past biological and hydrological resource conditions. In order to be responsive to USFWS concerns regarding the baseline conditions, MM BIO-6 has been modified to add this component to the baseline development reports. See the revisions to MM BIO-6 noted in response to comment FW-1.

FW-4: The primary focus of the project's potential downstream impacts is from the diversion point (i.e. Area 2- Intake structure) to the Devil's Gate Dam. Flows downstream of the dam are heavily influenced by dam operations coupled with many other contributing tributaries both above and below the dam. As a result, the project is not expected to have a measureable effect on flows below the dam. Above the dam, the cumulative impact analysis in the IS/MND considers all projects proposed in the area. Only one other proposed project includes Arroyo Seco diversions above the Devils Gate Dam, the City of Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project. The Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project (cumulative project no. 7 on page 4-135 of the IS/MND) is currently in the environmental review stage and a Draft EIR is being prepared to analyze Phase 1 at a project-level and future system extensions at a program-level. A future Phase 5 or 6 of the Non-Potable Water Project may involve the diversion of non-potable water upstream of the Devil's Gate Dam and its conveyance into the City's non-potable water system. This potential future diversion would be made in place of or as part of the 25-cfs diversion proposed by the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project and would not affect surface flows in the Arroyo Seco. The schedule for construction of Phase 5 or 6 is not known at this time and future environmental review will have to be conducted for this phase of the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project when the project details are better defined. Therefore, the net diversion is no greater with the cumulative projects than it is with the Project alone.

Although preliminary documentation and planning for potential Arroyo Seco restoration opportunities are underway by the USACE and other agencies or groups, there are currently no specific restoration projects above the dam have been proposed as projects. As a result, no specific detailed information is available regarding the needs of these restoration opportunities, and any attempt to analyze such impacts would be unduly speculative and would not yield information reliable enough on which to base mitigation measures or project conditions of approval. The cumulative analysis in the IS/MND is unable to make a determination regarding specific amount of water that may potentially be necessary in the

creek for future restoration efforts upstream of the dam. However, the City is interested and will continue its current practice of partnering with groups and agencies focused on Arroyo Seco watershed improvements, including restoring native fish habitat and reptile habitat for the species identified in the comment.

FW-5: See response to comment FW-4.

Downstream proposed restoration projects are not currently available for review or analysis regarding specific amount of water that may potentially be necessary in the creek for future restoration efforts. However, it is unlikely that flows below the dam could be affected by the project to any measurable degree. Therefore it is likely that projects planning to use flows in the Arroyo Seco as part of restoration efforts would remain feasible with implementation of the project. The Project is designed and intended to capture greater flows during periods that historically introduced higher concentrations of turbidity in the water. During large storm events, the stream water typically contains higher concentrations of turbidity, which is not as ideal to divert and spread due to potential clogging the spreading basins over time. The net result reduces the effectiveness for long-term recharge. The existing diversion and intake structure is adequate during dry years or low flow periods since the total available stream flow is low in turbidity. PWP has always and will continue to operate during these periods due to the low turbid water which is ideal for recharge. However during wet years the Project would be able to capture the higher volumes of water whereas the existing infrastructure would be ineffective. Also, the improvements to the existing diversion and intake structure are most beneficial during the high storm flows since by design it is capturing greater flows but it is not designed to capture the entire storm event since a large portion of stream water will flow over the weir and continue downstream. It is also a common occurrence that during these large storm events other sources downstream (Millard Stream, storm drains serving Altadena, La Canada, and JPL) are providing significant volumes of water into the Arroyo Seco and Devil's Gate Reservoir. See also responses to comments HB-2 and FW-1. The City of Pasadena will consult with appropriate agencies at the time of conducting the Monitoring Program required by MM BIO-6.

Cyclists' Safety Concerns Regarding the ASCP

Candace Seu [cswmseu@gmail.com]

You replied on 11/8/2014 12:55 AM.

Sent: Saturday, November 08, 2014 12:46 AM

To: Jimenez, Jose

Cc: Dandino, Charles M (352E) [Charles.M.Dandino@jpl.nasa.gov]; Seu, Candace S (3463-Affiliate) [Candace.S.Seu@jpl.nasa.gov]; G Wester [gwester@ieee.org]

November 7, 2014

Dear Mr. Jimenez,

The JPL Bicycle Club (<http://jpl-bikes.org>) is a bicycle-focused recreational club whose members are employees of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Many of our club members commute to the East Gate of the Laboratory via the Upper Gabrielino trail and/or regularly use the Upper Arroyo recreational facilities. We would like to be included as stakeholders in the conceptual and detailed design phases of this project.

BC-1

We have reviewed the IS/MND document, particularly sections 4.16-17, and would like to call your attention to the following two safety issues for both JPL commuters and recreational users:

1. **Intersection at Windsor/Ventura** – This intersection is dangerous for cyclists and pedestrians who are attempting to enter or exit the southern end of the Gabrielino trail. Westbound traffic turning north from Ventura St. and southbound traffic coming up the hill on Explorer Rd. do not stop. Motorists tend to drive at high speeds and are rarely looking for pedestrians or cyclists. Additionally, as southbound drivers on Explorer Road approach this intersection, the road curves left around a hill that obstructs their view. It is especially dangerous at night and at peak commute times. Many JPL commuters cycle directly from their homes using this intersection. Although the new parking area will allow some recreational hikers to avoid this intersection, some nearby residents will use this intersection to walk directly from their homes to hike or work. **We urge the project planners to work with DoT to reconfigure the intersection or otherwise implement safety improvements** such as crossing lights and signage at this key access point.
2. **Merging from Gabrielino Trail to Explorer Road** – Commuters bicycling or walking to JPL need to merge onto Explorer Rd from the Gabrielino trail. The relocation of JPL employee parking from Pasadena property to NASA property has greatly increased the volume of vehicle traffic at the merge point. It is important to manage that traffic so as not to create safety or delay issues for merging cyclists or lane-crossing pedestrians. Hikers returning to the new parking lot from Gabrielino trail must also be considered. **We ask you to design for safe and equitable merging at the merge point. Also, please consider mutual visibility for cyclists, pedestrians, and motorists when designing the landscape on the hill near the merge point.**

BC-2

BC-3

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Respectfully yours,

Charles Dandino

President, JPL Bicycle Club

Candace Seu

BC-4

Co-VP, JPL Bicycle Club

Gene Wester

Co-VP, JPL Bicycle Club

Charles Dandino, Candace Seu, and Gene Wester, JPL Bicycle Club

BC-1: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

BC-2: Comment noted, particularly with regard to safety concerns for bicyclists. PWP is working with its technical consultant, Carollo, to incorporate design features to account for bicyclist entering and exiting the proposed recreational parking lot and restroom area and for access to the JPL security check point by JPL employees on bicycles. Appropriate signage will be incorporated into the design. The proposed parking lot, recreational restroom, and JPL security checkpoint are at the intersection of the Explorer Road and the switchback road from the Arroyo Seco Road (i.e., Gabrielino Trail). Preventing illegal entry into JPL campus requires placement of a chain-link fence and gate at this intersection. As a result pedestrians and bicyclist will not be merging at the current Explorer Road and switch back road but led to a sidewalk in front of the JPL security checkpoint.

The JPL bridge is owned, managed, and maintained by JPL. There is limited space and therefore it cannot accommodate a bicycle lane. Bicyclist must share the roadway with vehicles accessing the JPL campus and parking structure. This is an existing condition and not an effect of the proposed Project.

Currently, JPL employees use a temporary roadway through Area 3 to access the JPL on-site parking structure. JPL bicyclists approach the JPL bridge along the Arroyo Seco Road and switchback road. PWP contacted the City's Department of Transportation to install signage and bicycle lane sharing striping on city-owned property approaching the east abutment of the JPL bridge. The signage and striping were installed on November 18, 2014. With approval from JPL, DOT also striped the approach to the west bridge abutment. DOT also re-striped the double yellow center divider along the Explorer Road starting at the intersection of Windsor Avenue and Ventura Blvd.

PWP would encourage the commenter to work with JPL to educate its employees about upcoming changes to traffic patterns due to the Project and to other work being undertaken directly by JPL that could impact the safety of bicyclists in the area.

BC-3: The commenter notes existing conditions that are no an effect of the Project. Nonetheless, PWP contacted the City's Department of Transportation (DOT) to determine if there are any future plans to improve the safety at the intersection of Windsor Avenue and Ventura Street. The following information was provided by DOT on this subject matter.

DOT looked at the intersection of Windsor Avenue and Ventura Street in the past year for bicyclist safety enhancements, specifically for bikes entering the intersection from the trail on the north side of the intersection. Also, as part of another project 2 years ago, there were some preliminary sketches drawn up to reconfigure the intersection and remove the right turn slip lanes so that all motorists turn right at the stop controlled intersections. This intersection is shared with LA County, so changes to the intersection would require their approval and cost sharing. The funding for these proposed enhancements did not come through, so the intersection has remained in its existing condition.

Explorer Road is steep and narrow, and minimal space would be encountered if both vehicles and bicyclist shared the roadway. PWP encourages bicyclists not to use Explorer Road considering there is an alternative route that is safer to use. Bicyclist and pedestrians have access to the Arroyo Seco Road to enter the Arroyo Seco Canyon including access to the JPL bridge. The Arroyo Seco Road is closed to public vehicles and rarely used by other vehicles (US Forest Service and City vehicles). The road is adequately spaced to accommodate bicyclist, pedestrians, and the rare occurrence of a passing vehicle. The road is generally straight with minimal slope and provides a shorter distance to the canyon and JPL bridge.

BC-4: Closing remarks are made. No response is required.

November 8, 2014

To: Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena
Planning and Community Development
175 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena California 91101-1704
phone: (626) 744-7137
fax: (626) 396-8998
email: josejimenez@cityofpasadena.net

Regarding: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project

Mr. Jimenez,

Thank you for adding the comments below to the public record regarding the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project and intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). Although the project has merit overall, there are some deficiencies in the project plans at the expense of native wildlife of the Arroyo Seco/Hahamongna Watershed Park region. We ask the City of Pasadena to include our recommended modifications to the project that are low impact and low cost to the project, but of significant benefit to wildlife.

DD-1

Wildlife seeks water, in some cases, even at peril to itself. Since the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project primarily involves redistribution of water, this fact must be considered. Our own expertise is with birds, so we will use those as an example, but the principles are broader.

As acknowledged in the Initial Study/MND, the implementation of the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project potentially overlaps in time with the proposed, massive Devil's Gate sediment removal project. Furthermore, both projects make permanent modification to the environment within Hahamongna. The cumulative biological impacts of the two projects are not adequately discussed in the MND. The Devil's Gate project calls for habitat removal over 71 acres, of which 51 are denuded indefinitely by annual maintenance. This will displace hundreds of native birds in the southern half of Hahamongna, many of which will seek food, water, and shelter in the northern part, including Area 3 of the Canyon Project.

DD-2

Our main objection to the described Arroyo Seco Canyon Project is with regard to Table 3.1-1, which states that no habitat restoration is proposed in the vicinity of the spreading basins, contrary to the descriptions in the Hahamongna Watershed Master Plan and Final Master EIR for the Arroyo Seco Master Plan. While the new spreading basins are certainly better habitat than the parking lot that they will replace, we find the Project plan's exclusion of habitat restoration to be difficult to justify. As an alternative, we recommend that the City implement the following:

DD-3

Recommendation #1: Include wildlife habitat in the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project plans for Area 3, in the spirit of the Hahamongna Watershed Master Plan. This would take the form of restoring appropriate native plant species to the area, and also letting nature take its course. Due to the water they contain, the spreading basins are of high value to wildlife.

Recommendation #2: Consider benefit to wildlife in the design of the spreading basins. Larger basins with more sheltered "coves" give more protection to water birds. Fencing in combination with plants may be preferred around some basins to exclude dogs and other non-native large animals from wildlife habitat.

Recommendation #3: Take a light-handed approach in management of environmental conditions around the spreading basins, and elsewhere in Hahamongna. Perform maintenance of vegetation only where and when necessary, avoiding summer bird nesting season. What may look like untended weeds to some could in fact be valuable native habitat to wildlife. Avoid sudden (seasonally unnatural) changes in water level and flow during the summer nesting season.

These recommendations can be implemented at low financial cost and with negligible impact on the 25 cfs of water diverted to the basins; in fact, some of them request that the City opt toward doing nothing.

In closing, we thank the City for considering our recommendations. Motivated by both conservation and recreation, several of us in Pasadena Audubon continue to regularly monitor birds and other wildlife within Hahamongna, and we are happy to provide further information on this topic.

Sincerely,

Dr. C. Darren Dowell (resident of Pasadena, Pasadena Audubon Society board member; dowell.darren@yahoo.com)

Laura Garrett (resident of Pasadena, P.A.S. Conservation Chair)

DD4

DD-5

Daren Dowell, Pasadena Audubon Society Board

DD-1: Introductory remarks are made along with a general opinion that the Project has deficiencies at the expense of native wildlife. Specific comments regarding Project impacts are responded to in the subsequent responses.

DD-2: The redistribution of water by the Project was considered in the analysis of biological impacts in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND. The evaluation of reduced flows, an outcome of Project implementation, was a factor in the assessment of potential project impacts to various biological resources such as riparian habitat, native wildlife movement corridors, and special status species. Water availability to special status and common bird species are considered as part of this assessment and are presented in the Impact Analysis (Section 4.4.2).

DD-3: As stated in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND, the restoration of Area 1, the replacement of diversion structures in Area 2, and the construction of a recreational parking lot and spreading basins in Area 3 would not result in significant adverse impacts on biological resources after mitigation. Habitat restoration would be provided by the Project at Area 1 (PDF BIO-1); the City would procure the necessary resource agency permits (RR BIO-1); and trees would be replaced in accordance with the City's Tree Protection Ordinance (RR BIO-2). A biological monitor would also mark and monitor vegetation clearing activities (MM BIO-1); conduct nesting bird surveys and set buffers as necessary (MM BIO-2); conduct a pre-construction bat habitat assessment and direct tree removal (MM BIO-3); restore and replace disturbed special status vegetation types (MM BIO-4); compensate for impacts on jurisdictional resources (MM BIO-5); mitigate impacts to downstream riparian resources (MM BIO-6); and protect existing nearby trees (MM BIO-7). As indicated in the analysis in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND, these PDF, RRs and MMs would reduce Project impacts to less than significant levels.

The cumulative impacts on biological resources are discussed in Section 4.19 (on pages 4-136 to 4-137) of the IS/MND, which acknowledges that cumulative impacts would occur in the Hahamongna Watershed Park and the Upper Arroyo Seco. As stated in Section 4.19 of the IS/MND, the cumulative projects would also have impacts on biological resources in the HWP and the Upper Arroyo Seco that could adversely change biodiversity and affect a number of sensitive species and their habitats. However, mitigation by individual projects and compliance with the permit conditions imposed by resource agencies are expected to mitigate project-specific impacts. The other cumulative projects proposed in the area (including the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project) are expected to have to implement mitigation to avoid or reduce their individual impacts on biological resources.

Since each project (including the proposed Project and cumulative projects proposed in the surrounding area) would have to mitigate its individual impacts on biological resources as required by the resource agencies (which include responsible³ and trustee agencies⁴) and the lead agencies, cumulative impacts are not expected to be significant.

³ A responsible agency is a public agency (other than the lead agency) that has discretionary approval power over the project.

Also, because the proposed Project would mitigate its impacts to less than significant levels and would not alter the availability of open space, wildlife movement, or biological resources in the Project area, the incremental impacts that would be attributed to the Project would not be cumulatively considerable and no additional mitigation is required. And since the biological resource impacts of the Project are determined to be less than significant after mitigation, no alternative (that could reduce or change the impacts of the Project) needs to be considered.

DD-4: In general, vegetation around spreading basins makes it more difficult to maintain the integrity of the spreading basins. Maintenance includes tilling or scraping the upper surface and sides of the basins to improve recharge in subsequent spreading years. Tilling or scraping the basins requires large pieces of machinery to enter and exit the basins. Although a drive apron will be provided to the new basins for ingress/egress, vehicles and trucks need access around the basins. Existing basins require driving over the sides for ingress/egress. Another consideration is the potential for increased foliage falling into the basins introducing organic matter buildup. The goal of the basins is to maintain it free of debris that may hinder recharge activities. Other considerations are potential impact to habitat (birds, amphibians, rodents, etc.) that may nest or seek shelter in the vegetation cover. The habitat may hinder, prevent or delay necessary maintenance activities in and around the basins due to noise and vibrations concerns. Certain types of animals are prone to burrowing into the ground when vegetation cover develops around the basin. These burrows may weaken the berm around the spreading basins resulting in leaks or weakening the roadway. There are also safety concerns for the potential of fires when operating equipment or vehicles near brush and vegetation cover. PWP vehicles regularly travel between or around basins to maintain and operate it properly. LA County also uses the dirt road for accessing the upper Devil's Gate Reservoir. These vehicles including the heavy equipment are not equipped with spark arrestors. Backfires from the exhaust could result in a fire if brush cover is present. Vegetation and brush cover, once developed, may reduce road visibility and become a safety issue. Service vehicles typically drive forward around the basins and avoid reversing between basins. Vegetation cover along the perimeter of the basins hides the edges and reduces the overall width of the service roads.

However, the proposed Project in Area 3 includes native brush and vegetation cover in the recreational parking lot and around the public restroom. Native trees are also proposed for planting in this area. In addition, once the Project is completed and PWP's field operators gain the necessary experience to manage, operate, and maintain the new spreading basins, PWP is in better position to assess areas that should remain free of vegetation cover. Areas near the basin that do not hinder operations and maintenance may be left intact to allow native brush and vegetation cover to develop.

DD-5: Closing remarks are made. No response is required.

⁴ A trustee agency is a public agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project which are held in trust for the people of the State of California.



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1755 Workmen Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422
www.lacsdc.org

GRACE ROBINSON HYDE
Chief Engineer and General Manager

November 6, 2014

Ref File No.: 3113070

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
Planning and Development Department
City of Pasadena
175 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101-1704

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

**Conditional Use Permit No. 6222
for the Arroyo Seco Canyon Project**

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) received a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration for the subject project on October 9, 2014. The proposed development is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of District No. 16. We offer the following comments regarding sewerage service:

1. The wastewater flow originating from the proposed project will discharge to a local sewer line, which is not maintained by the Districts, for conveyance to the Districts' Joint Outfall B Unit 6J Trunk Sewer, located in Oak Grove Drive at Foothill Boulevard. This 10-inch diameter trunk sewer has a design capacity of 1.6 million gallons per day (mgd) and conveyed a peak flow of 1.0 mgd when last measured in 2008.
2. The wastewater generated by the proposed project will be treated at the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) located near the City of South El Monte, which has a design capacity of 15 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 8.6 mgd, or at the Los Coyotes WRP located in the City of Cerritos, which has a design capacity of 37.5 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 22.1 mgd.
3. In order to estimate the volume of wastewater the project will generate, go to www.lacsdc.org, Wastewater & Sewer Systems, click on Will Serve Program, and click on the [Table J, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use](#) link for a copy of the Districts' average wastewater generation factors.
4. The Districts are empowered by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a fee for the privilege of connecting (directly or indirectly) to the Districts' Sewerage System for increasing the strength or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. This connection fee is a capital facilities fee that is imposed in an amount sufficient to construct an incremental expansion of the Sewerage System to accommodate the proposed project. Payment of a connection fee will be required before a permit to connect to the sewer is issued. For more information and a copy of the Connection Fee Information Sheet, go to

SD-1

SD-2

SD-3

SD-4

SD-5

www.lacsd.org, Wastewater & Sewer Systems, click on Will Serve Program, and search for the appropriate link. For more specific information regarding the connection fee application procedure and fees, please contact the Connection Fee Counter at extension 2727.

SD-5

- 5. In order for the Districts to conform to the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), the design capacities of the Districts' wastewater treatment facilities are based on the regional growth forecast adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Specific policies included in the development of the SCAG regional growth forecast are incorporated into clean air plans, which are prepared by the South Coast and Antelope Valley Air Quality Management Districts in order to improve air quality in the South Coast and Mojave Desert Air Basins as mandated by the CCA. All expansions of Districts' facilities must be sized and service phased in a manner that will be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecast for the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The available capacity of the Districts' treatment facilities will, therefore, be limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. As such, this letter does not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service, but is to advise you that the Districts intend to provide this service up to the levels that are legally permitted and to inform you of the currently existing capacity and any proposed expansion of the Districts' facilities.

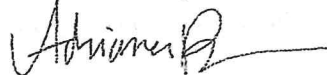
SD-6

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned at (562) 908-4288, extension 2717.

SD-7

Very truly yours,

Grace Robinson Hyde



Adriana Raza
Customer Service Specialist
Facilities Planning Department

AR:ar

Adriana Raza, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

SD-1: Introductory remarks are made. No response is required.

SD-2: The Sanitation Districts provide information about the capacity of the trunk sewer that will serve the proposed restroom. Based on the analysis in Section 4.18.2 of the Project's IS/MND, the outflow from the proposed restroom will be well within the capacity of the Districts' trunk line.

SD-3: The Sanitation Districts provide information about the capacity of the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) and the Los Coyotes WRP, which will serve the proposed restroom. Based on the analysis in Section 4.18.2 of the Project's IS/MND, the outflow from the proposed restroom will be well within the capacity of the Districts' facilities.

SD-4: The Sanitation Districts identify their "Table 1, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use" as a source for estimating the Project's wastewater generation. However, this table does not include any generation rates for trail heads, parks, or other land use categories that are comparable to the Project. Section 4.18.2 of the Project's IS/MND conservatively estimated the Project's wastewater generation to be 2,000 gallons per day (20 gallons per day per parking space). The Project's IS/MND further concluded that there would be no significant environmental impacts related to wastewater generation.

SD-5: The commenter provides information regarding the Sanitation Districts' sewer connection fee. This information is noted. No response is required.

SD-6: The commenter provides background information regarding the Sanitation Districts' compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act and their corresponding expansion limits. This information is noted. No response is required.

SD-7: Concluding remarks are made. No response is required.



Notice of Public Hearing

Hearing Officer

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Public Hearing for Conditional Use Permit #6222 3420, 3500, 4401 and 4500 Arroyo Seco Road

Zoning: OS (Open Space) and PD-16 Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Employee Parking)

General Plan Designation: Open Space

Project Description: The applicant, City of Pasadena, Water and Power Department, has submitted a Conditional Use Permit application to allow the repair and replacement of facilities within the Arroyo Seco Canyon Area that were damaged or destroyed by Station Fire-related events of 2009. The improvements will also allow the increased utilization of surface water rights held by the City, and will improve water quality in the canyon; improve biological habitats; restore hydrological function and fish passage; and improve ecosystem health through the following enhancements:

- 1) Naturalize the Arroyo Seco streambed; 2) Remove exposed portions of existing infrastructure designed for sediment removal; 3) Restore and improve the intake facilities; 4) Expand recharge operations by creating additional spreading basins; 5) Reduced barriers to fish passage; 6) Enhance recreational facilities; 7) Build a new restroom facility; and 8) Improve stormwater quality through a smaller decomposed granite parking lot.

A Conditional Use Permit is required for any recreational improvements within the OS Zoning District. In addition to the improvements, a total of 17 protected trees are proposed to be removed in order to accommodate the proposed improvements.

Environmental Determination: An Initial Environmental Study has been prepared for the project by BonTerra Psomas in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Initial Study is available for public review and comment from October 9, 2014 through November 8, 2014. The Initial Study determined there could be significant impacts related to Cultural Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Noise, Transportation, Biological Resources, and Recreation but through the incorporation of mitigation measures, these impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels. Impacts to all other study areas were found to be less than significant. A Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program have therefore been prepared for the project. A copy of the Initial Study and related documents are available for public viewing at the Permit Center or on the Web at http://cityofpasadena.net/Planning/Environmental_Notices.

Hazardous Material Sites: The project site is not listed on a hazardous material list pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hearing Officer will hold a public hearing on the proposed Conditional Use Permit application. The meeting is scheduled on:

Date: Wednesday, November 19, 2014
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Place: Permit Center Hearing Room
175 North Garfield Avenue
(Enter at the Ramona Street Side Entrance)

Subsequent public hearings, if required, may be held by the City of Pasadena (lead agency) to consider additional discretionary approvals required for the project (e.g., overall project approval and allocation of City funds, Design Review Approval, easement-related approvals, etc.). Such subsequent public hearings have not been scheduled to date.

Comments: Any interested party or their representative may appear at the meeting and provide oral and/or written comments on the project. Comments on the Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration may be received in writing during the public review period noted above and orally at the Hearing Officer Meeting considering this document. Written comments should be sent to Jose Daniel Jimenez at the contact information noted below. If you wish to challenge the environmental document in court, you may be limited to raising those issues that you or someone else raised at any public hearing or meeting where this document was considered or in written correspondence delivered to the City at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Public Information and Availability of Environmental Documentation: The Initial Study, proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, and supporting documents may be viewed on the City of Pasadena website at: http://cityofpasadena.net/Planning/Environmental_Notices.

The project's file and environmental documents are also available during regular business hours at the City of Pasadena, Planning Department, 175 N. Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, CA, 91101 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on Friday.

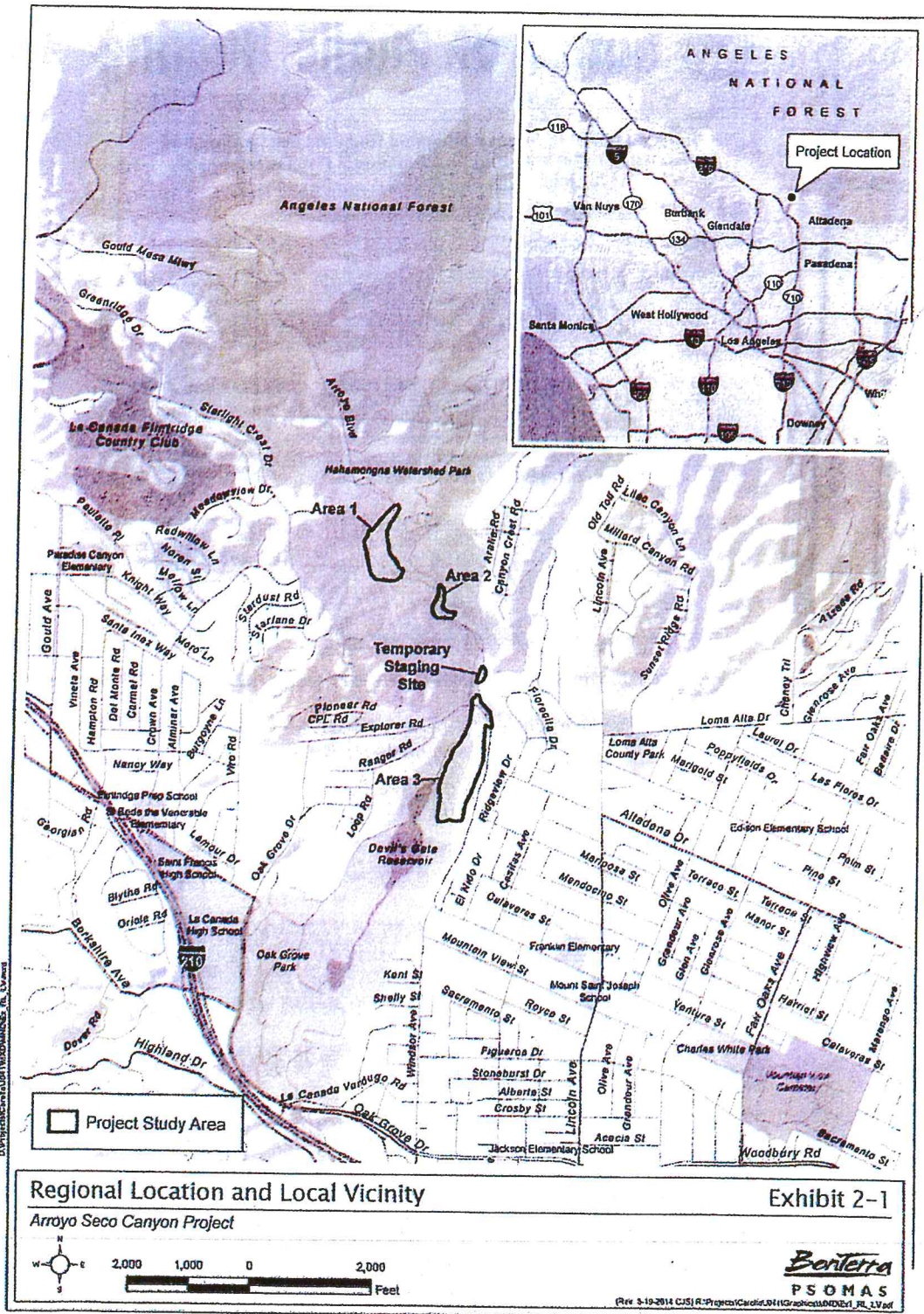
For project information and the related environmental documentation or to schedule an appointment:

Contact Person: Jose Daniel Jimenez	Mailing Address:
Phone: (626) 744-7137 Fax: (626) 396-8998	Planning & Community Development Department
E-mail: josejimenez@cityofpasadena.net	Planning Division, Current Planning
Website: www.cityofpasadena.net/planning	175 N. Garfield Avenue, Pasadena CA. 91101

ADA: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, listening assistive devices are available with a 24-hour advance notice. Please call (626) 744-4009 or (626) 744-4371 (TDD) to request use of a listening device. Language translation services may be requested with 48-hour advance notice by calling (626) 744-4009.

PASADENA WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HAS NO EXISTING FACILITIES OR RIGHTS OF WAY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PROJECT.
 11/11/14
 JOB NO.: 20141058MIS

MWD-1



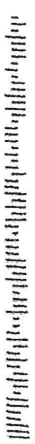
MWD-1



MWD
METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Box 54153, Los Angeles, California 90054-0153

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
Planning & Community Development Dept.
Planning Division, Current Planning
175 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101

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Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MWD-1: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California returned the Project's Notice of Public Hearing to the City with a stamp noting that the District "has no existing facilities or rights of way within the limits of the project." This comment is noted. No response is required.



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



Ken Alex
Director

November 14, 2014

Gary Takara
Pasadena Water and Power
150 South Los Robles Avenue, Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91109

Subject: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project
SCH#: 2014101022

Dear Gary Takara:

The enclosed comment (s) on your Mitigated Negative Declaration was (were) received by the State Clearinghouse after the end of the state review period, which closed on November 7, 2014. We are forwarding these comments to you because they provide information or raise issues that should be addressed in your final environmental document.

The California Environmental Quality Act does not require Lead Agencies to respond to late comments. However, we encourage you to incorporate these additional comments into your final environmental document and to consider them prior to taking final action on the proposed project.

Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions concerning the environmental review process. If you have a question regarding the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number (2014101022) when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
cc: Resources Agency

SCH-1



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
 South Coast Region
 3883 Ruffin Road
 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-4201
 www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
 CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



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 STATE CLEARING HOUSE

November 14, 2014

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
 City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
 175 North Garfield Avenue
 Pasadena, CA 91101
 josejimenez@cityofpasadena.net

Subject: Comments on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study for Conditional Use Permit #6222, 3420, 3500, 4401, 4500 Arroyo Seco Road, Los Angeles County (SCH # 2014101022).

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the above-referenced Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (DMND) and Initial Study (IS). The City of Pasadena (City) is the lead agency for the DMND under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project, if approved will permit improvements to three areas within the Arroyo Seco Canyon located in and adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains. Area 1 is located within the Angeles National Forest (ANF), while Areas 2 and 3 are located just south of the ANF near the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in the City of Pasadena. The Department has met with the City and its consultant, on April 10, 2014, and November 4, 2014, to discuss the Project impacts.

Project components include: Area 1 habitat restoration along the Arroyo Seco stream channel, a new nature trail, and a rest area/picnic area, along with demolition of the existing Headworks structure on the Arroyo Seco; installation of new diversion and weir structures, a control equipment enclosure, and improvements to the damaged portion of the Gabrielino Trail/access road are proposed in area 2 where an existing diversion and intake structures are located on the Arroyo Seco; construction of a recreational parking lot, sedimentation basins, expanded spreading basins, a restroom, and a guard station are proposed in Area 3 where the JPL East Parking Lot and four existing spreading basins are located.

Area 1 is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) thicket and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) grove/California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) woodlands; Area 2 is dominated by white alder grove/California sycamore woodland; Area 3 is dominated by developed and disturbed/annual grasslands, and; a temporary staging site is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) scrub/California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) scrub. The vegetation primarily consists of native trees and plants, although minimal amounts of non-native vegetation such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*) and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) were observed in the disturbed portions of Area 1.

The following statements and comments have been prepared pursuant to the Department's authority as Trustee Agency with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the Project, (CEQA Guidelines § 15386) and pursuant to our authority as a Responsible Agency under

SCH-1

Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 2 of 8

CEQA Guidelines section 15381 over those aspects of the proposed Project that come under the purview of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*) and Fish and Game Code section 1600 *et seq.*

Project Title: The Department recommends a Project title that more accurately reflects the nature of the Project to better inform the public. The Notice of Public Hearing for the Project inviting the public to attend the November 19th hearing and comment on the DMND and IS refers to the Project DMND and IS as "*Conditional Use Permit #6222, 3420, 3500, 4401, 4500 Arroyo Seco Road*". The actual title on the DMND/IS is simply "*The Arroyo Seco Project*". These titles do not adequately describe the scope and nature of the project and invite review and comment from parties of interest for a Project that will result in proposed riparian habitat restoration, improved water source availability, and at the same time may also result in detrimental impacts to riparian resources from additional proposed water diversions from the Arroyo Seco drainage.

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Impacts to Biological Resources

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) – The Biological Technical Report for the DMND describes that U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFW) protocol surveys were conducted in 2013 for CESA and ESA-listed species including, least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), and that survey results were negative. Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliopitila californica*) was not expected to occur on the Project site. Mitigation measure BIO-1 on page 53 of the DMND describes methods to reduce mortality of special status species during Project construction and states: "The Biological Monitor shall also be familiar with least Bell's vireo and shall conduct pre-clearing non-protocol surveys for this species while onsite."

The DMND describes that California sage and California buckwheat exists within a temporary staging area for the Project. This area could support California gnatcatcher. The Department recommends this area be surveyed for California gnatcatcher prior to vegetation removal to avoid impacts to the species. USFW protocol surveys results are valid for one year and should be repeated to reflect current conditions at the time of Project construction within suitable habitat for ESA listed species.

Pre-Project and post-Project monitoring surveys for special status species should include areas below the Project site including areas behind Devils Gate Dam that may be impacted by reduced flows. Least Bell's vireo has been documented to nest behind Devil's Gate Dam in recent years and is dependent on adequate water supply to maintain their preferred habitat.

The Department considers adverse impacts to a species protected by CESA, for the purposes of CEQA, to be significant without mitigation. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, or candidate species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2080, 2085.) Consequently, if the Project, Project construction, or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, the Department recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project. Appropriate authorization from the Department may include an incidental take permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 3 of 8

other options (Fish and Game Code §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b),(c)). Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. The issuance of an ITP by the Department is subject to the Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January, 1998, may require that the Department issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless a CEQA document that may be currently associated with the activity addresses all project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA ITP.

California Species of Special Concern -- The Biological Technical Report for the DMND describes that habitat exists for California Species of Special Concern (SSC) such as coast range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*) which was reported as being observed on the Project site, southwestern pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*). The DMND describes that mortality to CSS may occur as a result of the project but that these numbers would be low and not considered significant.

SCH-1

To determine the significance of impacts for SSC, a population density and better understanding of the range distribution within the watershed should be evaluated and included in the regional setting (CEQA Guidelines § 15064). For example western pond turtle numbers and range have declined dramatically within Los Angeles County and the Department would consider the loss of any individuals significant under CEQA. Long term adverse impacts to special status species from loss of habitat should be quantified in the MND/IS before implementation of the project instead of deferring the analysis until after long term monitoring has been conducted.

The Department recommends live trapping surveys of southwestern pond turtle and coast range newt by a Department qualified biologist prior to commencing construction to further determine presence or absence of these species. In addition, salvage of these species during Project disturbances should occur to avoid injury or mortality. The biological monitor should also salvage and relocated any other captured SSC and other species of low mobility that may be killed or injured from the Project to adjacent off site habitat that will not be impacted from the Project.

Project Impact Monitoring and Mitigation Measures

Riparian Impact Monitoring Area -- Mitigation BIO-6, page 55 of the DMND states: "A team of qualified specialists in hydrology, and plant and wildlife biology will monitor the Arroyo Seco stream and associated riparian habitat from the intake structure (i.e. diversion point) downstream to Devil's Gate Dam."

The DMND also states: "arroyo chub, Santa Ana speckled dace, and Santa Ana sucker are not expected to occur in the study area. Post-Project conditions may enhance suitability as a result of removing structures and diversions in Area 1. Therefore, Project implementation would not result in impacts on these species and no mitigation is required."

The Department recommends the DMND include reduced flow Project impacts assessments to riparian resources including biota in the Arroyo Seco behind and below Devils Gate Dam and include monitoring and corrective measures described in BIO-6. The Arroyo Seco downstream

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 4 of 8

of the Devil Gate Dam has gone through a number of studies that examine existing biological resources and restoration opportunities. A multimillion dollar restoration project was completed by the City of Pasadena Arroyo Seco Foundation and State Water Resources Control Board for aquatic dependent species, including the introduction of arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*). The DMND should discuss the occurrence of other native fish species below Devil's Gate Dam and how these species may be affected by the project.

Riparian Impact Assessment Methods -- Page 4-31 r states "As a result of post-Project diversions, flows downstream from the diversion point in Area 2 will be reduced to some degree relative to both current and historic conditions."

Page 45 of the Biological Technical Report Section 4.3.4 titled "*Reduced Stream Flows*" states: "Stream flows taper off in late spring through summer and early fall. Although the diversion quantities appear to be generally lower throughout this period, they represent a greater portion of the stream total. The average diversion is approximately 50 acre-feet per month for this period, which results in the diversion of 100 percent of stream flows in most months historically and rarely goes below 70 percent."

Page 46 states: "However, the [post-Project] effects of a 48 percent increase in diversions above historical practice are uncertain. Given the uncertainty in the Project's level of effect, the impact on biological resources, including vegetation types and special status species potentially occurring, is considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-6 would reduce this impact to a level considered less than significant."

Mitigation BIO-6, on page 55 of the DMND describes mitigation measures based on observed impacts from a several year post-Project monitoring of riparian habit and species response and states: "The extent of the riparian habitat will be defined based on field observations during the initial site visit. Monitoring will begin with an initial baseline assessment to be conducted within six months prior to start of increased diversions. Thereafter, monitoring shall continue quarterly for a period of five years."

For clarification purposes, the Department recommends that the DMND define "initial site visit" and clarify if this is considered the same as the DMND referenced initial baseline assessment. The rationale for the proposed baseline selection should be described further. The Department is concerned the defined extent of riparian habitat observed upon an initial site visit/baseline assessment may be based upon conditions following a historically unprecedented four year drought. The extent of riparian vegetation could be significantly less at this point in time and not representative of average conditions from which to draw long term impact and mitigation planning conclusions, from a Project that will divert flows for many years or decades.

The Department recommends that Post-project riparian impact monitoring be conducted over a period of time that includes a wider range of expected precipitation cycles (drought, average and above average) during which the riparian vegetation response can be evaluated to represent a more accurate response to reduced flows from the Project.

Monitoring of post-project conditions should include soil moisture measurements at depths representative of root zone accessibilities of selected target riparian plant species in the monitoring areas.

SCH-1

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 5 of 8

Impacts to Department Jurisdictional Waters – Mitigation Measures BIO-5, page 55 of the DMND describes that mitigation for the loss of jurisdictional resources shall be negotiated with the resource agencies during the regulatory permitting process and that mitigation could potentially take place at the Hahamongna Watershed Park.

As discussed during the November 4, 2014, meeting with the Department, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, and the City, the City may wish to contact other entities proposing to perform work within the Arroyo Seco watershed in order to coordinate mitigation planning to further maintain watershed values.

It is uncertain if the City possesses a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) for diversion of Arroyo Seco flows in Area 2 at the intake structure referenced in the DMND. The Department understands that water has been diverted at this location for several decades.

The Department has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource. For any activity that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (which may include associated riparian resources) or a river or stream or use material from a streambed, the Project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to the Department pursuant to Section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information, the Department then determines whether a LSAA Agreement is required. The Department's issuance of a LSAA may be a project that is subject to CEQA. To facilitate our issuance of the LSAA the Department as a Responsible Agency under CEQA may consider the local jurisdiction's (Lead Agency) document for the project. To minimize additional requirements by the Department under CEQA the document should fully identify the potential impacts to all stream and riparian resources and any listed species and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSAA. Early consultation is recommended, since modification of the proposed project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. The Department may condition further measures in the LSAA that are designed to mitigate for unavoidable project impacts to riparian resources. These measures may include on site or off site preservation and protection in perpetuity under a conservation easement of riparian habitat to be managed by a local land conservancy.

Further information on the Department's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program and initiating a Department streambed jurisdiction determination may be found at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/>. LSAA Agreement Notification forms and form completion instructions may be found at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/forms.html>

General Native Bird Avoidance – Mitigation measure BIO-2, page 53 of the Biological Technical Appendix describes measures to reduce impacts to nesting birds and describes the nesting season to generally late September to early March) and nesting raptors (generally early July to late January).

The Department concurs that measures should be conducted to assist in the avoidance of native bird species. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA).

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Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 6 of 8

Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 1-August 31 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.

If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, the Department recommends that, beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys conduct weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all project activities within 300 feet of on and off-site suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biological monitor, must be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer of 300 feet (or 500 feet) between the Project activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The City should retain the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.

If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she should submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the City and, upon request, the Department. Based on the submitted information, the City will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer.

The biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to the City during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.

Bat Protective Measures - BIO-3 on page 54 of the DMND describes measures to avoid injury to bats resulting from tree removal.

The Department recommends that if bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year, it is preferable to push any tree down using

SCH-1

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 7 of 8

heavy machinery rather than felling it with a chainsaw. In order to ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, the tree should be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly and should remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts should not be sawn up or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Bats should be allowed to escape prior to demolition of buildings. This may be accomplished by placing one way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a building that allow bats to exit but not enter the building.

Fencing Impacts - Project design may include security or other types of fencing.

Birds and reptiles seek out hollow metal fence posts in which to reside and then may become trapped, resulting in mortality. Hollow fence posts should be capped to avoid this hazard. Raptor's talons can become entrapped within the bolt holes of metal fence stakes resulting in mortality. Metal fence stakes should be plugged with bolts or other plugging materials to avoid this hazard. Further information on this subject may be found at: http://kern.audubon.org/death_pipes.htm.

Cumulative Impacts and Project Alternatives - Mitigation Measure BIO-6, page 55 of the DMND describes annual reports that will quantify flow monitoring effects on riparian resources and states that the reports: "Will consider all potential contributing factors, including precipitation and hydrologic conditions, flows from other managed tributaries [to the Arroyo Seco] as well as potential maintenance and sediment removal activities behind the Devil's Gate Dam, and focus the reports on that which is attributable to the Project to the maximum extent feasible."

The Department is concerned this Project, combined with several other projects proposed in the watershed by the City and the County of Los Angeles, have not been evaluated in a cumulative manner. The Project's incremental impact may be individually limited but cumulatively considerable when viewed together with the environmental impacts from past, present, and probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines § 15130(a)). If an EIR was prepared for this project, the EIR would analyze cumulative impacts whenever a proposed project's individual impacts have the potential to combine with related impacts from other projects to compound environmental harm.

One such project includes the City's Department of Water and Power's proposed Non-potable Water project which involves construction and operation of a new non-potable water distribution system to deliver water from three local supply sources including surface water inflows from two existing tunnels (Devils Gate and Richardson Springs). There are also existing water diversions in Mallard Creek, a tributary that enters the Arroyo Seco near JPL and the Project site that should be evaluated in the cumulative impact analysis.

An EIR would also describe environmentally superior Project alternatives. One potential alternative that should be explored is local storage of winter flows for use during the summer season, to prevent water diversion during the period when flows in the creek are critically low. Other potential alternatives include removing additional cement from the channel to increase groundwater percolation in the channel, or relocating the direct diversion structure downstream (i.e., southern edge of City limits) to allow the water to support fish and wildlife habitat before it is diverted. These alternatives may reduce or eliminate the need for additional percolation

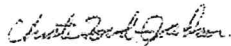
SCH-1

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
November 14, 2014
Page 8 of 8

ponds proposed for the JPL parking lot. Areas of space for mitigation purposes may not be readily available along the Arroyo Seco. The JPL parking lot could be designed as a mitigation area for the loss of alluvial scrub habitat proposed from the Devil's Gate sediment removal project by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the DEIR for the project and to assist in further minimizing and mitigating project impacts to biological resources. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Scott Harris by telephone at (626) 797-3170 or email at Scott.P.Harris@wildlife.ca.gov. To discuss issues related to the LASAA program regarding this letter, please contact Sarah Rains with the Department's LSAA Program by telephone at (805) 498-2385 or e-mail at Sarah.Rains@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Betty J. Courtney
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: Erinn Wilson, CDFW, Los Alamitos
Kelly Schmoker, CDFW, Laguna Niguel
Scott Harris, CDFW, Pasadena
Victoria Chau, CDFW, Los Alamitos
Christine Medak, USFWS, Carlsbad

SCH-1

Scott Morgan, California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse

SCH-1: This letter acknowledges that the City of Pasadena has complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements pursuant to CEQA for the Project. A comment letter from one state agency, Caltrans, was provided to the State Clearinghouse. Responses to Caltrans' comment letter are provided in responses to comments CLT-1 through CLT-4, above.



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
 South Coast Region
 3883 Ruffin Road
 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-4201
 www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
 CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



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November 14, 2014

Mr. Jose Daniel Jimenez
 City of Pasadena Planning and Community Development Department
 175 North Garfield Avenue
 Pasadena, CA 91101
 josejimenez@cityofpasadena.net

Subject: Comments on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study for Conditional Use Permit #6222, 3420, 3500, 4401, 4500 Arroyo Seco Road, Los Angeles County (SCH # 2014101022).

Dear Mr. Jimenez:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the above-referenced Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (DMND) and Initial Study (IS). The City of Pasadena (City) is the lead agency for the DMND under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project, if approved will permit improvements to three areas within the Arroyo Seco Canyon located in and adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains. Area 1 is located within the Angeles National Forest (ANF), while Areas 2 and 3 are located just south of the ANF near the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in the City of Pasadena. The Department has met with the City and its consultant, on April 10, 2014, and November 4, 2014, to discuss the Project impacts.

Project components include: Area 1 habitat restoration along the Arroyo Seco stream channel, a new nature trail, and a rest area/picnic area, along with demolition of the existing Headworks structure on the Arroyo Seco; installation of new diversion and weir structures, a control equipment enclosure, and improvements to the damaged portion of the Gabrielino Trail/access road are proposed in area 2 where an existing diversion and intake structures are located on the Arroyo Seco; construction of a recreational parking lot, sedimentation basins, expanded spreading basins, a restroom, and a guard station are proposed in Area 3 where the JPL East Parking Lot and four existing spreading basins are located.

Area 1 is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) thicket and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) grove/California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) woodlands; Area 2 is dominated by white alder grove/California sycamore woodland; Area 3 is dominated by developed and disturbed/annual grasslands, and; a temporary staging site is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) scrub/California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) scrub. The vegetation primarily consists of native trees and plants, although minimal amounts of non-native vegetation such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*) and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) were observed in the disturbed portions of Area 1.

The following statements and comments have been prepared pursuant to the Department's authority as Trustee Agency with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the Project, (CEQA Guidelines § 15386) and pursuant to our authority as a Responsible Agency under

CEQA Guidelines section 15381 over those aspects of the proposed Project that come under the purview of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*) and Fish and Game Code section 1600 *et seq.*

Project Title: The Department recommends a Project title that more accurately reflects the nature of the Project to better inform the public. The Notice of Public Hearing for the Project inviting the public to attend the November 19th hearing and comment on the DMND and IS refers to the Project DMND and IS as "Conditional Use Permit #6222, 3420, 3500, 4401, 4500 Arroyo Seco Road". The actual title on the DMND/IS is simply "The Arroyo Seco Project". These titles do not adequately describe the scope and nature of the project and invite review and comment from parties of interest for a Project that will result in proposed riparian habitat restoration, improved water source availability, and at the same time may also result in detrimental impacts to riparian resources from additional proposed water diversions from the Arroyo Seco drainage.

Impacts to Biological Resources

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) – The Biological Technical Report for the DMND describes that U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFW) protocol surveys were conducted in 2013 for CESA and ESA-listed species including, least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), and that survey results were negative. Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) was not expected to occur on the Project site. Mitigation measure BIO-1 on page 53 of the DMND describes methods to reduce mortality of special status species during Project construction and states: "The Biological Monitor shall also be familiar with least Bell's vireo and shall conduct pre-clearing non-protocol surveys for this species while onsite."

The DMND describes that California sage and California buckwheat exists within a temporary staging area for the Project. This area could support California gnatcatcher. The Department recommends this area be surveyed for California gnatcatcher prior to vegetation removal to avoid impacts to the species. USFW protocol surveys results are valid for one year and should be repeated to reflect current conditions at the time of Project construction within suitable habitat for ESA listed species.

DFW-1

Pre-Project and post-Project monitoring surveys for special status species should include areas below the Project site including areas behind Devils Gate Dam that may be impacted by reduced flows. Least Bell's vireo has been documented to nest behind Devil's Gate Dam in recent years and is dependent on adequate water supply to maintain their preferred habitat.

DFW-2

The Department considers adverse impacts to a species protected by CESA, for the purposes of CEQA, to be significant without mitigation. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, or candidate species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2080, 2085.) Consequently, if the Project, Project construction, or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, the Department recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project. Appropriate authorization from the Department may include an incidental take permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among

DFW-3

other options (Fish and Game Code §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b),(c)). Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. The issuance of an ITP by the Department is subject to the Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January, 1998, may require that the Department issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless a CEQA document that may be currently associated with the activity addresses all project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA ITP.

DFW-3

California Species of Special Concern – The Biological Technical Report for the DMND describes that habitat exists for California Species of Special Concern (SSC) such as cost range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*) which was reported as being observed on the Project site, southwestern pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*). The DMND describes that mortality to CSS may occur as a result of the project but that these numbers would be low and not considered significant.

DFW-4

To determine the significance of impacts for SSC, a population density and better understanding of the range distribution within the watershed should be evaluated and included in the regional setting (CEQA Guidelines § 15064). For example western pond turtle numbers and range have declined dramatically within Los Angeles County and the Department would consider the loss of any individuals significant under CEQA. Long term adverse impacts to special status species from loss of habitat should be quantified in the MND/IS before implementation of the project instead of deferring the analysis until after long term monitoring has been conducted.

DFW-5

The Department recommends live trapping surveys of southwestern pond turtle and coast range newt by a Department qualified biologist prior to commencing construction to further determine presence or absence of these species. In addition, salvage of these species during Project disturbances should occur to avoid injury or mortality. The biological monitor should also salvage and relocated any other captured SSC and other species of low mobility that may be killed or injured from the Project to adjacent off site habitat that will not be impacted from the Project.

DFW-6

Project Impact Monitoring and Mitigation Measures

Riparian Impact Monitoring Area – Mitigation BIO-6, page 55 of the DMND states: "A team of qualified specialists in hydrology, and plant and wildlife biology will monitor the Arroyo Seco stream and associated riparian habitat from the intake structure (i.e. diversion point) downstream to Devil's Gate Dam."

The DMND also states: "arroyo chub, Santa Ana speckled dace, and Santa Ana sucker are not expected to occur in the study area. Post-Project conditions may enhance suitability as a result of removing structures and diversions in Area 1. Therefore, Project implementation would not result in impacts on these species and no mitigation is required."

DFW-7

The Department recommends the DMND include reduced flow Project impacts assessments to riparian resources including biota in the Arroyo Seco behind and below Devils Gate Dam and include monitoring and corrective measures described in BIO-6. The Arroyo Seco downstream

of the Devil Gate Dam has gone through a number of studies that examine existing biological resources and restoration opportunities. A multimillion dollar restoration project was completed by the City of Pasadena Arroyo Seco Foundation and State Water Resources Control Board for aquatic dependent species, including the introduction of arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*). The DMND should discuss the occurrence of other native fish species below Devil's Gate Dam and how these species may be affected by the project.

DFW-7

Riparian Impact Assessment Methods – Page 4-31 r states "As a result of post-Project diversions, flows downstream from the diversion point in Area 2 will be reduced to some degree relative to both current and historic conditions."

Page 45 of the Biological Technical Report Section 4.3.4 titled "*Reduced Stream Flows*" states: "Stream flows taper off in late spring through summer and early fall. Although the diversion quantities appear to be generally lower throughout this period, they represent a greater portion of the stream total. The average diversion is approximately 50 acre-feet per month for this period, which results in the diversion of 100 percent of stream flows in most months historically and rarely goes below 70 percent."

Page 46 states: "However, the [post-Project] effects of a 48 percent increase in diversions above historical practice are uncertain. Given the uncertainty in the Project's level of effect, the impact on biological resources, including vegetation types and special status species potentially occurring, is considered potentially significant. Implementation of MM BIO-6 would reduce this impact to a level considered less than significant."

Mitigation BIO-6, on page 55 of the DMND describes mitigation measures based on observed impacts from a several year post-Project monitoring of riparian habit and species response and states: "The extent of the riparian habitat will be defined based on field observations during the initial site visit. Monitoring will begin with an initial baseline assessment to be conducted within six months prior to start of increased diversions. Thereafter, monitoring shall continue quarterly for a period of five years."

DFW-8

For clarification purposes, the Department recommends that the DMND define "initial site visit" and clarify if this is considered the same as the DMND referenced initial baseline assessment. The rationale for the proposed baseline selection should be described further. The Department is concerned the defined extent of riparian habitat observed upon an initial site visit/baseline assessment may be based upon conditions following a historically unprecedented four year drought. The extent of riparian vegetation could be significantly less at this point in time and not representative of average conditions from which to draw long term impact and mitigation planning conclusions, from a Project that will divert flows for many years or decades.

The Department recommends that Post-project riparian impact monitoring be conducted over a period of time that includes a wider range of expected precipitation cycles (drought, average and above average) during which the riparian vegetation response can be evaluated to represent a more accurate response to reduced flows from the Project.

Monitoring of post-project conditions should include soil moisture measurements at depths representative of root zone accessibilities of selected target riparian plant species in the monitoring areas.

DFW-9

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Impacts to Department Jurisdictional Waters – Mitigation Measures BIO-5, page 55 of the DMND describes that mitigation for the loss of jurisdictional resources shall be negotiated with the resource agencies during the regulatory permitting process and that mitigation could potentially take place at the Hahamongna Watershed Park.

As discussed during the November 4, 2014, meeting with the Department, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, and the City, the City may wish to contact other entities proposing to perform work within the Arroyo Seco watershed in order to coordinate mitigation planning to further maintain watershed values.

It is uncertain if the City possesses a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) for diversion of Arroyo Seco flows in Area 2 at the intake structure referenced in the DMND. The Department understands that water has been diverted at this location for several decades.

The Department has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource. For any activity that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (which may include associated riparian resources) or a river or stream or use material from a streambed, the Project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to the Department pursuant to Section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information, the Department then determines whether a LSAA Agreement is required. The Department's issuance of a LSAA may be a project that is subject to CEQA. To facilitate our issuance of the LSAA the Department as a Responsible Agency under CEQA may consider the local jurisdiction's (Lead Agency) document for the project. To minimize additional requirements by the Department under CEQA the document should fully identify the potential impacts to all stream and riparian resources and any listed species and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSAA. Early consultation is recommended, since modification of the proposed project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. The Department may condition further measures in the LSAA that are designed to mitigate for unavoidable project impacts to riparian resources. These measures may include on site or off site preservation and protection in perpetuity under a conservation easement of riparian habitat to be managed by a local land conservancy.

DFW-10

Further information on the Department's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program and initiating a Department streambed jurisdiction determination may be found at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/>. LSAA Agreement Notification forms and form completion instructions may be found at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/forms.html>

General Native Bird Avoidance – Mitigation measure BIO-2, page 53 of the Biological Technical Appendix describes measures to reduce impacts to nesting birds and describes the nesting season to generally late September to early March) and nesting raptors (generally early July to late January).

DFW-11

The Department concurs that measures should be conducted to assist in the avoidance of native bird species. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA).

Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 1-August 31 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.

If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, the Department recommends that, beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys conduct weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all project activities within 300 feet of on and off-site suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biological monitor, must be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer of 300 feet (or 500 feet) between the Project activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The City should retain the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.

DFW-11

If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she should submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the City and, upon request, the Department. Based on the submitted information, the City will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer.

The biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to the City during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify the City immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.

Bat Protective Measures - BIO-3 on page 54 of the DMND describes measures to avoid injury to bats resulting from tree removal.

The Department recommends that if bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year, it is preferable to push any tree down using

DFW-12

heavy machinery rather than felling it with a chainsaw. In order to ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, the tree should be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly and should remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts should not be sawn up or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Bats should be allowed to escape prior to demolition of buildings. This may be accomplished by placing one way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a building that allow bats to exit but not enter the building.

DFW-12

Fencing Impacts - Project design may include security or other types of fencing.

Birds and reptiles seek out hollow metal fence posts in which to reside and then may become trapped, resulting in mortality. Hollow fence posts should be capped to avoid this hazard. Raptor's talons can become entrapped within the bolt holes of metal fence stakes resulting in mortality. Metal fence stakes should be plugged with bolts or other plugging materials to avoid this hazard. Further information on this subject may be found at: http://kern.audubon.org/death_pipes.htm.

DFW-13

Cumulative Impacts and Project Alternatives – Mitigation Measure BIO-6, page 55 of the DMND describes annual reports that will quantify flow monitoring effects on riparian resources and states that the reports: "Will consider all potential contributing factors, including precipitation and hydrologic conditions, flows from other managed tributaries [to the Arroyo Seco] as well as potential maintenance and sediment removal activities behind the Devil's Gate Dam, and focus the reports on that which is attributable to the Project to the maximum extent feasible."

The Department is concerned this Project, combined with several other projects proposed in the watershed by the City and the County of Los Angeles, have not been evaluated in a cumulative manner. The Project's incremental impact may be individually limited but cumulatively considerable when viewed together with the environmental impacts from past, present, and probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines § 15130(a)). If an EIR was prepared for this project, the EIR would analyze cumulative impacts whenever a proposed project's individual impacts have the potential to combine with related impacts from other projects to compound environmental harm.

DFW-14

One such project includes the City's Department of Water and Power's proposed Non-potable Water project which involves construction and operation of a new non-potable water distribution system to deliver water from three local supply sources including surface water inflows from two existing tunnels (Devils Gate and Richardson Springs). There are also existing water diversions in Mallard Creek, a tributary that enters the Arroyo Seco near JPL and the Project site that should be evaluated in in the cumulative impact analysis.

An EIR would also describe environmentally superior Project alternatives. One potential alternative that should be explored is local storage of winter flows for use during the summer season, to prevent water diversion during the period when flows in the creek are critically low. Other potential alternatives include removing additional cement from the channel to increase groundwater percolation in the channel, or relocating the direct diversion structure downstream (i.e., southern edge of City limits) to allow the water to support fish and wildlife habitat before it is diverted. These alternatives may reduce or eliminate the need for additional percolation

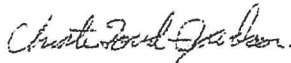
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ponds proposed for the JPL parking lot. Areas of space for mitigation purposes may not be readily available along the Arroyo Seco. The JPL parking lot could be designed as a mitigation area for the loss of alluvial scrub habitat proposed from the Devil's Gate sediment removal project by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

DFW-14

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the DEIR for the project and to assist in further minimizing and mitigating project impacts to biological resources. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Scott Harris by telephone at (626) 797-3170 or email at Scott.P.Harris@wildlife.ca.gov. To discuss issues related to the LASAA program regarding this letter, please contact Sarah Rains with the Department's LSAA Program by telephone at (805) 498-2385 or e-mail at Sarah.Rains@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



for
Betty J. Courtney
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: Erinn Wilson, CDFW, Los Alamitos
Kelly Schmoker, CDFW, Laguna Niguel
Scott Harris, CDFW, Pasadena
Victoria Chau, CDFW, Los Alamitos
Christine Medak, USFWS, Carlsbad

Betty J. Courtney, State of California – Natural Resource Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife

DFW-1: Although individual California sage bush and California buckwheat occur within the project area, they are not extensive enough to constitute a vegetation community. The coastal California gnatcatcher occupies coastal sage scrub vegetation, inclusive of many other species in the vegetation community composition. Individuals or small number of plants do not constitute potential suitable sage scrub habitat. Furthermore, this species is not known to breed anywhere along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and the nearest reported breeding population is located 12 miles southeast of the site at the Montebello Hills. As a result, the California gnatcatcher is not considered to have a potential to occur in the project area and focused surveys would not be warranted. It is understood that USFWS protocol surveys should be repeated. Standard repeat is every other year indicating that surveys are typically valid for two years.

DFW-2: Implementation of MM BIO-6 will include focused surveys throughout the potential reduced flow area where there is potential for listed species at that time, which may include the area upstream of the Devil's Gate Dam. Surveys will focus on areas upstream of the Dam, since the project is not expected to measurably impact areas downstream of the Dam due to the effects of water retention and release intervals controlled by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, as well as flows into the Dam reservoir from the many additional tributaries.

DFW-3: The comment regarding the need for appropriate take authorization from the CDFW if the project would result in take of a species listed under CESA is noted. Pages 3 and 4 of the Biological Technical Report describe the CESA regulation as well. The biological analysis in the IS/MND considers this regulation and concludes that no "take" authorization is required for the proposed project.

DFW-4: The biological resources discussion in the ISMND groups the impact analysis collectively for these species and provides the assessment relative to the grouping. To further clarify, the individual species analysis would be as follows:

- A. The coast range newt is commonly observed within the Arroyo Seco and is known to be common in the canyon, indicating a healthy population. Loss of a few individuals may occur because it is slow moving and may traverse wet roadways in the project area. Given the health of the population in the Arroyo Seco, loss of a small number of individuals is not expected to effect the regional population.
- B. The two-striped garter snake is expected to occur in lower numbers in the project area based on known detections. However, it is expected to have a low potential for mortality due to project activities because this species will stay within the creek bed predominantly and is able to quickly vacate areas of disturbance. In addition to the low likelihood for mortality, the effects would include the loss of a no more than a few individuals of this species. Therefore, impacts on the regional population would be negligible, if incurred, and the project is not expected to substantially alter regional populations.
- C. The pond turtle may occur within the greater region but was not detected within the project area. As found through the completion of the aquatic surveys for arroyo toad and red-legged frog, as well as through the CNDDDB records, the pond turtle has not been detected in the project area of the

Arroyo Seco in recent history and is not likely to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. The regional population of this species is not expected to be impacted as a result of the project.

DFW-5: Long term adverse impacts are assumed, due to reduced flow, and mitigation (MM BIO-6) is included. Due to the difficulty in quantifying and inventorying impacts to habitat which may or may not exist in the future, an adaptive mitigation plan represents an appropriate approach to assess and mitigate potential project impacts. See also response to comment FW-1.

DFW-6: The biological mitigation measures include monitoring and relocation of species located within the disturbance area. This measure would include special status species such as pond turtle, although not expected. If conditions at the time of monitoring warrant trapping for the pond turtle, this method may be employed in order to properly implement the measure. However, trapping of coast range newt would likely result in disturbance of more newts than would otherwise be impacted potentially by the project. Given the limited disturbance, monitoring and hand removal is the preferred approach to minimize further impacts.

DFW-7: As previously discussed, reduced flows resulting from the project downstream of Devil's Gate Dam are expected to be unmeasurable due to the effects of retention and managed out flows from the Dam itself and additional inflow from other tributaries. As a result, no impact is expected within the past fish restoration areas located downstream of the Dam. Due to the lack of impacts, more detailed analyses of the downstream areas is not warranted. It is acknowledged that downstream resources have biological value and they are expected to remain in the post project condition.

DFW-8: The "initial site visit" is intended to have the same meaning as the "initial baseline assessment." The initial baseline assessment is intended to map existing conditions which shall include indicators of past vegetation presence. In addition, MM BIO-6 has been modified slightly to incorporate an historical analysis as part of the initial assessment. A historical review will include aerial photographs which will show the average vegetated area since aerial photos were recorded, which can be used to inform the initial assessment. This mitigation measure change is intended to resolve the concern expressed in the comment. See also response to comment FW-1.

DFW-9: Hydrologic conditions are one of the parameters required for the data collection component of MM BIO-6, which includes a determination of water surface and approximate sub surface locations, including root zones. MM BIO-6 has been revised accordingly – see response FW-1.

DFW-10: The comments are noted and the City appreciates the summary of regulatory requirements. The appropriate permit application packages for the project will be submitted to CDFW as required. As part of the permitting process, a pre-application field meeting with CDFW, as well as the Army Corps of Engineers, was conducted in April 10, 2014 to discuss the Project.

DFW-11: The comments on methods and approach to implementing nesting birds avoidance are appreciated and the measures will be in compliance with the requirements of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as described on page 3 of the Biological Technical Report and MM BIO-2 of the IS/MND. To clarify, the statement from the Biological Technical Appendix referenced by the commenter reads, "non-breeding season for nesting birds (generally late September to early March)."

DFW-12: The commenter's suggested approach to the removal of trees that are potentially occupied by bats will be implemented, where feasible, and MM BIO-3 has been revised accordingly. Trees blocking roadways may not be set for the full suggested time frame due to safety and access concerns.

MM BIO-3

A Biological Monitor shall conduct a pre-construction bat habitat assessment of buildings and the trees marked for potential removal. Potential for roosting shall be categorized by 1) potential for solitary roost sites 2) potential for colonial roost sites (10 bats or more). If the potential for colonial roosting is determined, those trees shall not be removed during the bat maternity roost season (March 1 – July 31). Trees potentially supporting colonial roosts outside of maternity roost season, and trees potentially supporting solitary roosts may be removed via a two-step removal process, whereby some level of disturbance (such as trimming of lower branches) (at the direction of the Biological Monitor) is applied to the tree on day one to allow bats to escape during the darker hours, and the roost tree shall be removed the following day two days later (i.e., there shall be no less or more than one-two nights between initial disturbance and the grading or tree removal). When feasible, trees will be dropped slowly and a Biological Monitor will monitor the activity. If buildings are determined to be occupied, one-way exclusionary devices will be placed over bat access points and left in place for two nights prior to building removal.

DFW-13: The suggestion is appreciated and will be used as guidance for post and stake installation. The City includes post caps as a standard requirement and will consider stake hole plugs to reduce or avoid impacts on birds.

DFW-14: As stated in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND, the restoration of Area 1, the replacement of diversion structures in Area 2, and the construction of a recreational parking lot and spreading basins in Area 3 are not going to result in significant adverse impacts on biological resources after mitigation. Habitat restoration would be provided by the Project at Area 1 (PDF BIO-1); the City would procure the necessary resource agency permits (RR BIO-1); and trees would be replaced in accordance with the City's Tree Protection Ordinance (RR BIO-2). A biological monitor would also mark and monitor vegetation clearing activities (MM BIO-1); conduct nesting bird surveys and set buffers as necessary (MM BIO-2); conduct a pre-construction bat habitat assessment and direct tree removal (MM BIO-3); restore and replace disturbed special status vegetation types (MM BIO-4); compensate for impacts on jurisdictional resources (MM BIO-5); mitigate impacts to downstream riparian resources (MM BIO-6); and protect existing nearby trees (MM BIO-7). As indicated in the analysis in Section 4.4 of the IS/MND, these PDF, RRs and MMs would reduce Project impacts to less than significant levels.

The cumulative impacts on biological resources are discussed in Section 4.19 (on pages 4-136 to 4-137) of the IS/MND, which lists projects proposed near the site (including the PWP's non-potable water project) and acknowledges that cumulative impacts would occur in the Hahamongna Watershed Park (HWP) and the Upper Arroyo Seco. As stated in Section 4.19 of the IS/MND, the cumulative projects would also have impacts on biological resources in the HWP and the Upper Arroyo Seco that could adversely change biodiversity and affect a number of sensitive species and their habitats. However, mitigation by individual projects and compliance with the permit conditions imposed by resource agencies are expected to mitigate project-specific impacts. The other cumulative projects proposed in

the area (including the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal Project) are expected to have to implement mitigation to avoid or reduce their individual impacts on biological resources.

Since each project (including the proposed Project and cumulative projects proposed in the surrounding area) would have to mitigate their individual impacts on biological resources as required by the resource agencies (which include responsible and trustee agencies) and the lead agencies, cumulative impacts are not expected to be significant.

Also, because the proposed Project would mitigate its impacts to less than significant levels and would not alter the availability of open space or biological resources in the Project area, the incremental impacts that would be attributed to the Project would not be cumulatively considerable and no additional mitigation is required. And since the biological resource impacts of the Project are determined to be less than significant after mitigation, no alternative (that could reduce or change the impacts of the Project) needs to be considered. See also response to comment FW-4 regarding cumulative impacts.

Also, the IS/MND prepared for the project concluded, based on substantial evidence in the record, that the Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. In view of the entire record, including all comments submitted, there is no substantial evidence to support a fair argument that the Project will have significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment." (Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21068.) The City and its expert staff and consultants have undertaken a careful analysis, based on scientific and factual data, in concluding that there are no facts on which to base a conclusion that the Project will have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate CEQA document for the Project and an EIR is not required.

The suggested alternatives are acknowledged but CEQA does not require project alternatives to be considered in a Mitigated Negative Declaration. CEQA only requires EIRs to consider and discuss alternatives and with the specific purpose of identifying ways to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects of the project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(b)). Since the Initial Study prepared for the project did not identify any significant unmitigatable environmental effects, CEQA's purpose of evaluating alternatives is not required in this case.

Takara, Gary

From: Medak, Christine <christine_medak@fws.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 09, 2015 11:23 AM
To: Jimenez, Jose; Takara, Gary; tim@arroyoseco.org
Cc: Jonathan Snyder; Scott Harris; Rains, Sarah@Wildlife; Mcguffie, Brianne E SPL; Erinn Wilson
Subject: Arroyo Seco Canyon Project
Attachments: Arroyo Seco Site Visit 020415.docx

FW-6

Thank-you for the opportunity to coordinate on the proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project. During a site visit on February 4, 2015, we viewed the proposed restoration area, where the old headworks and sediment basins will be returned to natural habitat (Area 1), the old diversion structure that will be replaced with a more efficient diversion structure (Area 2), and the old JPL parking area that will be converted to new spreading basins and sediment retention basins (Area 3). The following is a summary of our concerns/questions regarding the project, based on discussions during the site visit and my understanding that some of the features have changed since the release of the MND. I don't have a complete understanding of the new footprint so please feel free to correct me if I have any of the information incorrect.

Area 1 (MND, Exhibit 5a)

FW-7

Vegetation Mapping: Although the City historically maintained sediment basins in this area, the vegetation surrounding the basins was extensive and largely native prior to the 2010/2011 storm season (Figure 1). A large section of the project impact area that was mapped as disturbed or unvegetated wash was naturally scoured by high flows in the winter of 2010/2011 and subsequently impacted by grading activities (Figure 2). This area is now recovering and contains native willow riparian habitat and native shrubs (i.e., *Artemesia californica*) (Figure 3, 4, and 5). The extent of impacts to native vegetation communities should be reassessed prior to initiating impacts.

Project Design: The proposed planted boulder revetment (MND, Exhibit 3-1a), located at the upstream end of the restoration site will artificially constrict and redirect flows to a narrow channel, where no constrictions historically existed. It appears some riprap was placed in this location following the winter 2010/2011 storms (Figure 2) and the effects of the redirected flows are already evident. Instead of flowing along the natural line of the channel, the flows are heading straight west, hitting the steep side slope and turning sharply south towards the headworks (Figure 3). It appears additional stabilization structures (bio-block revetment, willow baffle, wood structures) have been included in the design to compensate for anticipated erosion associated with increased velocities that may result from the constriction of the channel during natural high flow events. This section of the floodplain is naturally very wide and removal of the headworks structure and associated artificial fill has the potential to restore natural processes through this reach. The current design of the project requires an extensive temporary impact footprint to install stabilization structures and does not return the floodplain to its natural condition.

We recommend the restoration project focus on restoring damage to the floodplain associated with the installation and operation of the headworks structure. To minimize the footprint of impact, the construction should be limited to the area required to remove the headworks structure and associated fill in the floodplain (Figure 6). This will allow the creek to flow unimpeded through its original floodplain width. Stabilization structures should be limited to those required to protect the access road and new recreational facilities. Recreational facilities (e.g., picnic tables) should be located outside of the historic floodplain to limit damage during high flow events and to eliminate an artificial channel constriction. Following removal of the

headworks structure, restoration should focus on maintaining the area free of non-native vegetation (particularly invasive species such as pampas grass, tree tobacco, castor bean, and giant reed) until native vegetation has reestablished in the area.

Area 2 (MND, Exhibit 5b):

Fish and Wildlife Movement: The existing diversion dam is a very small structure that is not currently functioning and is easily passable by fish (during higher flows) and wildlife (outside of storm events) (Figures 7 and 8). The area behind the dam is filled to the top with sediment so that there is little capacity for water to pool behind the structure (Figure 7). The new structure extends the dam across the entire width of the canyon and is three feet taller than the existing structure during normal operations. In addition, the dam includes an 8 foot tall cement cutoff wall surrounded by approximately 51 linear feet of riprap. Although the dam may be lowered during high flow events, it is not clear from the MND what size event will be allowed to bypass the dam or if the lowered dam is anticipated to provide passage for fish or wildlife. If sediment scours out below the cutoff wall, a greater vertical barrier may be formed than is currently present. Due to the confined canyon location, and the design of the structure there does not appear to be a pathway for terrestrial movement, except onto the adjacent roadway. The MND asserts that "long-term wildlife movement in the Arroyo Seco is expected to be unchanged after completion of the Project." What is the basis for this conclusion? What are the anticipated pathways for movement following completion of the proposed diversion structure? Realistic pathways for fish and wildlife movement should be designed and included as part of the project.

Reduced Stream Flows: The new structure is designed to divert all flows up to 25 cfs year round. According to the MND (page 4-31): "Due to the abundance of native vegetation, undeveloped lands, and riparian resources, the area [between the diversion and the canyon mouth] is generally rich in native wildlife species diversity and abundance. A large portion of these species is likely to be dependent specifically on the stream and riparian habitat as a core resource." Aquatic and riparian habitat below the diversion point is supported by the existing flows (Figure 9). Although the existing diversion was originally designed to divert 25 cfs, it is not clear how much water was actually diverted. No information is provided on the extent of flows that may have bypassed the old diversion structure and the adequacy of these flows to support aquatic life on a year round basis; however, according to the biological technical report for the project, several aquatic dependent species occur in the project area (i.e., rainbow trout, coast range newt, California chorus frog, Pacific chorus frog, two-striped garter snake). Potential impacts to aquatic dependent species cannot be assessed without an understanding of the actual reduction of flows that will occur on a year round basis. The new structure is unlikely to have leaks and the foundation of the new structure is designed with low permeability materials to prevent groundwater flows from seeping past the structure. Small leaks and groundwater flows around the existing diversion may be important for maintaining year round aquatic habitat below the diversion.

According to Gary Takara, information on the current and historical extent of flows to the spreading basins is available and tracked. A comparison of this information with proposed operations can provide a much more accurate analysis of potential impacts associated with the proposed diversion dam than is presented in the MND. This information should be used to determine the extent of mitigation required for impacts to riparian and aquatic habitat and associated biological resources. The Arroyo Seco is one of the last perennial tributaries in the entire Los Angeles River Watershed to remain unlined by cement. Impacts on this extremely rare resource should be assessed accordingly.

Direct Impacts to Habitat that were not Accessed:

The proposed diversion dam will allow water to be held to a higher elevation (three feet higher) and for a longer period of time than was previously possible. Clarify the duration and extent of ponding and any changes in the stream gradient and surrounding vegetation communities that may occur as a result of the new diversion structure.

Area 3/Temporary Staging Site/Temporary Impact Areas (MND, Exhibit 5c and 5d):

During the site visit, I requested information on the temporary staging area and spreading basins that were anticipated to impact primarily native scrub vegetation (Figure 10). It is my understanding that the temporary staging site and northern most spreading basins are no longer considered part of the proposed impact area. Coastal sage scrub along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the project site, serve as a link between gnatcatcher populations in the Chino/Puente Hills and relatively isolated populations at the northwestern extent of the range in the San Gabriel and Santa Susana Mountains. Maintaining connectivity between these populations allows for genetic exchange and will allow for range shifts in response to changes in climate. Temporary staging areas and new spreading basins should be located in existing disturbed areas/parking areas and avoid impacts to native scrub vegetation to the extent possible. If avoidance is not possible then areas that are temporarily disturbed by the project should be restored to native vegetation.

The proposed Arroyo Seco Canyon Project is considered a multi-benefit project for both groundwater replenishment and habitat restoration. There are additional opportunities to benefit surrounding wildlife in the vicinity of the spreading basins, beyond what is currently included in the project. Any permanent impacts to native upland scrub habitat should be replaced along the berms surrounding the spreading basins. Native upland scrub can increase the benefit of the project for local wildlife without compromising groundwater replenishment. Removing fencing around the basins can also enhance use of the basins by wildlife.

Given the existing high quality of native upland and riparian vegetation along the Arroyo Seco, we recommend all temporary impact areas are restored to native vegetation to reduce the potential for spread of non-native weedy species to adjacent undisturbed habitat areas.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide additional comments on the proposed project. Should you have any questions regarding this message please feel free to contact me.

Christine L. Medak
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"I'd like to offer a plug for actually having the natural processes instead of having to simulate them."
— Nadav Nur, PRBO Conservation Science

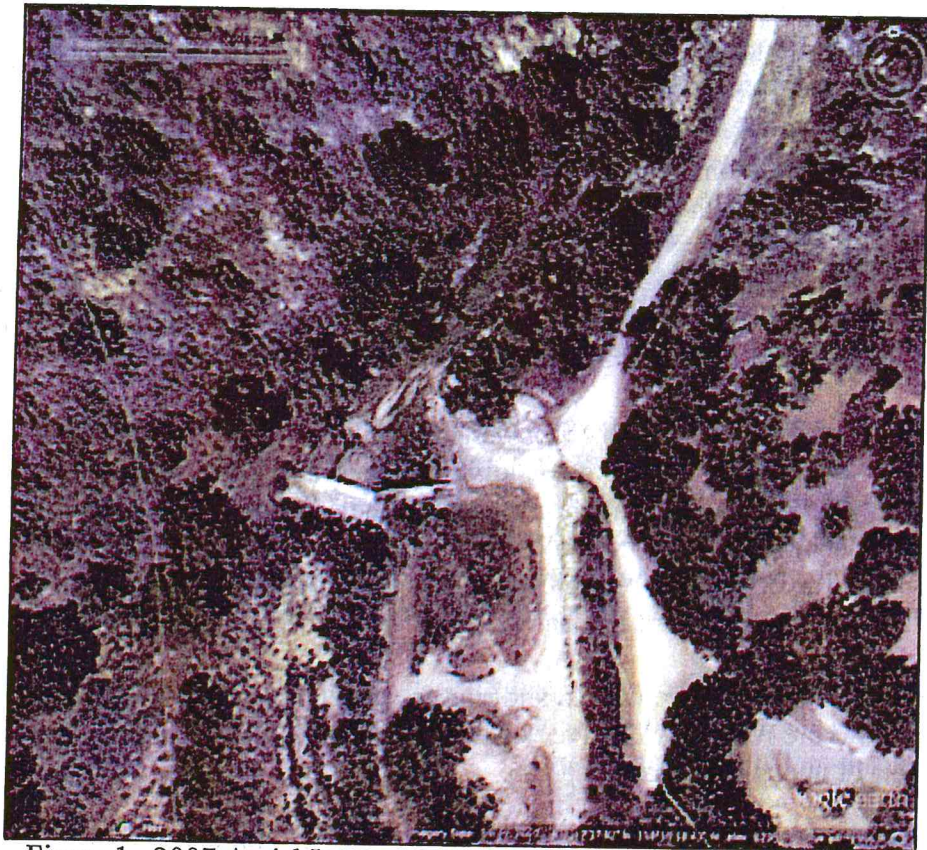


Figure 1. 2007 Aerial Image of Headworks site prior to disturbance.

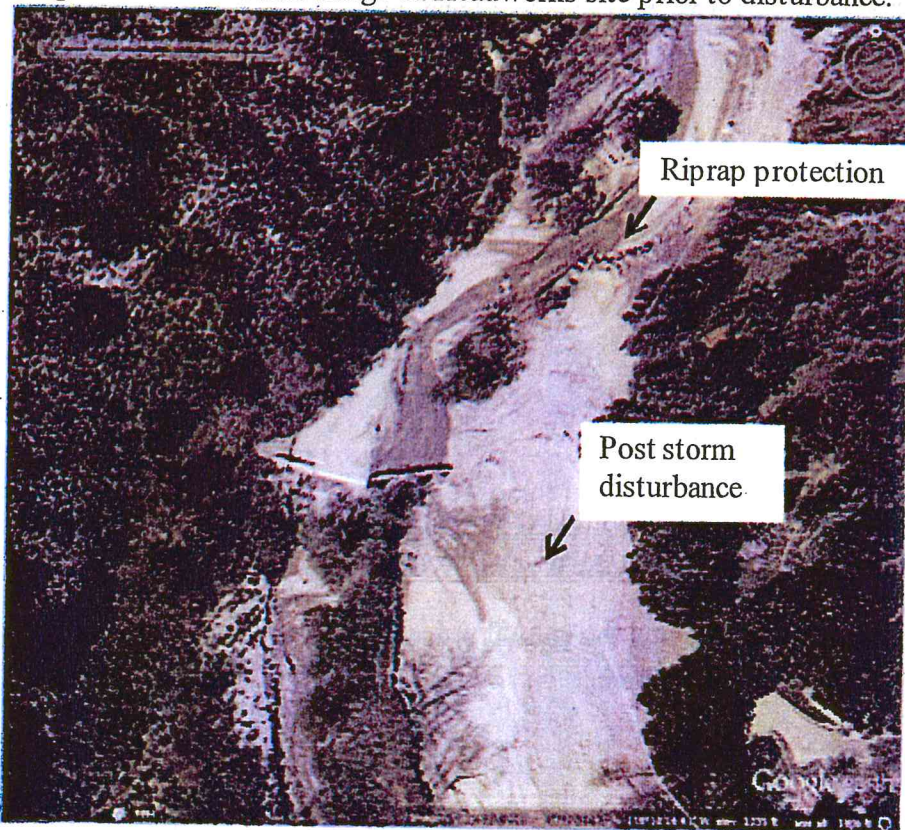


Figure 1. 2011 Aerial Image of Headworks site with recent disturbance.

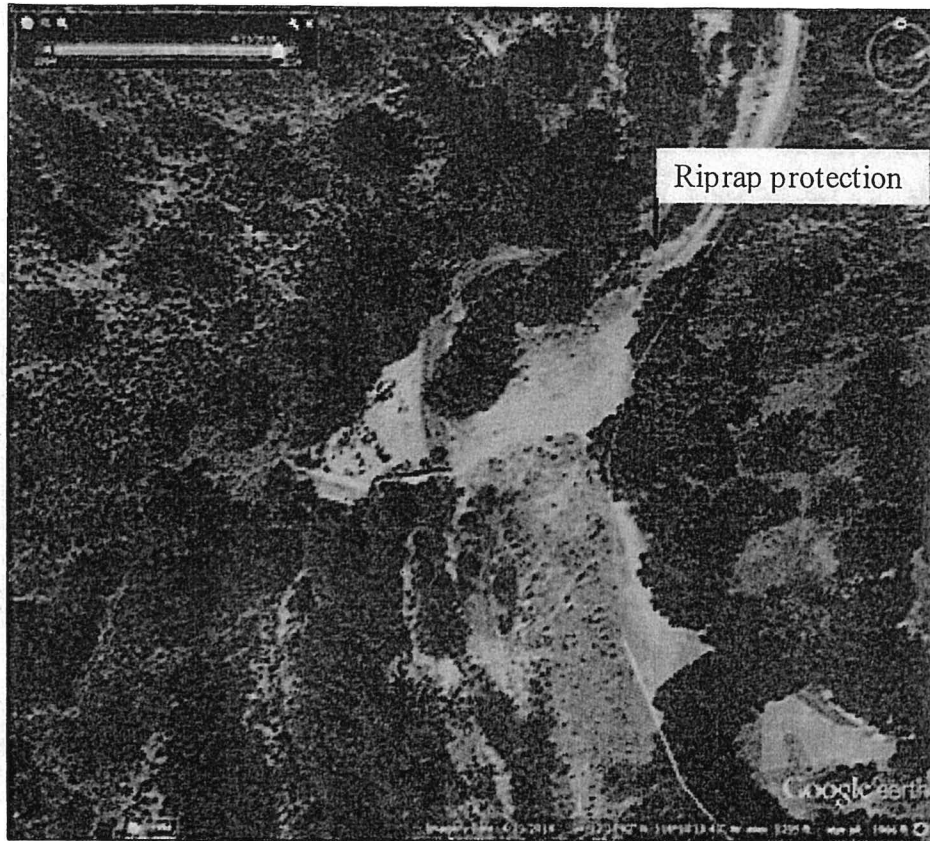


Figure 3. 2014 Aerial Image of Headworks site with regrowth of vegetation.



Figure 4. Area 1 - mapped as disturbed (looking SE from headworks).



Figure 5. New growth of native plants in area mapped as disturbed (south of fill berm).



Figure 6. Fill placed in floodplain to access headworks structure.



Figure 7. Existing diversion dam in Area 2.



Figure 8. Wildlife can easily pass over and around existing diversion structure in Area 2.



Figure 9. Arroyo Seco Creek directly below the existing diversion structure.



Figure 10. Native coastal sage scrub community north of existing spreading basins.

Christine L. Medak, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FW-6: Introductory remarks are noted. No response is required.

FW-7: PWP's consultant performed the biological and tree surveys as part of the CEQA process in 2013. There may be areas with recovery of vegetation and habitat that may be preserved as part of the final design. The design team will revisit the site to determine if adaptations in the design may be possible to preserve native shrubs and riparian habitat while achieving the goals and objectives of the project in this area.

With regards to the revetment design, the existing headworks establishes a grade control. Removal of the headworks will allow aquatic life to move freely between the areas, however, it requires replacement and reworking of this grade control to avoid excessive erosion immediately upon removal. The proposed plan requires re-grading the stream bed north of the headworks to ensure stream bed adjustments occur at a rate that does not lead to excessive channel down cutting and bank toe erosion. The proposed woody debris structure is intended to reduce velocities during high flow events to control the rate of bed adjustment. Debris jams and large woody debris are common geomorphic features that provide vertical bed stability in many California rivers and creek systems. These structures help create aquatic habitat and provide needed geomorphic heterogeneity within the arroyo system. The proposed revetment design consists of minor additive areas and is primarily to rework the existing boulders that are present and with the woody debris to create more complex bed structure, stability to the revetment, and promote establishment of riparian vegetation.

FW-8: The existing grade upstream and downstream in present condition does not represent the historical and long-term topography. The downstream grade adjacent to the weir is typically a 4 to 5 foot drop. The existing weir is approximately 7 to 8 feet tall. Due to minimal stream flows this past winter (2014) the downstream side had not been undercut by high stream flows. This past summer the drop was approximately 3 feet, and it is a common occurrence to see a deeper drop behind the weir especially during high storm flows. Upstream of the weir varied depending on the time of year. The upstream grade is typically 1 to 1-1/2 feet below the top of weir depending on the storm events. The grade rises toward late spring as the stream flows diminish dropping off sediment and lack the velocity to push debris and sand over the weir. The following winter storms, due to the high stream flows, begin undercutting the loose material upstream and then forming a shallow weir. Occasionally during the drier season, operation crews clear the upstream side of the weir of loose soil.

The proposed grade upstream and downstream from the new weir will include interlocking rip rap material to protect the weir from scouring during high storm events. The protective rip rap and upstream gradient will permit stream water to seep downward below and south of the new weir. The curtain "cutoff" wall will not serve as a water stop preventing subsurface flow from seeping south of the structure. Hydrologic conditions are one of the parameters required for the data collection component of MM BIO-6. See response to comment FW-1 for the revised MM BIO-6.

In the Conceptual Report, September 2013, it identified type of flood events in the Arroyo. For a 2-year storm based on a 20-minute interval it would produce a peak flow

of 2,218 CFS that far exceeds PWP's water right of 25 cfs. It was also estimated that a 1-year storm event based on a 24-hour event will result in a stream flow at 101 cfs which again exceeds PWP's water rights.

It is a common occurrence to have approximately a 4 to 5 foot drop between upstream and immediately downstream of the existing weir. Under the proposed design the grade difference between upstream and downstream of the weir is a gradual slope. Also the weir is designed to be raised and lowered. During excessively high-flow conditions the weir may be lowered to permit large debris to flow past which also provides a pathway for aquatic life. During other storm conditions with the weir in an upward position but with stream water flowing over the weir, aquatic life may move freely since the gradient will be gradual compared to the past with the hydraulic drop. During drier conditions the weir can be lowered to such a height to allow stream diversion and provide path for land animals. It should also be noted near the intake structure there are springs that provide small amounts of water year round downstream of the weir, and the Millard Stream also provides a good amount of stream flow even during drier summer months. There are other sources of water into the Hahamongna Watershed area and are noted in response to comments FW-5.

In the Initial Study, Mitigation Measure BIO-6 requires PWP to hire qualified specialist to perform monitoring of the Arroyo Seco stream and associated riparian habitat from the Arroyo Seco Intake to the Devil's Gate Dam. The intent is to make field observations and document the findings and analysis if the increase diversion activities are directly attributable to adverse impacts to downstream habitat. If deemed necessary to reduce downstream impacts attributable to the diversion, PWP may adjust its operation or alternatively may mitigate for any loss of vegetation. For additional information see responses to comments FW-1 to FW-3 and DFW-4 to DFW-9.

FW-9: PWP continues to define the scope of work within the parameters of the project description provided in the CEQA Initial Study. Particular in Area 3, preliminary thoughts and engineering ideas were disclosed in attempts to reduce impacts. At this time of project planning a detailed staging plan has not been developed.

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