



LAND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION STORM DRAIN & HYDROLOGY UNIT

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REVIEW	N OF HYDROLOGY STUDY		
		DATE OF REPORT	January 2025
PM NO.	18108	PLAN CASE NO.	ESTU2023000144
The FEN	MA Conditional Letter of Map Revis	sion Report has been approved	d.
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APPRO	VED BY:		

FEMA Application - Conditional Letter of Map Revision

Castaic Creek Bank Protection for Valencia Commerce Center (From I-5 Freeway to Commerce Center Drive) ESTU No. 2023000144

January 2025

November 2024 (Revised) June 2024 (Revised) July 2023 (Revised) May 2023 (Revised) March 2023 (Revised)

Prepared For:



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FLOODPLAIN/WAY STUDY AYPPROVED					
REVIEWED BY:	DATE 03/18/2025				
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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS LAND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					

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PACE JN A535

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1 Introduction

Please find enclosed an application for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) for the Soil Cement Bank Protection Project along Castaic Creek. The project is located within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, three miles west of the City of Santa Clarita, as shown on the vicinity map in Figure 1-1. The study reach of Castaic Creek for this project extends from downstream of Commerce Center Drive to upstream of the Old Road bridge and I-5 bridges, and is approximately 12,500 feet in length. The project involves the implementation of soil cement channel improvements for the Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) Industrial Park Development in Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) No. 18108. The proposed project is located in special flood hazard area Zone AE. The AE zone indicates base flood elevations have been established by a previous study.

The effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panels at the Castaic Creek study reach were updated as part of a Physical Map Revision (PMR) in June 2021. A subsequent Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) updated the FIRM panels downstream of Commerce Center Drive Bridge to Highway 126 on October 12, 2021.

The present CLOMR application is in support of a request for the revision of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panels 06037C0805G, 06037C0815G, and 06037C0792G, as shown on the Effective FIRM in Figure 1-2. The Castaic Creek Soil Cement Bank Protection Project incorporates more current 2013 topographic data as the basis for the updated hydraulic analysis using HEC-RAS version 6.2.

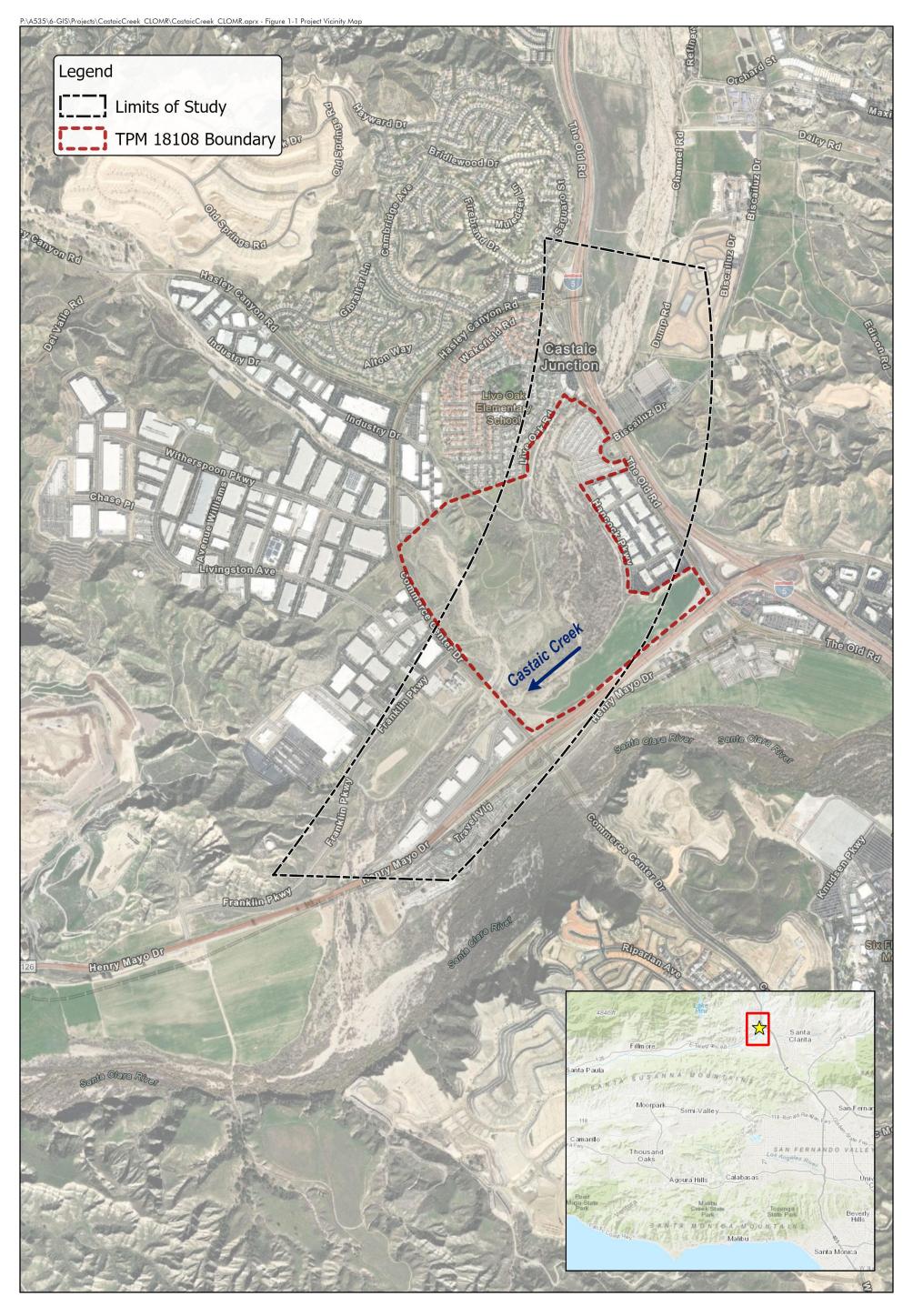
1.1 Project Background and Description

The Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) Industrial Park Development in Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) No. 18108 requires bank protection along Castaic Creek. The proposed improvements along Castaic Creek consist of approximately 8,400 lineal feet (LF) of soil cement bank protection broken up into three segments.

- (1) Proposed "West" Soil Cement Bank Protection an approximately 4,000-LF section of soil cement bank protection on the west bank beginning near the confluence of Castaic Creek and Hasley Creek and extending to the existing concrete slope lining (PD No. 1982) adjacent to Live Oak Road
- (2) Proposed "Southeast" Soil Cement Bank Protection an approximately 3,000-LF section of soil cement bank protection on the east bank that will extend from Commerce Center Drive (CCD) Bridge to the existing rip-rap slope protection (PD No. 2441)
- (3) Proposed "Northeast" Soil Cement Bank Protection an approximately 1,400-LF section of soil cement bank protection on the east bank, that begins at the northern end of the existing rip-rap slope protection (PD No. 2441) to the Old Road Bridge

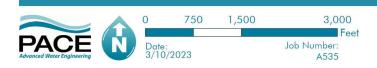
Figure 1-3 details the extents of the proposed bank improvement in addition to the existing bank protection along Castaic Creek. The soil cement bank protection will provide scour and flood protection up to the Los Angeles County 50-year Capital Storm Event (Capital Flood or Q_{cap}). The soil cement bank protection section will be constructed 8 feet wide with 6- to 12- inch thick layers of soil cement at a 1.5 H : 1 V slope. Installation of the proposed soil cement bank protection will involve backfill grading. In addition, there will be some minor channel regrading along a portion of the "West" soil cement bank protection between HEC-RAS cross sections 11095.91 and 12648.31 to lower portions of an existing topographic feature which will result in a widened floodplain.

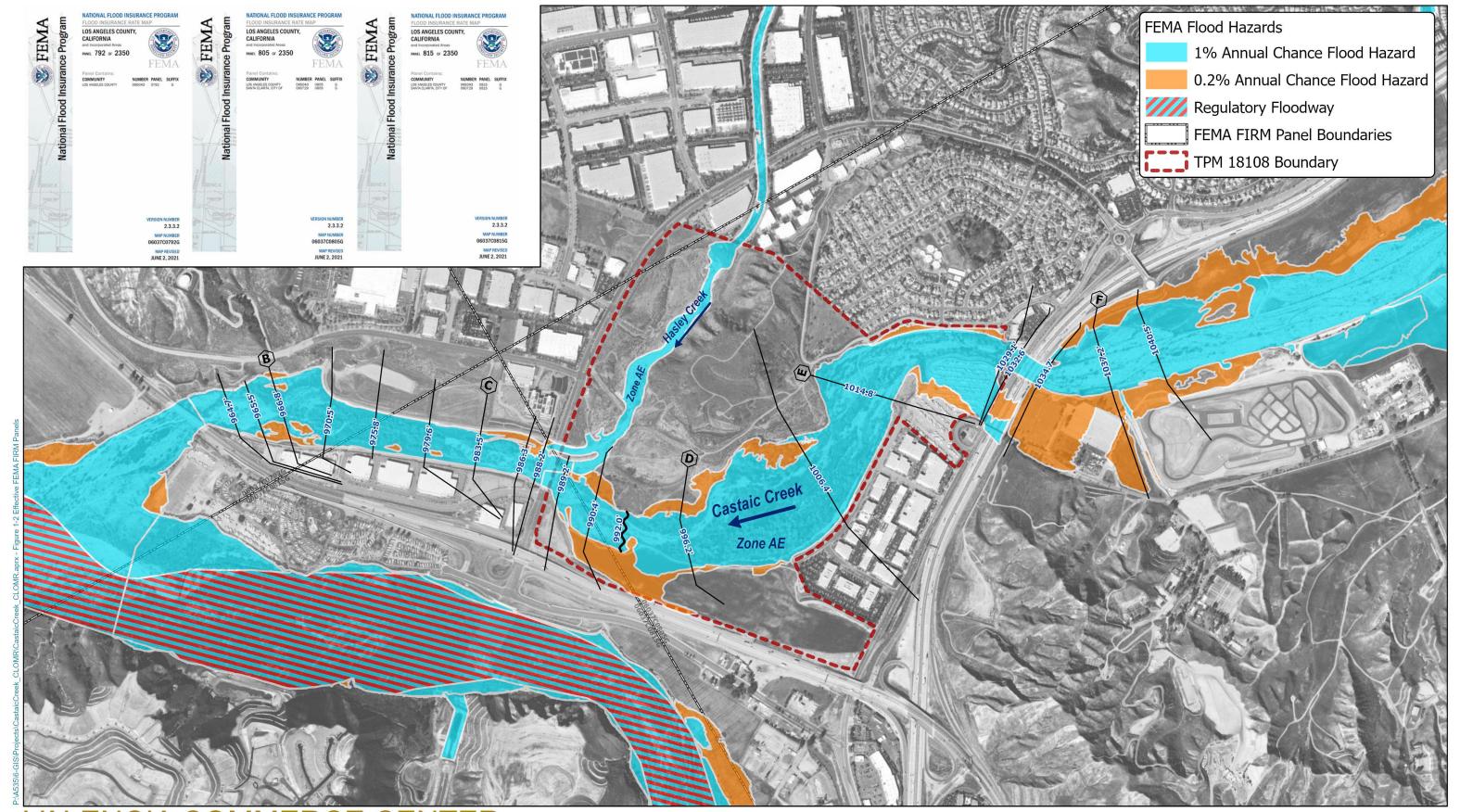




VALENCIA COMMERCE CENTER CASTAIC CREEK CLOMR

PROJECT VICINITY MAP

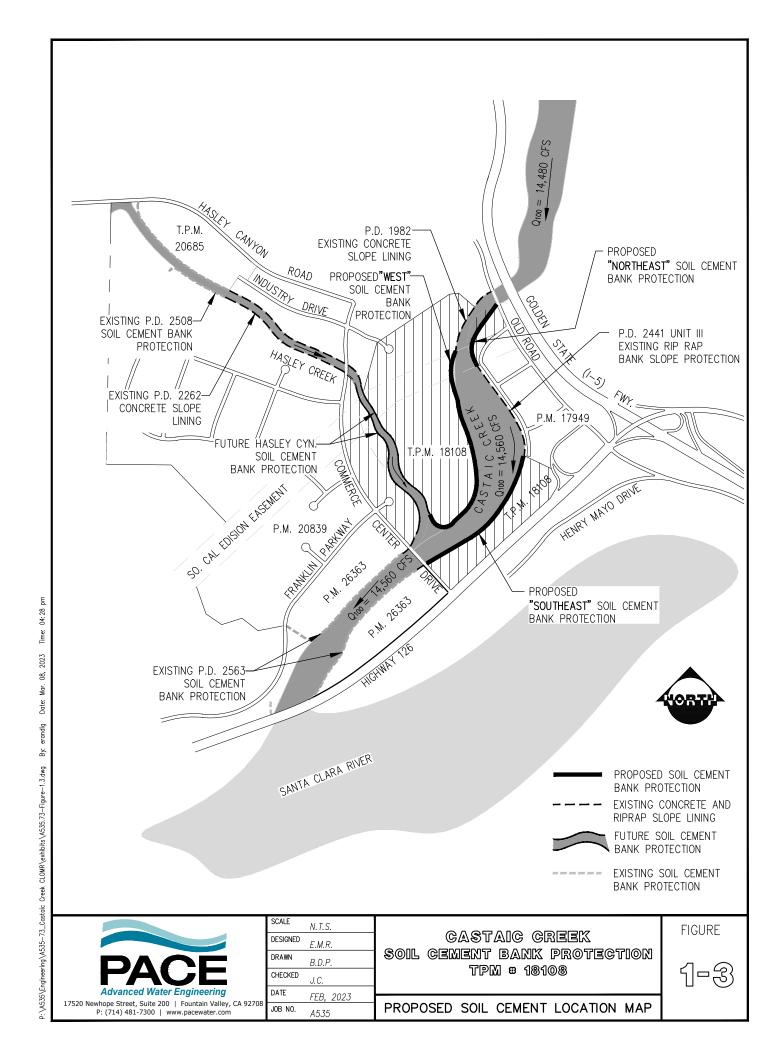




VALENCIA COMMERCE CENTER CASTAIC CREEK CLOMR

EFFECTIVE FEMA FIRM PANELS





2 Model Background and Development

(1) Source FEMA FIS for Los Angeles County and Incorporated Areas, June 2, 2021

2.1 Hydrology

The project site is located within Castaic Creek watershed, which has a drainage area of approximately 16.8 square miles. Based on the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) dated June 2021, the flow rates for the 100-year storm event are 14,480 cfs upstream of the Golden State Freeway (I-5) Bridge, a flow rate of 14,560 downstream of the Old Road Bridge, and a flow rate of 11,805 approximately 2,100 feet upstream of the confluence with Charlie Canyon. Table 2-1 below summarizes the design and FEMA flows rates for Castaic Creek within the study reach.

Storm Event/ Design Flow (cfs)(1) Location **Return Period** Approximately 0.9 miles upstream of Golden State Freeway 100 - Year 14,130 100 - Year 14,480 At Golden State Freeway 100 – Year 14,560 At confluence with Santa Clara River 500 - Year 31,340 Approximately 0.9 miles upstream of Golden State Freeway 500 - Year 32.120 At Golden State Freeway 500 – Year 32.290 At confluence with Santa Clara River Notes:

Table 2-1: Design Hydrology

2.2 HEC-RAS Model Development

To fully analyze the study reach of Castaic Creek near the proposed project, a detailed hydraulic model was developed using the computer application program, HEC-RAS Version 6.2. PACE obtained the effective model for Castaic Creek from FEMA that incorporated the most recent map revisions from the LOMR dated October 2021. PACE used a truncated version of the effective model for the present analysis that includes the corrected effective/ updated existing and proposed condition models. The PACE model extends from upstream of the Highway 126 Bridge (XS 4427.71) to approximately 1,800 feet upstream of the Old Road and I-5 Bridges (XS 16960.02), for a total floodplain study reach length of approximately 12,500 feet.

Three HEC-RAS models were studied as part of the analysis: (1) Duplicate Effective Hydraulic Model, (2) Corrected Effective Model/ Updated Existing Conditions Model, and (3) Proposed Conditions Model.

2.2.1 Model Preparation

Hydraulic modeling was performed using HEC-RAS, a computer modeling software developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). HEC-RAS is a rigid boundary hydraulic model that assumes the channel bed does not fluctuate, and develops a one-dimensional solution of the energy equation. To do this, energy losses are evaluated by friction through Manning's equation and contraction/expansion is based on the coefficient and change in velocity head. When bridges and confluences are present, the momentum equation or pressure flow/weir equation is used to manage these situations of rapidly varying water surface profile. Per FEMA requirements, the model was run with a subcritical flow regime.

2.2.1.1 FEMA Designations

The proposed project is located within SFHA Zone AE; a detailed hydraulic analysis has been previously performed and there are BFE's provided by FEMA. FEMA supplied the current effective model and hydrologic and hydraulic data to PACE.



2.2.2 Model Overview

The following guidelines and assumptions were used to develop the various hydraulic analyses with the HEC-RAS model:

- Cross Section Spacing Intervals
- Cross Geometry Section Geometry
- Discharge
- Flow Regime
- Boundary Conditions
- Selection of Manning roughness 'n' Values
- Bank Station Definition
- Ineffective Flow Areas
- Bridge Hydraulic Structure Data

2.2.2.1 Cross Section Spacing Intervals and Geometry

The cross section location and spacing were developed using the effective FEMA model for Castaic Creek. These cross sections are generally spaced approximately 350 to 550 feet apart, as shown in the HEC-RAS workmap in Figure 2-1. The cross sections from the supplied effective HEC-RAS model were elongated at XS 12271.99 and XS 11954.94 in the current analysis to capture the proposed "West" bank protection.

The corrected effective cross sections were cut from 2013 topographic data for Castaic Creek. For the proposed project conditions, the cross-section data was modified to match the soil cement improvements: cross sections 14787.25 – 12648.31 include the northeast soil cement bank protection; cross sections 13176.47 – 9166.9 include the west soil cement bank protection; and cross sections 11095.91 – 8252.7 include the southeast soil cement bank protection.

2.2.2.2 Discharge

The discharges used for the Castaic Creek analysis were obtained from the FEMA FIS and applied in accordance with the effective FEMA model from 2021. The effective model applies the FIS flows (Table 2-1) one node upstream of the flow change location. This application of flows in the effective model was used for the CLOMR analysis. Table 2-2 below shows a summary of all storm event flowrates as modeled in the effective model and in the present analysis.

Table 2-2: Summary of Storm Event Flow Rates

HEC-RAS Cross Section	100-Vr S		500-yr Storm Event
16960.02	Approximately 1,800ft Upstream of the Old Road Bridge and I-5 Bridges	14,480	32,120
14991.85 In-Between the Old Road Bridge and I-5 Bridges		14,560	32,290

2.2.2.3 Hydraulic Flow Regime

The hydraulic analyses were performed in a "subcritical" flow regime. A "mixed" flow regime would more closely reflect the actual conditions that would naturally occur in the hydraulic system, but the intent of the floodplain hydraulic models is strictly for defining flood hazards per FEMA standards. It should be noted, however, that in observing the results from the "subcritical" flow regime and the "mixed" flow regime runs, the water surface elevations and velocities did not change.



2.2.2.4 Topographic Data Source

The five-foot aerial topography from 2013 (covering this project's study reach of Castaic Creek) was available through PACE's consultant Kimley-Horn. This topography and all elevations are in North American Vertical Datum of 1983 (NAVD83).

2.2.2.5 Boundary Conditions

In order to tie into the existing FEMA floodplains, the boundary conditions for the 100-yr and 500-yr flow profiles were set to the known water surface elevation from the effective model and are summarized in the table below.

Table 2-3: Known Water Surface Elevation (WSE) Boundary Conditions

Storm Event	Boundary Condition Location*	HEC-RAS Cross Section	Known WSE from 2021 LOMR
100 vr	U/S	16960.02	1043.7
100 – yr	D/S	4427.711	964.7
500 vr	U/S	16960.02	1045.15
500 – yr	D/S	4427.711	968.33

^{*} U/S indicates Upstream and D/S indicates Downstream

For all other flow profiles analyzed the upstream and downstream boundary conditions were taken as a "normal depth slope" or slope-area method, which is determined from the natural downstream slope of the existing streambed. The selection of the boundary conditions in the model is not that critical for this study since the upstream and downstream limits of the model are a significant distance away from the proposed soil cement bank protection.

2.2.2.6 Selection of the Manning's Roughness Value

The FEMA FIS report specifies manning's roughness for Castaic Creek as 0.046 - 0.050 within the channel and 0.045 - 0.070 for the overbanks. Manning's roughness values within the model were set to match those specified in the effective FEMA model for Castaic Creek.

2.2.2.7 Bridge Modeling

The Energy, Momentum, and Yarnell methods were used to calculate the hydraulics of the bridges for the HEC-RAS low flow computations. The model was set to use the highest energy answer. For high flow computations the pressure/ and or weir equations were used. These methods match those used for bridges in the provided effective FEMA model.

The internal bridge geometry provided for Commerce Center drive in the FEMA duplicate effective model was found to be incorrect. The bridge was shifted significantly towards the West bank of the channel and no longer within the downstream internal bridge cross section. This created a reduction in conveyance area through the bridge which impacts the water surface elevations upstream and downstream of the bridge. The internal bridge geometry was adjusted to the proper location in the corrected effective/ updated existing condition and proposed condition models. A comparison between the FEMA internal bridge geometry and updated corrected effective geometry for the Commerce Center Drive Bridge is presented in Appendix C.

The bridge geometries for the I-5 and Old Road bridges were also checked and updated. Revisions were made after comparing the modeled bridges with As-Built data. The bridge pier widths, high chord elevations, and low chord elevation were all updated to match the as-built data. As-builts for each bridge are included in Appendix G.

2.2.2.8 Ineffective Flow Areas

Ineffective flow markers are incorporated in the model to establish the portion of the channel in each cross section with effective flow. Overbank areas are considered ineffective flow areas until flows reach a specific elevation, after which the effective channel widens to accommodate the higher flows. Ineffective



flow markers were set to match those specified in the effective FEMA model. In the corrected effective model, additional flow markers were used downstream of the Old Road bridge to specify the area of abrupt expansion on both sides of the channel.

2.3 Castaic Creek and Hasley Canyon Creek Confluence Modeling Approach

The confluence of Castaic Creek with Hasley Canyon Creek was modeled according to the FEMA FIS and effective models. The effective model shows that the discharge for the reach of Castaic Creek extending from the Old Road Bridge and I-5 Bridges to the Santa Clara River is 14,560 cfs (see Section 2.2.2.2). This specified discharge takes into account the flow from Hasley Canyon Creek. Applying this flow rate upstream of the confluence ensures that the widest floodplain is produced at the confluence. Like Castaic Creek, the Hasley Canyon Creek CLOMR (ESTU No. 2023000284/ CASE# 23-09-0839R, approval pending) is modeled according to the FEMA FIS and effective model. Flow is modeled on both sides of the flow diversion berm to produce the widest floodplain for Hasley Canyon Creek as it confluences with Castaic Creek.

2.4 Summary of CLOMR HEC-RAS Models

In summary, the Castaic Creek CLOMR includes the following condition models:

(1) Duplicate Effective Hydraulic Model:

FEMA defined model truncated to study area of interest. Note, the internal bridge geometry at Commerce Center Drive was found to be incorrect within this model.

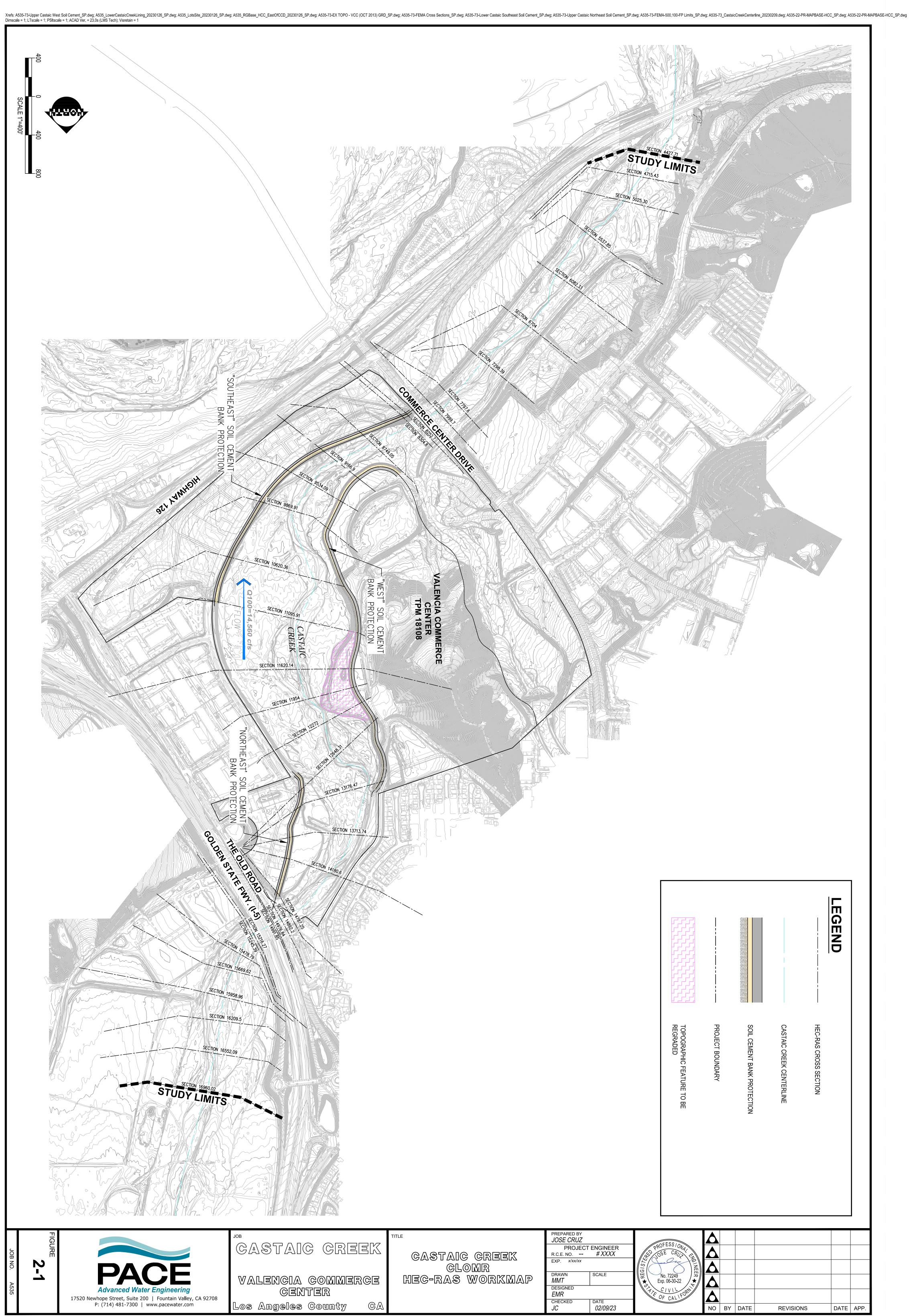
(2) Corrected Effective Model/ Updated Existing Conditions Model:

Cross sections cut from 2013 topography with tie-in to the current effective model using known water surface elevations as the boundary conditions. The internal bridge geometry at Commerce Center drive was corrected. This model does not include the proposed soil cement bank protection.

(3) Proposed Conditions Model

Cross sections cut from 2013 topography with tie-in to the current effective model using known water surface elevations as the boundary conditions. The internal bridge geometry at Commerce Center drive was corrected. Includes the proposed "West," "Northeast," and "Southeast" soil cement bank protection.





3 Proposed Soil Cement Bank Protection

The proposed channel improvements at Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) Industrial Park Development in Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) No. 18108 consist of soil cement bank protection combined with launch stone rip-rap along both banks of Castaic Creek. Below is a summary of the soil cement bank protection design.

3.1 Bank Protection Description

The proposed soil cement bank protection will be constructed in three segments, "West," "Northeast," and "Southeast." The bank protection proposed for the west bank will be constructed as a continuous section beginning near the confluence of Castaic Creek and Hasley Creek and extending roughly 4,000 LF upstream, where it will join the existing concrete slope lining (PD No. 1982) adjacent to Live Oak Road. The bank protection proposed for the east bank will be constructed in two separate sections due to an existing rip-rap slope protection (PD No. 2441-Unit II) located adjacent to Hancock Parkway. The southeast section of the proposed bank protection will be approximately 3,000 LF and will extend from the Commerce Center Drive (CCD) Bridge to the existing rip-rap slope protection (PD No. 2441). The northeast section of the proposed soil cement bank protection will be around 1,400 LF and extends from the existing rip-rap slope protection (PD No. 2441) to the Old Road Bridge.

As part of the installation of the proposed bank protection, the Castaic Creek channel will be regraded to remove a topographic feature along the "West" soil cement bank protection. The area to be regraded is shown in Figure 2-1. The channel in the vicinity of HEC-RAS Cross section (XS) 14787.25 to XS 12648.31, approximately 1,000 feet downstream of the Old Road Bridge and XS 12648.31 to XS 11095.91, approximately 2,650 feet downstream of the Old Road Bridge will be graded to lower portions of an existing topographic feature which will result in a widened floodplain.

3.2 Bank Protection Design

The proposed bank protection will consist of a standard soil cement section to provide scour and freeboard flood control protection for all storm events up to the Capital Flood. The critical factors in determining the design of the bank protection were based on the following criteria:

- 1. Flood control stability and durability of bank protection.
- 2. Safety concerns regarding access to and from the channel in dry and wet conditions.
- 3. Bank protection maintenance considerations.
- Environmental compatibility with the native area and resource enhancement concepts, and aesthetic considerations.
- 5. Constructability and cost of construction.

Soil cement bank protection is constructed as a monolithic and homogenous structure consisting of approximately 90% native soils and 10% cement. The typical section consists of 8-foot wide and 6- to 12-inch-thick layers of soil cement. Each layer of soil cement is set back from the edge of the previous layer, at a 1.5 H : 1 V slope. The entire section varies in total height based on varying freeboard, flow depth and toe-down requirements.

The proposed soil cement bank protection addresses the above design criteria as follows:

- Soil cement provides a stable riverbank protection material, in terms of both surface erosion and structural stability. Preliminary geotechnical analyses indicate that locally available native soils are considered acceptable for use in soil cement.
- 2. The soil cement bank protection will be completely buried with a 3:1 slope soil backfill. Due to transitions from proposed soil cement bank protection (buried condition) to existing concrete and rip-rap bank protection (exposed conditions), some soil cement areas will be exposed.



3.3 Launch Stone Protection

Launch stone (rip-rap apron) will be utilized in conjunction with soil cement to provide the necessary level of flood and erosion protection for the VCC project site because future groundwater levels could be higher than the toe of the proposed bank protection. Launch stone provides an alternative to traditional river bank protection construction in cases where the presence of high groundwater may prevent soil cement from being installed to the required cut off depth without dewatering. An apron of launch stone will be placed adjacent to the face of soil cement bank and is designed to replace the volume of soil cement not placed due to high groundwater encountered during construction.

The configuration of the launch stone apron is constrained both vertically and horizontally. Vertically, it is preferable to have the launch stone installed in a buried condition, and horizontally, the launch stone apron must minimize, if not avoid, encroachment of jurisdictional boundaries set by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). A constant height (thickness) of nine feet was selected for the launch stone rip-rap apron. This height allows the apron to be buried while minimizing, and in some cases completely avoiding, encroachment of jurisdictional boundaries within the creek. A typical soil cement cross section with launch stone is detailed in Figure 3-1.

3.4 Channel Freeboard Requirements

The proposed top of bank protection was designed to maintain a minimum 2.5 ft of freeboard based on LADPW design criteria, which assumes a design Capital flood flow of 31,100 cfs. The manning's roughness coefficient utilized to determine the Capital Flood water surface elevations was n=0.085. The freeboard provided by the proposed bank protection far exceeds the FEMA requirements. Refer to Table 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3 for freeboard above the 100-year base flood elevation.

Table 3-1: West Bank Soil Cement Bank Protection Freeboard

FEMA HEC-RAS Cross Section	West Soil Cement Bank Station	Top of Bank (ft)	Proposed Condition FEMA 100-YR WSE (ft)	Freeboard above 100-yr WSE (ft)
Begin Soil Cement To	op, Join Future Lower			
Hasley Toe of Soil Ce	ment Bank Protection	1002.6		
at Sta.	10+00			
9166.896	14+80.08	1004.7	994.9	9.8
9534.089	17+84.36	1005.8	995.9	9.9
9869.909	20+95.6	1006.7	996.8	9.9
10620.36	27+44.73	1007.6	998.8	8.8
11095.91	32+57.50	1009.9	1000.7	9.2
11620.14	36+36.97	1013.6	1006.5	7.2
11954.94	38+31.19	1015.5	1008.7	6.8
12271.99	40+10.00	1017.3	1011.3	6.0
12648.31	42+44.13	1019.2	1014.2	4.9
13176.47	48+98.92	1024.1	1019.1	5.0
End Soil Cement Top, Join Existing Concrete Slope Lining at Sta. 50+00.57		1024.8		

Table 3-2: Southeast Bank Soil Cement Bank Protection Freeboard

FEMA HEC-RAS Cross Section	Southeast Soil Cement Bank Station	Top of Bank (ft)	Proposed Condition FEMA 100-YR WSE (ft)	Freeboard above 100-yr WSE (ft)
Begin Soil Cement	Top, Join Existing			
Concrete Lining at Co	mmerce Center Drive	994.1		
Bridge Abutmen	t at Sta. 9+98.72			
8252.659	10+47.55	996.5	992.6	4.0
8304.799	11+01.09	999.2	992.6	6.6
8749.054	15+64.31	1003.6	994.0	9.7
9166.896	20+11.77	1005.6	994.9	10.7
9534.089	24+21.01	1006.3	995.9	10.4
9869.909	28+53.70	1006.9	996.8	10.1
10620.36	35+14.74	1008.8	998.8	10.0
11095.91	40+00.06	1018.5	1000.7	17.8
End Soil Cement Top, Join Existing Rip- Rap Lining at Sta. 40+20.00		1019		

Table 3-3: Northeast Bank Soil Cement Bank Protection Freeboard

FEMA HEC-RAS Cross Section	Northeast Soil Cement Bank Station	Top of Bank (ft)	Proposed Condition FEMA 100-YR WSE (ft)	Freeboard above 100-yr WSE (ft)
Begin Soil Cement Top, Join Existing Rip- Rap Bank protection at Sta. 10+00		1026.9		
12648.31	11+71.18	1026.0	1014.2	11.8
13176.47	13+81.32	1026.5	1019.1	7.4
13713.74	16+91.59	1032.5	1022.7	9.9
14180.6	19+12.06	1035.4	1026.7	8.7
14787.25	22+82.8	1038.8	1029.7	9.1
14892.2	24+22.06	1039.6	1032.4	7.3
End Soil Cement Top, Join Existing Rock Slope Protection for Old Road Bridge Abutment at Sta. 24+51.87		1039.6		

3.5 Bank Protection Toe-Down Design Summary

Per LACPW Hydraulic Design criteria, a Manning's roughness coefficient of n=0.025 was utilized to determine the maximum velocities within the study limits. The designed toe-down depths are consistent with the LACFCD requirements and are based on the maximum velocities within each reach. The appropriate roughness value for the subject channel reach is in the range of 0.046 - 0.050 based on FEMA FIS. The hydraulic analysis performed for the design is based on the Q_{cap} or Capital Flood storm event which assumes a burned and bulked watershed.

Exhibits detailing the profiles for the "West," "Northeast," and "Southeast" bank protection can be found in Figure 3-2, Figure 3-3, and Figure 3-4, respectively.

3.6 Modifications to the Existing Berm at the Castaic Creek and Hasley Canyon Creek Confluence

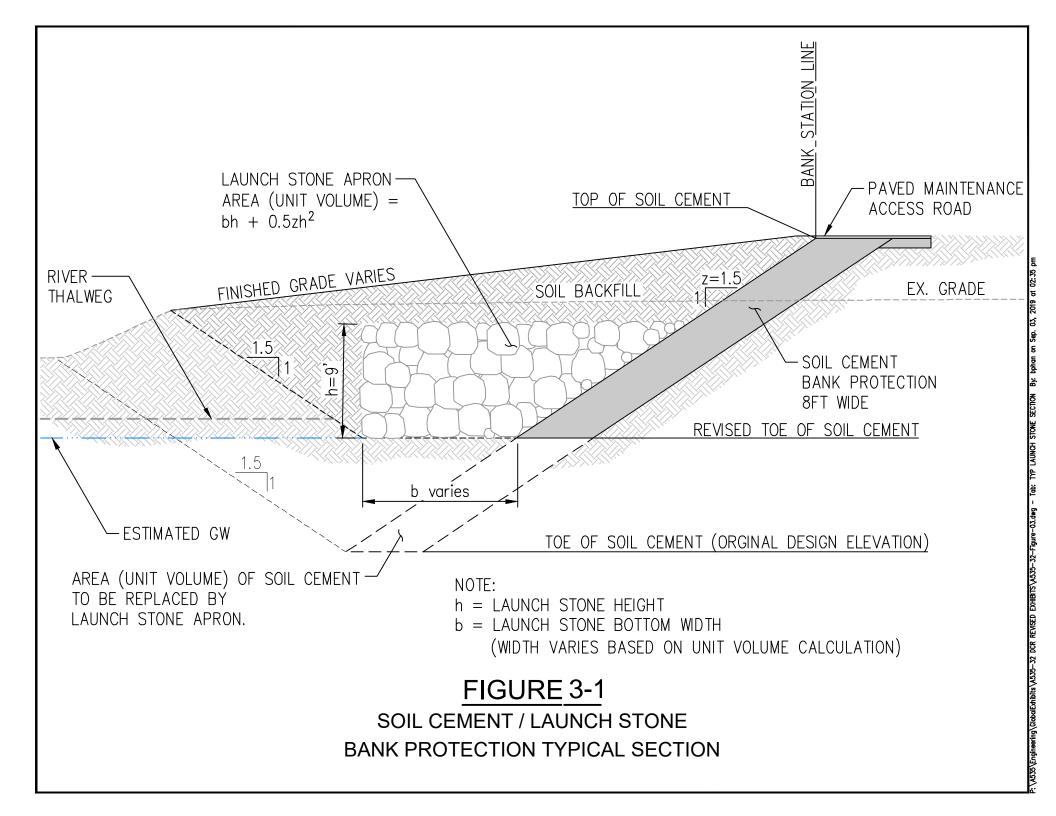
A portion of the existing concrete and riprap lined berm (see Linings B and C on PD 2298, Unit III) located at the Castaic Creek and Hasley Canyon Creek confluence will be modified to allow flow to be conveyed through a larger opening of the Commerce Center Drive Bridge and minimize the amount of sediment buildup at the western portion of the bridge.



According to the as-built drawings, the existing flow diversion berm is approximately 500 feet in length and is 16-feet-wide as measured along the top of the berm. The berm consists of two linings. Lining B is a concrete lining that was installed along the Hasley Canyon Creek side of the berm. Lining C is comprised of mostly rip-rap and was placed along the side of the berm facing Castaic Creek. The as-built drawings (PD 2298, Unit III) for the flow diversion berm are provided in Appendix G. It should be noted that the elevations shown on PD 2298, Unit III are referenced to the NGVD 1929. A datum shift of +2.638 feet should be applied to convert NGVD 1929 elevations to NAVD 1988 elevations.

A portion of the upstream end of this existing flow diversion berm will be removed such that the modified flow diversion berm will be 150 feet in length upstream of Commerce Center Drive Bridge. Rip-rap will be placed at the upstream end of the berm. The portion of the flow diversion berm above the estimated scour elevations will be removed. Figure 3-5 shows how the flow diversion berm will be modified.





4 Sediment Transport Considerations

A Fluvial Study was completed for Castaic Creek in January 2006, and approved by LACPW in April 2006, to assess creek bed impacts from potential modifications of fluvial operation from the proposed TPM. No. 18108 development. The study provides a comprehensive assessment of short-term and long-term bed adjustments based on the level of information available. The Fluvial Study describes the following: (1) general adjustment, (2) long term adjustment, (3) other scour, (4) study reach gradation, (5) SAM modeling and analysis, and (6) total scour potential for the purpose of determining soil cement bank protection toedown and freeboard.

4.1 Types of Adjustments

Modifications to the Castaic Creek System are measured as bed adjustment in feet. Types of adjustments included in the fluvial study include general, long-term, and other scour adjustments. General adjustment consists of scour that occurs in an individual discharge event and may be considered as the difference between sediment inflow and outflow. For example, aggradation describes a situation where sediment inflow is higher than sediment outflow for the same reach. In contrast, if sediment outflow exceeds inflow for a given reach, degradation in the form of scour will occur. Long-term adjustment consists of fluvial process that occur over many rainy seasons and contribute to fluctuation of bed elevation of a river or creek. Other scour types include local scour, bend scour, low-flow incisement, and bedform formation.

4.2 Summary of Fluvial Analyses

The fluvial study analyzed the individual degradational components of eight subreaches of Castaic Creek. The locations of each subreach are shown in Figure 4-1. The relevant subreaches and their results are summarized below.

Subreach SRA1: SAM numerical calculations predict 2.4 feet of degradation in this reach, while long-term aggradation is expected based on the analysis of SRA2. No long-term data is presently available for SRA1. The expected aggradation is a result of the bed recovering from gravel mining. Aggradation is expected to be approximately 0.7 feet. Other scour is dominated in this subreach by scouring at the Interstate 5 Bridge and Old Road Bridge piers. Toe-down and freeboard calculations on the outside of the curve of the reach may be impacted by the bend in this portion of the Creek. Aggradation is set to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District Design Manual (LACFCDDM) depth of 2.5 feet for most sections because the total aggradation predicted by LACFCDDM is greater than that predicted by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology and Sedimentation Manual (LACH&SM).

Subreach SRA2: SAM calculations estimate degradation of 1.5 feet, and long-term analysis has shown aggradation of 0.7 feet as the bed recovers from historic gravel mining. Some local bend scour can be found in this subreach. When it is present, bend scour will dominate the total toe-down value. Aggradation is set to the LACFCDDM depth of 2.5 feet for all sections because the total aggradation predicted by LACFCDDM is greater than that predicted by LACH&SM.

Subreach SRA3: SAM estimates 0.3 feet of aggradation in this reach. Long-term historic analysis predicts aggradation of 0.6 feet. Section 8050 in this subreach shows approximately no change in cross-section between 2004 and 2005 suggesting armoring. The presence of historical gravel mining is prominent in 8050 whereby a deep, wide gravel pit is evident in the historic data, and the 1999 section also appears to be recovering from the mining activity. Local scour is expected to be significant in this reach because of the presence of a major bend in the Creek's path. Aggradation is set to the LACFCDDM depth of 2.5 feet for all sections because the total aggradation predicted by LACFCDDM is greater than that predicted by LACH&SM.

Subreach SRA4: SAM numerical calculations predict 1.9 feet of aggradation in this reach, while long-term degradation is expected to be 1.3 feet. Other scour is dominated in this subreach by scouring at Commerce Center Bridge piers. Outside of the curve of the reach will also be impacted by the bend in this portion of



the Creek. The small change in average bed height between 2004 and 2005 suggests the bed is at or approaching the armoring depth below which no additional degradation will occur without a change in sediment inflow characteristics or a change in hydrology. Aggradation in this subreach exceeds three feet at every section and the large general adjustment dominates the components. Hasley Creek confluences in this subreach. The result of the confluence is an increase in discharge. Additionally, some sediment delivery from the Hasley Canyon Creek watershed may occur. This may explain some downstream aggradation observed in SRB3.

Subreach SRB1: SAM calculations estimate degradation of 3.3 feet, and long-term analysis has shown degradation of 2.1 feet. Minor amounts of local scour can be found in most of this subreach as most of it is quite straight. Aggradation is set to the LACFCDDM depth of 2.5 feet for most sections because the total aggradation predicted by LACFCDDM is greater than that predicted by LACH&SM.

Subreach SRB2: SAM estimates degradation of 1.0 feet of degradation in this reach. Long-term historic analysis predicts degradation of 2.7 and 0.8 feet in sections 2975 and 2627, respectively. Section 2975 considers agricultural fill, while 2627 does not. Historic sections show continuous degradation since the construction of the Dam. The thalweg depths in both 1999 and 2004 are lower than in 2005 despite the continued degradation into 2005. Little local scour can be found in this subreach as it is quite straight. Aggradation is set to the LACFCDDM depth of 2.5 feet for all sections because the total aggradation predicted by LACFCDDM is greater than that predicted by LACH&SM.

4.3 Proposed Soil Cement Bank Protection Sediment Transport Considerations

The proposed soil cement bank protection is intended to provide long-term erosion protection from lateral migration of the bank and flood protection for the adjacent proposed development areas. The proposed bank protection was designed based on current LA County Hydraulic Design Criteria. The soil Cement bank protection was designed for flood protection up to the Q_{cap} (31,100 cfs) flood event, which far exceeds the FEMA 100-yr flood (14,560 cfs).





5 Hydraulic Analysis Results

5.1 Baseline Corrected Effective Condition Hydraulic Analysis

The main purpose of the baseline corrected effective or updated existing condition analysis (pre-project) is to serve as a basis of comparison for the proposed condition (post-project) analysis. A complete summary of the corrected effective hydraulic results is presented in Appendix D.

A comparison between the duplicate effective and corrected effective/ updated existing conditions models is provided in Table 5-1 to show the changes in water surface elevation (WSEL) and velocity resulting from the updated topography and corrections to the effective model.

Table 5-1: Flow Depth and Velocity Comparison for the Duplicate Effective and Corrected Effective/ Updated Existing Condition ($Q_{100} = 14,480/14,560$)

HEC-RAS Cross	Duplicate Effective		Duplicate Effective Existing Condition		Difference [Corrected Effective - Duplicate Effective]	
Section	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)
16960.02	1043.7	7.7	1043.6	7.5	-0.1	-0.2
16552.09	1040.5	6.5	1040.9	5.7	0.4	-0.8
16209.50	1038.3	5.6	1039.0	5.7	0.6	0.1
15958.96	1037.2	5.0	1037.8	5.2	0.6	0.2
15669.62	1036.4	5.0	1036.9	4.9	0.5	0.0
15478.79	1036.0	4.8	1036.3	5.3	0.3	0.5
15245.39	1034.7	7.8	1034.7	8.7	0.0	0.9
15216.27	1034.5	8.0	1034.7	7.8	0.2	-0.2
15100		(Golden State Fre	eway (I-5) Bridge	e	
14991.85	1032.6	8.3	1033.8	7.1	1.2	-1.2
14976.84	1032.5	8.3	1033.7	7.0	1.2	-1.3
14900			Old Roa	d Bridge		
14892.20	1031.6	8.6	1032.4	7.6	0.8	-1.0
14787.25	1029.1	11.9	1029.7	12.1	0.6	0.2
14180.60	1025.9	7.0	1026.5	6.2	0.6	-0.7
13713.74	1022.8	8.5	1022.9	8.9	0.1	0.4
13176.47	1018.6	6.5	1018.7	6.3	0.1	-0.2
12648.31	1014.8	5.5	1014.8	5.9	0.0	0.3
12271.99	1012.3	5.9	1012.1	5.9	-0.2	0.0
11954.94	1008.6	8.2	1008.6	7.7	0.0	-0.6
11620.14	1006.4	5.0	1006.4	5.0	0.0	0.0
11095.91	1001.1	7.6	1001.1	7.6	0.0	-0.1
10620.36	999.0	3.5	998.9	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
9869.91	996.2	8.7	996.4	6.0	0.2	-2.7
9534.09	993.9	8.5	994.6	6.4	0.7	-2.0
9166.90	992.3	7.5	993.4	5.4	1.1	-2.1
8749.05	990.6	7.7	992.7	4.5	2.1	-3.2
8304.80	989.7	5.5	992.0	4.3	2.3	-1.1
8252.66	989.6	5.1	992.0	4.3	2.3	-0.8
8000			Commerce Cen	ter Drive Bridge		
7999.70	988.2	5.9	989.5	5.2	1.4	-0.7
7797.60	986.4	7.7	987.1	9.5	0.8	1.8
7298.39	983.6	6.0	984.1	6.2	0.5	0.2



HEC-RAS Cross	Duplicate	Duplicate Effective		ective/ Updated Condition		[Corrected Duplicate ctive]
Section	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)
6704.00	979.6	8.1	980.1	7.8	0.4	-0.3
6082.33	975.8	6.6	975.5	7.0	-0.3	0.5
5537.85	970.5	9.0	970.9	7.8	0.4	-1.3
5025.30	966.8	6.8	967.2	6.0	0.5	-0.8
4715.43	965.5	5.6	965.8	5.5	0.3	-0.1
4427.71	964.7	4.9	964.7	5.6	0.0	0.7

Differences between the duplicate effective model and corrected effective model are mostly a result of updated topographic data. In addition, due to the significant "shift" in the internal bridge geometry in the effective model, there are notable increases in water surface elevations and decreases in velocity in the vicinity of the Commerce Center Drive Bridge for the corrected effective model. Changes are also seen at the I-5 and Old Road Bridge where the bridge geometries were updated to reflect the as-built data.

5.2 Proposed Condition Hydraulic Analysis

The proposed condition model differs from the corrected effective condition model in that the proposed condition model includes the proposed project improvement which encompasses the soil cement bank protection and the portions of the creek along the bank to be regraded. A complete summary of the proposed condition hydraulic results is presented in Appendix E.

Table 5-2 provides HEC-RAS water surface elevation and velocity results for the two conditions and the differences that arise from a comparison.

Table 5-2: Flow Depth and Velocity Comparison for the Corrected Effective Condition and Proposed Conditions ($Q_{100} = 14,480/14,560$)

HEC-RAS Cross		Corrected Effective/ Updated Existing Condition		Proposed Condition		rence - Corrected ctive]
Section	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)
16960.02	1043.6	7.5	1043.6	7.5	0.0	0.0
16552.09	1040.9	5.7	1040.9	5.7	0.0	0.0
16209.50	1039.0	5.7	1039.0	5.7	0.0	0.0
15958.96	1037.8	5.2	1037.8	5.2	0.0	0.0
15669.62	1036.9	4.9	1036.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
15478.79	1036.3	5.3	1036.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
15245.39	1034.7	8.7	1034.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
15216.27	1034.7	7.8	1034.7	7.8	0.0	0.0
15100		G	Solden State Fre	eway (I-5) Bridg	е	
14991.85	1033.8	7.1	1033.8	7.1	0.0	0.0
14976.84	1033.7	7.0	1033.7	7.0	0.0	0.0
14900			Old Roa	d Bridge		
14892.20	1032.4	7.6	1032.4	7.6	0.0	0.0
14787.25	1029.7	12.1	1029.7	12.1	0.0	0.0
14180.60	1026.5	6.2	1026.7	6.2	0.2	0.0
13713.74	1022.9	8.9	1022.7	9.7	-0.3	0.8
13176.47	1018.7	6.3	1019.1	5.7	0.4	-0.6
12648.31	1014.8	5.9	1014.2	7.5	-0.6	1.6
12271.99	1012.1	5.9	1011.3	4.9	-0.8	-1.0
11954.94	1008.6	7.7	1008.7	6.0	0.1	-1.7



HEC-RAS Cross	Corrected Effective/ Updated Existing Condition		Proposed Condition		Difference [Proposed – Corrected Effective]		
Section	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	WSEL (ft)	Velocity (fps)	
11620.14	1006.4	5.0	1006.5	4.6	0.1	-0.4	
11095.91	1001.1	7.6	1000.7	7.4	-0.3	-0.2	
10620.36	998.9	3.4	998.8	3.1	-0.1	-0.3	
9869.91	996.4	6.0	996.8	5.5	0.4	-0.5	
9534.09	994.6	6.4	995.9	5.1	1.2	-1.4	
9166.90	993.4	5.4	994.9	5.6	1.5	0.1	
8749.05	992.7	4.5	994.0	5.3	1.3	8.0	
8304.80	992.0	4.3	992.6	5.8	0.6	1.5	
8252.66	992.0	4.3	992.6	4.9	0.6	0.7	
8000	Commerce Center Drive Bridge						
7999.70	989.5	5.2	989.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	
7797.60	987.1	9.5	987.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	
7298.39	984.1	6.2	984.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	
6704.00	980.1	7.8	980.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	
6082.33	975.5	7.0	975.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	
5537.85	970.9	7.8	970.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	
5025.30	967.2	6.0	967.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	
4715.43	965.8	5.5	965.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	
4427.71	964.7	5.6	964.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	

^{*}Gray highlighted rows indicate river stations with proposed soil cement bank protection

According to the analysis, the proposed soil cement bank protection will cause the 100-yr floodplain to both narrow and widen at the location of the bank protection. In addition, there are both increases and decreases in the 100-yr water surface elevations, with a maximum increase of 1.5 ft directly upstream of Commerce Center Drive Bridge. All increases in water surface elevation are within the project limits and do not create any impacts to off-site properties.

5.3 Tie-In Analysis

Table 5-3 summarizes the tie-in analysis for the proposed floodplain modifications. The tie-in points, where the FIRM will be modified, are at locations where the revised floodplain is within 5% of the FEMA floodplain and the change in water surface elevation is less than 0.5 ft.

Table 5-3: Top Width Comparison for the Effective FEMA Floodplain and Proposed Condition Floodplain ($Q_{100} = 14,480/14,560$)

Section	Effective BFE (ft) [1]	Proposed WSEL (ft) [2]	Delta (ft) [2]-[1]	Effective Top-width (ft)	Proposed Top-width (ft)	Within 5%? Yes or No	
15478.79	1036.0	1036.3	0.3	584.6	645.5	No	
15245.39	1034.7	1034.7	0.0	413.4	329.9	No	
15216.27	1034.5	1034.7	0.2	494.9	500.0	Yes	
15100	Golden State Freeway (I-5) Bridge						
14991.85	1032.6	1033.8	1.2	394.5	458.1	No	
14976.84	1032.5	1033.7	1.2	266.9	271.9	Yes	
14900	Old Road Bridge						
14892.20	1031.6	1032.4	0.8	681.7	692.1	Yes	
14787.25	1029.1	1029.7	0.6	787.0	266.8	No	
14180.60	1025.9	1026.7	0.8	978.8	572.8	No	
13713.74	1022.8	1022.7	-0.1	808.0	612.6	No	



Section	Effective BFE (ft) [1]	Proposed WSEL (ft) [2]	Delta (ft) [2]-[1]	Effective Top-width (ft)	Proposed Top-width (ft)	Within 5%? Yes or No	
13176.47	1018.6	1019.1	0.4	633.0	628.9	Yes	
12648.31	1014.8	1014.2	-0.6	908.9	847.3	No	
12271.99	1012.3	1011.3	-1.0	686.7	961.4	No	
11954.94	1008.6	1008.7	0.1	656.0	1043.1	No	
11620.14	1006.4	1006.5	0.0	838.9	1139.4	No	
11095.91	1001.1	1000.7	-0.3	1077.1	1180.7	No	
10620.36	999.0	998.8	-0.2	1065.8	1157.1	No	
9869.91	996.2	996.8	0.6	647.5	593.2	No	
9534.09	993.9	995.9	2.0	803.7	508.7	No	
9166.90	992.3	994.9	2.7	577.2	351.9	No	
8749.05	990.6	994.0	3.4	492.2	518.3	No	
8304.80	989.7	992.6	2.9	514.5	397.9	No	
8252.66	989.6	992.6	3.0	453.3	458.1	Yes	
8000	Commerce Center Drive Bridge						
7999.70	988.2	989.5	1.3	485.7	463.8	Yes	
7797.60	986.4	987.1	0.8	462.3	355.2	No	
7298.39	983.6	984.1	0.5	424.7	408.1	Yes	
6704.00	979.6	980.1	0.4	370.1	415.2	No	
6082.33	975.8	975.5	-0.3	455.6	444.8	Yes	
5537.85	970.5	970.9	0.4	523.4	547.5	Yes	
5025.30	966.8	967.2	0.5	657.3	713.6	No	
4715.43	965.5	965.8	0.3	621.3	623.0	Yes	
4427.71	964.7	964.7	0.0	528.3	503.4	Yes	

*Gray highlighted rows indicate river stations with proposed soil cement bank protection and Tie-in locations are boxed in red

It is important to note that changes in WSEL between the effective and proposed water surface elevations and top-width directly upstream and downstream of the Commerce Center Drive bridge are effected by the shifted internal bridge geometry. There are no proposed improvements located downstream of the Commerce Center Drive Bridge so only the correction to the bridge geometry causes the changes in water surface elevations and top-width in the downstream reach of the creek. This pushes the tie-in point farther downstream of the bridge in order to meet the tie-in criteria specified as top width being within 5% of the effective FEMA floodplain and the change in water surface elevation being less than 0.5 ft.

Similarly, the bridge geometry for the I-5 and Old Road bridges was also updated. This causes the tie-in to be pushed upstream of the I-5 Bridges instead of downstream of The Old Road Bridge. Changes in water surface elevations in this area are due to the differences in bridge modeling and are not impacts from the proposed project.

In summary, downstream, the proposed condition model ties in to the effective model at cross section 6082.33. And, upstream, the proposed condition ties directly into the effective model at cross section 15216.27.

Figure 5-1 shows the floodplain limits resulting from the proposed bank protection. Detailed HEC-RAS results can be found in Appendices C and D.



6 Conclusions

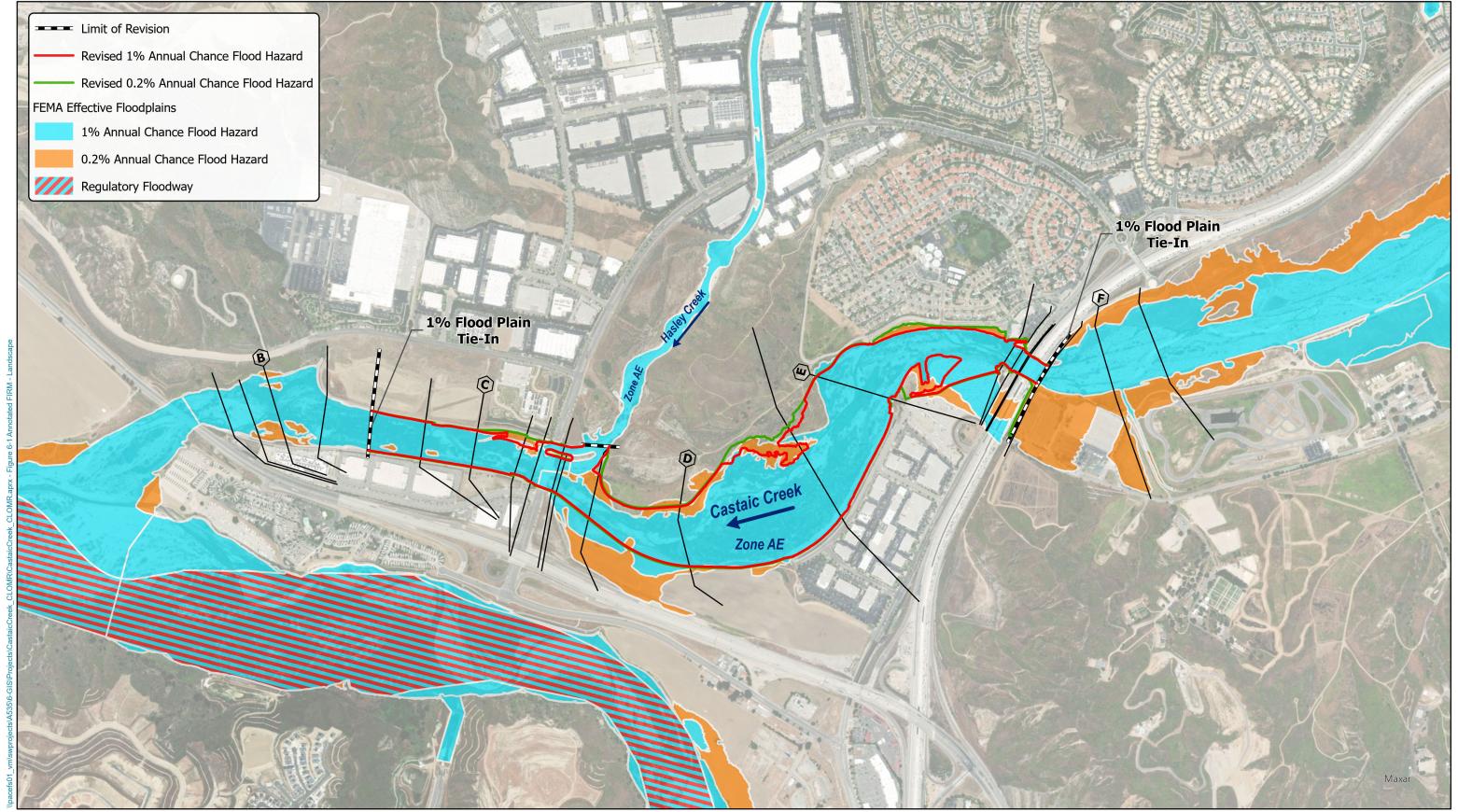
The proposed addition of the "West," "Northeast," and "Southeast" soil cement bank protection at Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) Industrial Park Development in Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) No. 18108 results in changes in water surface elevations between the upstream (HEC-RAS XS 16960.02) and downstream limits (HEC-RAS XS 4427.71) of study. After a detailed evaluation, which included updated topographic data from 2013 and the inclusion of the proposed soil cement channel bank protection modifications, the final modeled floodplain results in a primarily narrowed 100-yr floodplain within the limits of the study.

The corrected effective / updated existing 100-year floodplain is wide at the location of the proposed project due to the natural channel being unconstrained. The project results in a floodplain that is both narrower and wider than the updated existing condition along the proposed bank protection. This results in water surface elevations that both increase and decrease at locations of narrowing and widening. The maximum increase in water surface elevation is just upstream of Commerce Center Drive Bridge, with an increase of 1.2 ft. All impacts to water surface elevations are limited to inside the proposed project boundary. The proposed soil cement bank protection meets FEMA minimum freeboard requirements.

The comparison analysis shows that the floodplain extents for the study reach tie-in to the FEMA Zone AE floodplain for 100-yr Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) within 0.5-ft or less. The upstream and downstream tie-in locations are at HEC-RAS river stations 14976.84 and 6082.33, respectively. These abide by FEMA guidelines for flood hazard analysis.

Based on the present application and enclosed analyses, we are requesting that FEMA provide a Conditional Letter of Map Revision for the proposed Soil Cement Bank Protection Project on Castaic Creek, affecting FIRM Panels 06037C0805G, 06037C0815G, and 06037C0792G. The proposed condition 100-year floodplain and base flood elevations are shown on the Annotated FIRM in Figure 6-1.





VALENCIA COMMERCE CENTER CASTAIC CREEK CLOMR

ANNOTATED FIRM

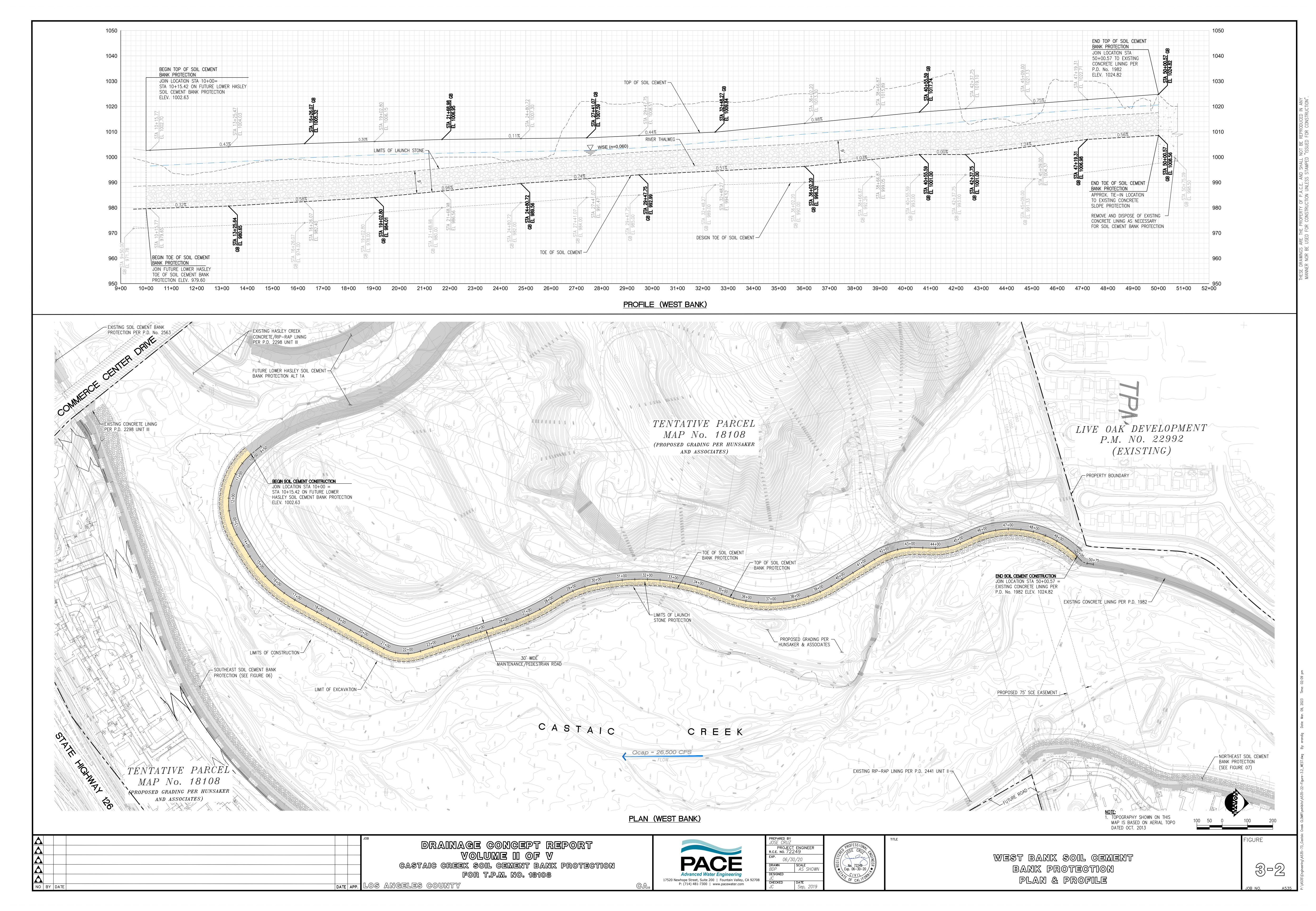
7 References

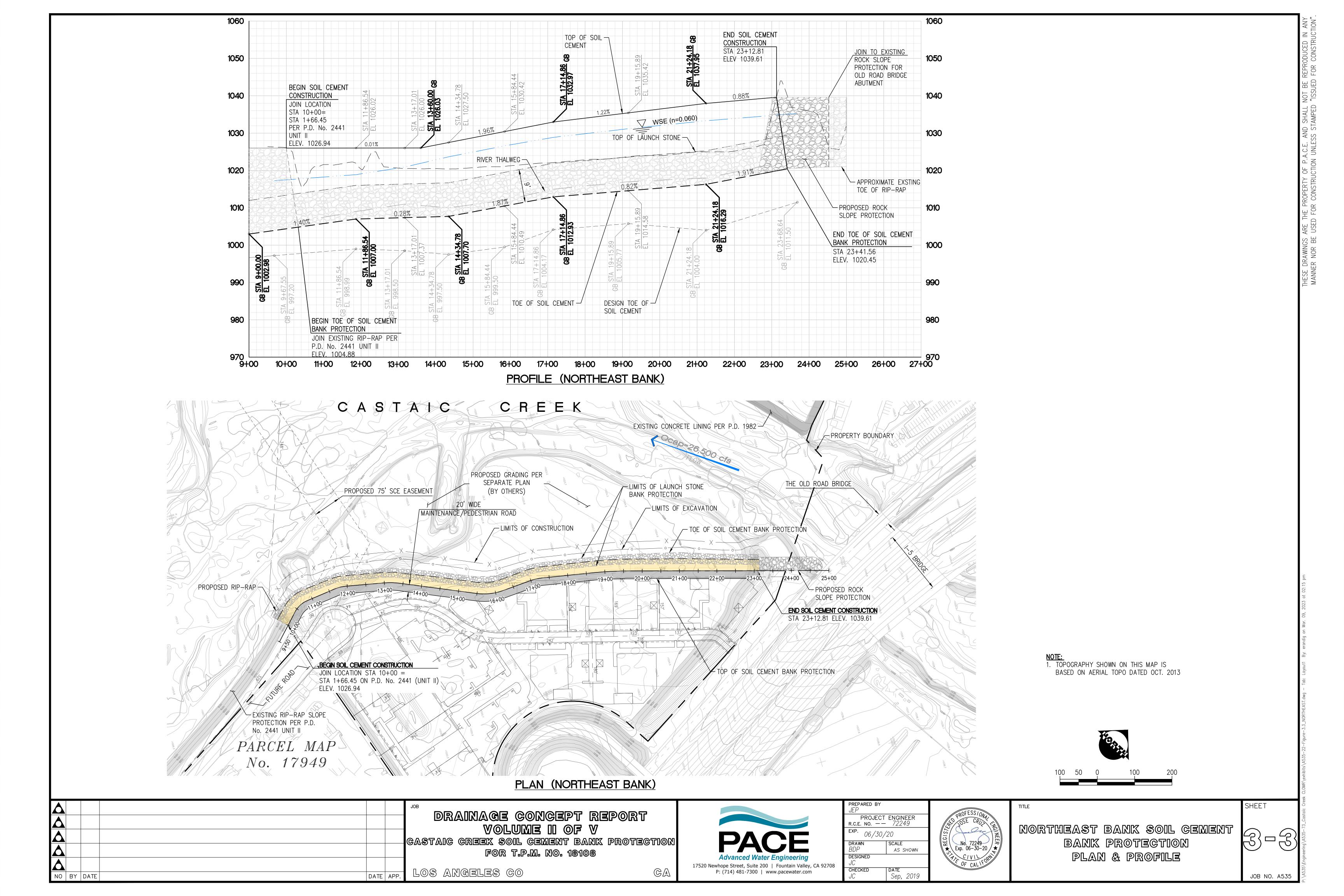
- PACE, Castaic Creek Fluvial Study. November 2005.
- PACE, Drainage Concept Report, Volume II or V, Castaic Creek Bank Protection ESTU No. 2001000012. September 2019.
- PACE, Drainage Concept Report, Volume III or V, Hasley Canyon Creek Bank Protection EIMP No. 2019000489. October 2021.

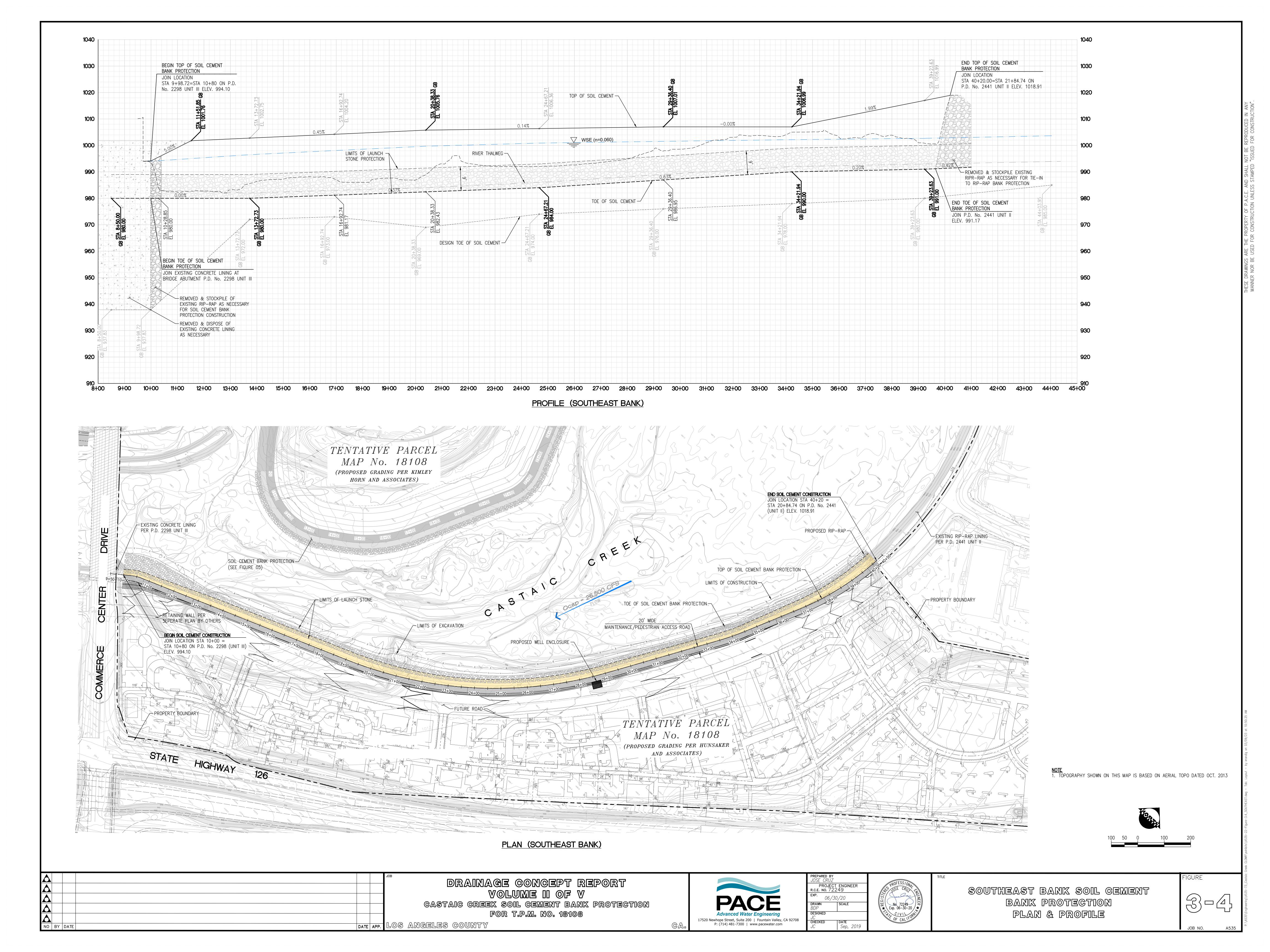


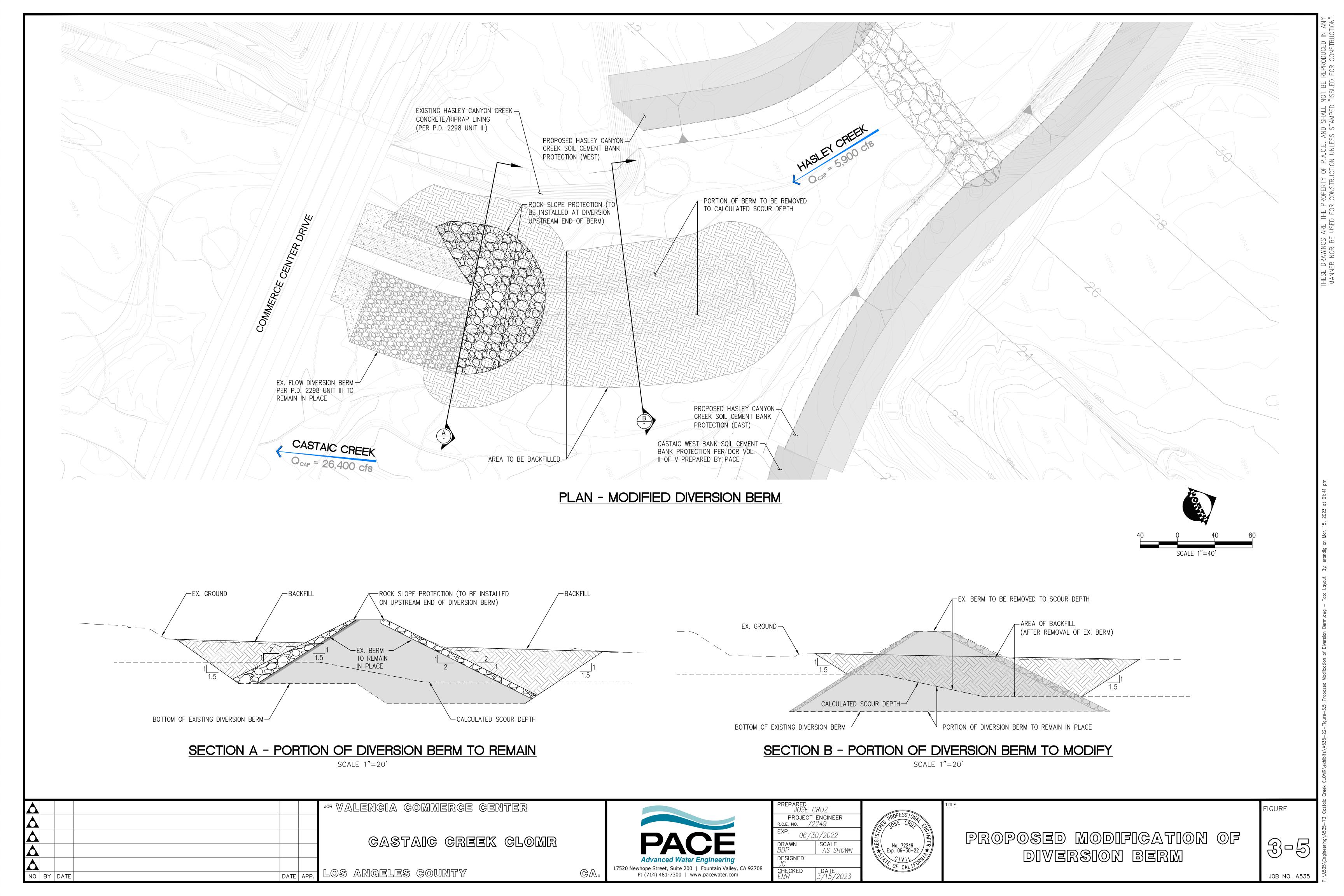


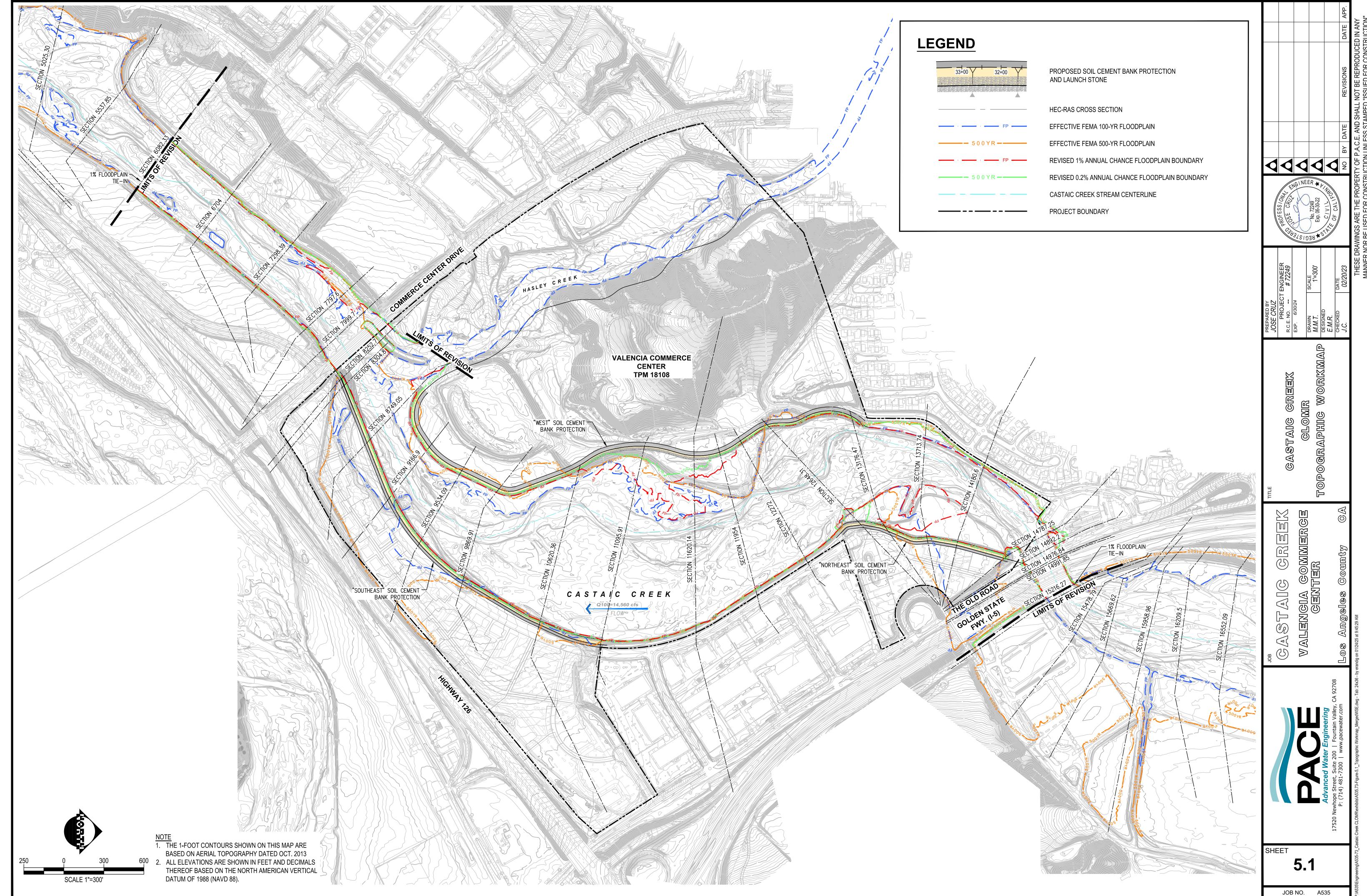
Exhibits













Appendix A – MT-2 Forms

MT-2 Form 1: Overview and Concurrence



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Federal Emergency Management Agency

OVERVIEW & CONCURRENCE FORM

OMB Control Number: 1660-0016 Expiration: 1/31/2024

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 1 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0016). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the National Flood Insurance Program. **Please do not send your completed survey to the above address.**

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITY: The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, Public Law 90-448, as amended by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): This information is being collected for the purpose of determining an applicant's eligibility to request changes to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

ROUTINE USE(S): The information on this form may be disclosed as generally permitted under 5 U.S.C § 552a(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This includes using this information as necessary and authorized by the routine uses published in DHS/FEMA/NFIP/LOMA-1 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) February 15, 2006, 71 FR 7990.

DISCLOSURE: The disclosure of information on this form is voluntary; however, failure to provide the information requested may delay or prevent FEMA from processing a determination regarding a requested change to a (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

A. REQUESTED RESPONSE FROM DHS-FEMA								
This request is for a (This request is for a (check one):							
CLOMR: A letter from DHS-FEMA commenting on whether a proposed project, if built as proposed, would justify a map revision or proposed hydrology changes (See 44 CFR Ch. 1, Parts 60, 65 & 72). All CLOMRs require documentation of compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Refer to the Instructions for details.								
	LOMR: A letter from DHS-FEMA officially revising the current NFIP map to show the changes to floodplains, regulatory floodway or flood elevations. (See 44 CFR Ch. 1, Parts 60, 65 & 72).							
		B. OVEF	RVIEW					
The NFIP map panel(s) affected for all impacted communities is (are):								
Community No.	Community Name			State	Map No.	Panel No.	Effective Date	
2. a. Flooding Soul	rce:							
b. Types of Floo	b. Types of Flooding: Riverine Coastal Shallow Flooding (e.g., Zones AO and AH)							
Alluvial Fan Lakes Other (Attach Description)								
3. Project Name/Id	Project Name/Identifier:							
4. FEMA zone desi	4. FEMA zone designations (choices: A, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, AE, AR, V, V1-V30, VE, B, C, D, X)							
a. Effective:								
b. Revised:	b. Revised:							

5. Basis for Request and Type of Revision:							
a. The basis for this revision request is (check all that apply)							
Physical Change Improved Methodology/Data	Regulatory FI	oodway Revision	Base Map Changes				
Coastal Analysis Hydraulic Analysis	Hydrologic Ar	ıalysis	Corrections				
Weir-Dam Changes Levee Certification	Alluvial Fan A	nalysis	Natural Changes				
New Topographic Data Other (Attach Description)							
Note: A photograph and narrative description of the area of conc	ern is not required, bu	t is very helpful duri	ng review.				
b. The area of revision encompasses the following structures (ch	neck all that apply)						
Structures: Channelization Levee/Floodwall	Bridge/Culvert						
☐ Dam ☐ Fill	Other (Attach	Description)					
6. Documentation of ESA compliance is submitted (required to information.	o initiate CLOMR revie	w). Please refer to t	the instructions for more				
C. REVI	EW FEE						
Has the review fee for the appropriate request category been included	?	Fee amount: \$					
	No, Attach Exp	· <u> </u>					
Places and the PUID FEMA Web site at http://www.fome.go			hwara/flood				
 Please see the DHS-FEMA Web site at http://www.fema.gc map-related-fees for Fee Amounts and Exemption 		<u>ieiits-aiiu-soit</u>	.ware/1100u-				
D. SIGN							
1. REQUESTOR'S SIGNATURE							
All documents submitted in support of this request are correct to the beginnishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18 of the United States (. I understand that	any false statement may be				
Name:	Company:						
Mailing Address:	Daytime Telephone:	ytime Telephone: Fax No.:					
	E-mail Address:						
	Date:						
Signature of Requestor (required): Alex Herrell							
2. COMMUNITY CONCURRENCE							
As the community official responsible for floodplain management, I hereby acknowledge that we have received and reviewed this Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or conditional LOMR request. Based upon the community's review, we find the completed or proposed project meets or is designed to meet all of the community floodplain management requirements, including the requirements for when fill is placed in the regulatory floodway, and that all necessary Federal, State, and local permits have been, or in the case of a conditional LOMR, will be obtained. For Conditional LOMR requests, the applicant has documented Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance to FEMA prior to FEMA's review of the Conditional LOMR application. For LOMR requests, I acknowledge that compliance with Sections 9 and 10 of the ESA has been achieved independently of FEMA's process. For actions authorized, funded, or being carried out by Federal or State agencies, documentation from the agency showing its compliance with Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA will be submitted. In addition, we have determined that the land and any existing or proposed structures to be removed from the SFHA are or will be reasonably safe from flooding as defined in 44CFR 65.2(c), and that we have available upon request by FEMA, all analyses and documentation used to make this determination.							
Community Official's Name and Title:							
Mailing Address:	Community Name:						
	Daytime Telephone:		Fax No.:				
	E-mail Address:						
Community Official's Signature (required):		Date:					

3. CERTIFICATION BY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL	ENGINEER	AND/OR LAND SURVEYOR	
This certification is to be signed and sealed by a licensed certify elevation information data, hydrologic and hydraulic 65.2(b) and as described in the MT-2 Forms Instructions. knowledge. I understand that any false statement may I Section 1001.	c analysis, ar . All docume	nd any other supporting informations and any other supporting informations.	on as per NFIP regulations paragraph request are correct to the best of my
Certifier's Name:		License No.:	Expiration Date:
Company Name:		Mailing Address:	
Telephone No.:			
E-mail Address:			
Signature:			Date:
Ensure the forms that are appropriate to your revision	n request ar	e included in your submittal.	
Form Name and (Number)	Required	<u>if</u>	20FESS/O
Riverine Hydrology and Hydraulics Form (Form 2)	New or rev surface ele	rised discharges or water- evations	SSE CRUZZEGO
Riverine Structures Form (Form 3)	bridge/culv	modified, addition/revision of verts, addition/revision of lwall, addition/revision of dam	No. 72249
Coastal Analysis Form (Form 4)	New or rev	rised coastal elevations	CIVIL OF CALLED
Coastal Structures Form (Form 5)	Addition/re	vision of coastal structure	OF CALT
Alluvial Fan Flooding Form (Form 6)	Flood cont	rol measures on alluvial fans	Seal (Optional)

MT-2 Form 2: Riverine Hydrology and Hydraulics



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Federal Emergency Management Agency

RIVERINE HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS FORM (FORM 2)

OMB Control Number: 1660-0016 Expiration: 1/31/2024

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 3.5 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0016). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the National Flood Insurance Program. **Please do not send your completed survey to the above address.**

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITY: The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, Public Law 90-448, as amended by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): This information is being collected for the purpose of determining an applicant's eligibility to request changes to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

ROUTINE USE(S): The information on this form may be disclosed as generally permitted under 5 U.S.C § 552a(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This includes using this information as necessary and authorized by the routine uses published in DHS/FEMA/NFIP/LOMA-1 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) February 15, 2006, 71 FR 7990.

DISCLOSURE: The disclosure of information on this form is voluntary; however, failure to provide the information requested may delay or prevent FEMA from processing a determination regarding a requested change to a (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).						
Flooding Source:						
Note: Fill out one form for each flooding source studied						
A. HYDROLOGY						
Reason for New Hydrologic Analysis (check all that apply):						
Not revised (skip to section B) No existing analysis Improved data						
Alternative methodology Proposed Conditions (CLOMR) Changed physical condition of watershed						
2. Comparison of Representative 1%-Annual-Chance Discharges						
Location Drainage Area (Sq. Mi.) Effective/FIS (cfs) Revised (cfs)						
Methodology for New Hydrologic Analysis (check all that apply)						
Precipitation/Runoff Model → Specify Model: Duration: Rainfall Amount:						
Statistical Analysis of Gage Records						
Regional Regression Equations Other (please attach description)						
Please enclose all relevant models in digital format, maps, computations (including computation of parameters), and documentation to support the new analysis.						
4. Review/Approval of Analysis						
If your community requires a regional, state, or federal agency to review the hydrologic analysis, please attach evidence of approval/review. 4. HEC-RAS File Description**:						
5. Impacts of Sediment Transport on Hydrology						
Is the hydrology for the revised flooding source(s) affected by sediment transport?						
If yes, then fill out Section F (Sediment Transport) of Form 3. If No, then attach your explanation.						

B. HYDRAULICS							
Reach to be Revised			7,02,70				
1. Incacin to be nevised	Description	Cross	Water-Surface I	Elevation (ft.)			
	•			Effective	Proposed/Revised		
Downstream Limit*					•		
Upstream Limit*							
*Proposed/Revised elevations 2. <u>Hydraulic Method/Model l</u>		ctive elevations with	nin 0.5 foot at the dow	nstream and upstream	ı limits of revision.		
Steady State	Unsteady State	e One-Dim	nensional	Гwo-Dimentional			
3. <u>Pre-Submittal Review of I</u>	Hydraulic Models*						
DHS-FEMA has developed tw models, respectively. We reco							
4. HEC-RAS File Description	n**:						
Models Submitted	Natura	al Run	Flood	way Run	Datum		
Duplicate Effective Model*	File Name:	Plan Name:	File Name:	Plan Name:			
Corrected Effective Model*	File Name:	Plan Name:	File Name:	Plan Name:			
Existing or Pre-Project Conditions Model	File Name:	Plan Name:	File Name:	Plan Name:			
Revised or Post-Project Conditions Model	File Name:	Plan Name:	File Name:	Plan Name:			
Serialisens meas.							
Other - (attach description)	File Name:	Plan Name:	File Name:	Plan Name:			
* For details, refer to the corre **See instructions for informat	sponding section of the	ne instructions. her then HEC-RAS.	Digital Models	Submitted? (Required	d)		
		C. MAPPING RE	QUIREMENTS				
A certified topographic work	map must be submit	tted showing the fol	lowing information (w	here applicable): the l	ooundaries of the effective.		
existing, and proposed conditi annual-chance floodplains and with stationing control indicated boundaries of the requester's description of reference marks	ons 1%-annual-chand regulatory floodway (d; stream, road, and c property; certification ; and the referenced v	te floodplain (for ap (for detailed Zone A other alignments (e.gon of a registered ertical datum (NGVI	proximate Zone A re E, AO, and AH revisi g., dams, levees, etc. professional enginee D, NAVD, etc.).	visions) or the bounda ons); location and alig); current community e er registered in the s	aries of the 1%- and 0.2%- nment of all cross sections easements and boundaries;		
Topographic Information:	Digital	Mapping (GIS/CAD	DD) Data Submitted (p	oreferred)			
Source:			Date	e:			
Vertical Datum: Spatial Projection:							
Accuracy:							
Note that the boundaries of the FBFM must tie-in with the effect at the same scale as the original floodway that tie-in with the boundaries of the area of the are	ctive floodplain and requal, annotated to sho nal, annotated to sho nundaries of the effect on revision.	gulatory floodway b w the boundaries o ive 1%-and 0.2%-a	oundaries. Please atta of the revised 1%-and nnual-chance floodpl	ach a copy of the effe d 0.2%-annual-chance	ective FIRM and/or FBFM, floodplains and regulatory		
Annotated FIRM and/or FBFM (Required)							

	D. COMMON REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS*
1.	For LOMR/CLOMR requests, do Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) or Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) increase compared to the effective BFEs?
	If Yes, please attach proof of property owner notification . Examples of property owner notifications can be found in the MT-2 Form 2 Instructions.
2.	For CLOMR requests, if either of the following is true, please submit evidence of compliance with Section 65.12 of the NFIP regulations:
	 The proposed project encroaches upon a regulatory floodway and would result in increases above 0.00 foot compared to pre-project conditions.
	 The proposed project encroaches upon a SFHA with or without BFEs established and would result in increases above 1.00 foot compared to pre-project conditions.
3.	Does the request involve the placement or proposed placement of fill?
	If Yes, the community must be able to certify that the area to be removed from the special flood hazard area, to include any structures or proposed structures, meets all of the standards of the local floodplain ordinances, and is reasonably safe from flooding in accordance with the NFIP regulations set forth at 44 CFR 60.3(A)(3), 65.5(a)(4), and 65.6(a)(14). Please see the MT-2 instructions for more information.
4.	Does the request involve the placement or proposed placement of fill?
	If Yes, attach evidence of regulatory floodway revision notification . As per Paragraph 65.7(b)(1) of the NFIP Regulations, notification is required for requests involving revisions to the regulatory floodway Elements and examples of regulatory floodway revision notification can be found in the MT-2 Form 2 Instructions.
5.	For CLOMR requests, please submit documentation to FEMA and the community to show that you have complied with Sections 9 and 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). For actions authorized, funded, or being carried out by Federal or State agencies, please submit documentation from the agency showing its compliance with Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Please see the MT-2 instructions for more detail.

MT-2 Form 3: Riverine Structures



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

RIVERINE STRUCTURES FORM (FORM 3)

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 3.5 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0016). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the National Flood Insurance Program. Please do not send your completed survey to the above address.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT AUTHORITY: The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, Public Law 90-448, as amended by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): This information is being collected for the purpose of determining an applicant's eligibility to request changes to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). ROUTINE USE(S): The information on this form may be disclosed as generally permitted under 5 U.S.C § 552a(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This includes using this information as necessary and authorized by the routine uses published in DHS/FEMA/NFIP/LOMA-1 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) February 15, 2006, 71 FR 7990. DISCLOSURE: The disclosure of information on this form is voluntary; however, failure to provide the information requested may delay or prevent FEMA from processing a determination regarding a requested change to a (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). Flooding Source: **Note:** Fill out one form for each flooding source studied A. GENERAL Complete the appropriate section(s) for each Structure listed below: Channelization: complete Section B Bridge/Culvert: complete Section C Dam: complete Section D Levee/Floodwall: complete Section E Sediment Transport: complete Section F (if required) **Description Of Modeled Structure** 1. Name of Structure: Type (check one): Channelization Bridge/Culvert Levee/Floodwall Dam Location of Structure: Downstream Limit/Cross Section: Upstream Limit/Cross Section: 2. Name of Structure: Type (check one): Channelization Bridge/Culvert Levee/Floodwall Dam Location of Structure: Downstream Limit/Cross Section: Upstream Limit/Cross Section: 3. Name of Structure: Type (check one): Channelization Bridge/Culvert Levee/Floodwall ☐ Dam Location of Structure: Downstream Limit/Cross Section: Upstream Limit/Cross Section: NOTE: FOR MORE STRUCTURES, ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES AS NEEDED.

OMB Control Number: 1660-0016

Expiration: 1/31/2024

	B. CHANNELIZATION							
Floodin	g Source:							
Name o	Name of Structure:							
1.	Hydraulic Considerations							
	The channel was designated to carry (cfs) and/o	or the year flood						
	The design elevation in the channel is based on (check one	:						
	Subcritical flow Critical flow Supercritic							
	If there is the potential for a hydraulic jump at the following length hydraulic jump is controlled without affecting the stability of the	ocations, check all that apply and attach an explanation of how the he channel.						
	☐ Inlet to channel ☐ Outlet to channel ☐ At Drop							
	Other locations (specify):							
2.	Channel Design Plans							
	Attach the plans of the channelization certified by a registered	ed professional engineer, as described in the instructions.						
3.	Accessory Structures							
	The channelization includes (check one):							
		p structures Superelevated sections Energy dissipater						
		sin/detention basin [Attach Section D (Dam/Basin)]						
	Other (Describe):							
4.	Sediment Transport Considerations	10						
	Are the hydraulics of the channel affected by sediment trans	port? Yes No						
	If yes, then fill out Section F (Sediment Transport) of Form 3 not considered.	. If No, then attach your explanation for why sediment transport was						
		GE/CULVERT						
Floodin	g Source:							
Name o	of Structure:							
1.	This revision reflects (check one):							
	Bridge/Culvert not modeled in the FIS							
	Modified Bridge/Culvert previously modeled in the FIS							
	Revised analysis of Bridge/Culvert previously modeled in	n the FIS						
2.	Hydraulic model used to analyze the structure (e.g., HEC-2	· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —						
	If different than hydraulic analysis for the flooding source, ju- analyze the structures. Attach justification.	stify why the hydraulic analysis used for the flooding source could not						
3.		ssional engineer. The plan detail and information should include the						
	following (check the information that has been provided): Dimensions (height, width, span, radius, length)	Distance between Cross Sections						
	Shape (culverts only)	Erosion Protection						
	Material	Low Chord Elevations - Upstream and Downstream						
	Beveling and Rounding	Top of Road Elevations - Upstream and Downstream						
	Wink Wall Angle	Structure Invert Elevations - Upstream and Downstream						
	Skew Angle	Stream Invert Elevations - Upstream and Downstream						
	Codimont Transport Considerations	Cross-Section Locations						
4.	Sediment Transport Considerations Are the hydraulies of the chappel affected by sediment trans	nort? Vos. No						
	Are the hydraulics of the channel affected by sediment trans If yes, then fill out Section F (Sediment Transport) of Form 3							
	If yes, then fill out Section F (Sediment Transport) of Form 3. If No, then attach your explanation for why sediment transport was not considered.							

	D. DAM/BASIN						
Flood	ing Source:						
Name	Name of Structure:						
1.	This request is for (check one): Existing Dam/Basin New Dam/Basin Modification of existing Dam/Basin						
2.	The Dam/Basin was designed by (check one): Federal Agency State Agency Private Organization						
	Local Government Agency Name of the Agency or Organization:						
3.	The Dam was permitted as (check one): Federal Dam State Dam						
	Provide the permit or identification number (ID) for the dam and the appropriate permitting agency or organization						
	Permit or ID number Permitting Agency or Organization						
	a. Local Government Dam Private Dam						
	Provided related drawings, specification and supporting design information.						
4.	Does the project involve revised hydrology?						
	If Yes, complete the Riverine Hydrology & Hydraulics Form (Form 2).						
	Was the dam/basin designed using critical duration storm? (must account for the maximum volume of runoff)						
	Yes, provide supporting documentation with your completed Form 2.						
	No, provide a written explanation and justification for not using the critical duration storm.						
5.	Does the submittal include debris/sediment yield analysis? Yes No						
	If Yes, then fill out Section F (Sediment Transport). If No, then attach your explanation for why debris/sediment analysis was not considered?						
6.	Does the Base Flood Elevation behind the dam/basin or downstream of the dam/basin change? Yes No						
	If Yes, complete the Riverine Hydrology & Hydraulics Form (Form 2) and complete the table below.						
	Stillwater Elevation Behind the Dam/Basin						
	FREQUENCY (% annual chance) FIS REVISED						
	10-year (10%)						
	50-year (2%)						
	100-year (1%)						
	500-year (0.2%)						
	Normal Pool Elevation						
7.	Please attach a copy of the formal Operation and Maintenance Plan						
E. LEVEE/FLOODWALL							
1.	1. <u>System Elements</u>						
	a. This Levee/Floodwall analysis is based on (check one): Upgrading of A newly Reanalysis of constructed levee/floodwall system A newly Reanalysis of constructed levee/floodwall system system System						
	b. Levee elements and locations are (check one):						
	Earthen embankment, dike, berm, etc Stationed to						
	Structured floodwall Stationed to Stationed						
	Other (describe): Stationed to						

o St	ructural Type (d	shock ono):		E/FLOODWALL (CON			
c. St	ructurar rype (t	,		cast-in place reinforced (Other (describe)	_	rcea co	ncrete masonry block
a Ua	aa thia layaa/fla					the hee	o flood?
	es No	odwaii system bee	en cerunea	by a Federal agency to լ	provide protection from	ine bas	e ilood?
If Yes,	, by which ager	ncy?				_	
e. At							
1.		evee embankment			Sheet Numbers:		
2.	Elevation (BF closure locat	FE), levee and/or withing the second in the	vall crest ar vee system	l.	Sheet Numbers:		_
3.	Elevation (BF	ne levee/floodwall s FE), levee and/or w ions for the total le	all crest ar		Sheet Numbers:		
4.		ill for the embankm	-		Sheet Numbers:		
5.	Location, lay		shape of the	e levee embankment	Sheet Numbers:		
Freeb		id pullip stations.					
		eboard provided al	bove the Bl	E is:			
		•					
Riverir	<u>ne</u>						
3.0 fee	et or more at the	e downstream end	and throug	hout		Ye	s No
3.5 fee	et or more at the	e upstream end				Ye	s No
4.0 fee	et within 100 fee	et upstream of all s	tructures a	nd/or constrictions		Ye	s No
Coasta	<u>al</u>						
stillwat 2.0 fee Please	ter surge elevatet above the 1% enote, occasion	tion or maximum w -annual-chance st nally exceptions are	ave runup illwater sur e made to t	associated with the 1%-a (whichever is greater). ge elevation he minimum freeboard r graph 65.10(b)(1)(ii) of th	[requirement. If an exce	Yes	
-					· ·		
		any of the above, p		n an expianation. at ice-jamming can affec	of the RFF2	☐ Ye:	s
Closu		ilon nom mstorica	records th	at loe-jamining can allec	t the Di L:		5 [] 110
a. Oı	peninas throual	n the levee system	(check one	e): Exists	s Does not exis	st	
-	ning exists, list a	· ·	`	,			
	el Station	Left or Right I	Bank	Opening Type	Highest Elevation Opening Invert		Type of Closure Device
			and referen		-		

	E. LEVEE/FLOODWALL (CONTINUED)									
4.	Embar	kment Protec	tion			(00				
	a.	a. The maximum levee slope land side is:								
	b.	The maximum levee slope flood side is:								
	C.	The range of velocities along the levee during the base flood is: (min) to (max)								
	d.	Embankme	nt material is p	rotected by (describe wha			_	•	
	e.		gn Parameters	(check one)	: Ue	locity	Tractive	Stress		
		Attach refer	rences							
				П		C		Stone Ri	inran	
	Reac	h	Sideslope	Flow Depth	Velocity	Curve or Straight	D ₁₀₀	D ₅₀	Thickness	Depth of Toedown
Sta		to								
							<u> </u>			
		to								
	•									
		to								
	•		l———I heet as needed							
(=/::-	f.		g/filter analysis			′ ☐ Yes ☐	□ No			
			e analysis used					of the desig	an analysis):	
	g.	Describe th	e analysis usec	I IOI OTITEI KII	ids of protecti	on useu (molu	de copies	oi tile desi	gir ariarysis <i>)</i> .	
Attach	enginee	ring analysis	to support cons	struction plar	ıs.					
5.	<u>Embar</u>	kment and Fo	oundation Stab	ility						
	a.	Identify loca	ntions and desc	ribe the basi	s for selection	of critical loca	ation for an	alysis:		
		Overs	all height: S'	ТΔ·	la a i a la t	ft				
	Overall height: STA:, heightft.									
	Limiting foundation soil strength:									
	Strength φ = degrees, c =psf									
	Slope: SS =(h) to(v)									
		(Re	peat as needed	d on an adde	d sheet for ac	Iditional location	ons)			
	b.	Specify the	embankment s	tability analy	sis methodolo	gy used (e.g.,	circular ar	c, sliding b	olock, infinite slop	pe, etc.):
	C.	Summary o	of stability analy	sis results:						

E. LEVEE/FLOODWALL (CONTINUED)							
5. <u>Embarkment a</u>	and Foundation Stability (co	ontinued)					
Case	Loading Conditions		Critical Safety Factor			Criteria (Min.)	
I	End of construction					1.3	
II	Sudden drawdown					1.0	
III	Critical flood stage					1.4	
IV	Steady seepage at flood sta	age				1.4	
VI	Earthquake (Case I)					1.0	
(Reference: USACE	EM-1110-2-1913 Table 6-1)			1		
	a seepage analysis for the earth of the eart	•	ormed? [Yes No			
f. Were g. Were h. The d	f. Were uplift pressures at the embankment landside toe checked? Yes No g. Were seepage exit gradients checked for piping potential? Yes No						
6. <u>Floodwall and</u>	Foundation Stability						
a. Descr	ribe analysis submittal base	ed on Code (check	cone): UB	C (1988) Ot	her (specify):		
b. Stabil	ity analysis submitted provi	des for:	Overturning []	Sliding If no	t, explain:		
c. Loadi	ng included in the analyses	were:	ateral earth @ P _A =	= psf;	P _p =	_ psf	
	Surcharge-Slope @	,	surface	psf			
	Wind @ P _w =	psf					
	Seepage (Uplift);	Earthq	uake @ P _{eq} =	%g			
1%-annua	al-chance significant wave h	neight:	ft.				
1%-annua	al-chance significant wave ր	period:	sec.				
	nary of Stability Analysis Re ize for each range in site la			n limitation for each	respective reach.		
	Criteria	- -	Sta	То	Sta	То	
Loading Condition	Overturn	Sliding	Overturn	Sliding	Overturn	Sliding	
Dead & Wind	1.5	1.5					
Dead & Soil 1.5		1.5					
Dead, Soil, Flood, & Im	pact 1.5	1.5					
Dead, Soil, & Seismic	1.3	1.3					
(Ref: FEMA 114 Sept 1986; USACE EM 1110-2-2502) Note: (Extend table on an added sheet as needed and reference)							

		E. LEVE	EE/FLOODWALL (CONTINUED)				
	e.	Foundation bearing strength for each soil	type:	-			
		Bearing Pressure	Sustained Load (psf)	Short Term Load (psf)			
Compu	ted desi	gn maximum					
Maximu	ım allow	able					
	f.	Foundation scour protection is,	is not provided. If provided, attach exp	lanation and supporting documentation:			
		Attach engineering analysis to support co	onstruction plans.				
7.	Settler	<u>nent</u>					
	a.	Has anticipated potential settlement been construction elevations to maintain the ex	determined and incorporated into the spe stablished freeboard margin?	cified			
	b.	The computed settlement range is	ft. to ft.				
	C.	Settlement of the levee crest is determine	ed to be primarily from :	consolidation			
		Embankment compression	Other (Describe):				
	d.	Differential settlement of floodwalls	has has not been accommodated	in the structural design and construction			
		Attach engineering analysis to support of	construction plans.				
8.	Interio	r Drainage					
	a.	Specify size of each interior watershed:					
		Drainage to pressure conduit:	acres				
		Drainage to ponding area:					
	b.	Relationship Established:					
		Ponding elevation vs. storage	☐ Yes ☐ N	0			
		Ponding elevation vs. gravity flow	☐ Yes ☐ N				
		Differential head vs. gravity flow	☐ Yes ☐ N	0			
	C.	The river flow duration curve is enclosed:	☐ Yes ☐ N	o			
	d.	Specify the discharge capacity of the hea	d pressure conduit: cfs	S			
	e.	Which flooding conditions were analyzed	?				
		Gravity flow (Interior Watershed)	☐ Yes ☐ N	0			
		Common storm (River Watershed)	☐ Yes ☐ N	0			
		Historical ponding probability	☐ Yes ☐ N	0			
		Coastal wave overtopping	Yes N	0			
		If No for any of the above, attach expla	nation.				
	f.	-	ed on joint probability of interior and exterion the established level of flood protection.	r flooding and the capacities			
	g.	The rate of seepage through the levee sy	stem for the base flood is :	cfs			
	h.	The length of levee system used to drive	this seepage rate in item g:	ft.			

			E. LEVEE/FLOODWALL (CON	ITINUED)
8.	Interior	Drainage (continued)		
	i.	Will pumping plants be used for	r interior drainage?	Yes No
		If Yes, include the number of p	oumping plants: For	each pumping plant, list:
			Plant #1	Plant #2
The num	nber of p	umps		
		rage capacity		
		umping rate		
		umping head		
		· · ·		
-		arting elevation		
		opping elevation		
Is the di	scharge	facility protected?		
		varning plan?		
How mu and floo		is available between warning		
Will the	operatio	n be automatic?	Yes N	0
If the pu	ımps are	electric; are there backup power	r sources?	0
Înclude	a copy c	ACE EM-1110-2-3101, 3102, 31 of supporting documentation of datersheds that result in flooding.		showing the flooded area and maximum ponding elevations
9.		Design Criteria		
•	a.	The following items have been	addressed as stated:	
		Liquefaction is	is not a problem	
		Hydrocompaction is	is not a problem	
		Heave differential movement of	due to soils of high shrink/swell	is is is not a problem
	b.	For each of these problems, sta	ate the basic facts and corrective	action taken:
		Attach supporting documentat	ion	
	C.	If the levee/floodwall is new or end of the structure? Yes	enlarged, will the structure advers	sely impact flood levels and/or flow velocities floodside
	d.	Sediment Transport Considerat	tions:	
		Was sediment transport consid	dered?	Yes No
		If Yes, then fill out Section F (S not considered.	Sediment Transport). If No, then	attach your explanation for why sediment transport was
10.	<u>Operat</u>	ional Plan and Criteria		
	a.	Are the planned/installed works	in full compliance with Part 65.10	0 of the NFIP Regulations?
	b.	Does the operation plan incorporaragraph 65.10(c)(1) of the NI	orate all the provisions for closure FIP regulations?	e devices as required in Yes No
	C.	Does the operation plan incorporation plan incorpor	orate all the provisions for interior FIP regulations?	drainage as required in Yes No
		If the answer is No to any of the	ne above, please attach supportin	g documentation.

E. LEVEE/FLOODWALL (CONTINUED) 11. Maintenance Plan Please attach a copy of the fomal maintenance plan for the levee/floodwall 12. Operational and Maintenance Plan Please attach a copy of the formal Operations and Maintenance Plan for the levee/floodwall. **CERTIFICATION OF THE LEVEE DOCUMENTATION** This certification is to be signed and sealed by a licensed registered professional engineer authorized by law to certify elevation information data, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, and any other supporting information as per NFIP regulations paragraph 65.10(e) and as described in the MT-2 Forms Instructions. All documents submitted in support of this request are correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1001. Certifier's Name: License No.: Expiration Date: Telephone No.: Fax No.: Company Name: Signature: ____ Date: ____ E-mail Address: ____ CERTIFICATION OF THE LEVEE DOCUMENTATION Name of Structure: If there is any indication from historical records that sediment transport (including scour and deposition) can affect the Base Flood Elevation (BFE); and/or based on the stream morphology, vegetative cover, development of the watershed and bank conditions, there is a potential for debris and sediment transport (including scour and deposition) to affect the BFEs, then provide the following information along with the supporting documentation: Sediment load associated with the base flood discharge: Volume acres-feet Volume acres-feet Debris load associated with the base flood discharge: Sediment transport rate (percent concentration by volume) Method used to estimate sediment transport: Most sediment transport formulas are intended for a range of hydraulic conditions and sediment sizes; attach a detailed explanation for using the selected method. Method used to estimate scour and/or deposition: Method used to revise hydraulic or hydrologic analysis (model) to account for sediment transport: Please note that bulked flows are used to evaluate the performance of a structure during the base flood; however, FEMA does not map BFEs based on bulked flows. If a sediment analysis has not been performed, an explanation as to why sediment transport (including scour and deposition) will not affect the BFEs or structures must be provided.



Appendix B – Relevant Effective FEMA Data

FEMA FIS: Castaic Creek Flow Profiles



FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

VOLUME 5 OF 9



LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
AGOURA HILLS, CITY OF	065072	COMMERCE, CITY OF	060110
ALHAMBRA, CITY OF*	060095	COMPTON, CITY OF	060111
ARCADIA, CITY OF*	065014	COVINA, CITY OF*	065024
ARTESIA, CITY OF*	060097	CUDAHY, CITY OF	060657
AVALON, CITY OF	060098	CULVER CITY, CITY OF	060114
AZUSA, CITY OF	065015	DIAMOND BAR, CITY OF	060741
BALDWIN PARK, CITY OF*	060100	DOWNEY, CITY OF	060645
BELL, CITY OF*	060101	DUARTE, CITY OF*	065026
BELL GARDENS, CITY OF	060656	EL MONTE, CITY OF*	060658
BELLFLOWER, CITY OF	060102	EL SEGUNDO, CITY OF	060118
BEVERLY HILLS, CITY OF*	060655	GARDENA, CITY OF	060119
BRADBURY, CITY OF*	065017	GLENDALE, CITY OF	065030
BURBANK, CITY OF	065018	GLENDORA, CITY OF*	065031
CALABASAS, CITY OF	060749	HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CITY OF*	065032
CARSON, CITY OF	060107	HAWTHORNE, CITY OF*	060123
CERRITOS, CITY OF	060108	HERMOSA BEACH, CITY OF	060124
CLAREMONT, CITY OF*	060109	HIDDEN HILLS, CITY OF	060125

^{*}No Special Flood Hazard Areas Identified

REVISED: June 2, 2021

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER **06037CV005F**

Version Number 2.3.3.2



COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
HUNTINGTON PARK, CITY OF*	060126	PICO RIVERA, CITY OF	060148
INDUSTRY, CITY OF*	065035	POMONA, CITY OF*	060149
INGLEWOOD, CITY OF*	065036	RANCHO PALOS VERDES, CITY OF	060464
IRWINDALE, CITY OF*	060129	REDONDO BEACH, CITY OF	060150
LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE, CITY OF*	060669	ROLLING HILLS, CITY OF*	060151
LA HABRA HEIGHTS, CITY OF*	060701	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES, CITY OF*	065054
LA MIRADA, CITY OF	060131	ROSEMEAD, CITY OF*	060153
LA PUENTE*, CITY OF	065039	SAN DIMAS, CITY OF	060154
LA VERNE, CITY OF	060133	SAN FERNANDO, CITY OF	060628
LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	060130	SAN GABRIEL, CITY OF*	065055
LANCASTER, CITY OF	060672	SAN MARINO, CITY OF*	065057
LAWNDALE, CITY OF*	060134	SANTA CLARITA, CITY OF	060729
LOMITA, CITY OF*	060135	SANTA FE SPRINGS, CITY OF	060158
LONG BEACH, CITY OF	060136	SANTA MONICA, CITY OF	060159
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	060137	SIERRA MADRE, CITY OF*	065059
LOS ANGELES COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS	065043	SIGNAL HILL, CITY OF*	060161
LYNWOOD, CITY OF	060635	SOUTH EL MONTE, CITY OF*	060162
MALIBU, CITY OF	060745	SOUTH GATE, CITY OF	060163
MANHATTAN BEACH, CITY OF	060138	SOUTH PASADENA, CITY OF*	065061
MAYWOOD, CITY OF*	060651	TEMPLE CITY, CITY OF*	060653
MONROVIA, CITY OF*	065046	TORRANCE, CITY OF	060165
MONTEBELLO, CITY OF	060141	VERNON, CITY OF*	060166
MONTEREY PARK, CITY OF*	065047	WALNUT, CITY OF*	065069
NORWALK, CITY OF	060652	WEST COVINA, CITY OF	060666
PALMDALE, CITY OF	060144	WEST HOLLYWOOD, CITY OF*	060720
PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CITY OF	060145	WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CITY OF	060744
PARAMOUNT, CITY OF	065049	WHITTIER, CITY OF	060169
PASADENA, CITY OF*	065050		

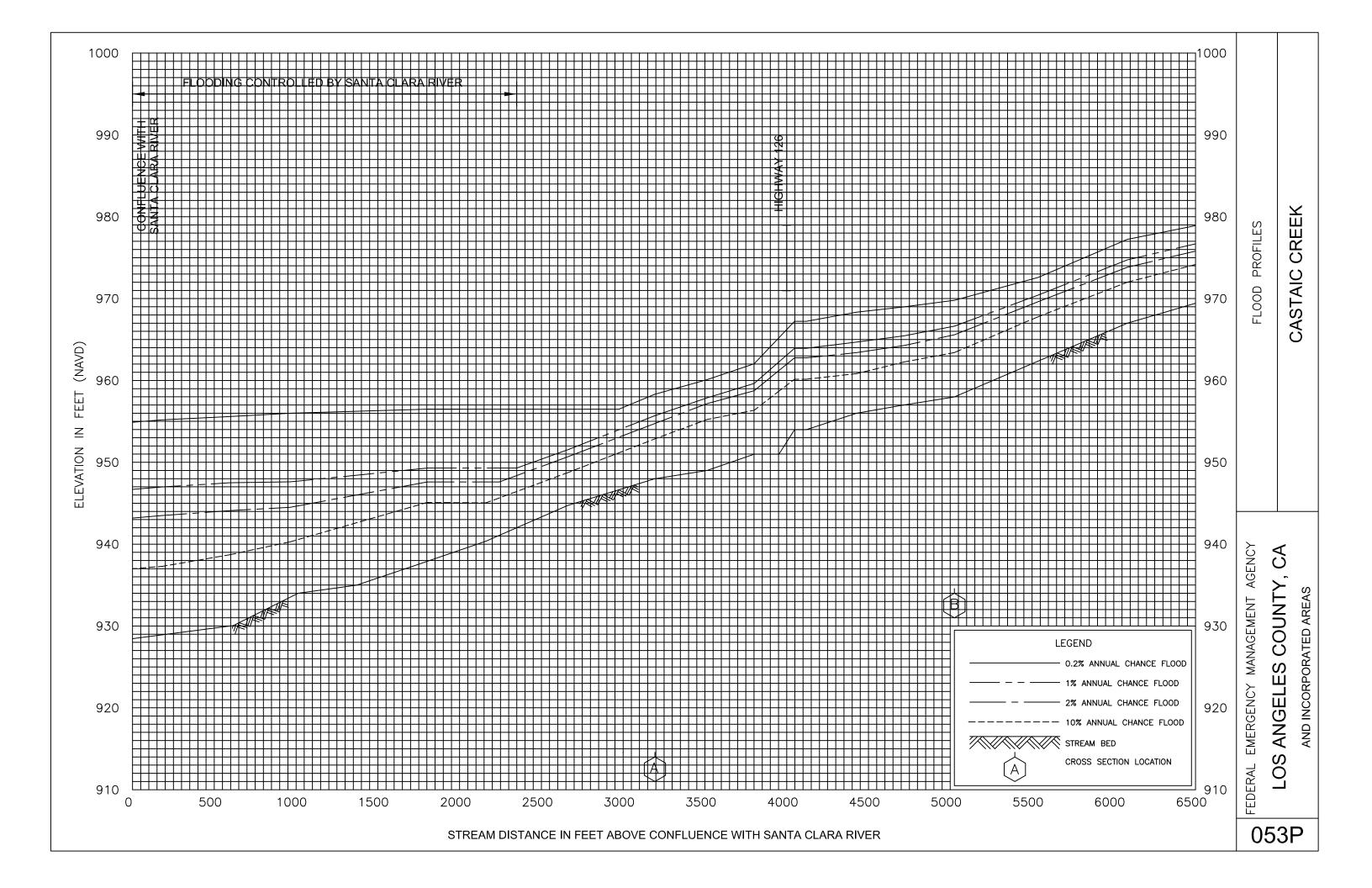
^{*}No Special Flood Hazard Areas Identified

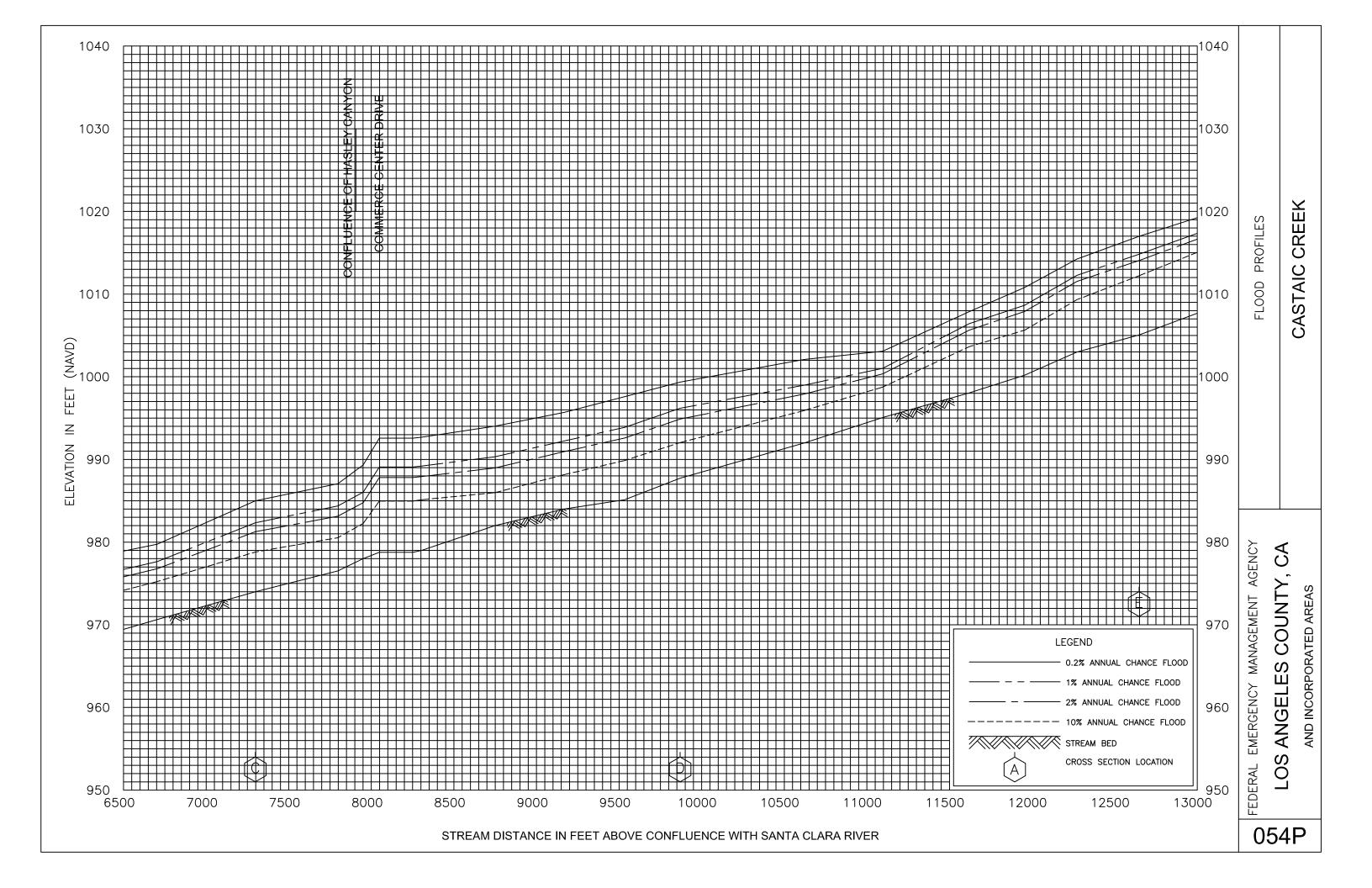
REVISED: June 2, 2021

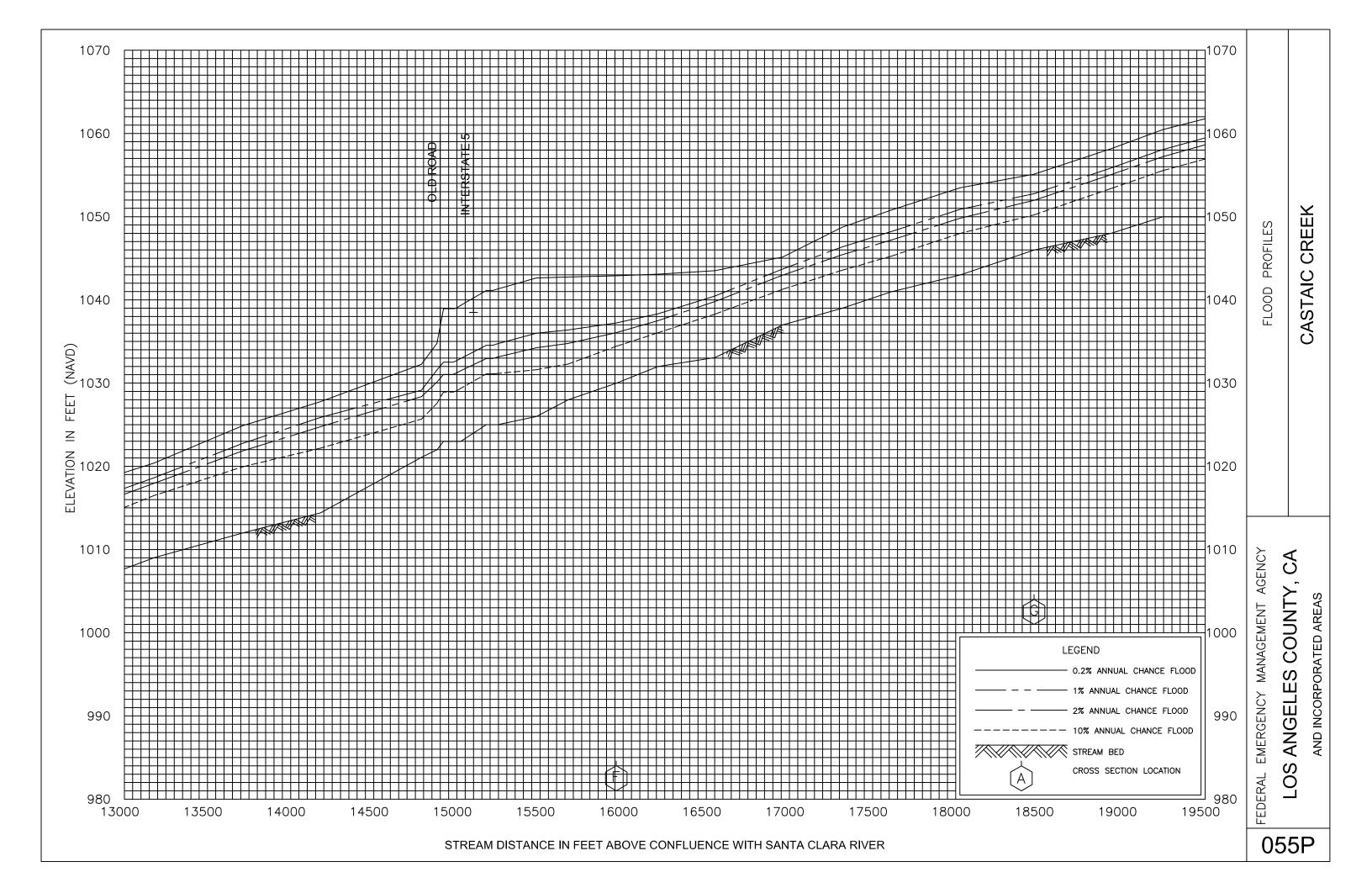
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER **06037CV005F**

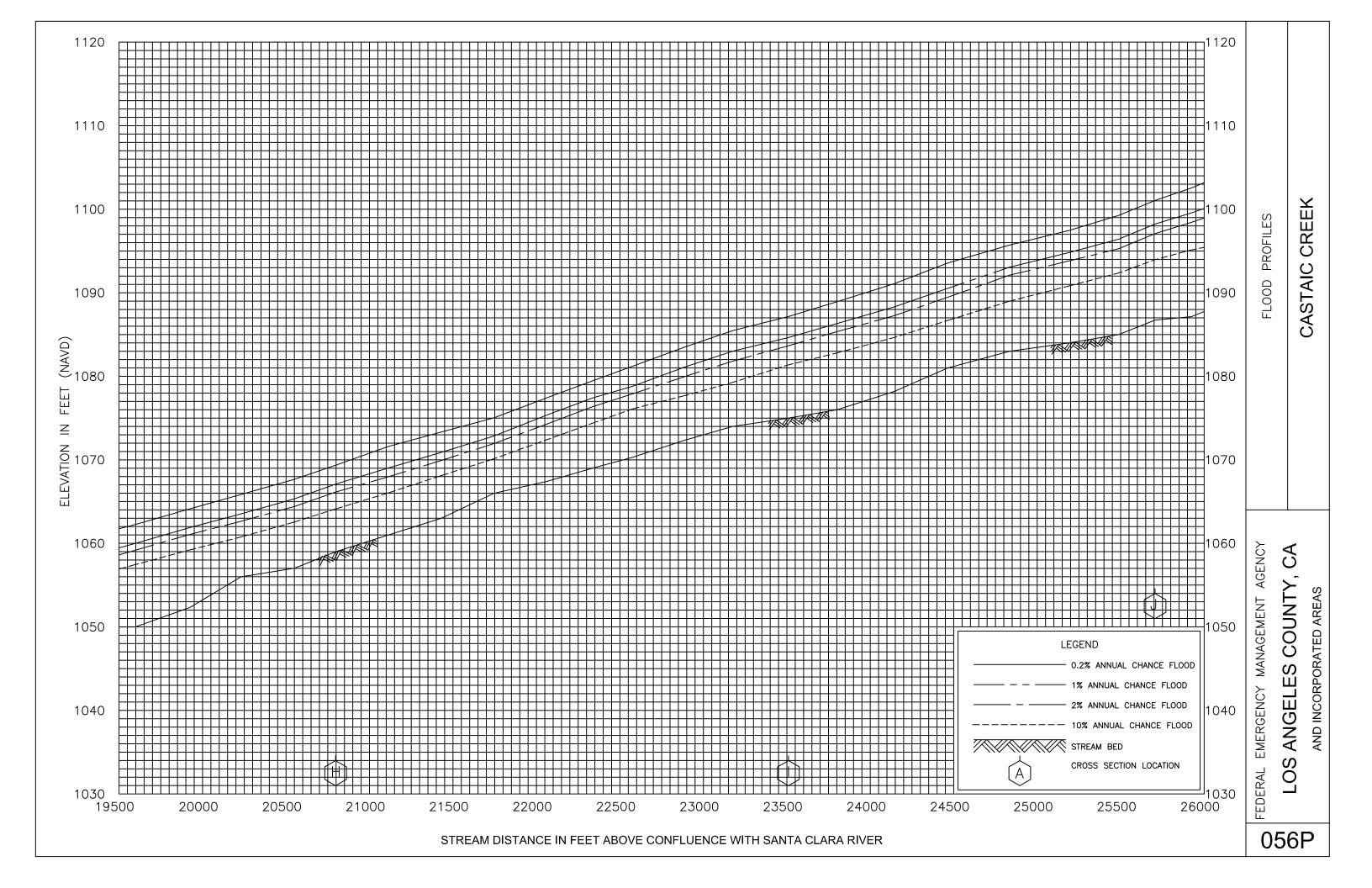
Version Number 2.3.3.2

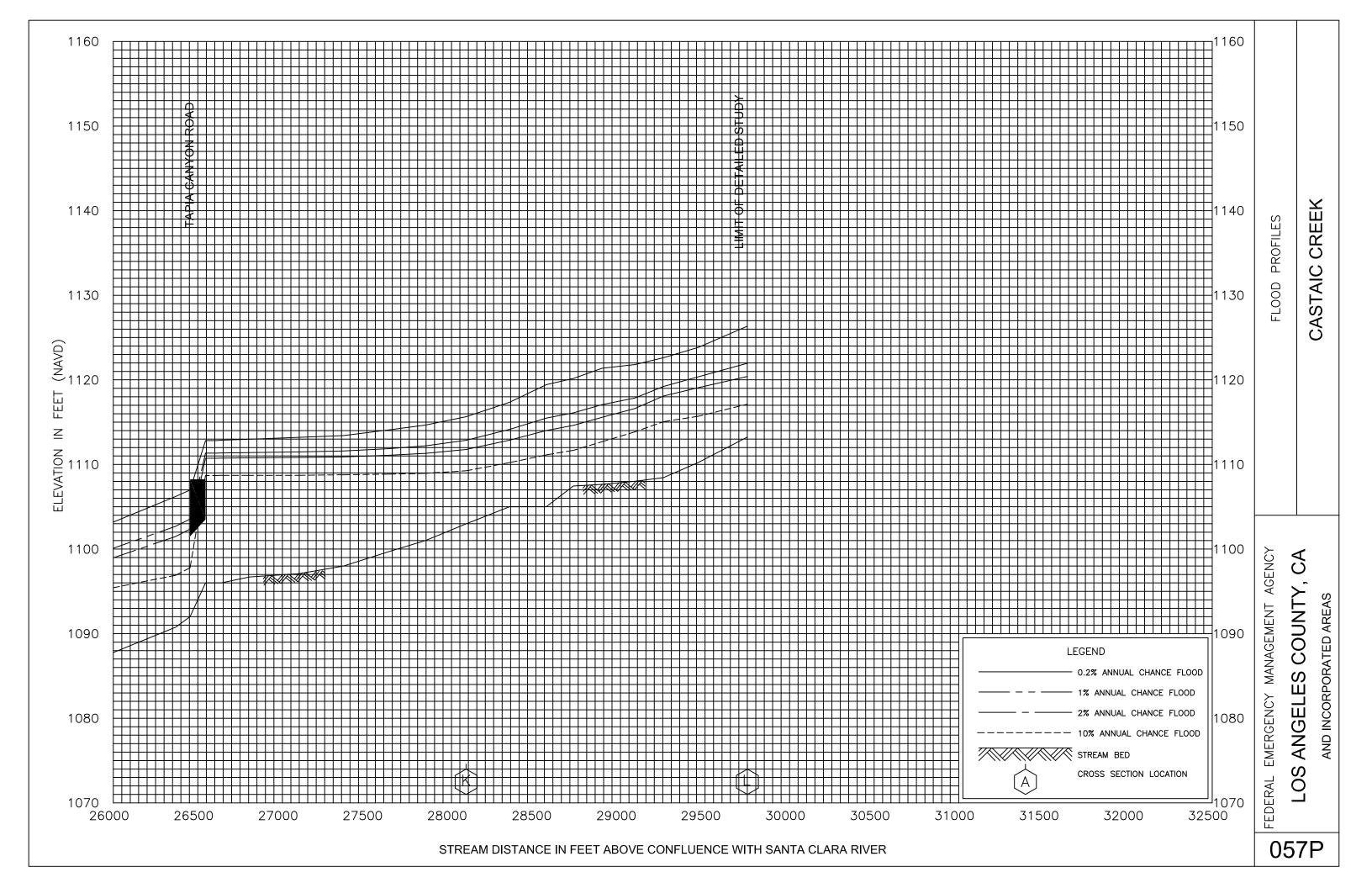












FEMA FIS: Castaic Creek Flowrates



FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

VOLUME 2 OF 9



LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
AGOURA HILLS, CITY OF	065072	COMMERCE, CITY OF	060110
ALHAMBRA, CITY OF*	060095	COMPTON, CITY OF	060111
ARCADIA, CITY OF*	065014	COVINA, CITY OF*	065024
ARTESIA, CITY OF*	060097	CUDAHY, CITY OF	060657
AVALON, CITY OF	060098	CULVER CITY, CITY OF	060114
AZUSA, CITY OF	065015	DIAMOND BAR, CITY OF	060741
BALDWIN PARK, CITY OF*	060100	DOWNEY, CITY OF	060645
BELL, CITY OF*	060101	DUARTE, CITY OF*	065026
BELL GARDENS, CITY OF	060656	EL MONTE, CITY OF*	060658
BELLFLOWER, CITY OF	060102	EL SEGUNDO, CITY OF	060118
BEVERLY HILLS, CITY OF*	060655	GARDENA, CITY OF	060119
BRADBURY, CITY OF*	065017	GLENDALE, CITY OF	065030
BURBANK, CITY OF	065018	GLENDORA, CITY OF*	065031
CALABASAS, CITY OF	060749	HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CITY OF*	065032
CARSON, CITY OF	060107	HAWTHORNE, CITY OF*	060123
CERRITOS, CITY OF	060108	HERMOSA BEACH, CITY OF	060124
CLAREMONT, CITY OF*	060109	HIDDEN HILLS, CITY OF	060125

^{*}No Special Flood Hazard Areas Identified

REVISED: June 2, 2021

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER **06037CV002F**

Version Number 2.3.3.2



Table 10: Summary of Discharges, continued

					Peak Disc	harge (cfs)		
Flooding Source	Location	Drainage Area (Square Miles)	10% Annual Chance	4% Annual Chance	2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance Existing	1% Annual Chance Future	0.2% Annual Chance
Castaic Creek	At Santa Clara River Confluence (Pump Capacity)	203	17,950	*	33,490	41,260	*	58,270
Castaic Creek	At confluence with Santa Clara River	*	3,220	6,330	9,830	14,560	*	32,290
Castaic Creek	At Golden State Freeway	*	3,200	6,300	9,770	14,480	*	32,120
Castaic Creek	Approximately 0.9 miles upstream of Golden State Freeway	*	3,120	6,150	9,540	14,130	*	31,340
Castaic Creek	At Castaic Road	*	2,610	5,150	7,990	11,830	*	26,240
Castaic Creek	Approximately 2,100 feet upstream of Confluence with Charlie Canyon	16.8	*	*	*	11,805	*	22,326
Century City Shallow Flooding	Northwest of Santa Monica Boulevard and Avenue of the Stars	0.5	400	*	590	700	*	900
Chatsworth Shallow Flooding	Vicinity of Variel Avenue and Chatsworth Street	13.4	2,100	*	4,700	6,000	*	9,300
Chatsworth Shallow Flooding	Vicinity of Santa Susana Pass Road and Santa Susana Avenue	1.5	450	*	990	1,300	*	2,000
Chatsworth Shallow Flooding	Vicinity of Chatsworth Street and Corbin Avenue	0.9	220	*	480	610	*	960
Chatsworth Shallow Flooding	Vicinity of Canoga Avenue and Devonshire Street	0.8	230	*	510	650	*	1,000
Chatsworth Shallow Flooding	Vicinity of Valley Circle Boulevard and Lassen Street	0.8	220	*	480	600	*	950

FEMA LOMR: Castaic Creek Soil Cement Bank Protection



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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT

COMMUNITY AND REVISION INFORMATION		PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BASIS OF REQUEST		
COMMUNITY	Los Angeles County California (Unincorporated Areas)	NO PROJECT	1D HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS UPDATED TOPOGRAPHIC DATA		
	COMMUNITY NO.: 065043				
IDENTIFIER Castaic Creek Soil Cement Bank Protection PM 26363		APPROXIMATE LATITUDE & LONGITUDE: 34.434, -118.626 SOURCE: USGS QUADRANGLE DATUM: NAD 83			
	ANNOTATED MAPPING ENCLOSURES	ANNOTATED STUDY ENCLOSURES			
TYPE: FIRM* TYPE: FIRM TYPE: FIRM	NO.: 06037C0792G DATE: June 2, 2021 NO.: 06037C0805G DATE: June 2, 2021 NO.: 06037C0815G DATE: June 2, 2021	DATE OF EFFECTIVE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY: June 02, PROFILE(S): 53P, 54P, 96P AND 102P			

Enclosures reflect changes to flooding sources affected by this revision.

FLOODING SOURCE(S) & REVISED REACH(ES)

See Page 2 for Additional Flooding Sources

Castaic Creek - from just upstream of Highway 126 to just downstream of Commerce Centre Drive.

	SUMMARY OF REVISION	IS		
Flooding Source	Effective Flooding	Revised Flooding	Increases	Decreases
Castaic Creek	BFEs*	BFEs	YES	YES
	Zone AE Zone AE	Zone AE Zone X(shaded)	YES YES	YES YES
	Zone AE	Zone X(snaded)	YES	YES

* BFEs - Base Flood Elevations

DETERMINATION

This document provides the determination from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regarding a request for a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for the area described above. Using the information submitted, we have determined that a revision to the flood hazards depicted in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report and/or National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map is warranted. This document revises the effective NFIP map, as indicated in the attached documentation. Please use the enclosed annotated map panels revised by this LOMR for floodplain management purposes and for all flood insurance policies and renewals in your community.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.

^{*} FIRM - Flood Insurance Rate Map

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

OTHER FLOODING SOURCES AFFECTED BY THIS REVISION

FLOODING SOURCE(S) & REVISED REACH(ES)

Hasley Canyon Creek - from its confluence to approximately 400 feet upstream of the confluence with Castaic Creek. Hasley Canyon Creek Split - From its convergence to approximately 360 upstream of convergence with Hasley Canyon Creek.

	SUMMARY OF REVISIONS			
Flooding Source	Effective Flooding	Revised Flooding	Increases	Decreases
Hasley Canyon Creek	BFEs*	BFEs	YES	YES
	Zone AE	Zone AE	YES	YES
Hasley Canyon Creek Split	BFEs*	BFEs	YES	YES
	Zone AE	Zone AE	YES	YES

* BFEs - Base Flood Elevations

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

APPLICABLE NFIP REGULATIONS/COMMUNITY OBLIGATION

We have made this determination pursuant to Section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) and in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, P.L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 44 CFR Part 65. Pursuant to Section 1361 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, communities participating in the NFIP are required to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed NFIP criteria. These criteria, including adoption of the FIS report and FIRM, and the modifications made by this LOMR, are the minimum requirements for continued NFIP participation and do not supersede more stringent State/Commonwealth or local requirements to which the regulations apply.

COMMUNITY REMINDERS

We based this determination on the 1-percent-annual-chance flood discharges computed in the FIS for your community without considering subsequent changes in watershed characteristics that could increase flood discharges. Future development of projects upstream could cause increased flood discharges, which could cause increased flood hazards. A comprehensive restudy of your community's flood hazards would consider the cumulative effects of development on flood discharges subsequent to the publication of the FIS report for your community and could, therefore, establish greater flood hazards in this area.

Your community must regulate all proposed floodplain development and ensure that permits required by Federal and/or State/Commonwealth law have been obtained. State/Commonwealth or community officials, based on knowledge of local conditions and in the interest of safety, may set higher standards for construction or may limit development in floodplain areas. If your State/Commonwealth or community has adopted more restrictive or comprehensive floodplain management criteria, those criteria take precedence over the minimum NFIP requirements.

We will not print and distribute this LOMR to primary users, such as local insurance agents or mortgage lenders; instead, the community will serve as a repository for the new data. We encourage you to disseminate the information in this LOMR by preparing a news release for publication in your community's newspaper that describes the revision and explains how your community will provide the data and help interpret the NFIP maps. In that way, interested persons, such as property owners, insurance agents, and mortgage lenders, can benefit from the information.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

We have designated a Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) to assist your community. The CCO will be the primary liaison between your community and FEMA. For information regarding your CCO, please contact:

Ms. Kathryn Lipiecki Director, Mitigation Division Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX 1111 Broadway, Suite 1200 Oakland, CA 94607-4052 (510) 627-7211

STATUS OF THE COMMUNITY NFIP MAPS

We will not physically revise and republish the FIRM and FIS report for your community to reflect the modifications made by this LOMR
at this time. When changes to the previously cited FIRM panel(s) and FIS report warrant physical revision and republication in the
future, we will incorporate the modifications made by this LOMR at that time

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

LETTER OF MAP REVISION DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (CONTINUED)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF REVISION

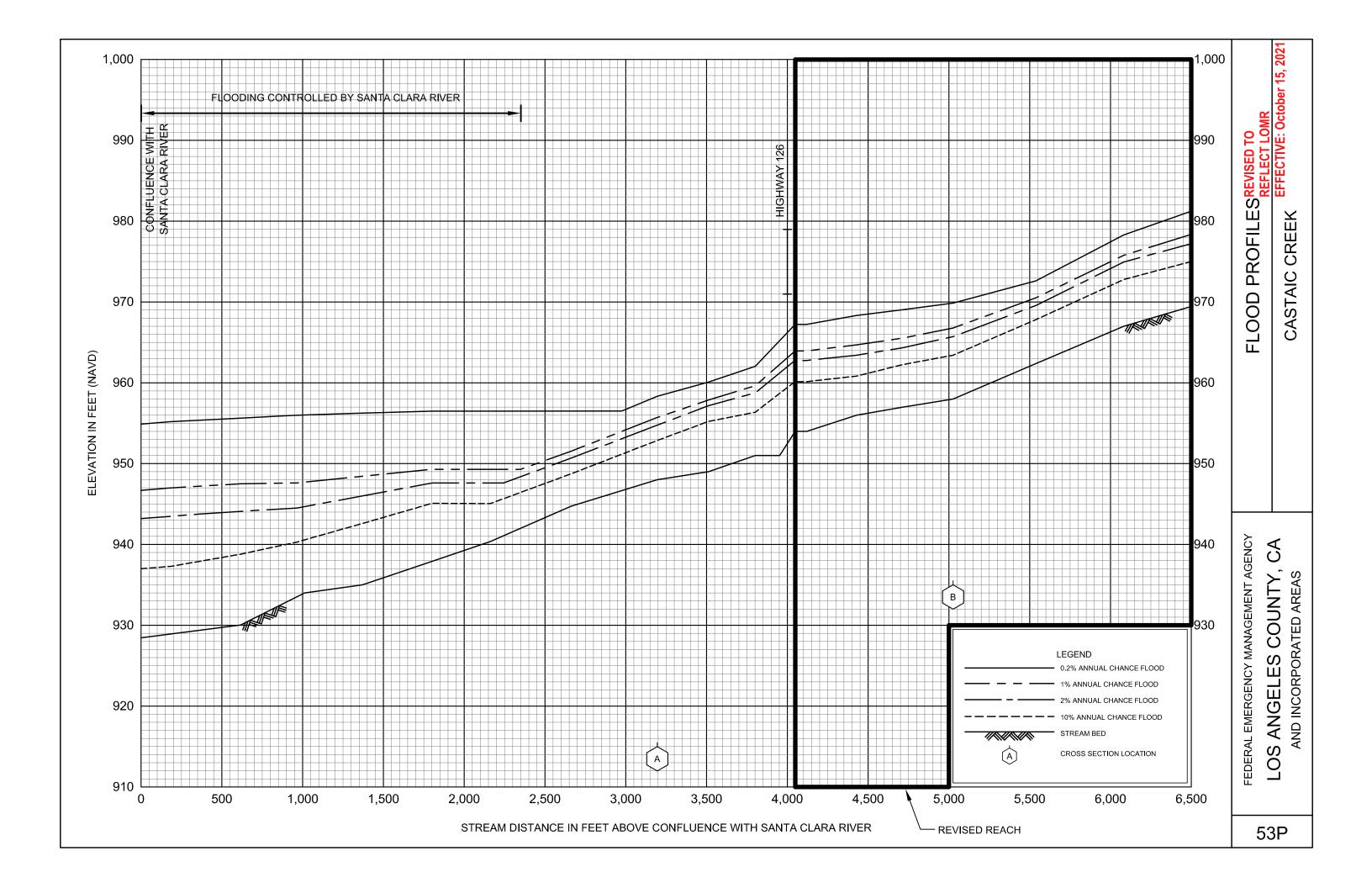
A notice of changes will be published in the *Federal Register*. This information also will be published in your local newspaper on or about the dates listed below, and through FEMA's Flood Hazard Mapping website at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/bfe status/bfe main.asp

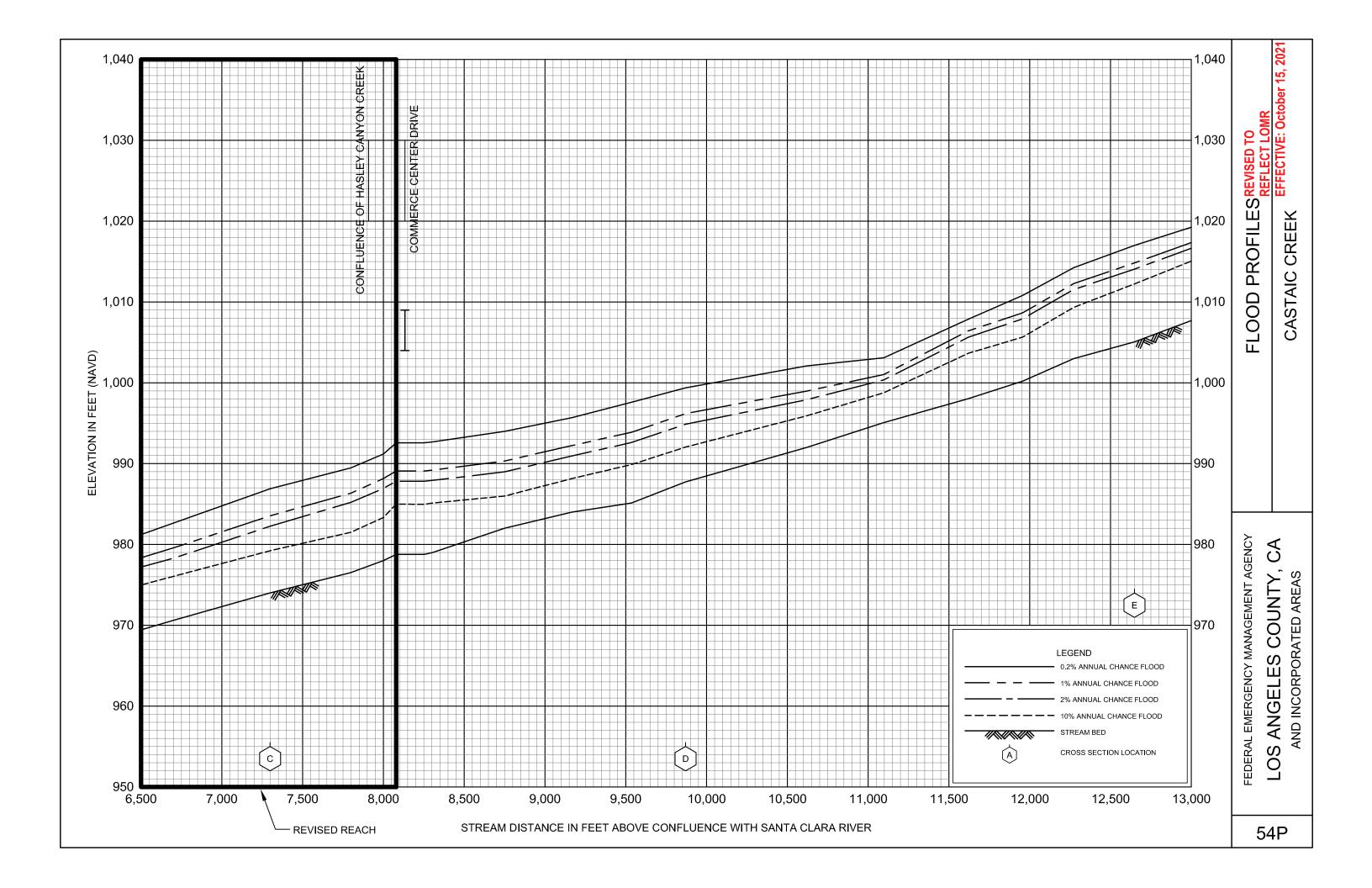
LOCAL NEWSPAPER Name: Los Angeles Daily News

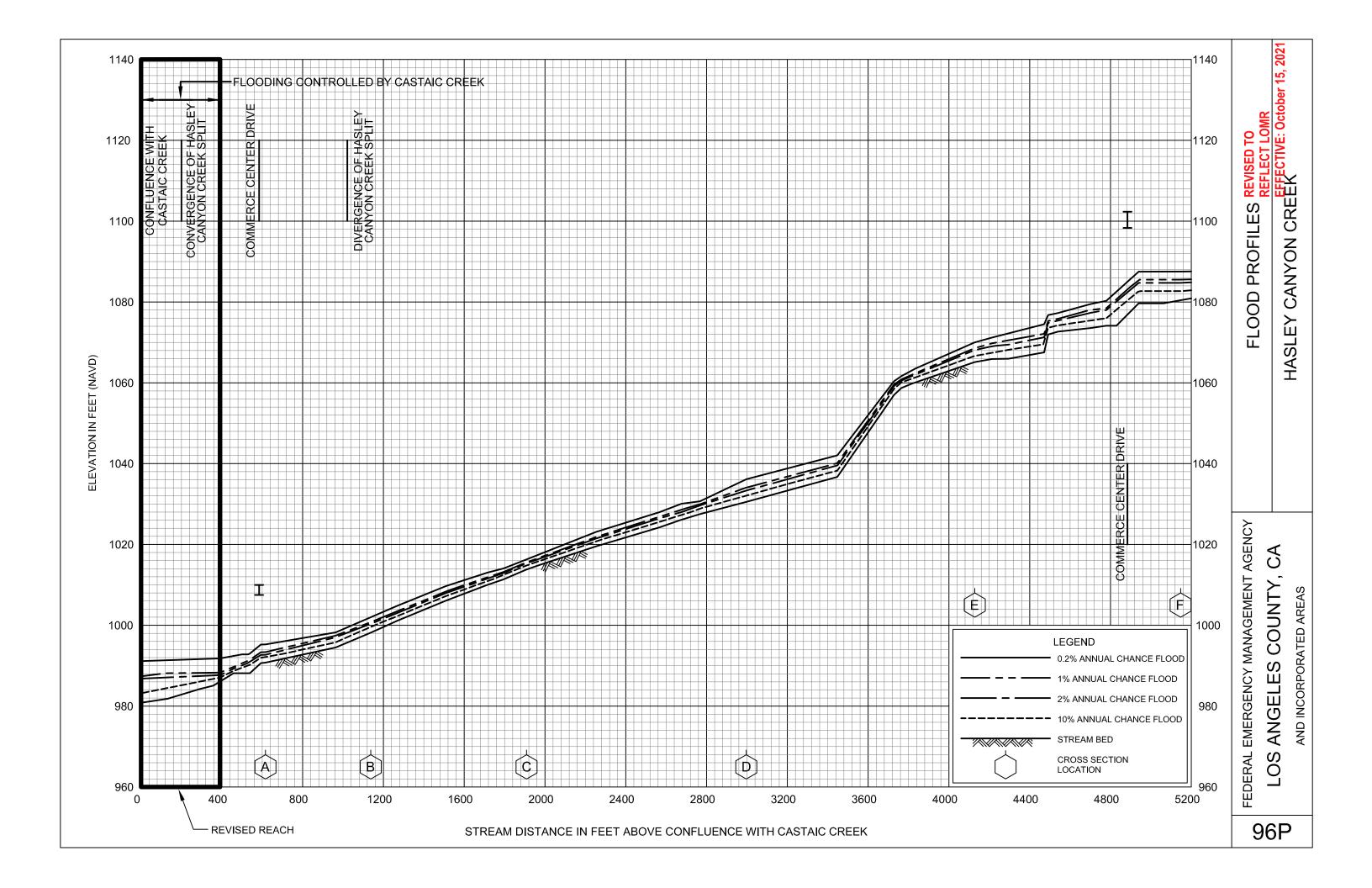
Dates: June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021

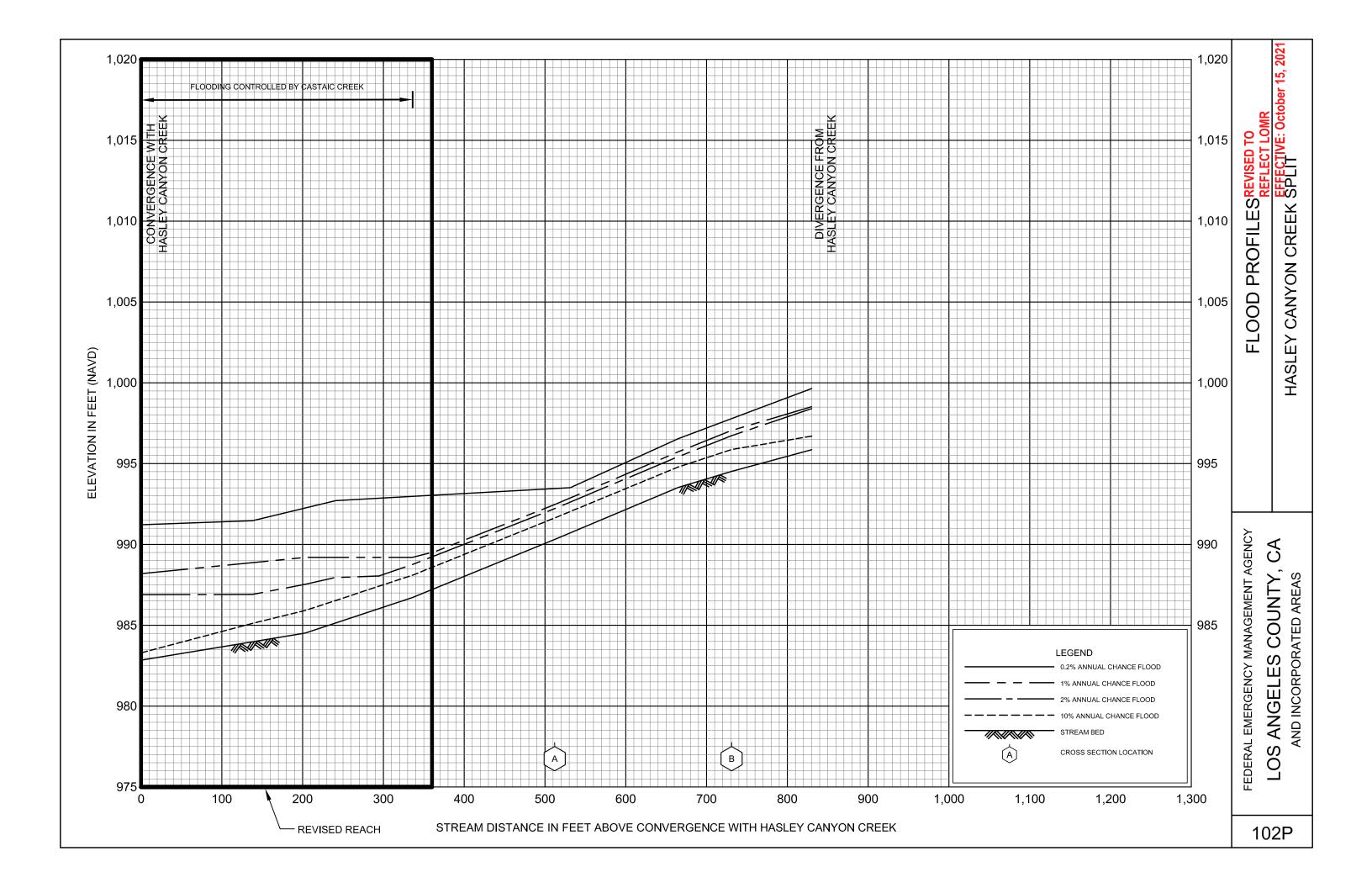
Within 90 days of the second publication in the local newspaper, any interested party may request that we reconsider this determination. Any request for reconsideration must be based on scientific or technical data. Therefore, this letter will be effective only after the 90-day appeal period has elapsed and we have resolved any appeals that we receive during this appeal period. Until this LOMR is effective, the revised flood hazard determination presented in this LOMR may be changed.

This determination is based on the flood data presently available. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) toll free at 1-877-336-2627 (1-877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the LOMC Clearinghouse, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22304-6426. Additional Information about the NFIP is available on our website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance.

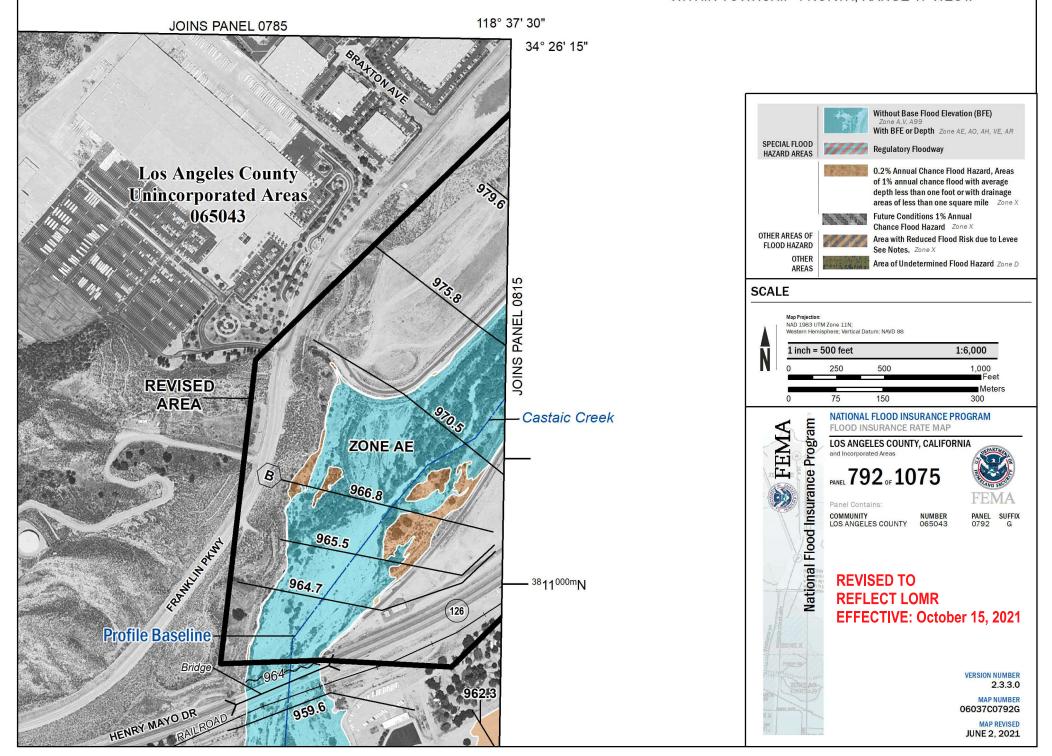


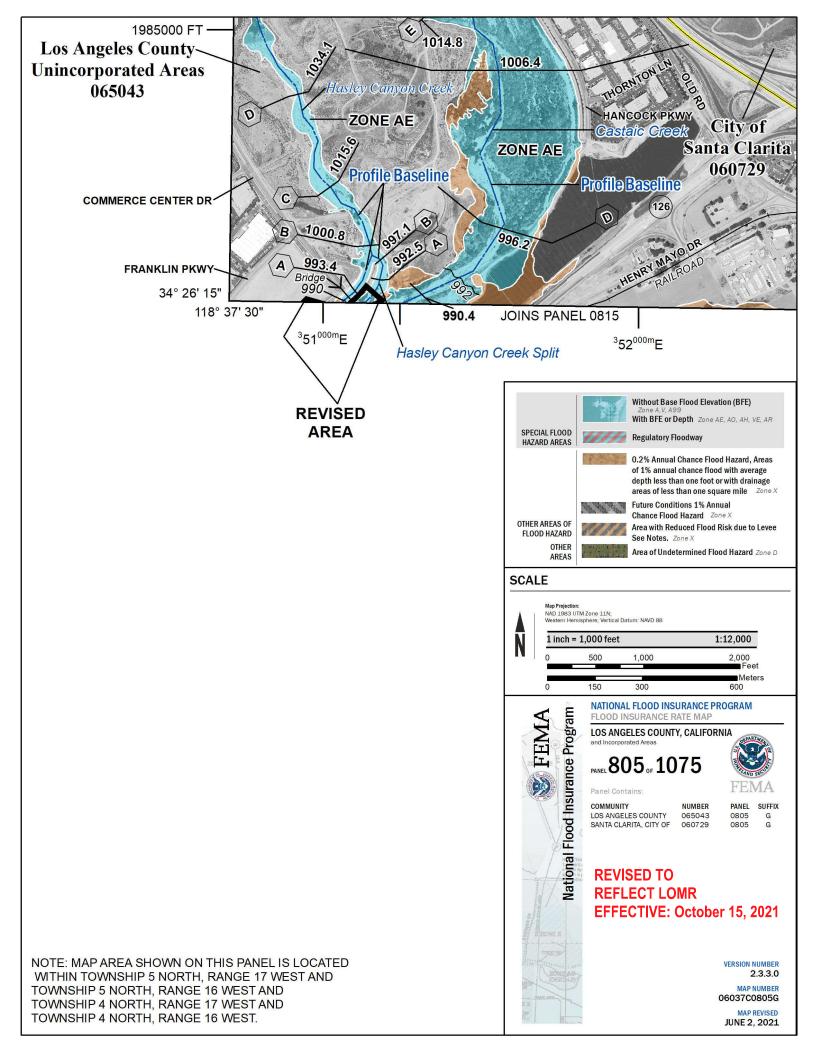




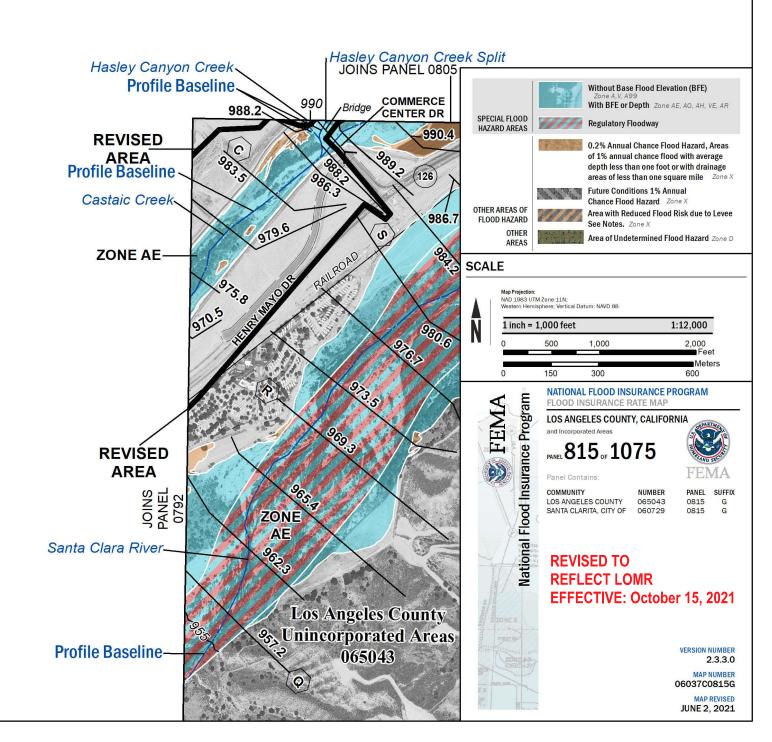


NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 4 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST.





NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 16 WEST AND TOWNSHIP 3 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST.



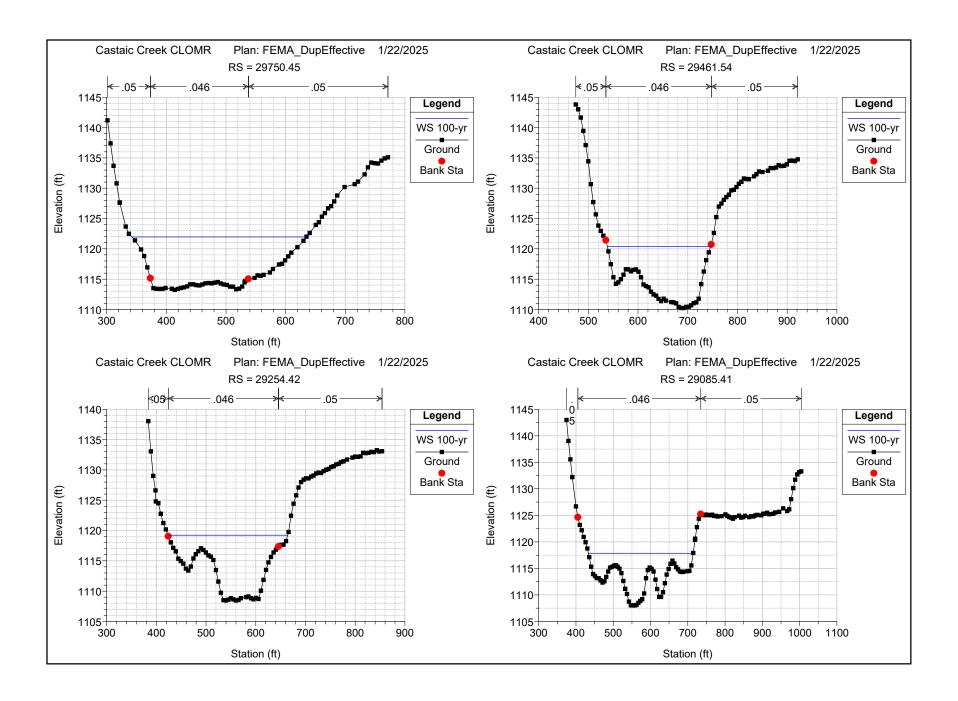


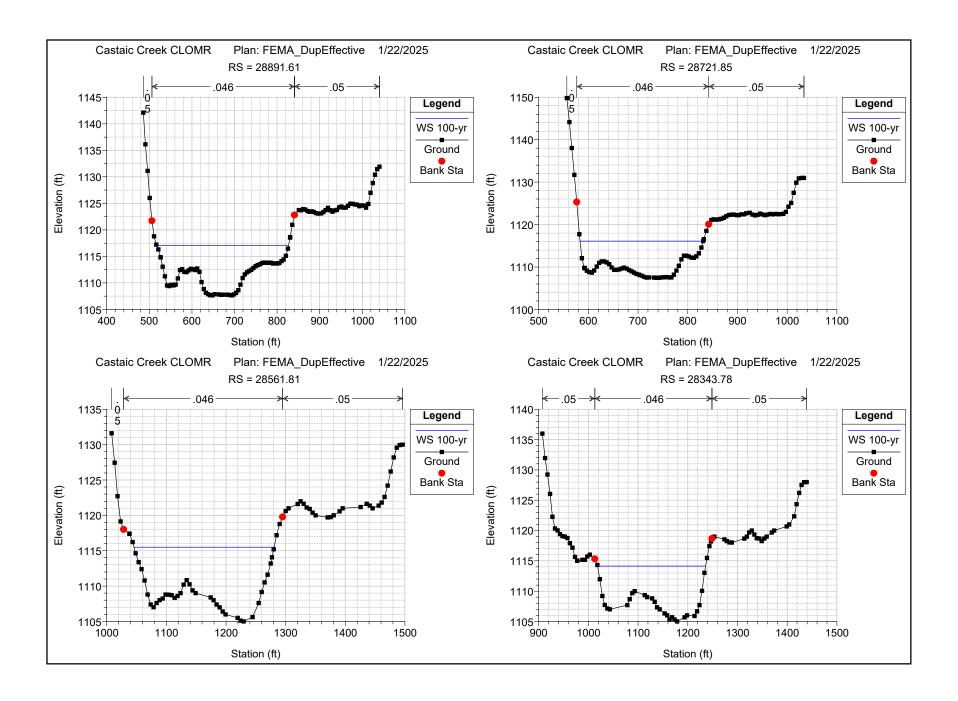
Appendix C – HEC-RAS Duplicate Effective FEMA Results

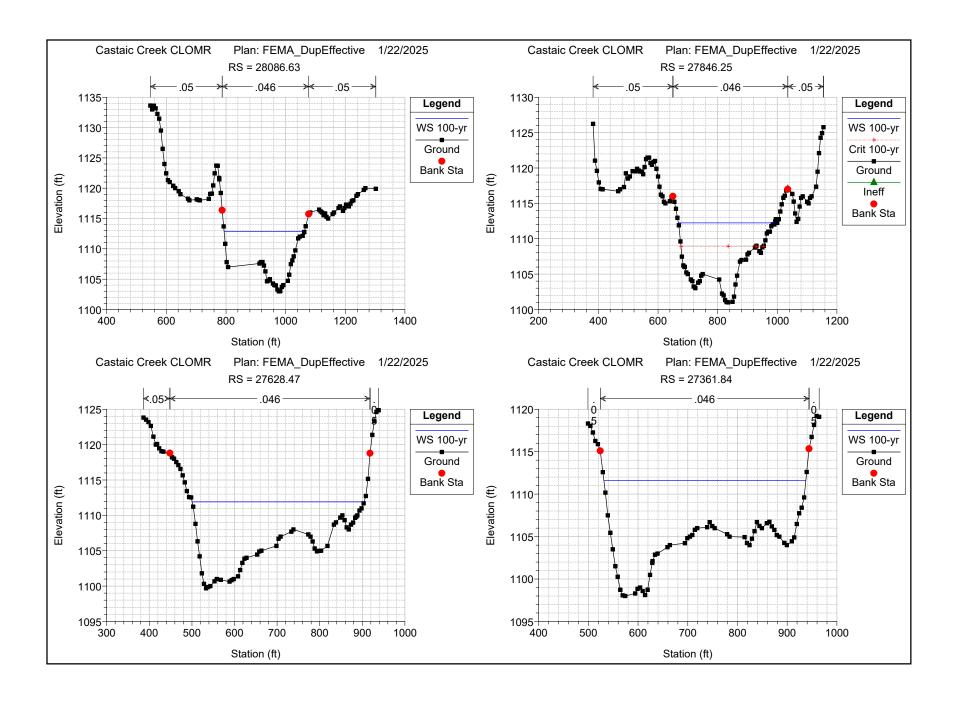
Reach	River Sta	Profile	ver: Castaic Re Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
			(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	
	29750.45	100-yr	11830.00	1113.23	1121.96		1122.69	0.003164	7.30	1831.56	292.71	0.4
	29461.54	100-yr	11830.00	1110.24	1120.37		1121.50	0.005714	8.55	1383.76	207.84	0.5
	29254.42	100-yr	11830.00	1108.45	1119.22		1120.30	0.005738	8.33	1436.65	240.99	0.5
	29085.41	100-yr	11830.00	1108.01	1117.86		1119.06	0.009393	8.79	1346.17	281.01	0.7
	28891.61	100-yr	11830.00	1107.65	1117.07		1117.75	0.004115	6.62	1786.90	309.87	0.4
	28721.85	100-yr	11830.00	1107.45	1116.11		1116.99	0.004680	7.51	1576.09	247.91	0.5
	28561.81	100-yr	11830.00	1105.00	1115.49		1116.30	0.003780	7.20	1643.13	234.84	0.4
	28343.78	100-yr	11830.00	1105.00	1114.14		1115.25	0.005856	8.46	1399.00	217.39	0.5
	28086.63	100-yr	11830.00	1102.98	1112.88		1113.76	0.005258	7.54	1569.65	269.11	0.5
	27846.25	100-yr	11830.00	1101.00	1112.23	1108.91	1112.75	0.002775	5.79	2044.27	323.16	0.4
1	27628.47	100-yr	11830.00	1099.69	1111.91		1112.23	0.001685	4.56	2596.21	403.65	0.3
	27361.84	100-yr	11830.00	1098.00	1111.63		1111.87	0.000994	3.87	3053.87	406.45	0.2
1	27097.46	100-yr	11830.00	1100.06	1111.53	1106.44	1111.66	0.000480	2.88	4222.55	701.44	0.1
	26807.39	100-yr	11830.00	1098.00	1111.45	1105.50	1111.53	0.000317	2.53	5655.02	1085.15	0.1
1	26639.07	100-yr	11830.00	1096.00	1111.40	4400.54	1111.49	0.000188	2.45	6152.11	1483.35	0.1
1	26610.8	100-yr	11830.00	1096.00	1111.38	1103.51	1111.48	0.000253	2.59	5585.08	1481.62	0.1
	26500	400	Culvert	4000.00	4400.55	1101 51	4404.00	0.000057	5.00	0005.00	504.74	
1	26481.82	100-yr	14130.00	1092.00	1103.55	1101.51	1104.00	0.003257	5.38	2625.23	524.74	0.4
	26368.65	100-yr	14130.00	1090.76	1102.69	1007.00	1103.42	0.006486	6.85	2063.73	480.12	0.5
	25923.92	100-yr	14130.00	1087.15	1099.56	1097.86	1100.54	0.006307	7.95	1776.64	491.20	0.6
	25705.62	100-yr	14130.00	1086.73	1098.23	1096.71	1099.13	0.006410	7.61	1857.64	544.29	0.5 0.6
	25487.93 25191.86	100-yr	14130.00 14130.00	1085.00 1084.00	1096.42 1094.82	1095.21 1092.86	1097.46 1095.49	0.009182 0.004554	8.19 6.54	1724.61 2160.10	652.14 561.18	0.6
1		100-yr				1092.86					561.18 545.35	0.5
	24834.68 24464.07	100-yr 100-yr	14130.00 14130.00	1083.00 1081.00	1093.06 1090.53		1093.71 1091.39	0.005420 0.007252	6.59 7.55	2220.22 1940.28	545.35 500.95	0.5
1			14130.00		1090.53		1091.39		7.72	1874.64	412.60	0.6
1	24139.77 23801.08	100-yr 100-yr	14130.00	1078.17 1076.00	1088.29	1084.75	1089.20	0.006281 0.005990	6.92	2043.11	440.01	0.5
	23509.94	100-yr	14130.00	1075.00	1084.65	1083.21	1087.08	0.005930	6.57	2151.81	498.35	0.5
	23174.4	100-yr	14130.00	1073.00	1083.00	1003.21	1083.56	0.003914	6.01	2352.36	517.42	0.3
	22885.44	100-yr	14130.00	1074.00	1083.00		1083.30	0.004333	7.30	1940.14	525.37	0.4
<u> </u>	22578.54	1	14130.00	1072.34	1078.83		1079.70	0.006933	7.30	1886.70	430.13	0.6
<u>. </u>		100-yr	14130.00	1069.00	1076.63		1079.70	0.007536	6.41	2204.48	513.76	0.6
	22335.06 22065.5	100-yr	14130.00	1069.00	1077.41	1074.06	1076.03	0.003681	7.30	1934.88	614.10	0.5
	21745.06	100-yr 100-yr	14130.00	1066.00	1073.39	1074.00	1073.62	0.008040	7.04	2007.35	591.00	0.6
1	21428.71		14130.00	1063.00	1072.83	107 1.00	1073.02	0.005648	6.03	2343.13	596.01	0.5
1	21111.41	100-yr 100-yr	14130.00	1061.00	1069.01	1067.48	1069.63	0.005048	6.33	2246.29	718.97	0.5
<u>. </u>	20797.16		14130.00	1059.00	1067.10	1065.59	1067.81	0.005774	6.78	2095.56	673.50	0.5
1	20797.16	100-yr	14130.00	1059.00	1067.10	1005.59	1067.81	0.003724	7.42	1953.20	626.89	0.5
1	20229.64	100-yr	14130.00	1056.00	1063.54	1061.89	1064.14	0.007554	6.31	2299.17	633.98	0.6
1	19925	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1056.00	1063.53	1061.69	1064.14	0.005085	6.21	2374.09	650.71	0.5
	19596.93		14480.00	1052.34	1060.00	1058.74	1062.50	0.005097	6.11	2376.22	671.64	0.5
	19246.23	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1049.99	1058.07	1056.66	1058.59	0.005231	5.77	2509.71	679.71	0.5
	18934.48		14480.00	1049.99	1055.85	1054.81	1056.59	0.003231	6.93	2089.78	740.11	0.6
<u> </u>	18471.24	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1046.00	1055.65	1054.61	1056.59	0.007820	6.47	2369.48	956.02	0.6
<u> </u>	18026.31	1	14480.00	1043.00	1052.75	1051.71	1053.36	0.006219	5.35	3080.84	898.42	0.5
	17608.8	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1043.00	1030.87	1046.95	1049.11	0.003304	7.68	1886.37	504.20	0.4
	17316.87	100-yr	14480.00	1039.00	1046.19	1044.78	1049.11	0.007489	7.06	2078.23	642.29	0.5
<u>. </u>			14480.00			1044.78	1047.13		7.04			0.5
	16960.02 16552.09	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1037.00 1033.07	1043.71 1040.46	1043.00	1044.56	0.008994 0.007690	6.45	2078.54 2379.47	764.16 826.87	0.6
<u>. </u>	16209.5	100-yr 100-yr	14480.00	1033.07	1040.46		1038.80	0.007690	5.55	2615.72	826.87	0.6
<u>. </u>	15958.96	100-yr	14480.00	1032.00	1036.32	1035.50	1038.60	0.003727	4.99	2903.74	793.77	0.3
<u>. </u>	15669.62	100-yr	14480.00	1028.00	1037.23	1033.76	1037.62	0.003804	4.99	3037.27	678.01	0.4
<u>. </u>	15478.79	100-yr	14480.00	1026.00	1035.99	1033.70	1036.73	0.002421	4.81	3055.77	584.55	0.3
	15245.39	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1033.33	1031.90	1035.66	0.004069	7.77	1863.76	413.35	0.5
	15216.27	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1034.73	1031.84	1035.53	0.004381	8.00	1809.86	494.93	0.5
	15100	100-yi	Bridge	1020.00	1004.00	1001.04	1000.00	0.004301	0.00	1008.00	704.33	0.5
	14991.85	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1032.62	1030.35	1033.68	0.005138	8.25	1765.60	394.48	0.5
	14991.85	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1032.62	1030.35	1033.59	0.005136	8.34	1746.41	451.50	0.5
	14970.04	100-yi	Bridge	1023.00	1032.31	1030.42	1000.08	0.000020	0.34	1740.41	451.30	0.5
<u>. </u>	14892.2	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1031.57	1029.74	1032.70	0.006340	8.55	1703.71	681.73	0.6
<u>. </u>	14787.25	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1031.57	1029.74	1032.70	0.006340	11.85	1228.88	787.00	1.0
	14787.25	100-yr 100-yr	14560.00	1021.09	1029.14	1029.14	1031.32	0.003803	6.95	2679.43	978.82	0.4
<u>. </u>	13713.74	100-yr	14560.00	1012.00	1023.67	1023.61	1026.52	0.003803	8.52	1844.91	808.03	0.4
1	13713.74	100-yr 100-yr	14560.00	1012.00	1022.77	1021.75	1023.87	0.009255	6.51	2235.80	632.96	0.7
<u>. </u>	12648.31	100-yr	14560.00	1009.00	1016.61		1019.27	0.007612	5.54	2625.94	908.86	0.5
	12046.31	100-yr	14560.00	1003.00	1014.63		1013.31	0.007221	5.89	2471.78	686.67	0.5
<u>. </u>	11954.94	100-yr	14560.00	1003.00	1012.27		1009.70	0.006099	8.24	1766.75	656.01	0.8
	11620.14	100-yr	14560.00	998.05	1006.64	1004.77	1009.70	0.004603	5.00	2913.16	838.91	0.4
<u> </u>	11020.14	100-yr 100-yr	14560.00	998.05	1006.42	1004.77	1006.81	0.026296	7.64	1906.25	1077.14	1.0
		-	14560.00	995.07	998.98	1001.05			3.45	4223.77	1077.14	0.3
<u> </u>	10620.36 9869.909	100-yr	14560.00	992.00	998.98		999.16 997.05	0.001827	8.71			0.3
<u> </u> 		100-yr						0.005057		2603.19	647.45	
<u> </u> 	9534.089	100-yr	14560.00	985.13	993.89		994.79	0.005199	8.46	2611.48	803.69 577.16	0.5
<u> </u> 	9166.896	100-yr	14560.00	984.00	992.27		992.99	0.003933	7.48	2495.23	577.16	0.4
	8749.054 8304.799	100-yr 100-yr	14560.00 14560.00	982.00 979.00	990.59 989.70		991.33 990.14	0.003938 0.001732	7.65 5.46	2529.87 3055.13	492.16 514.49	0.5

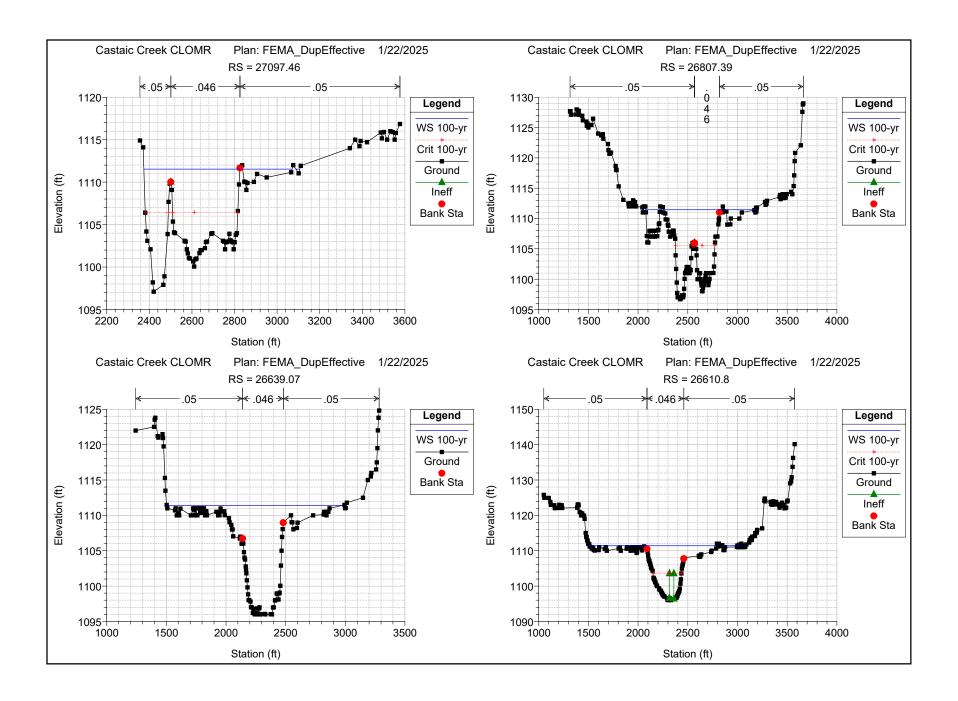
HEC-RAS Plan: FEMA_DupEffective River: Castaic Reach: 1 Profile: 100-yr (Continued)

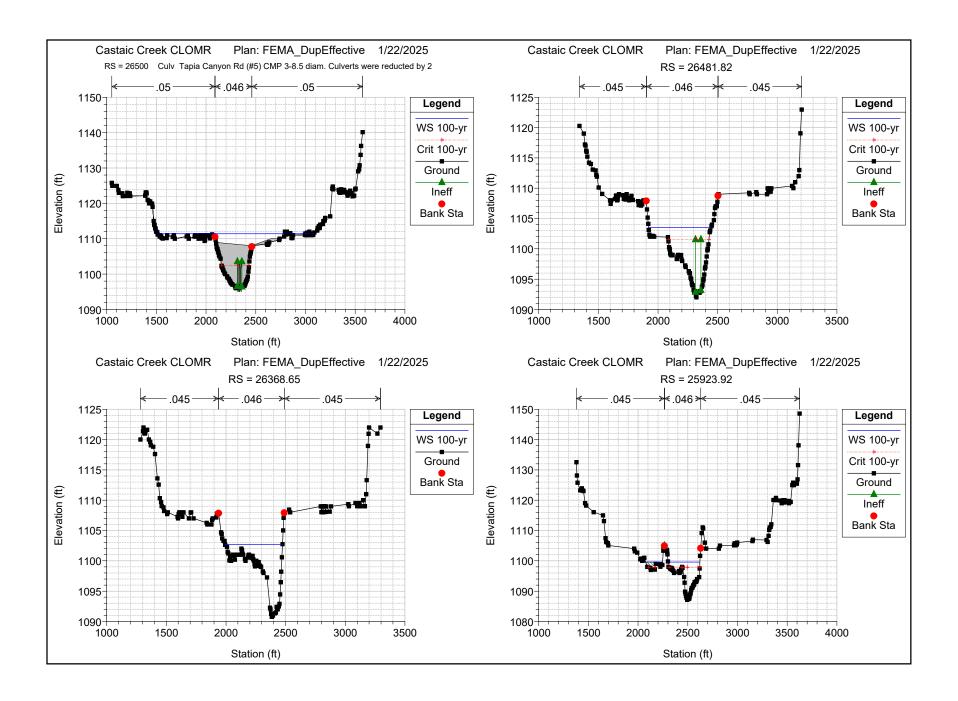
Reach	River Sta	Profile	Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
			(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	
1	8252.659	100-yr	14560.00	978.78	989.62	986.27	990.02	0.002110	5.07	2872.68	453.26	0.35
1	8000		Bridge									
1	7999.701	100-yr	14560.00	978.00	988.15		988.69	0.004502	5.88	2476.06	485.73	0.46
1	7797.603	100-yr	14560.00	976.53	986.35		987.26	0.010237	7.68	1897.27	462.26	0.67
1	7298.389	100-yr	14560.00	974.00	983.55		984.11	0.004049	6.02	2419.44	424.69	0.44
1	6704	100-yr	14560.00	970.64	979.61	978.06	980.62	0.008992	8.06	1805.67	370.07	0.64
1	6082.33	100-yr	14560.00	967.00	975.78		976.45	0.004970	6.55	2226.76	455.57	0.52
1	5537.854	100-yr	14560.00	962.37	970.51	970.30	971.78	0.017532	9.03	1612.02	523.37	0.91
1	5025.303	100-yr	14560.00	958.00	966.78		967.46	0.004579	6.76	2393.94	657.30	0.51
1	4715.427	100-yr	14560.00	957.00	965.53		966.01	0.004400	5.56	2616.91	621.29	0.48
1	4427.711	100-yr	14560.00	956.00	964.69		965.07	0.002379	4.93	2950.82	528.30	0.37
1	4119.694	100-yr	14560.00	954.00	963.94	960.48	964.38	0.002062	5.29	2797.65	429.48	0.36
1	4000		Bridge									
1	3800.968	100-yr	14560.00	951.00	959.64	958.03	960.36	0.005735	6.84	2129.50	453.35	0.56
1	3512.566	100-yr	14560.00	949.00	957.88		958.52	0.006799	6.43	2263.91	600.69	0.58
1	3194.043	100-yr	14560.00	948.00	955.70		956.33	0.007028	6.44	2356.80	702.47	0.59
1	2661.827	100-yr	14560.00	944.74	951.54	950.34	952.50	0.007143	7.93	1957.23	535.22	0.63
1	2160.312	100-yr	14560.00	940.36	947.95	946.94	948.70	0.007529	7.07	2176.06	624.08	0.62
1	1758.279	100-yr	14560.00	937.62	945.67		946.33	0.004725	6.63	2337.51	547.55	0.51
1	1369.617	100-yr	14560.00	935.00	943.24	942.24	944.19	0.006815	8.26	2102.25	693.58	0.62
1	1012.487	100-yr	14560.00	934.00	940.18	939.68	941.31	0.010641	9.36	1916.22	664.37	0.76
1	615.6194	100-yr	14560.00	931.00	937.14	935.97	937.62	0.007602	5.97	2650.72	856.65	0.60

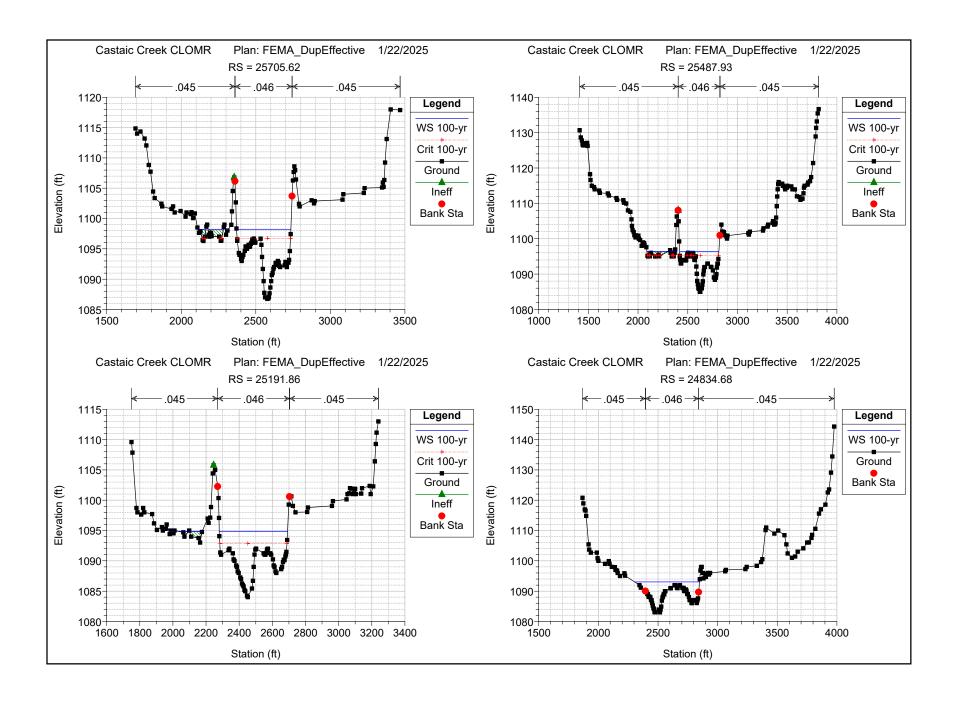


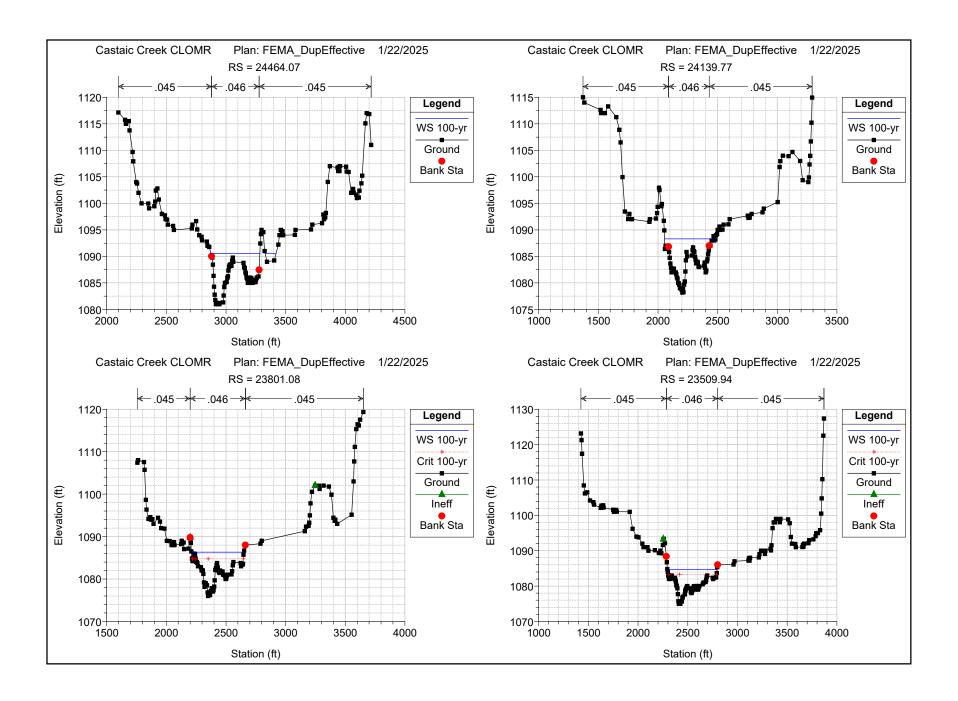


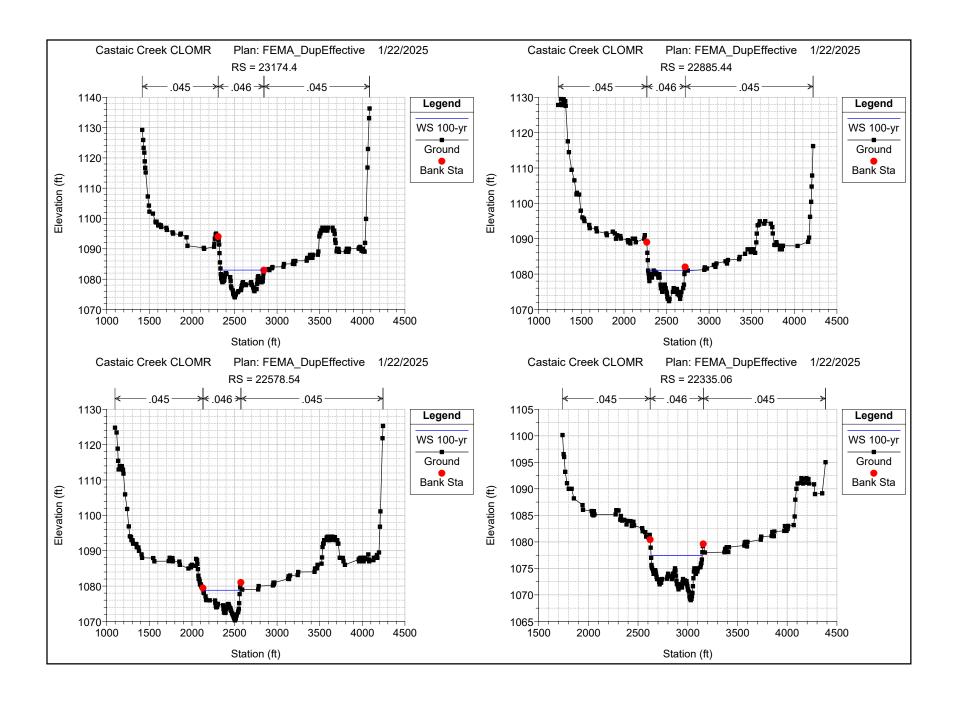


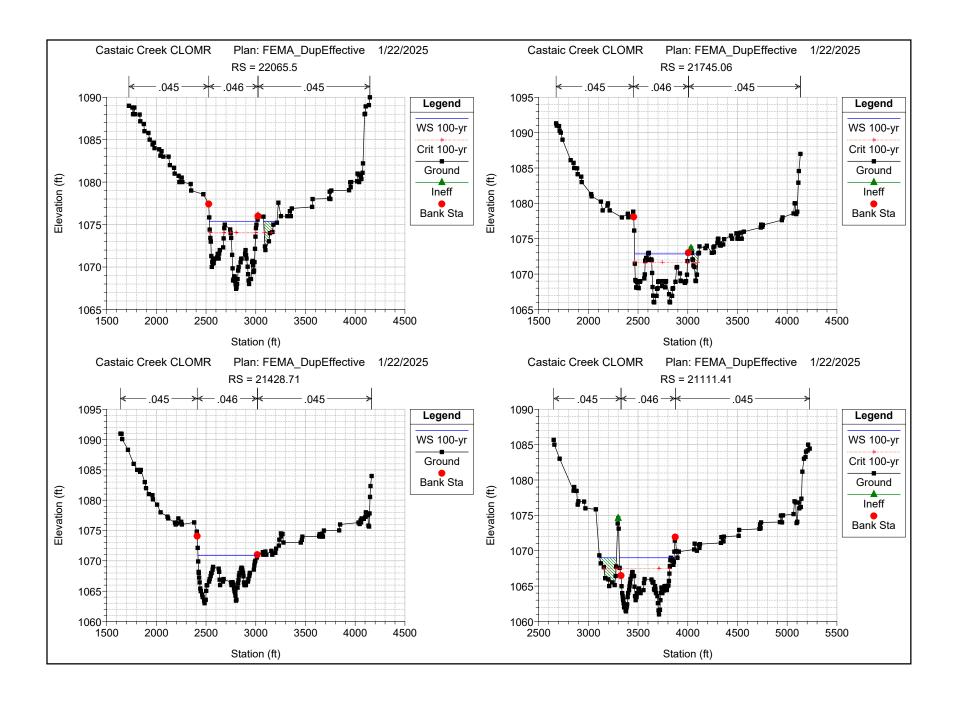


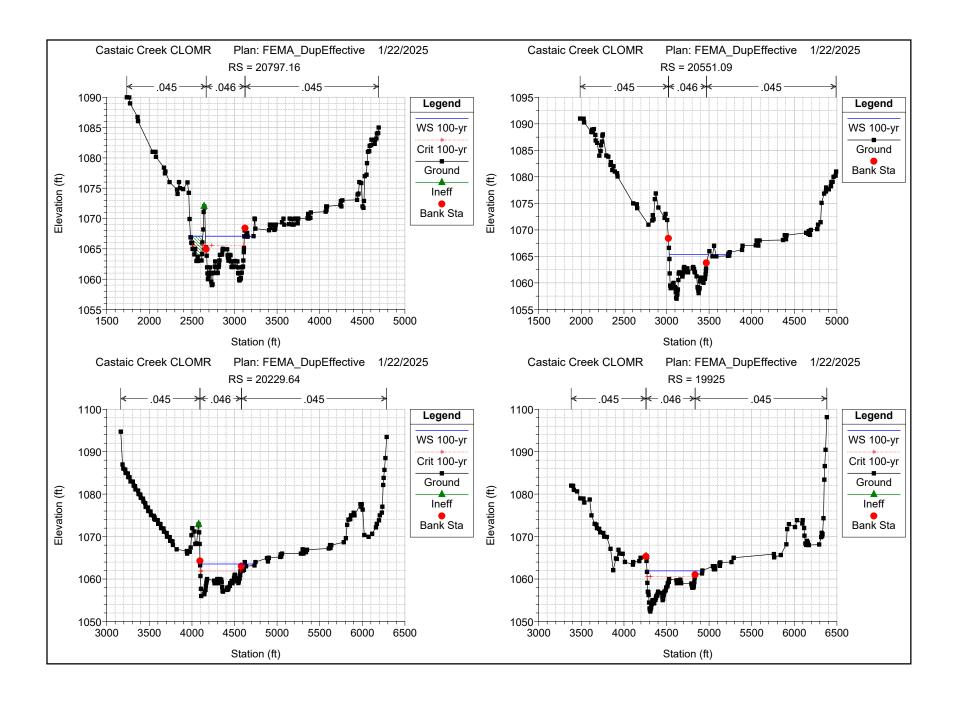


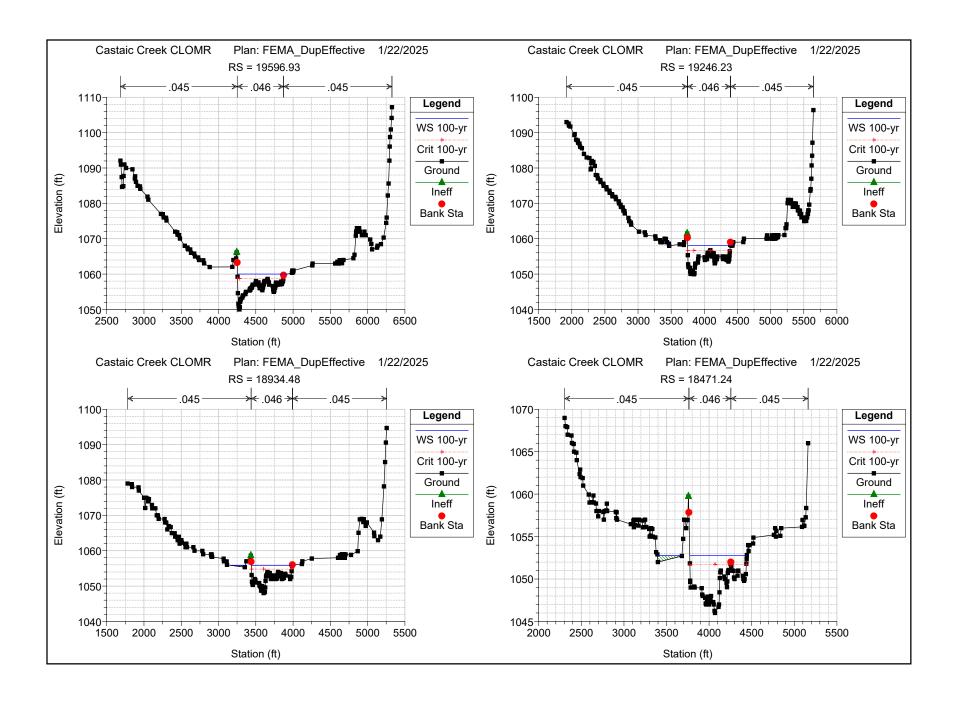


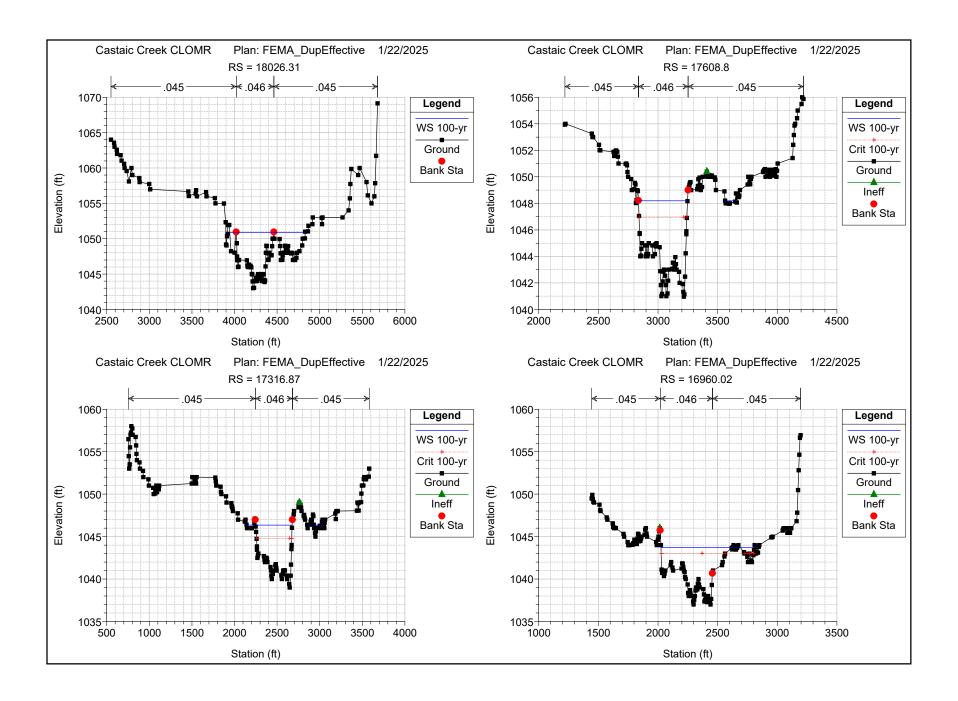


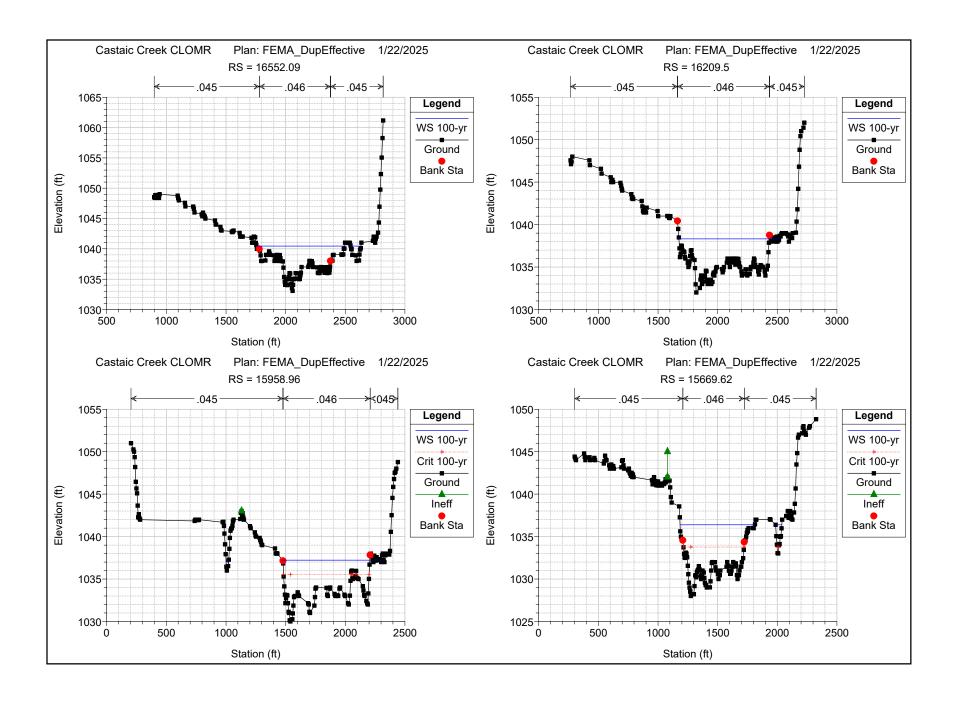


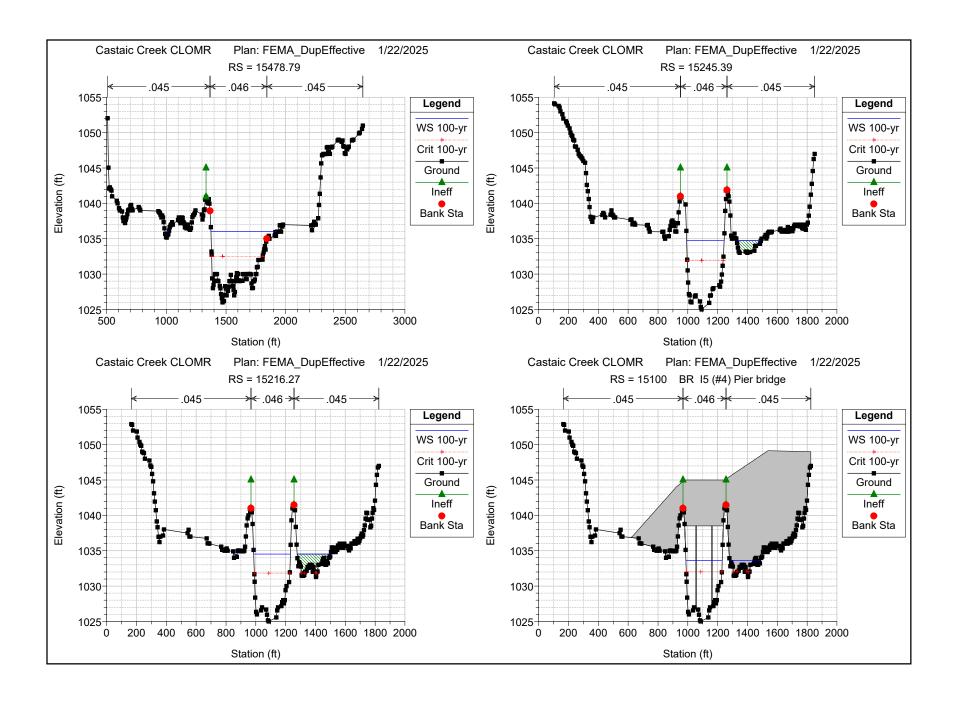


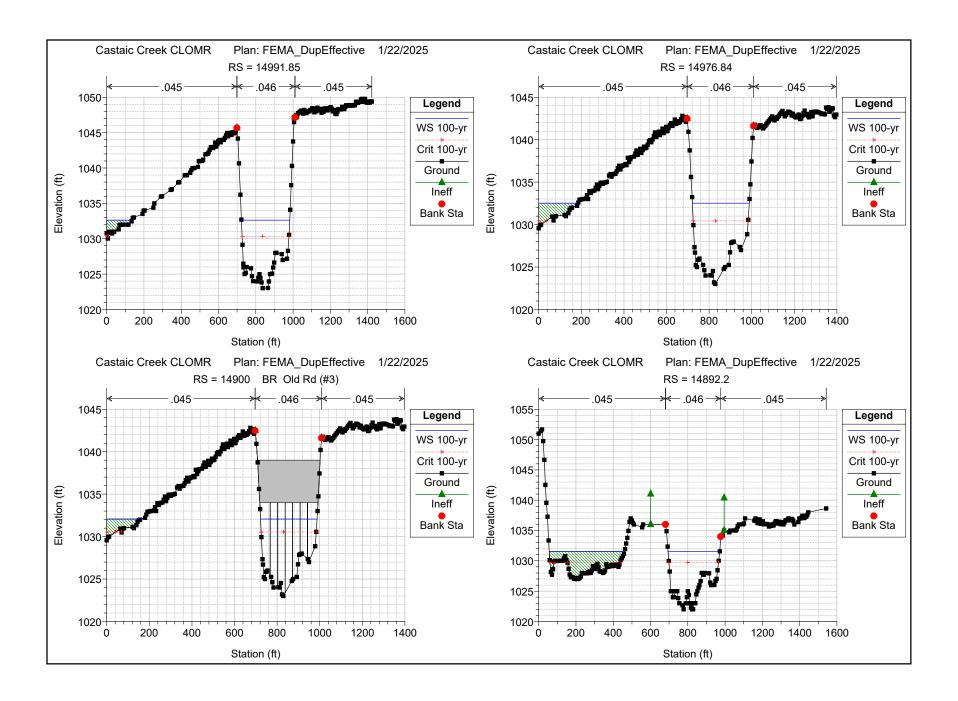


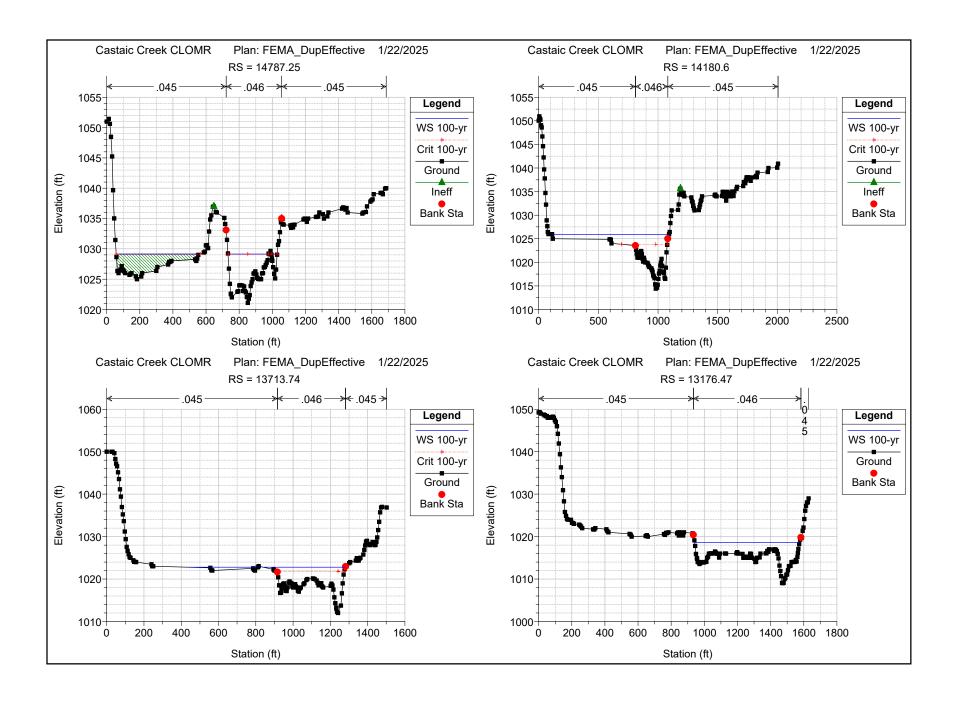


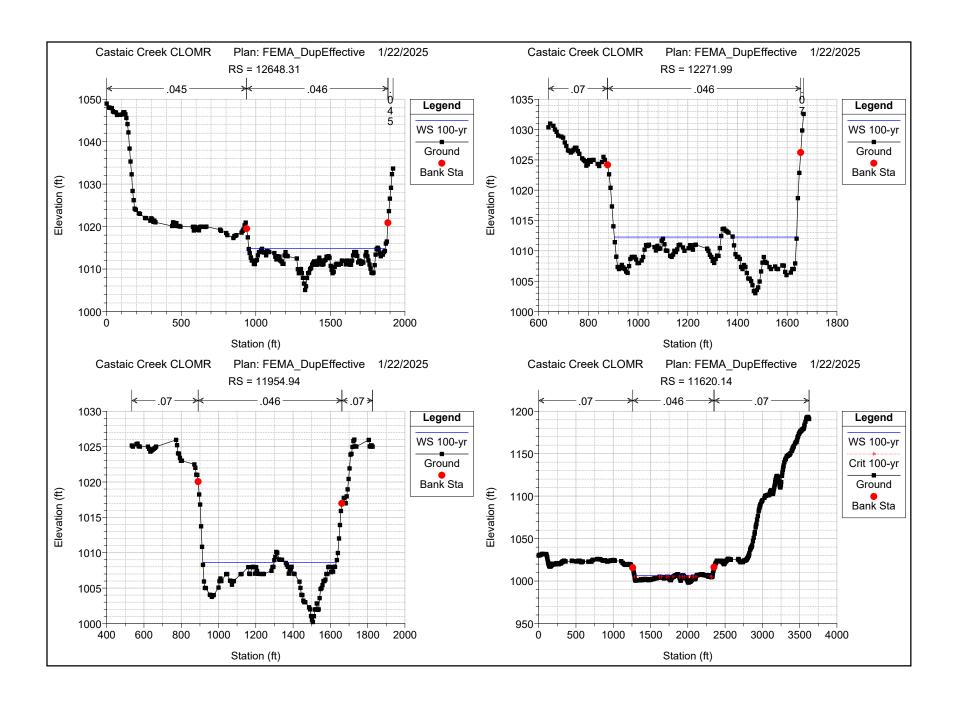


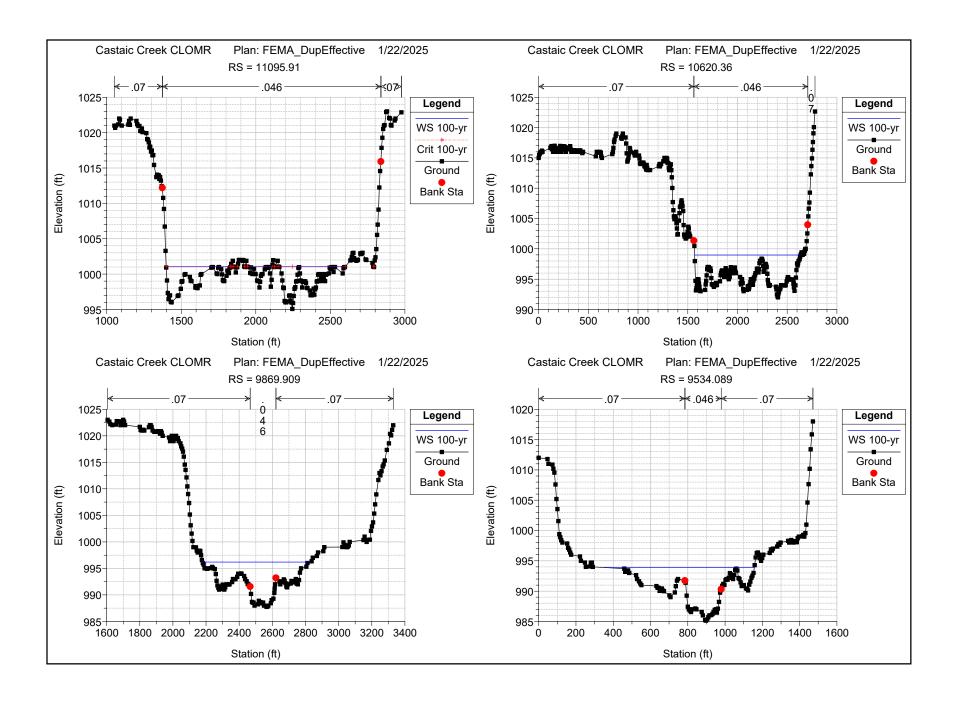


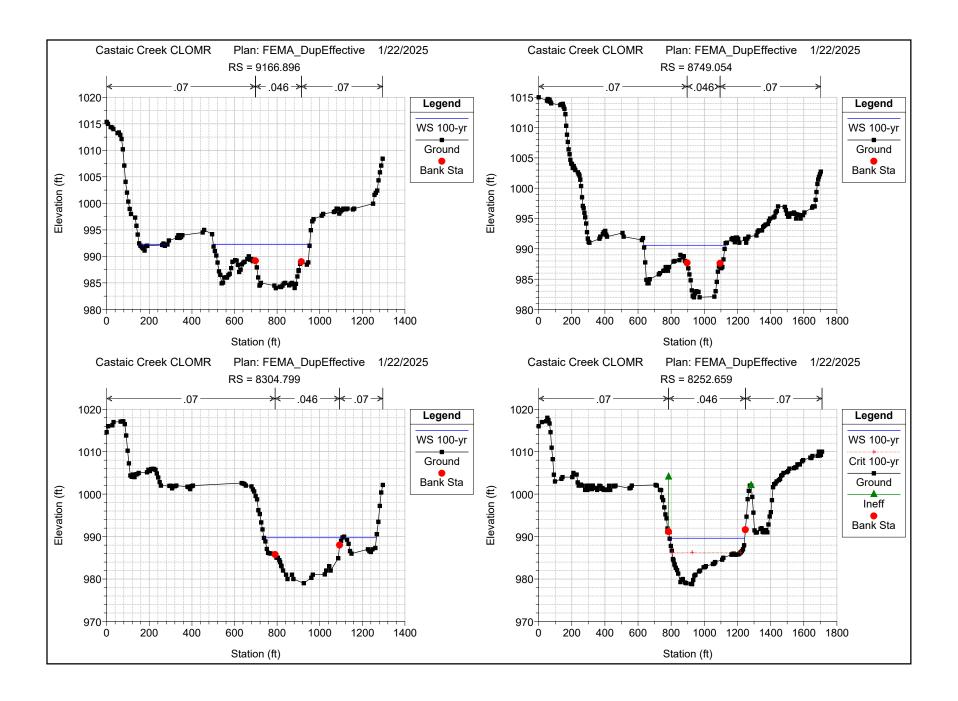


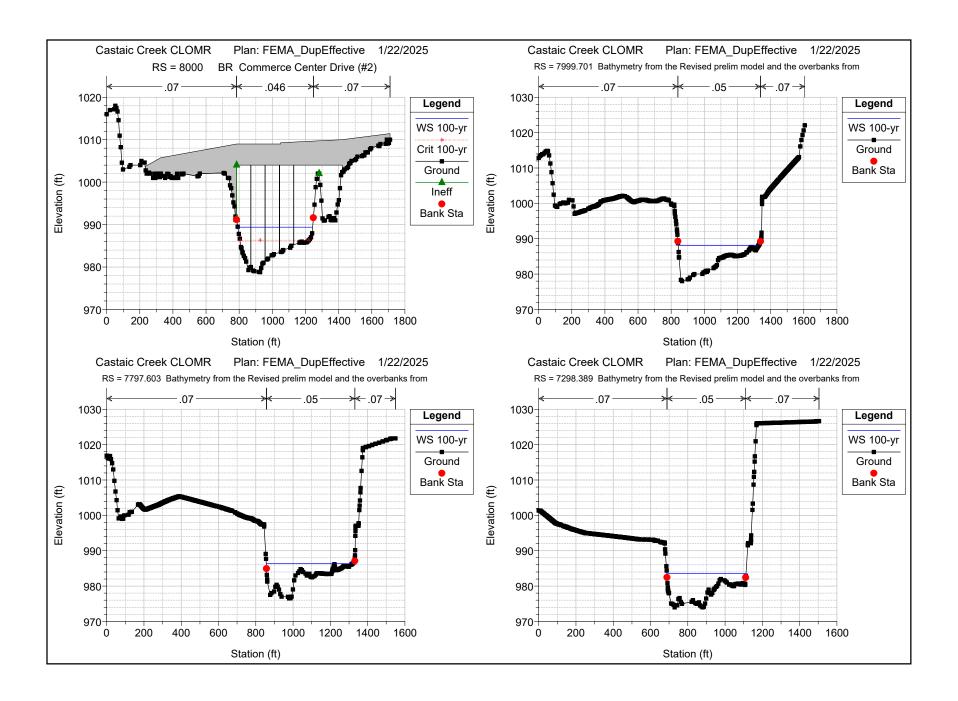


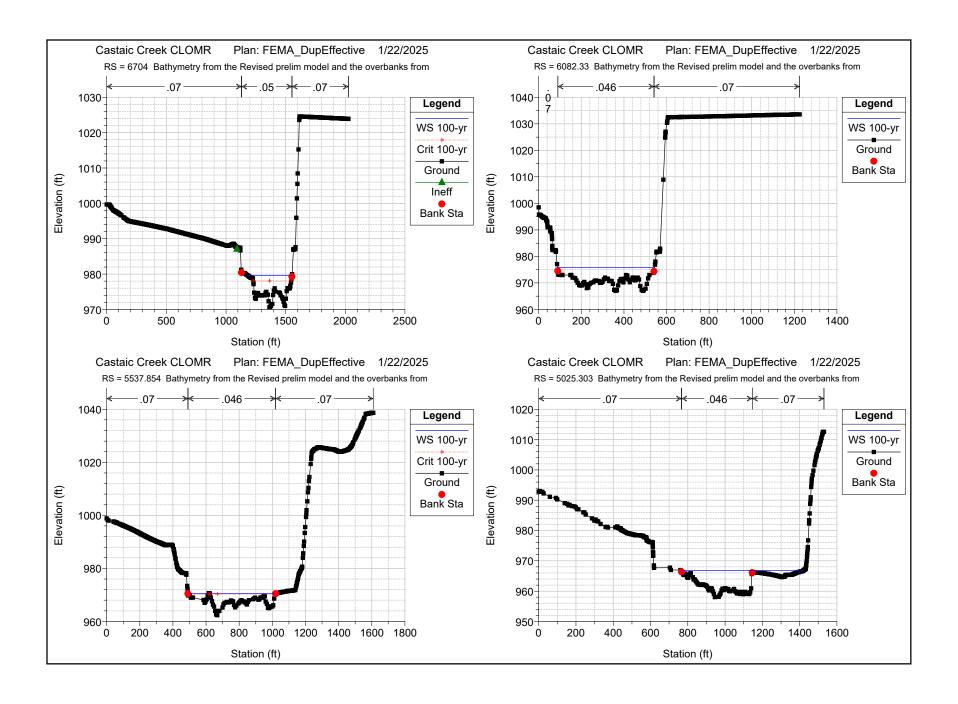


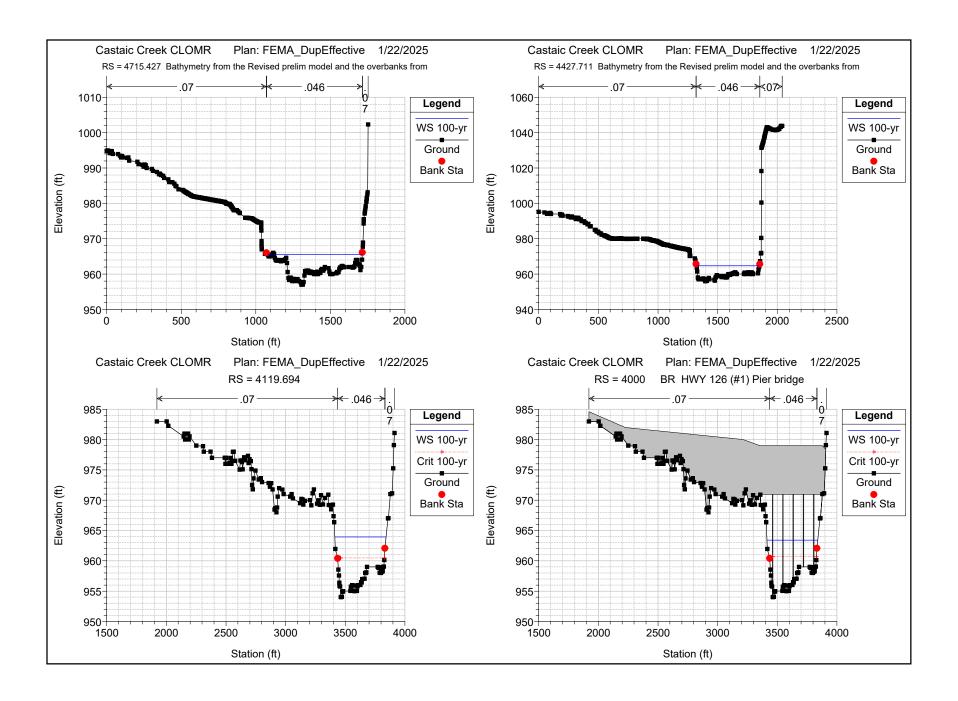


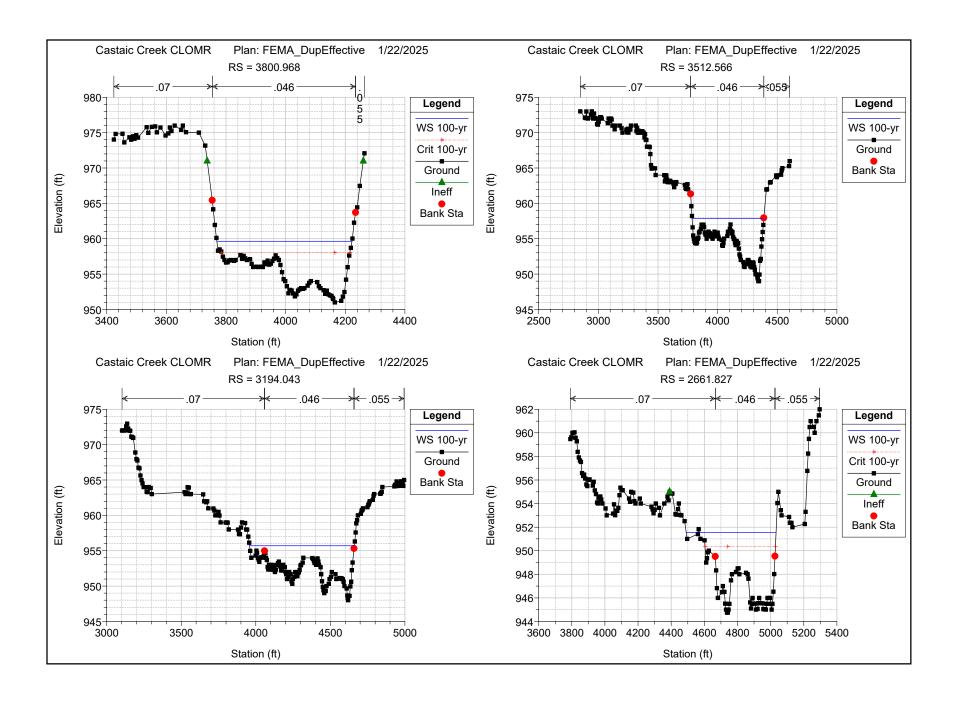


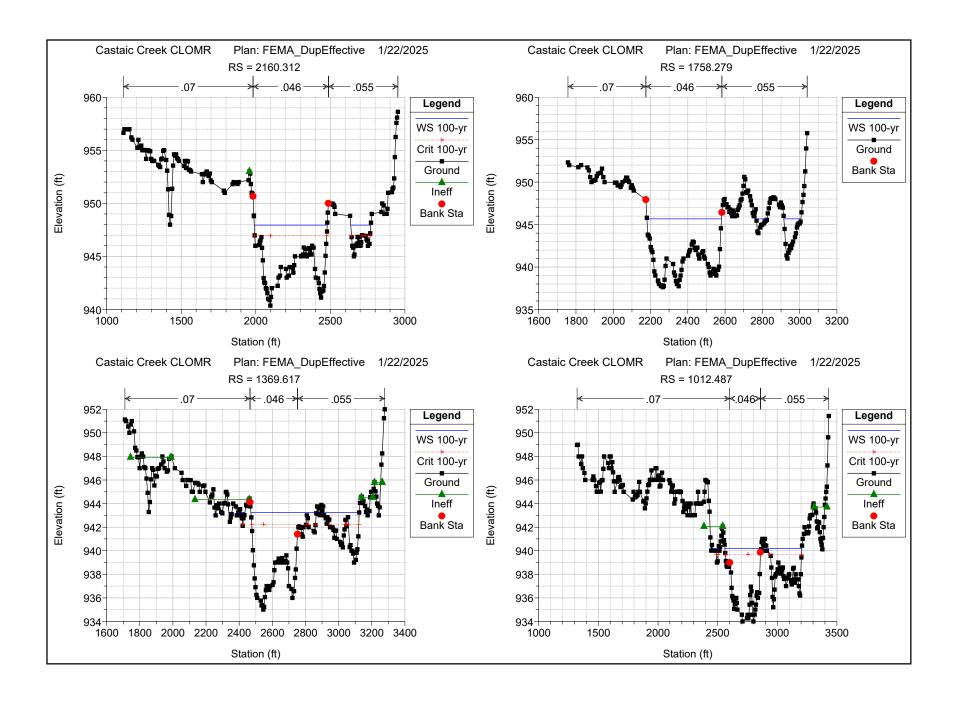


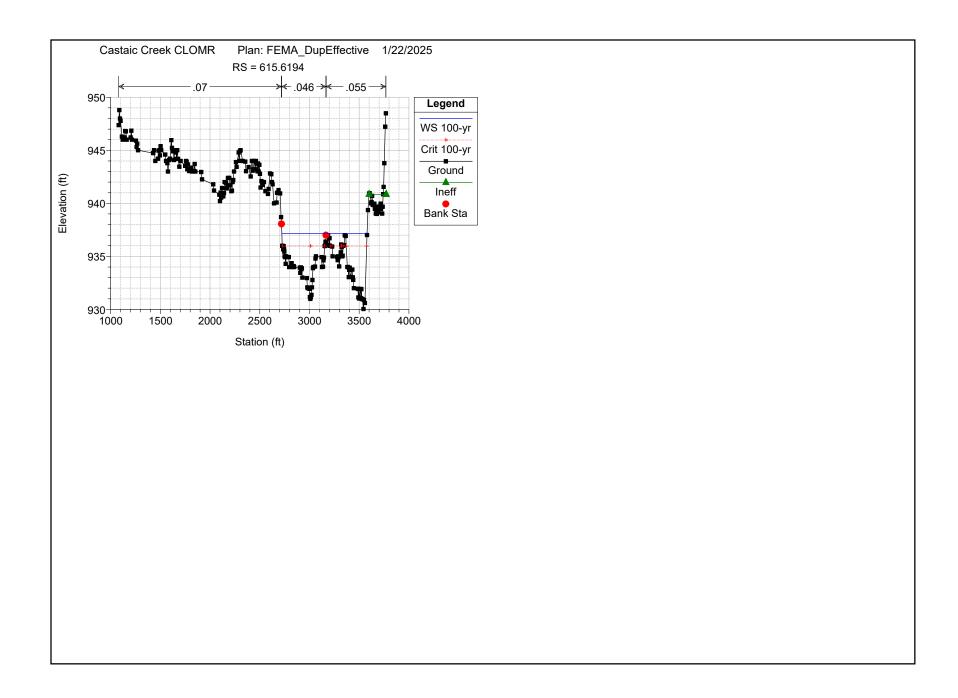




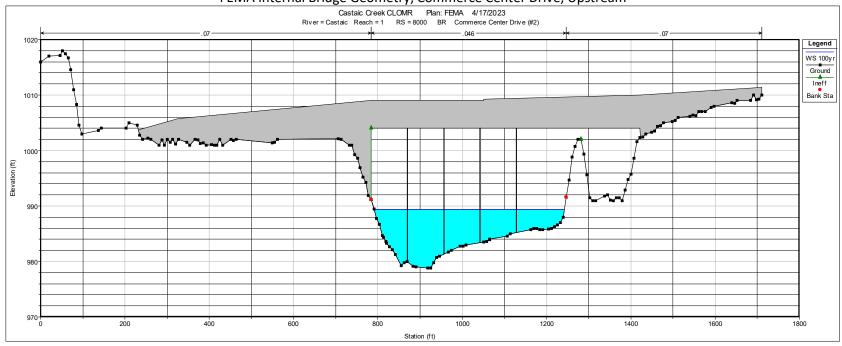


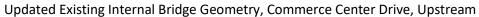


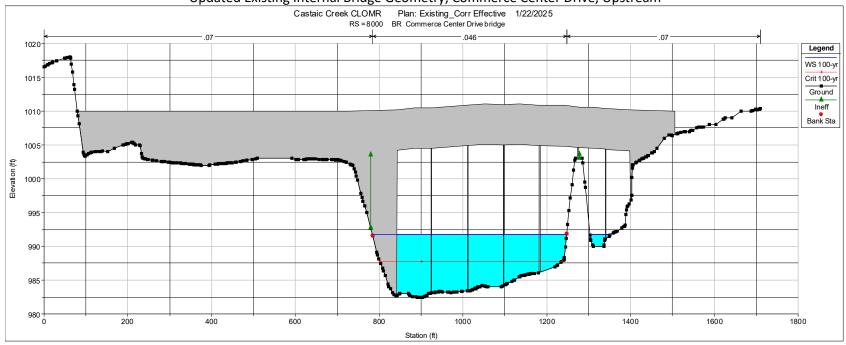




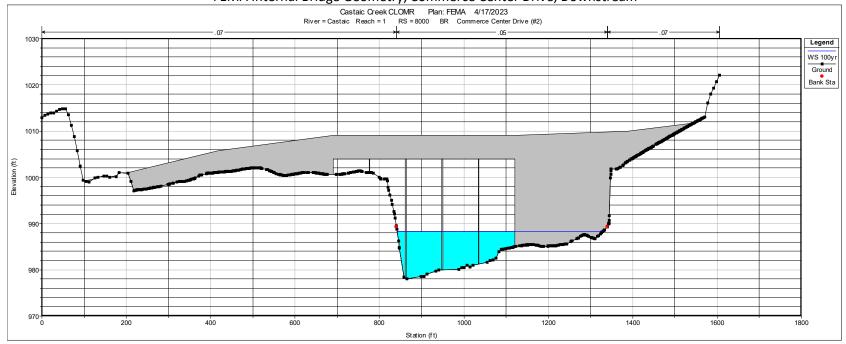
FEMA Internal Bridge Geometry, Commerce Center Drive, Upstream

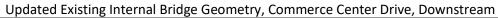


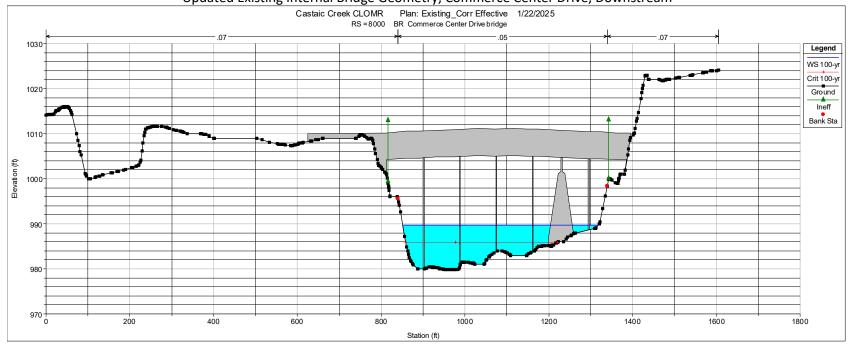




FEMA Internal Bridge Geometry, Commerce Center Drive, Downstream





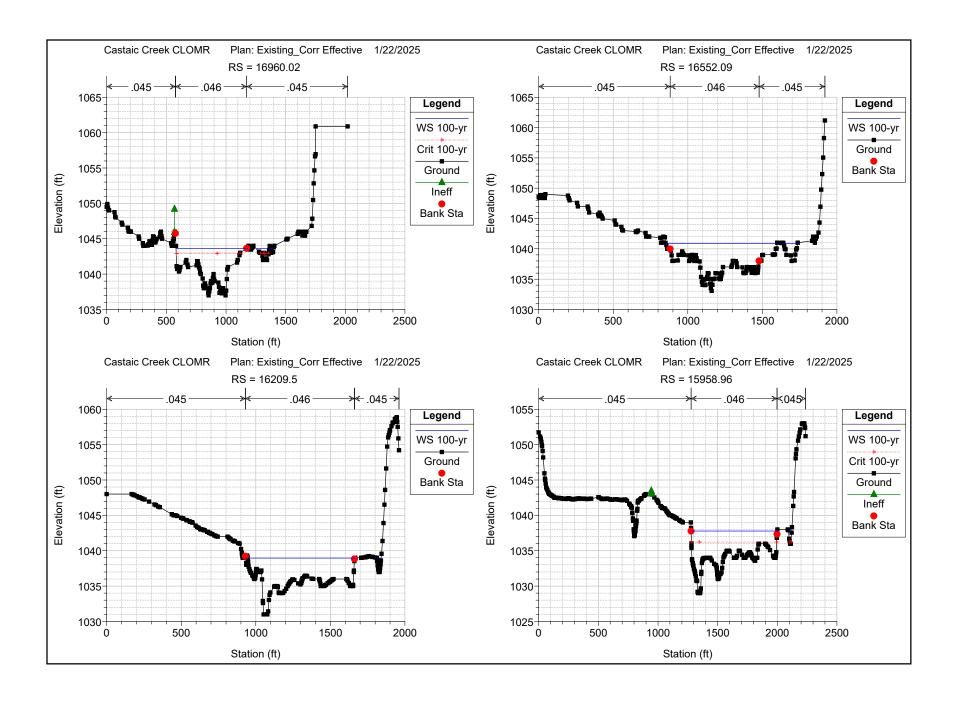


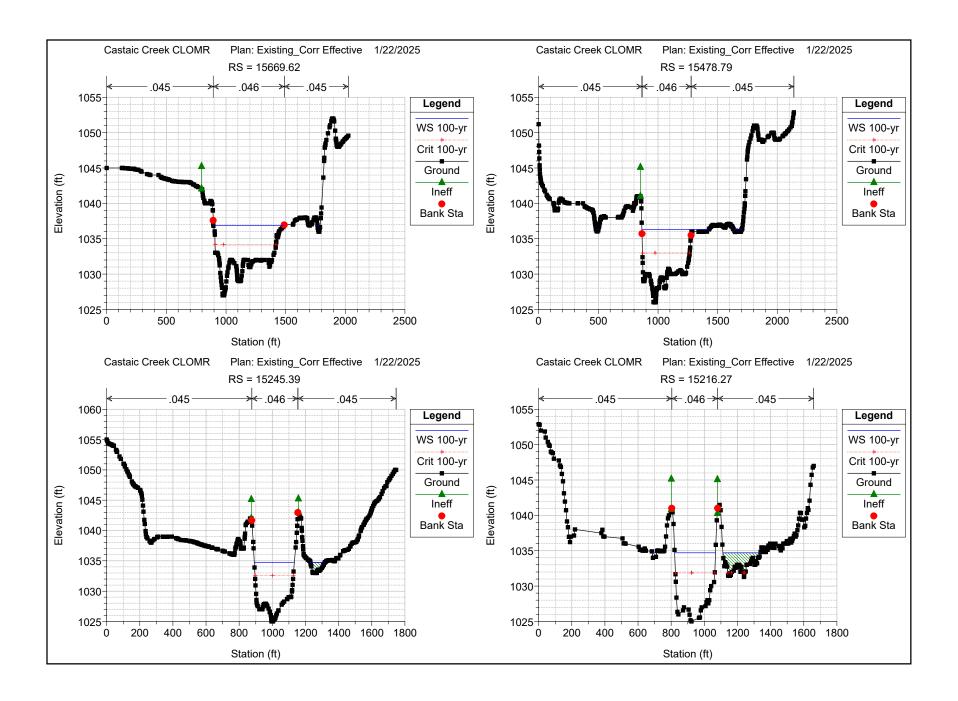


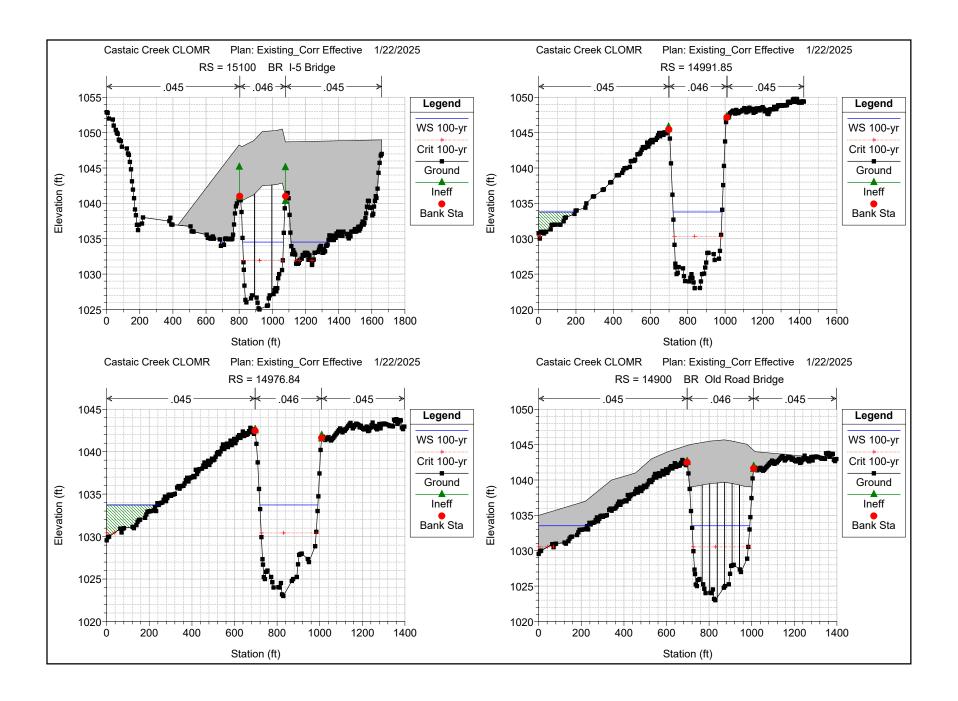
Appendix D - HEC-RAS Corrected Effective Condition
Hydraulic Results

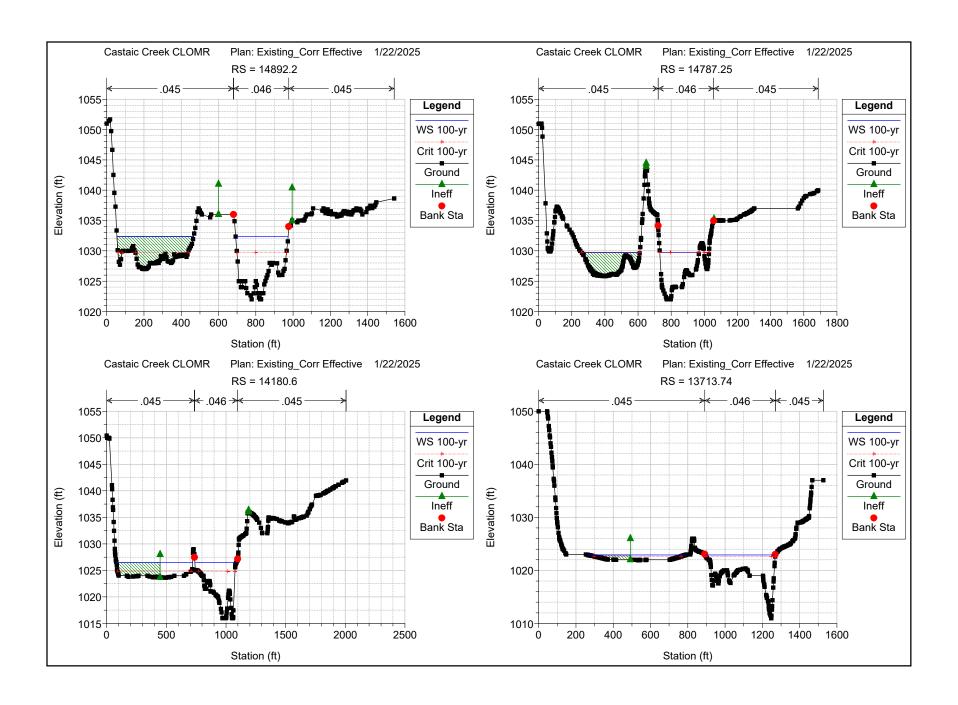
HEC-RAS Plan: Existing River: Castaic Creek Reach: Castaic Creek Profile: 100-yr

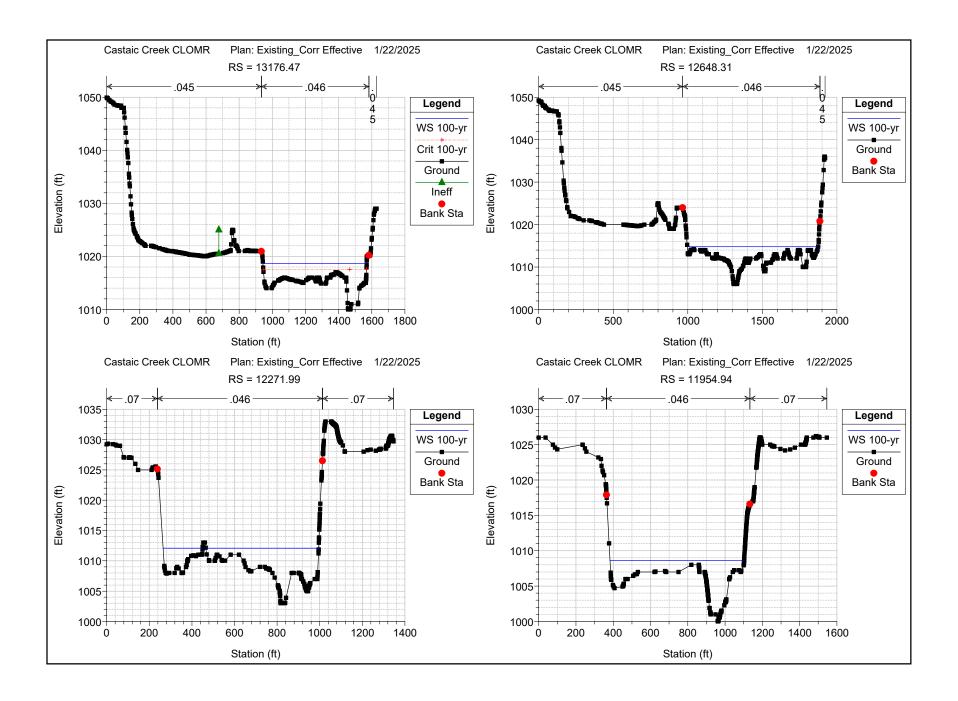
Reach	River Sta	Profile	Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
rteacii	Triver ora	1 Tollie	(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	110dde # Cili
Castaic Creek	16960.02	100-yr	14480.00	1037.00	1043.61	1042.90	1044.46	0.011197	7.46	1999.46	737.75	0.73
Castaic Creek	16552.09	100-yr	14480.00	1033.07	1040.85		1041.33	0.005201	5.70	2702.89	839.92	0.51
Castaic Creek	16209.5	100-yr	14480.00	1031.00	1038.96		1039.46	0.005836	5.67	2570.52	756.47	0.53
Castaic Creek	15958.96	100-yr	14480.00	1029.00	1037.79	1036.22	1038.20	0.004178	5.15	2831.77	763.46	0.46
Castaic Creek	15669.62	100-yr	14480.00	1027.00	1036.85	1034.15	1037.23	0.002748	4.92	2950.27	612.59	0.39
Castaic Creek	15478.79	100-yr	14480.00	1026.00	1036.32	1032.96	1036.76	0.002177	5.29	2793.28	645.59	0.36
Castaic Creek	15245.39	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1034.74	1032.55	1035.91	0.005616	8.70	1664.90	329.21	0.58
Castaic Creek	15216.27	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1034.71	1031.85	1035.66	0.004057	7.81	1853.98	499.92	0.50
Castaic Creek	15100		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	14991.85	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1033.78	1030.35	1034.55	0.003110	7.05	2066.12	458.04	0.44
Castaic Creek	14976.84	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1033.73	1030.42	1034.50	0.003197	7.02	2074.96	509.56	0.45
Castaic Creek	14900		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	14892.2	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1032.35	1029.73	1033.24	0.004316	7.57	1922.98	692.35	0.51
Castaic Creek	14787.25	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1029.74	1029.74	1032.00	0.018878	12.06	1206.86	618.40	1.00
Castaic Creek	14180.6	100-yr	14560.00	1016.00	1026.46	1024.80	1027.00	0.003838	6.24	2603.50	986.17	0.47
Castaic Creek	13713.74	100-yr	14560.00	1011.00	1022.91	1022.65	1024.09	0.011704	8.91	1787.92	902.07	0.77
Castaic Creek	13176.47	100-yr	14560.00	1010.00	1018.67	1017.54	1019.29	0.006810	6.32	2303.23	625.63	0.58
Castaic Creek	12648.31	100-yr	14560.00	1006.00	1014.79		1015.33	0.008216	5.85	2489.20	877.30	0.61
Castaic Creek	12271.99	100-yr	14560.00	1003.00	1012.08		1012.62	0.006393	5.88	2474.94	715.22	0.56
Castaic Creek	11954.94	100-yr	14560.00	1000.01	1008.64		1009.56	0.015598	7.68	1895.49	719.39	0.83
Castaic Creek	11620.14	100-yr	14560.00	998.05	1006.41	1004.77	1006.80	0.004645	5.01	2904.20	838.19	0.47
Castaic Creek	11095.91	100-yr	14560.00	995.07	1001.07	1001.07	1001.95	0.025642	7.55	1927.91	1087.31	1.00
Castaic Creek	10620.36	100-yr	14560.00	993.00	998.85		999.03	0.001687	3.36	4332.73	1072.88	0.29
Castaic Creek	9869.909	100-yr	14560.00	988.00	996.42		996.97	0.004986	5.97	2512.73	726.21	0.51
Castaic Creek	9534.089	100-yr	14560.00	985.00	994.62		995.21	0.004524	6.44	2657.86	675.51	0.50
Castaic Creek	9166.896	100-yr	14560.00	984.00	993.42		993.88	0.002702	5.43	2696.24	534.47	0.40
Castaic Creek	8749.054	100-yr	14560.00	982.00	992.70		993.00	0.001528	4.45	3410.01	743.95	0.30
Castaic Creek	8304.799	100-yr	14560.00	982.00	992.03		992.32	0.001548	4.32	3372.26	535.56	0.30
Castaic Creek	8252.659	100-yr	14560.00	982.43	991.96	987.54	992.24	0.001226	4.27	3410.49	520.84	0.28
Castaic Creek	8000		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	7999.701	100-yr	14560.00	979.81	989.50	985.90	989.91	0.002752	5.17	2817.21	464.31	0.37
Castaic Creek	7797.603	100-yr	14560.00	978.00	987.13		988.53	0.014705	9.50	1532.44	355.70	0.81
Castaic Creek	7298.389	100-yr	14560.00	974.00	984.05		984.66	0.004341	6.24	2334.75	407.71	0.46
Castaic Creek	6704	100-yr	14560.00	971.00	980.06	978.73	981.00	0.009209	7.76	1876.76	415.34	0.64
Castaic Creek	6082.33	100-yr	14560.00	966.00	975.53		976.30	0.006208	7.04	2068.21	444.86	0.58
Castaic Creek	5537.854	100-yr	14560.00	963.00	970.91	970.23	971.84	0.011192	7.75	1879.12	547.16	0.74
Castaic Creek	5025.303	100-yr	14560.00	960.00	967.23		967.79	0.005612	5.99	2460.31	715.64	0.53
Castaic Creek	4715.427	100-yr	14560.00	958.00	965.80		966.27	0.004162	5.47	2662.12	623.23	0.47
Castaic Creek	4427.711	100-yr	14560.00	957.00	964.70	962.42	965.19	0.003395	5.60	2597.75	503.45	0.44

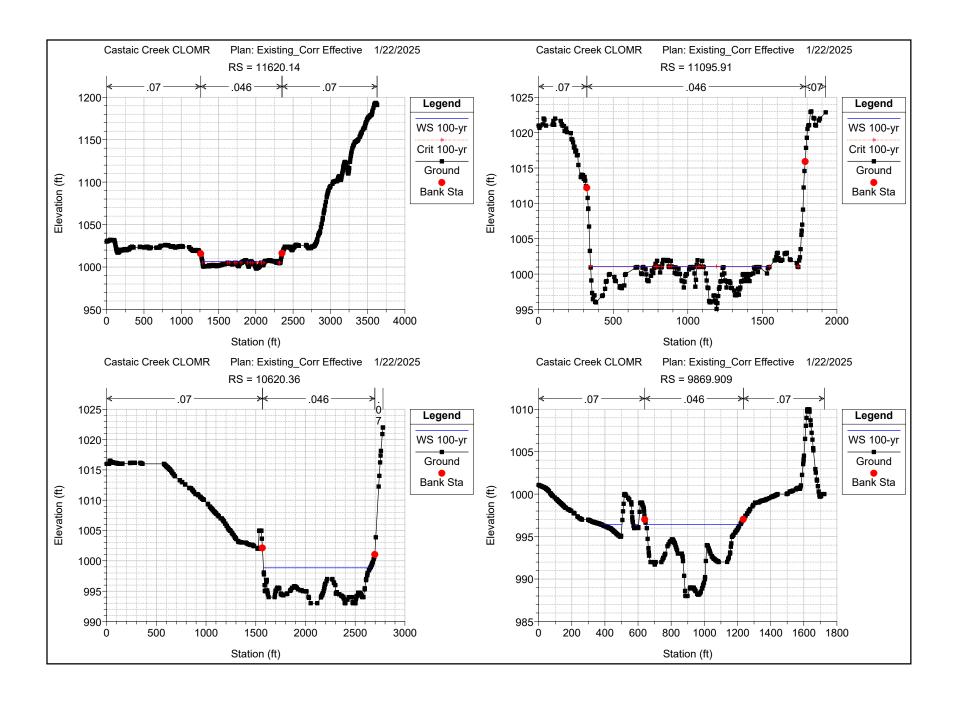


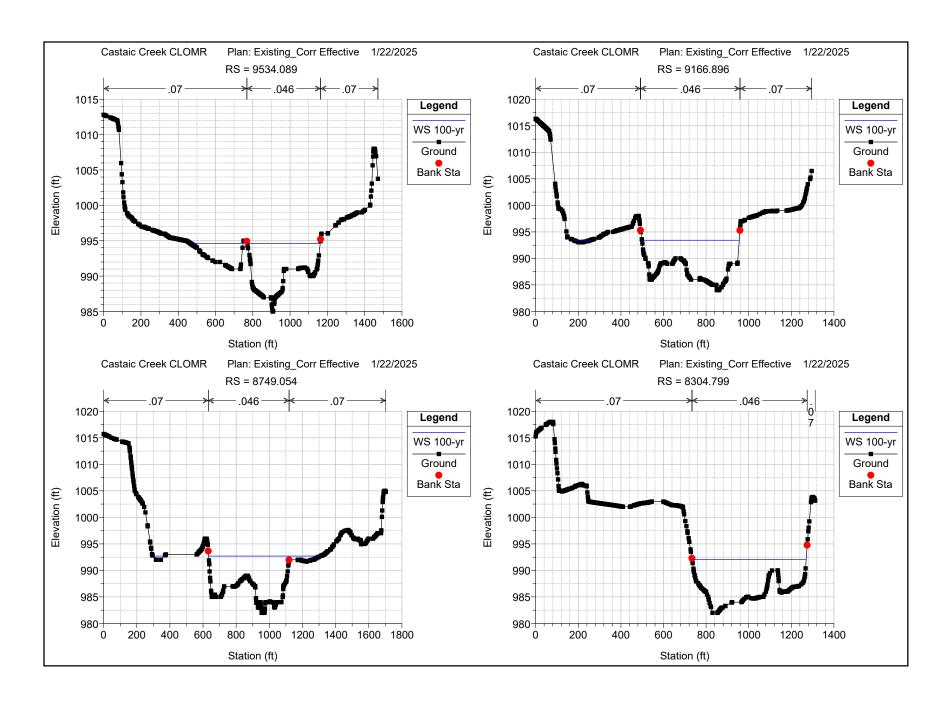


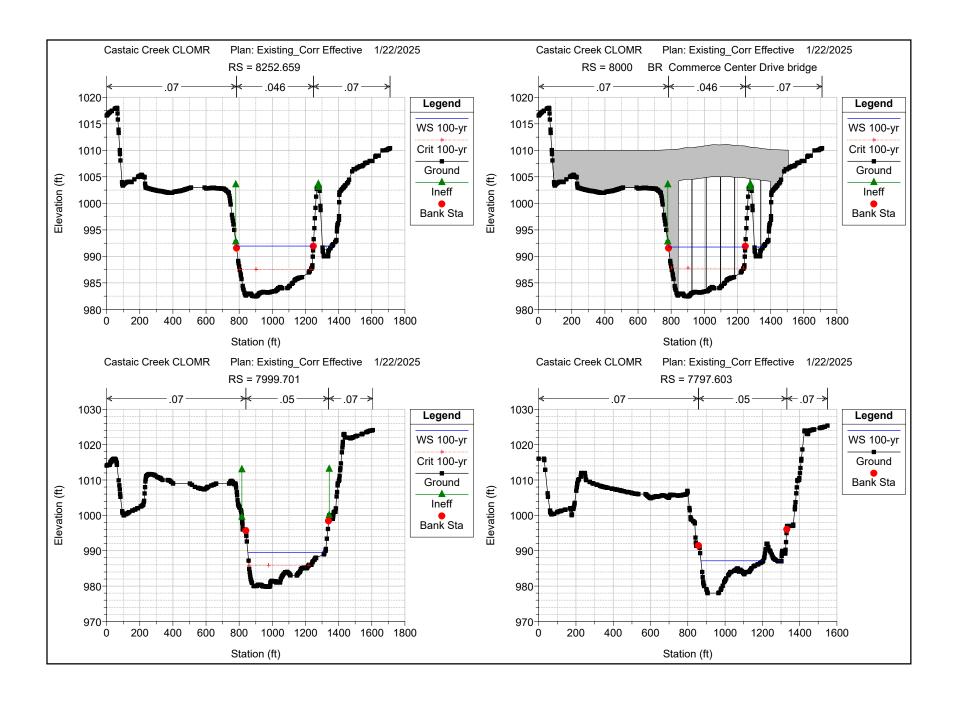


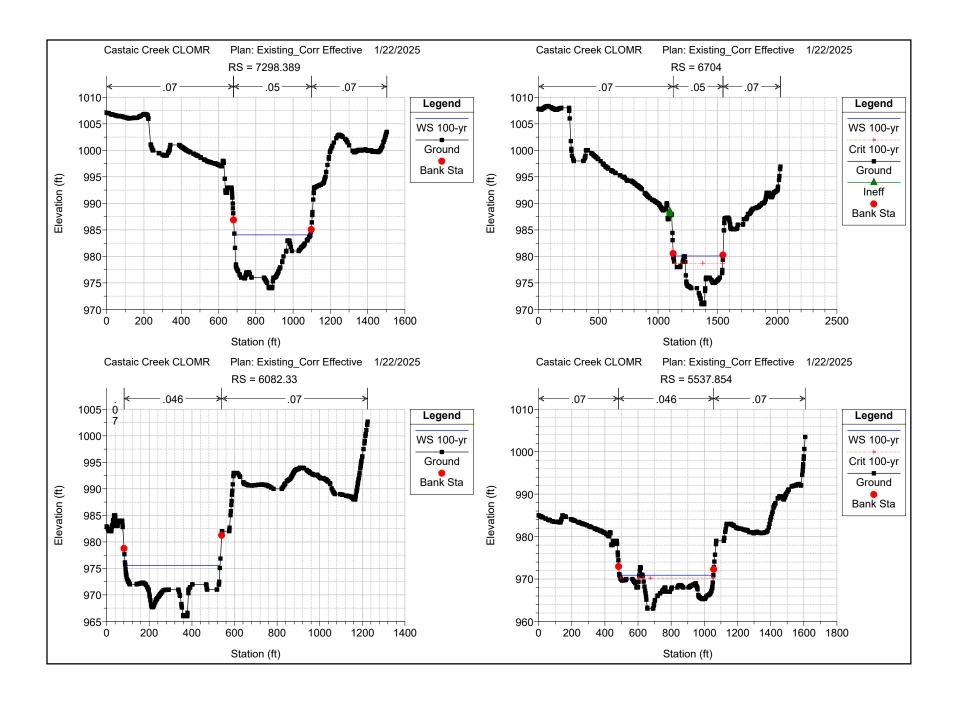


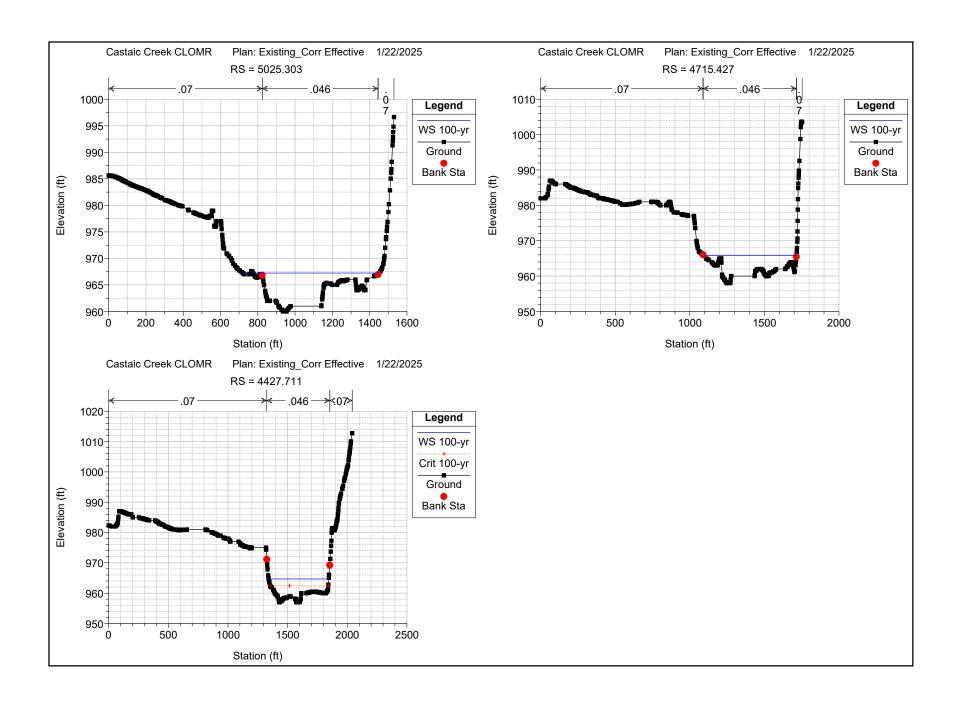






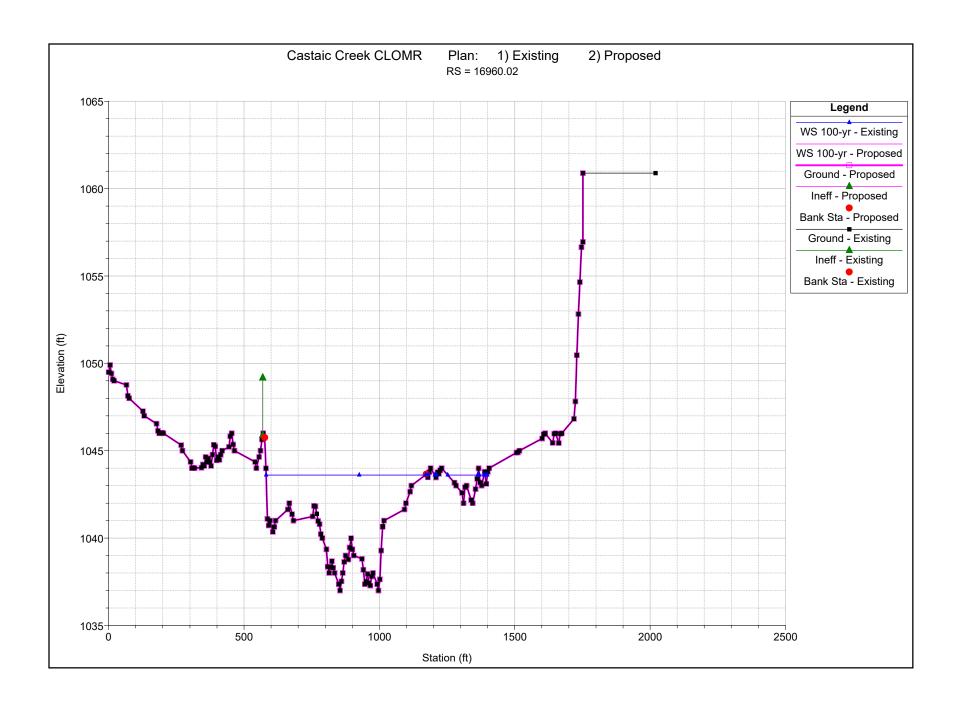


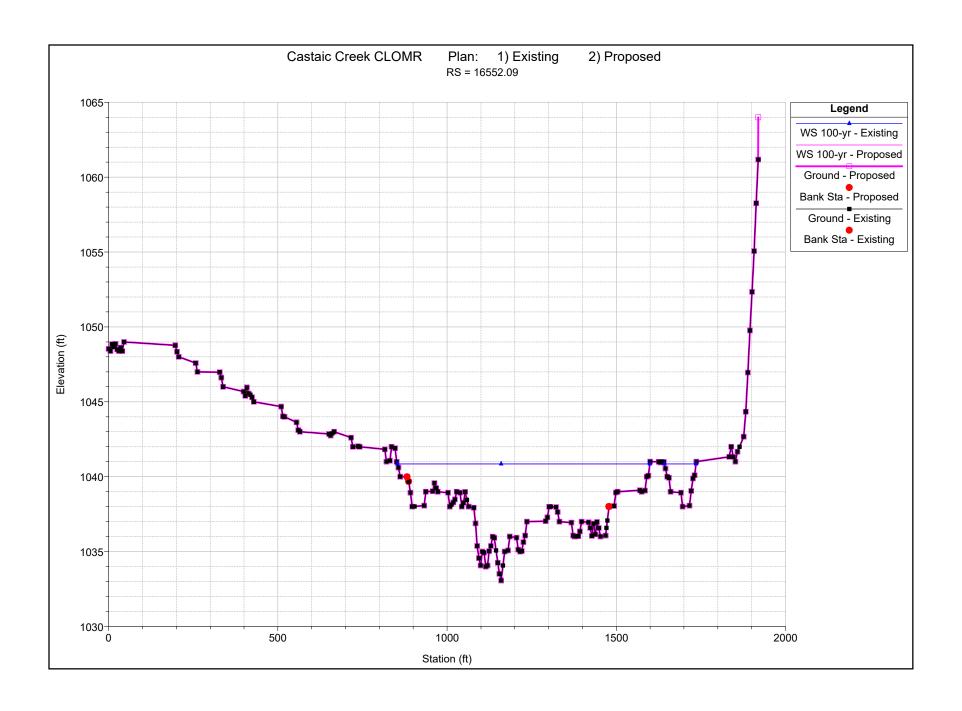


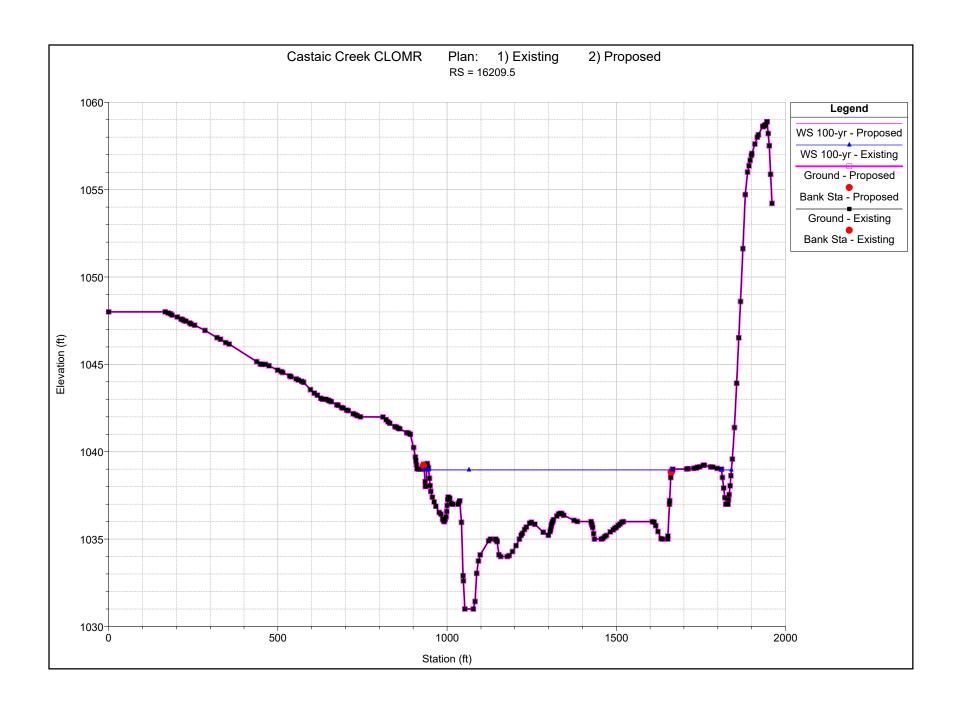


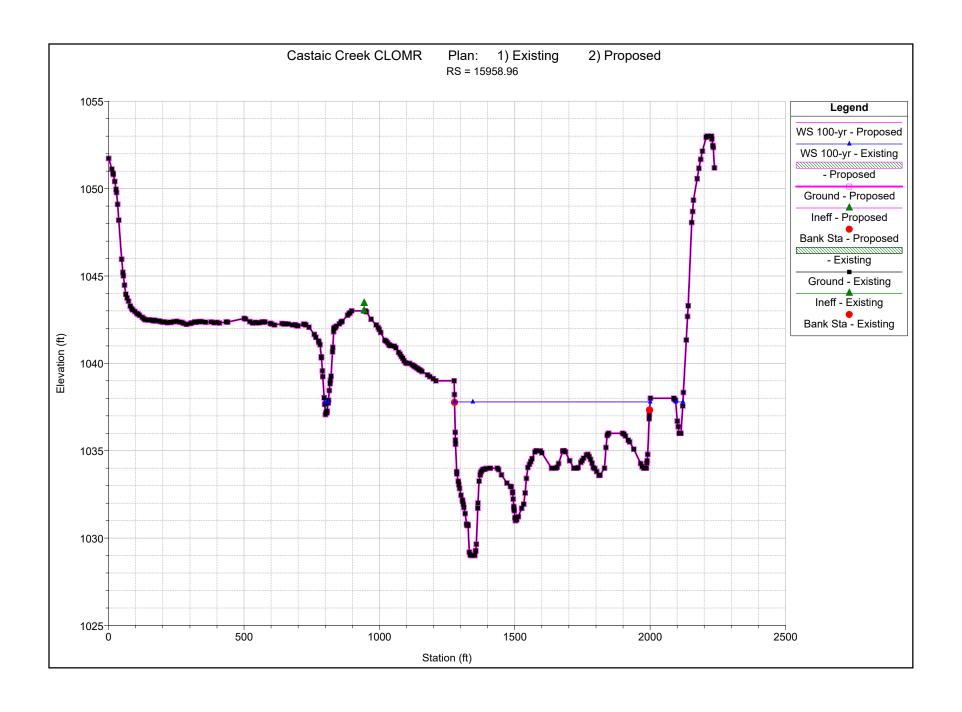


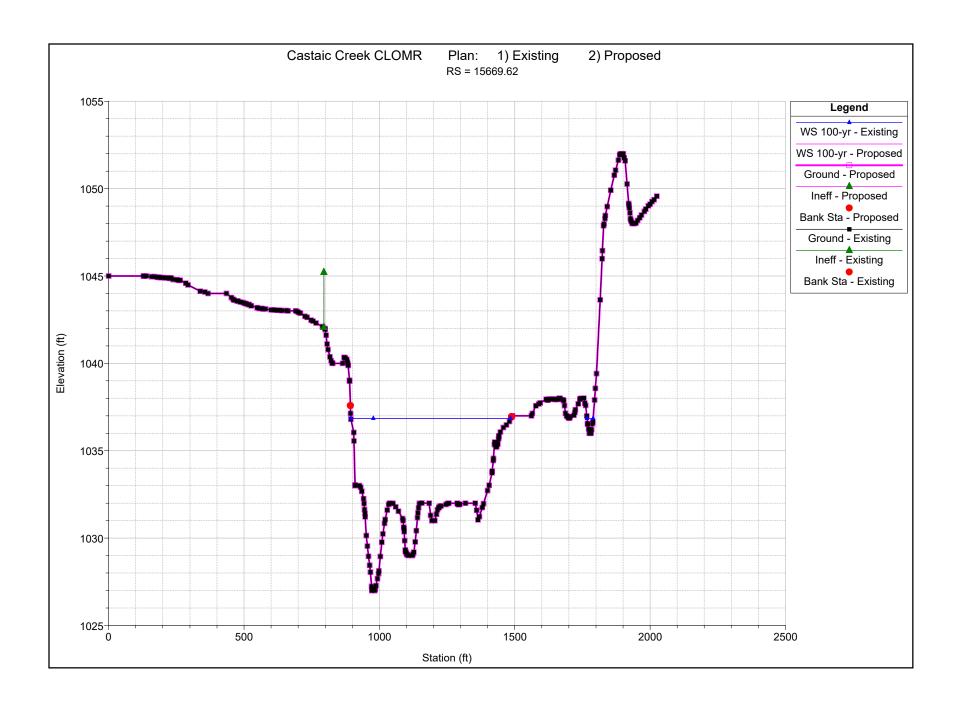
Appendix E – HEC-RAS Proposed Condition Hydraulic Results

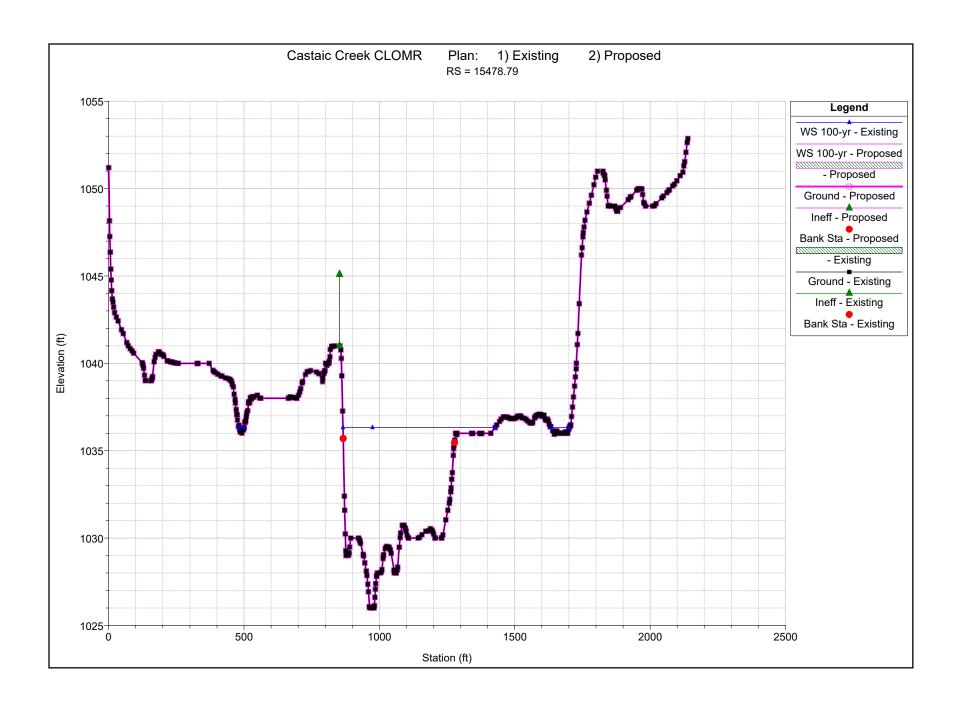


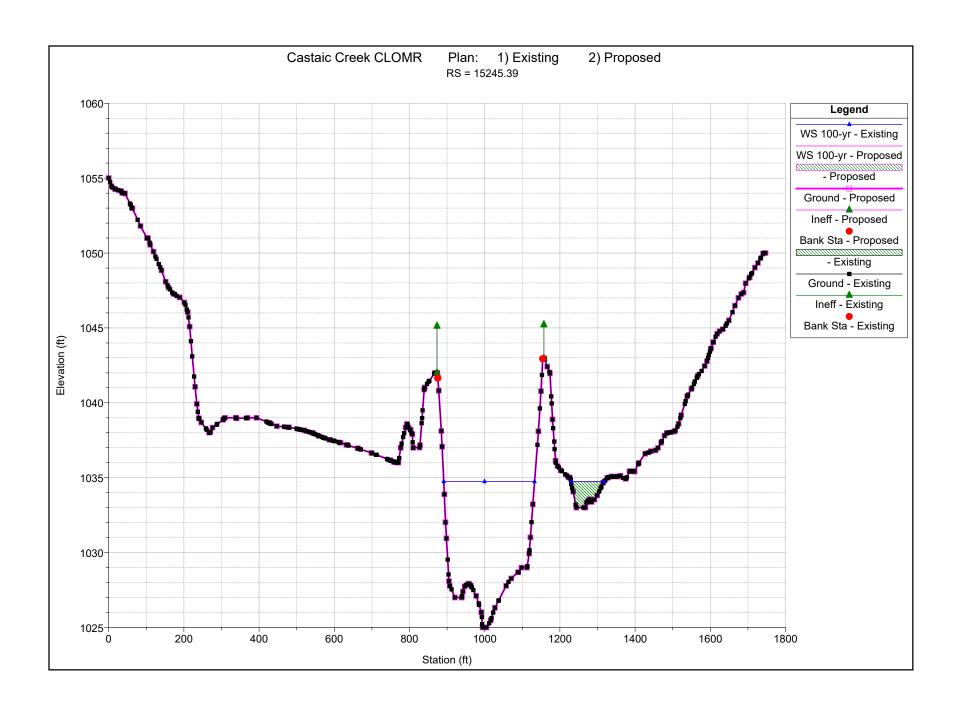


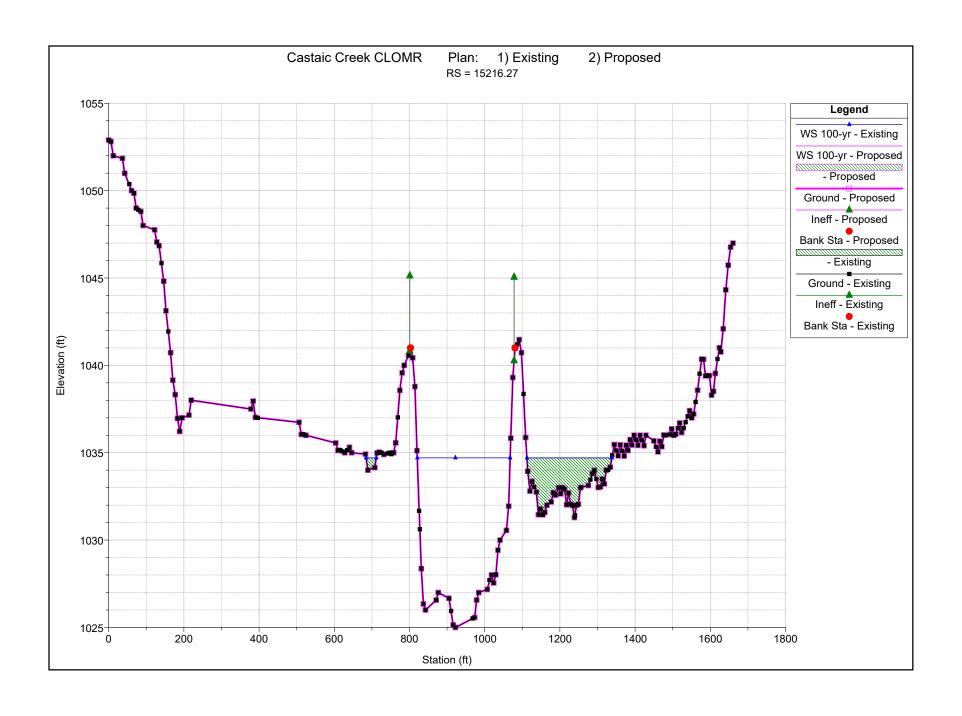


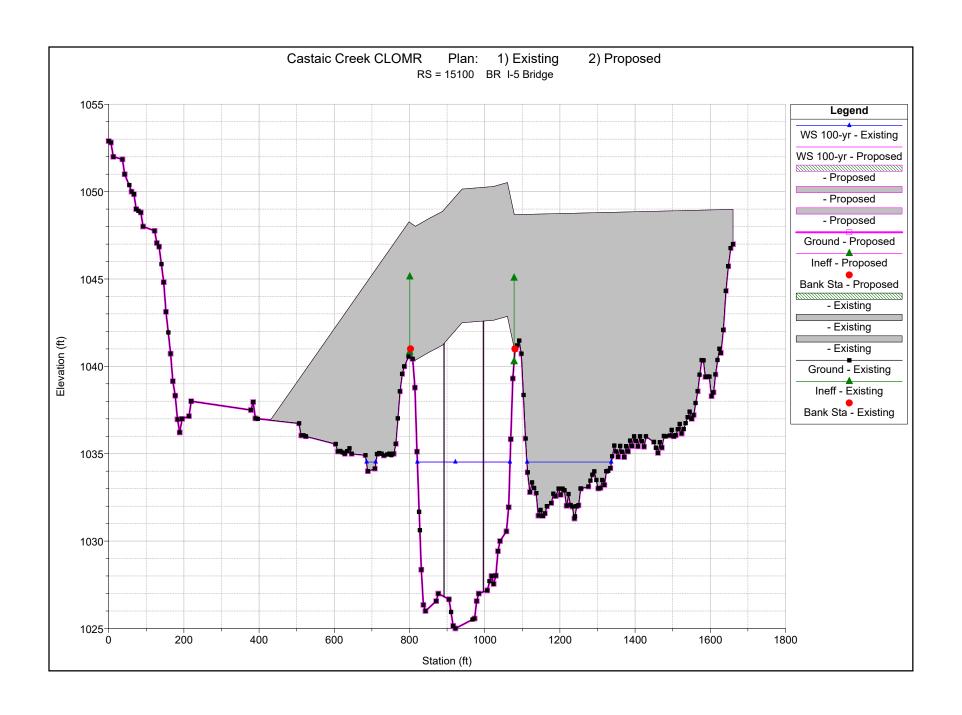


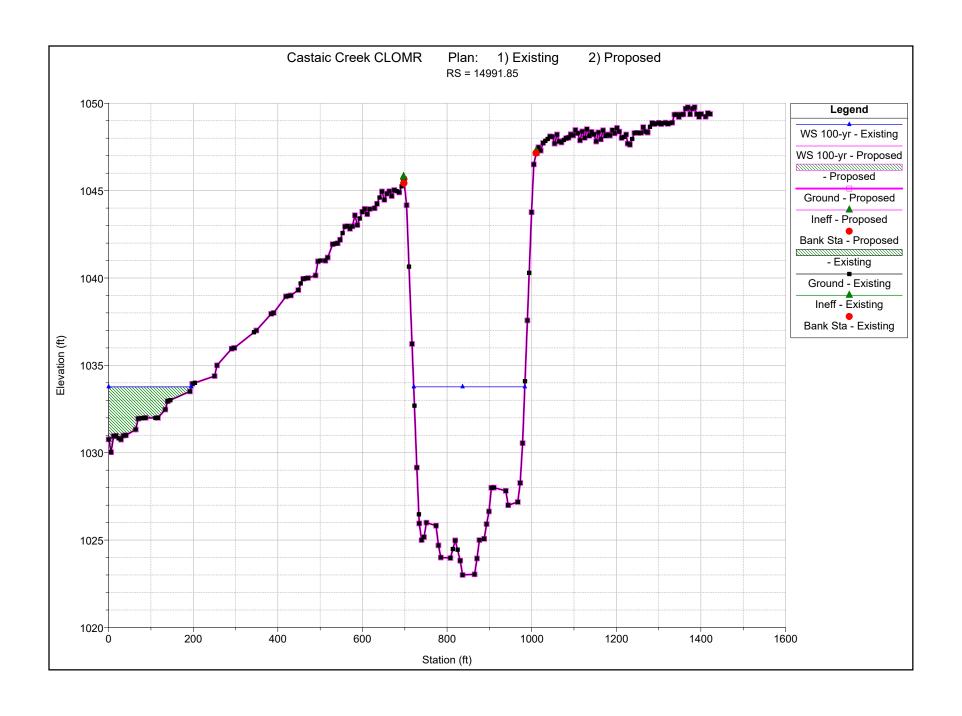


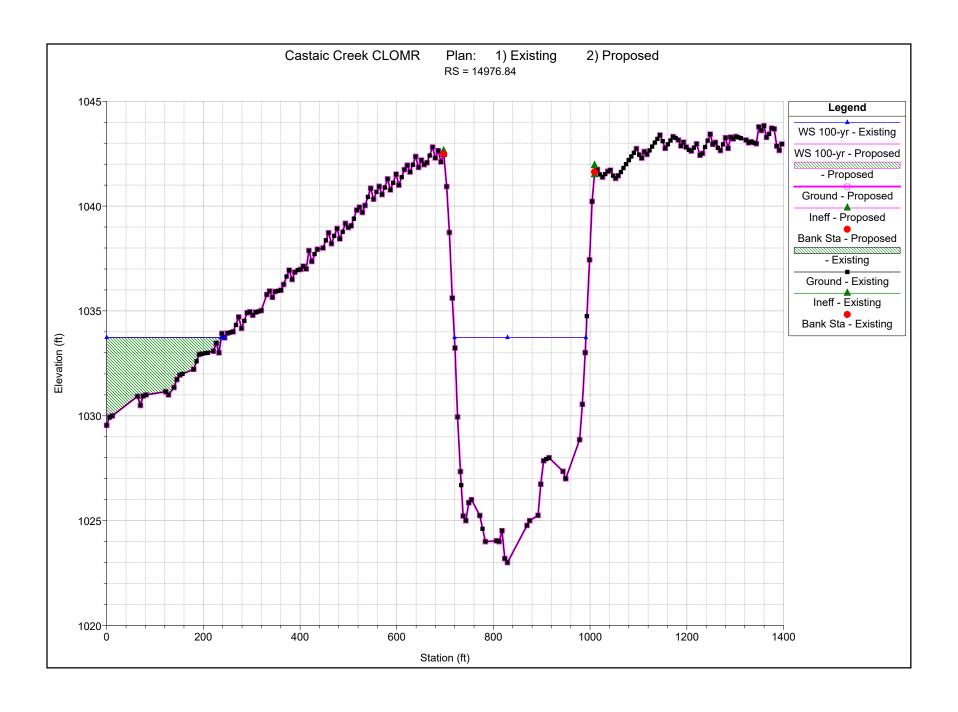


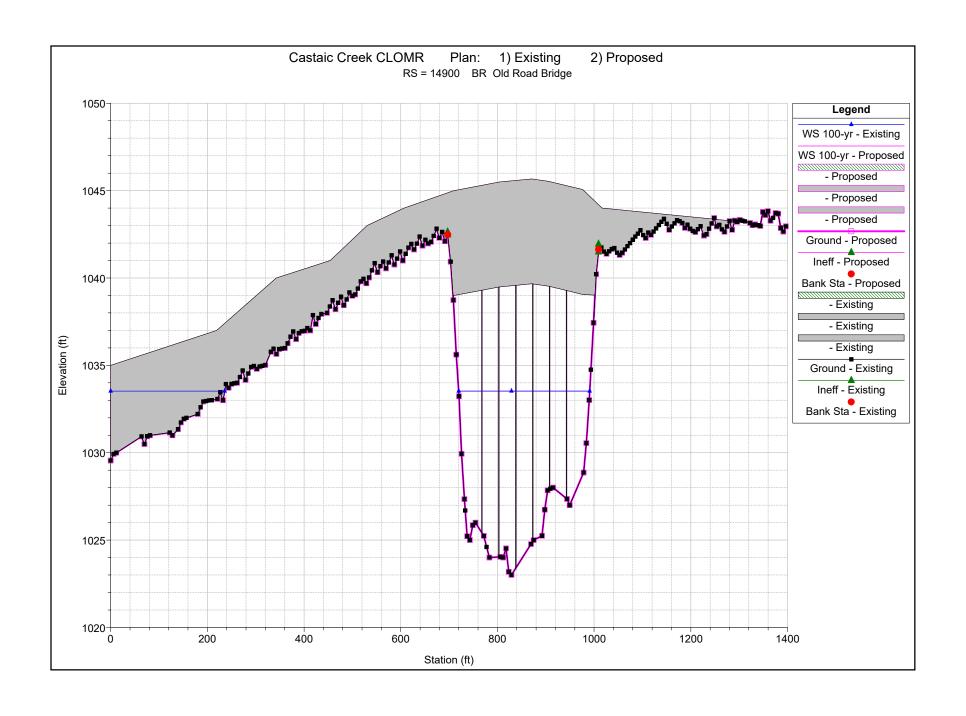


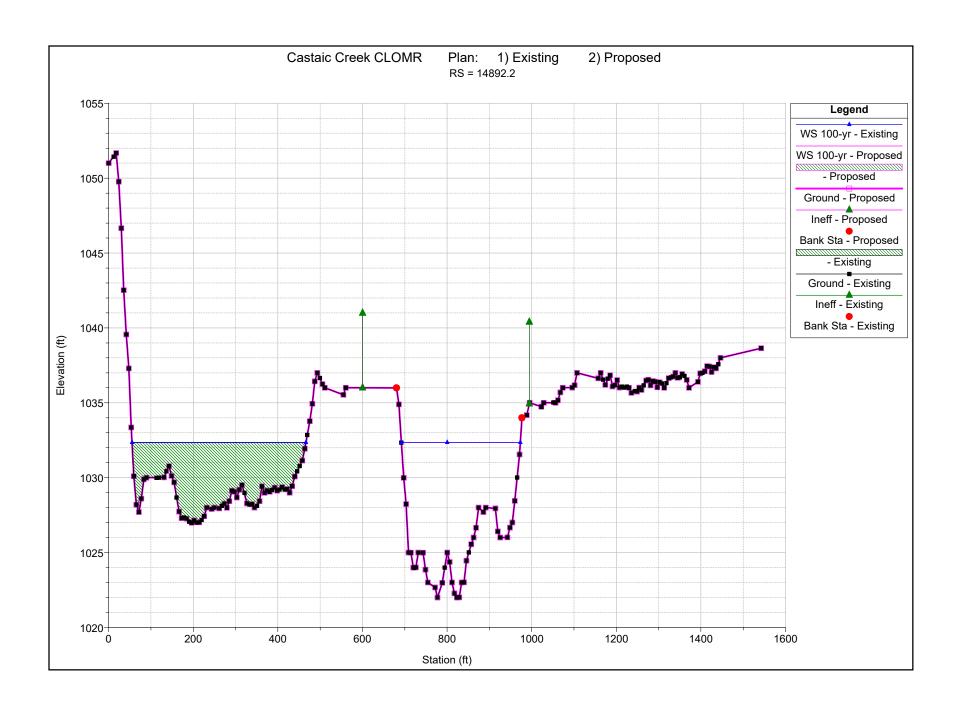




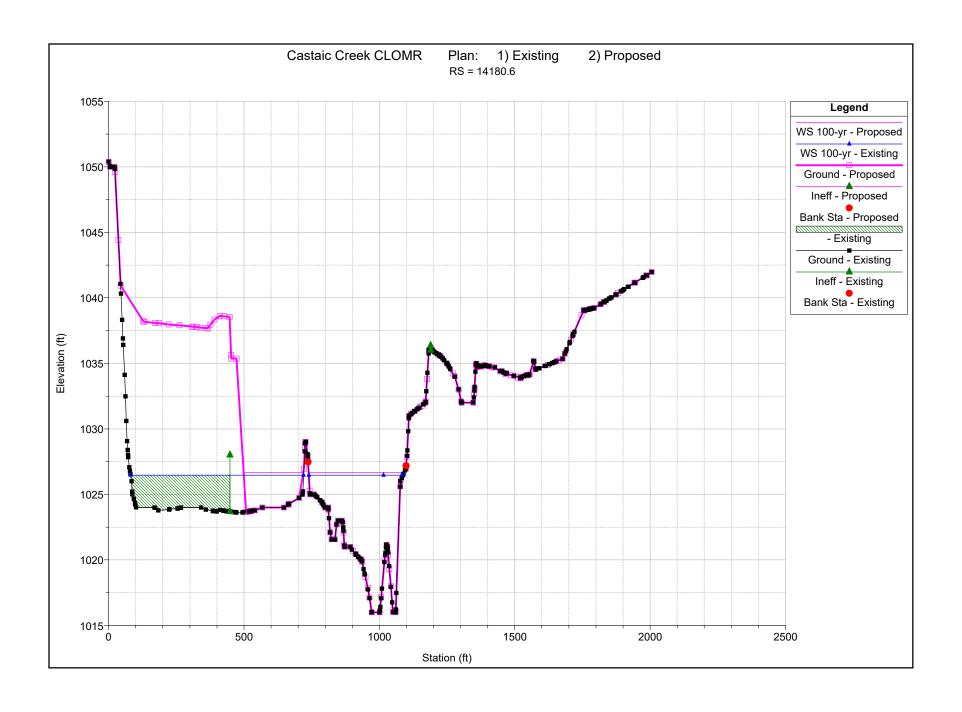


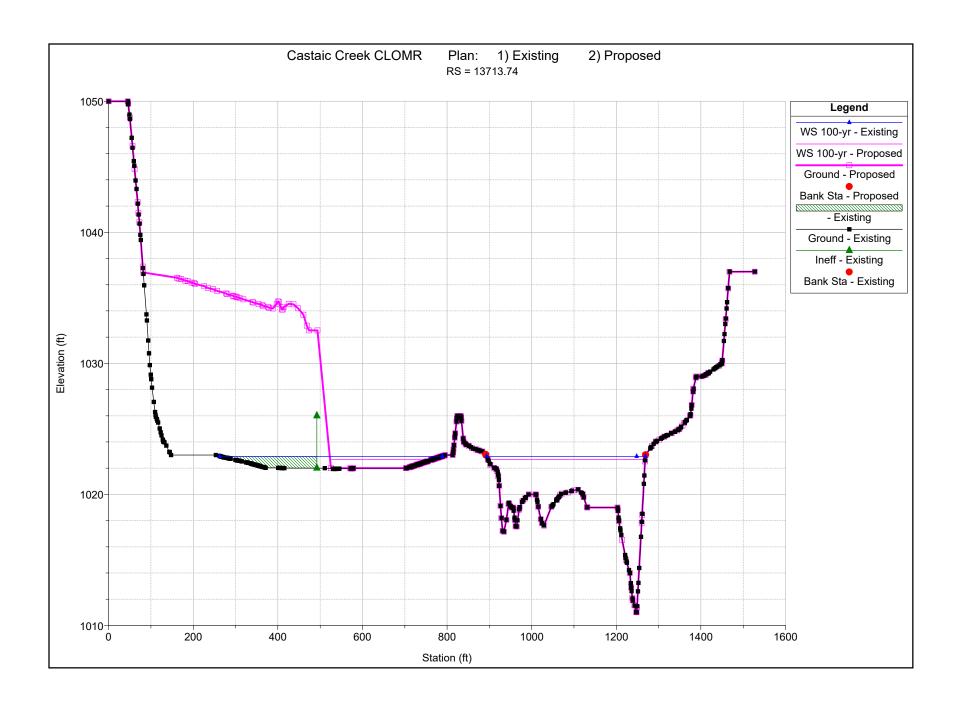


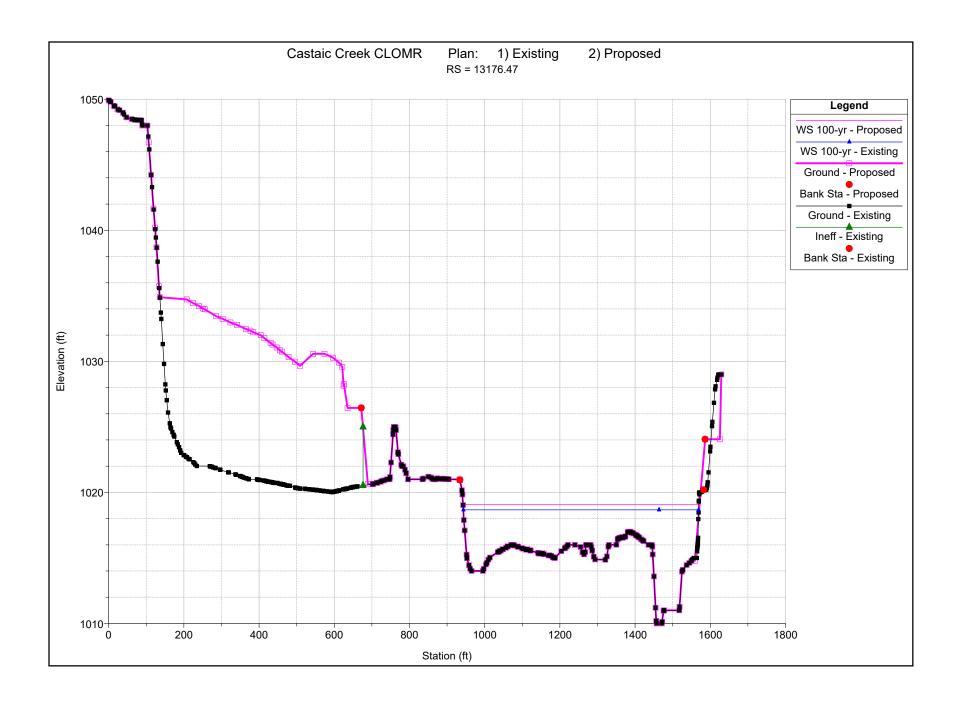


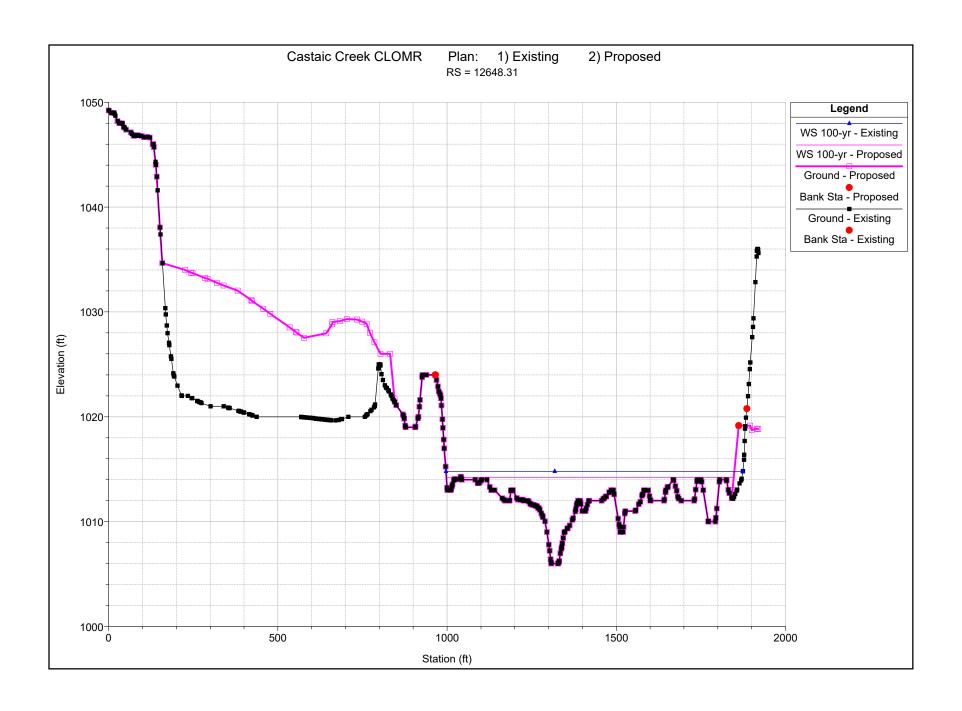


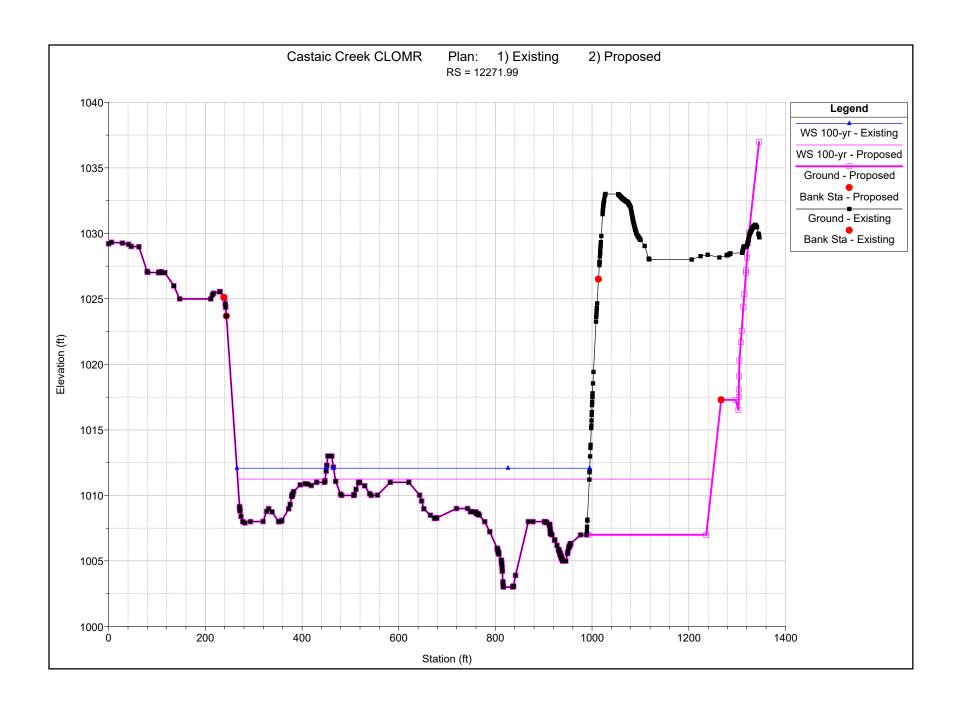


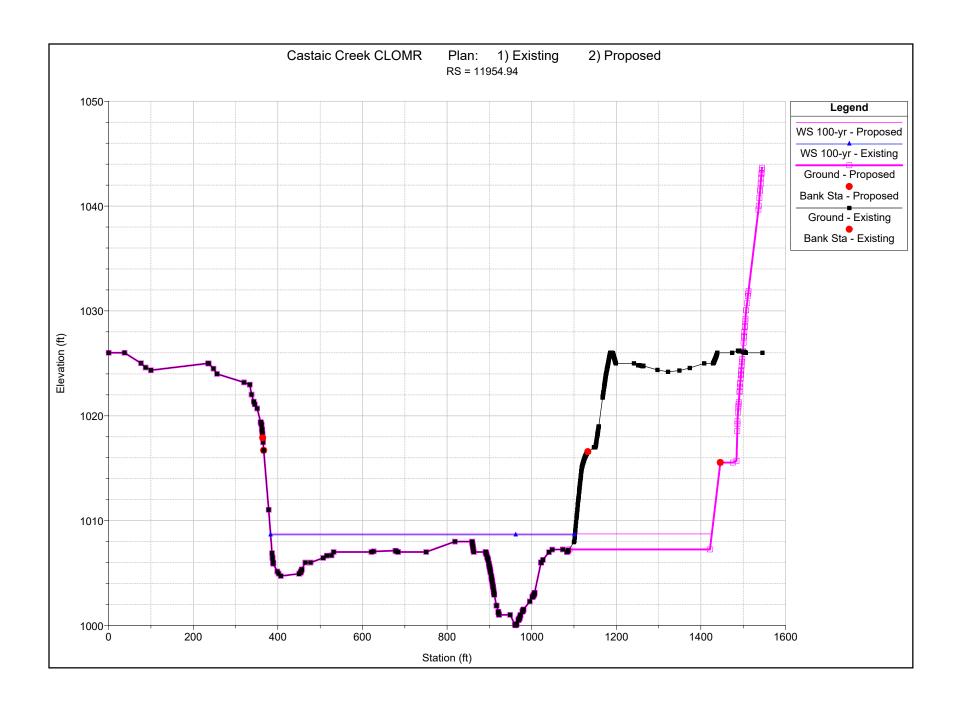


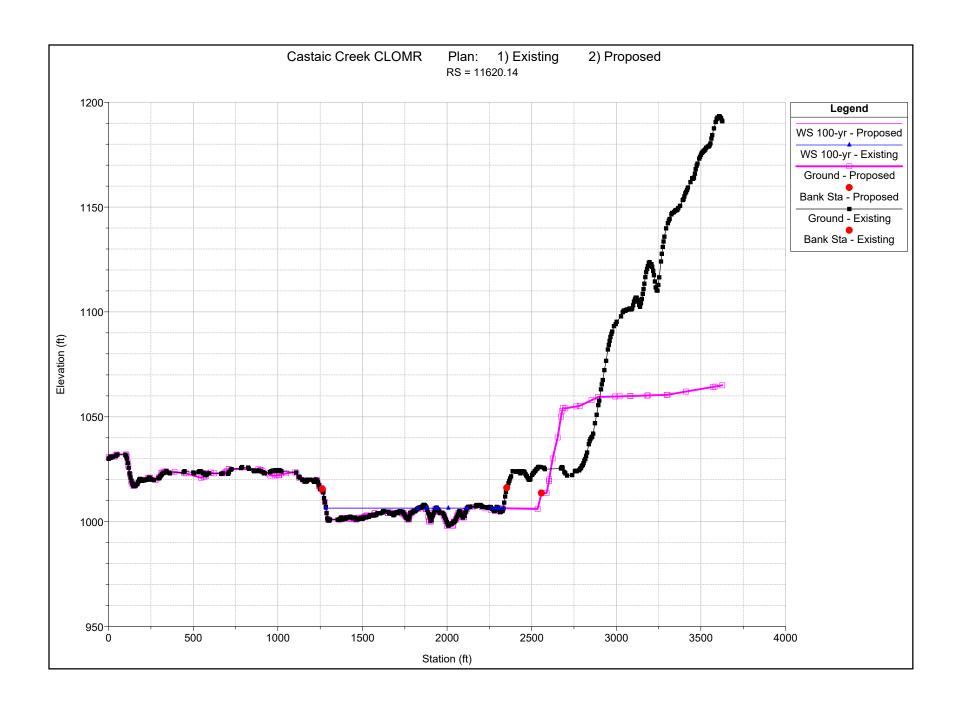


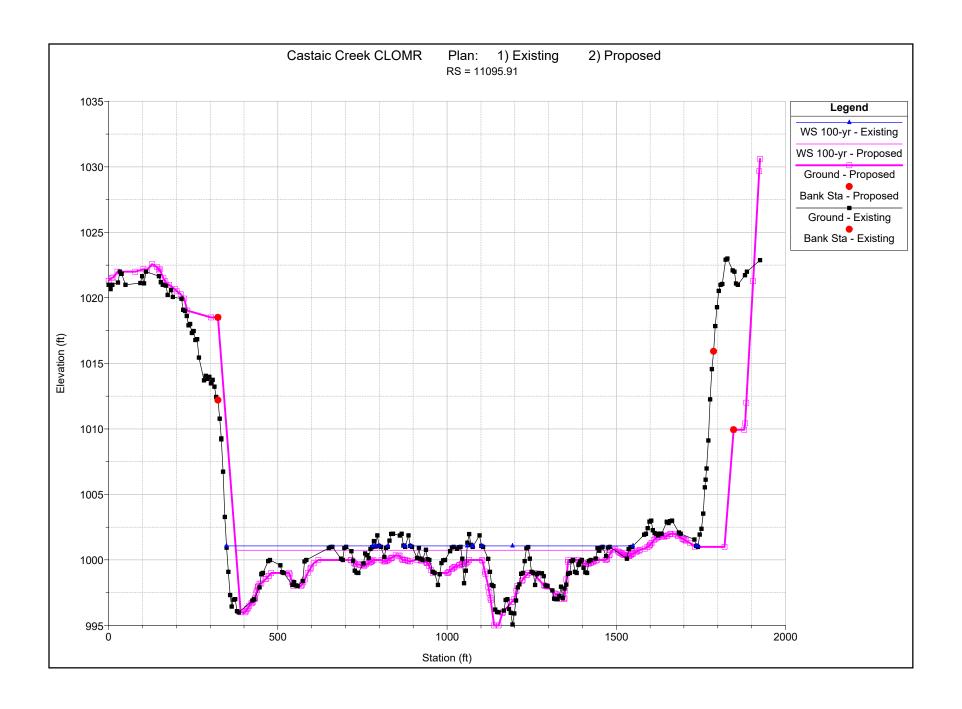


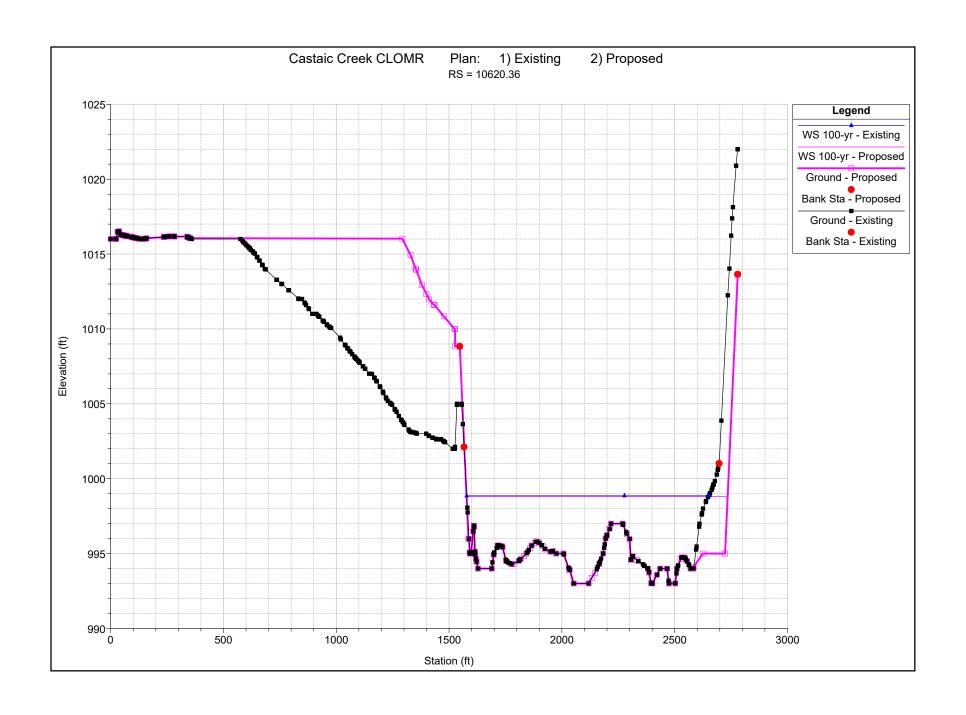


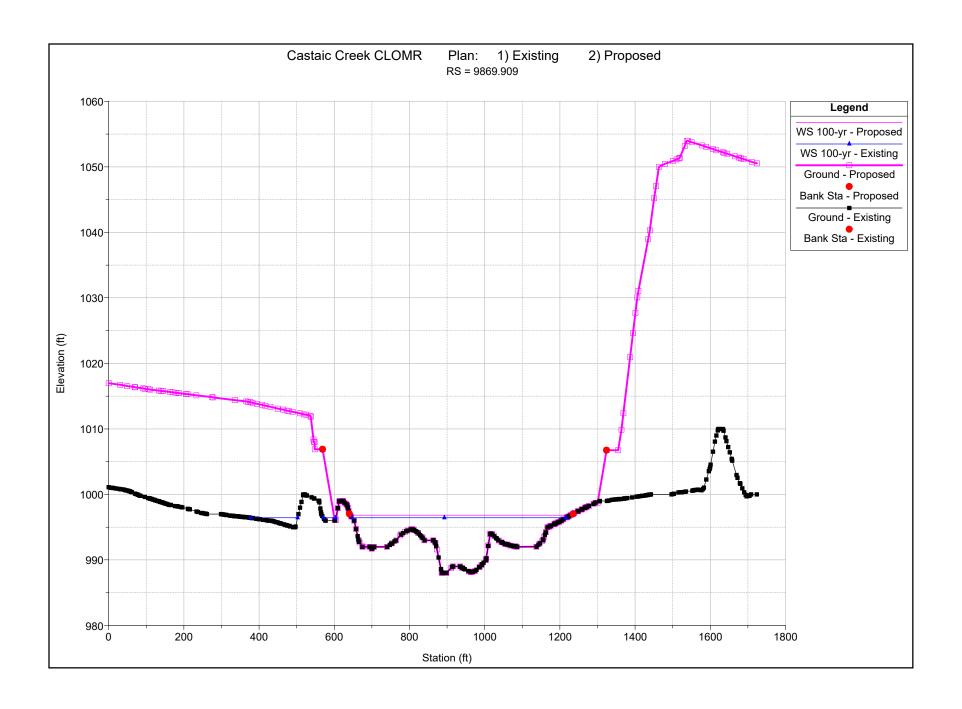


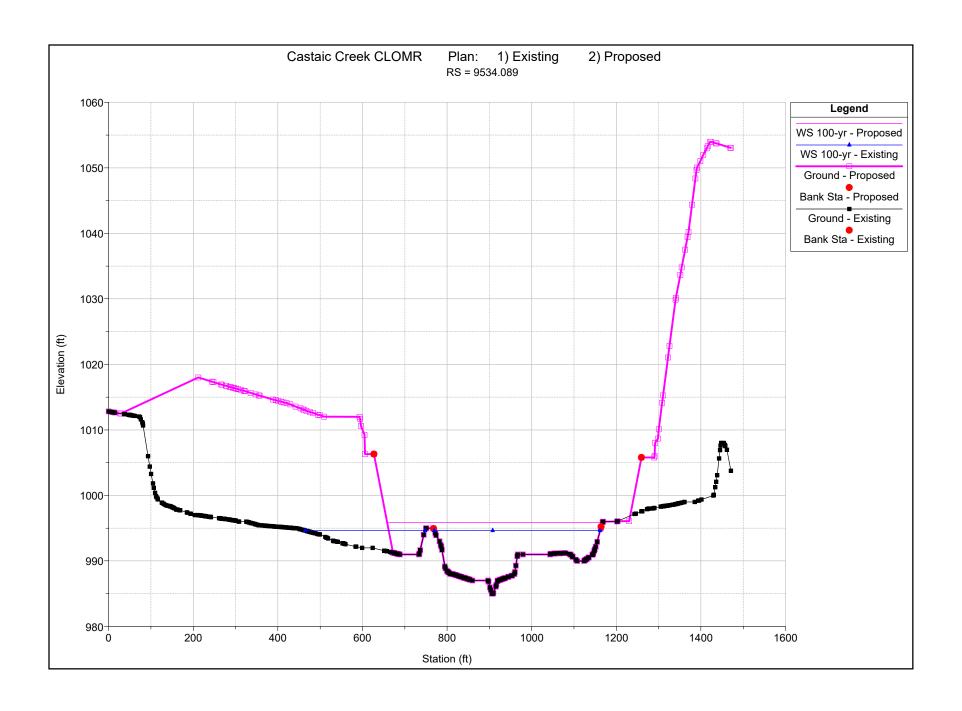


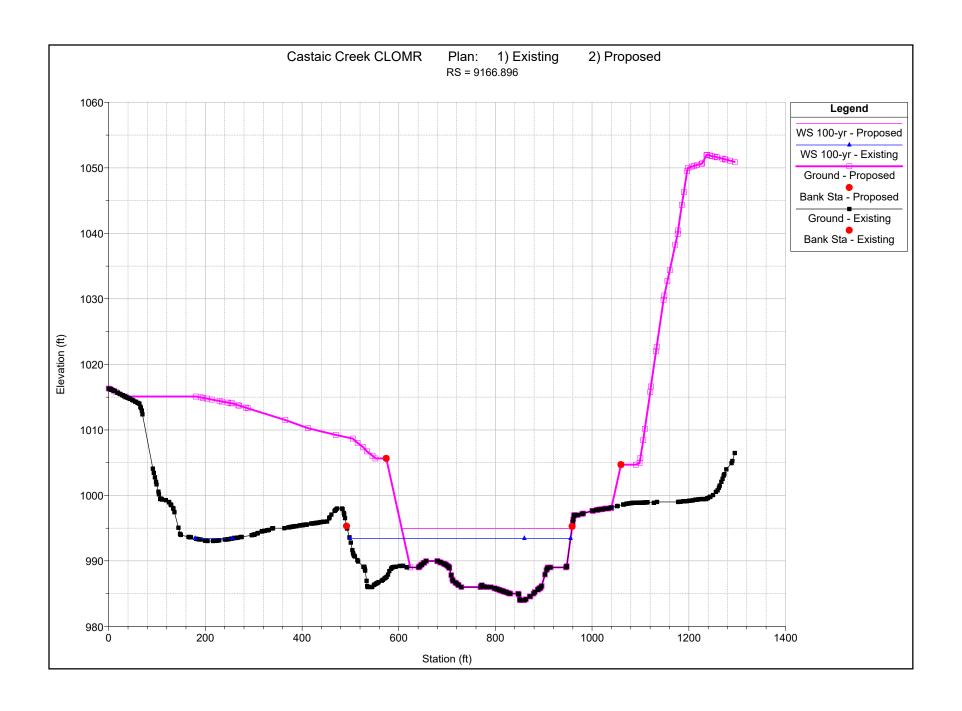


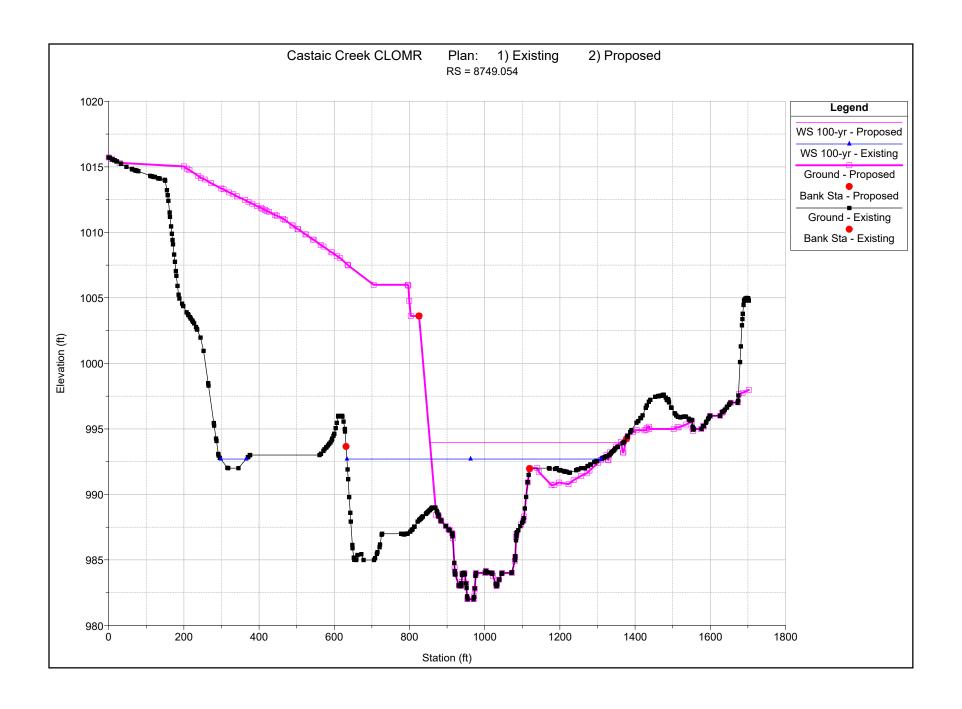


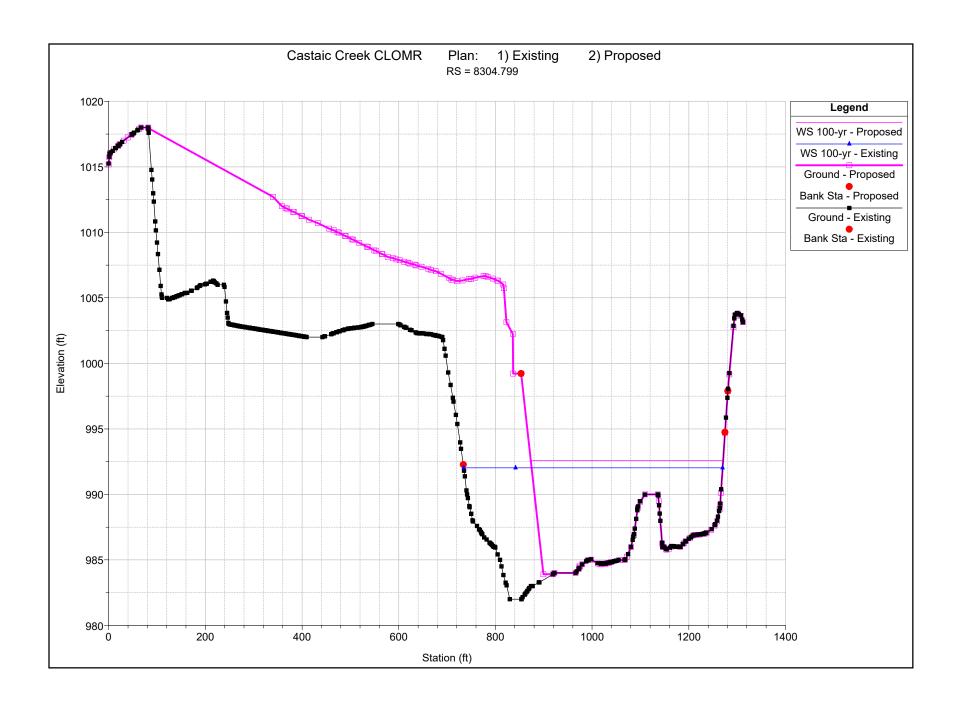


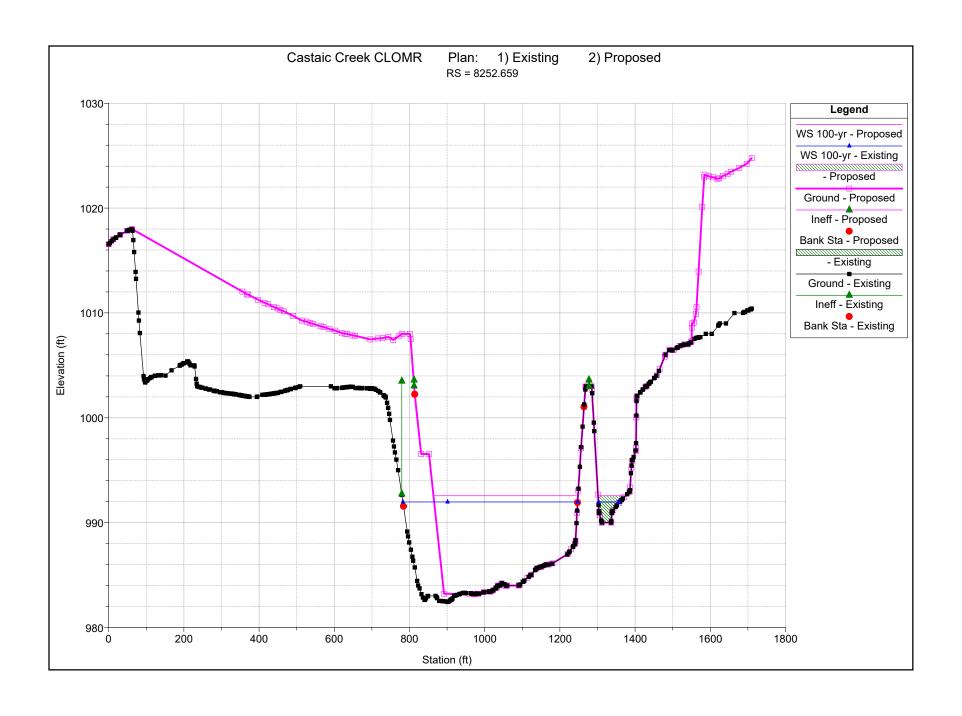


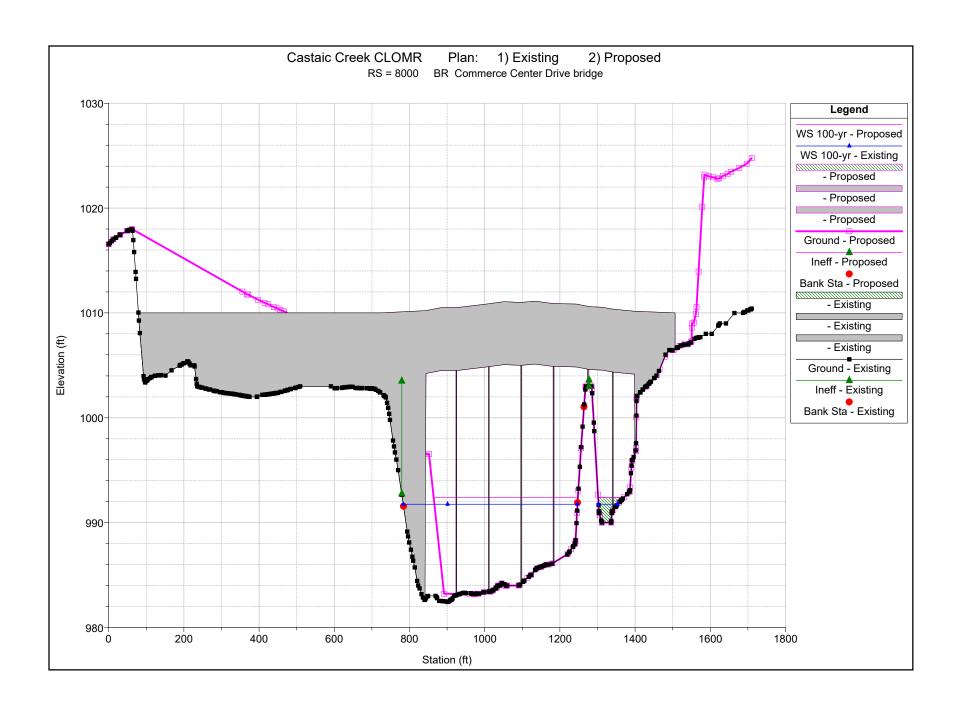


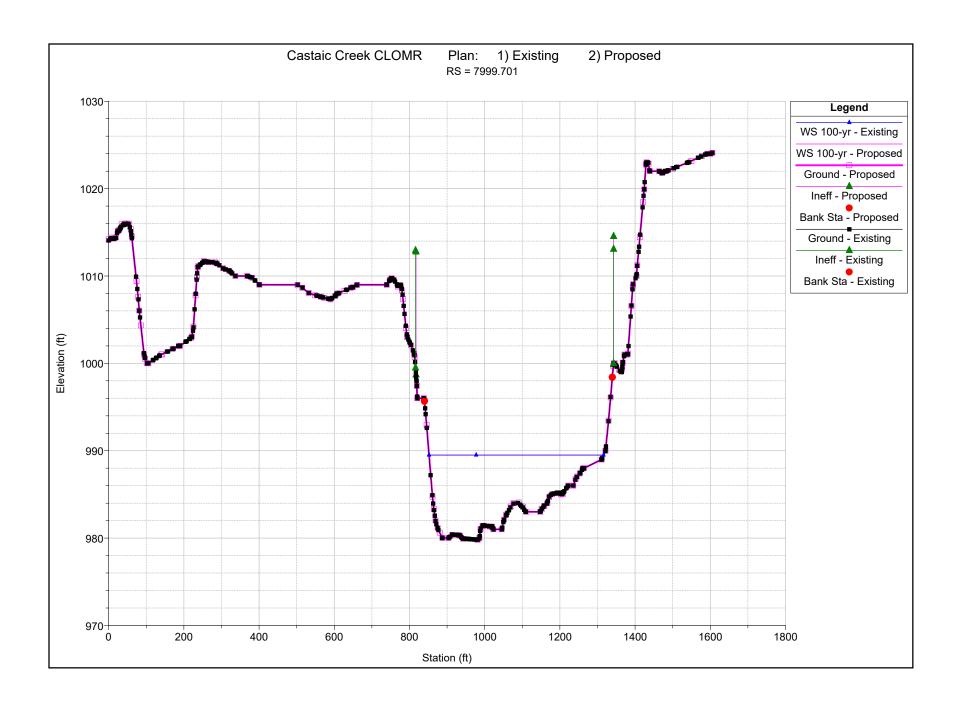


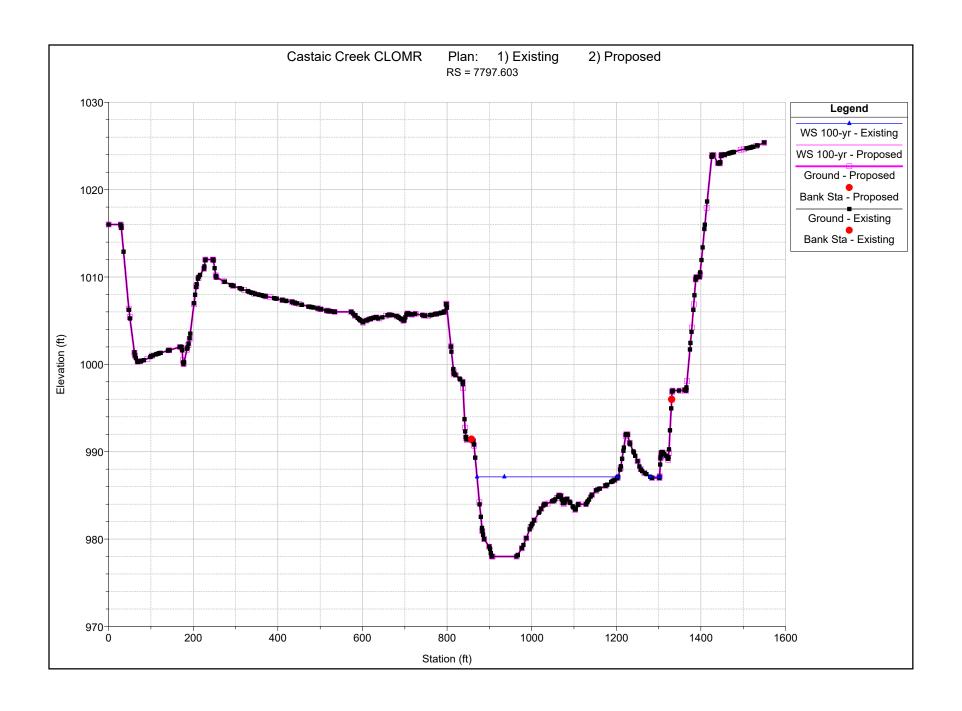


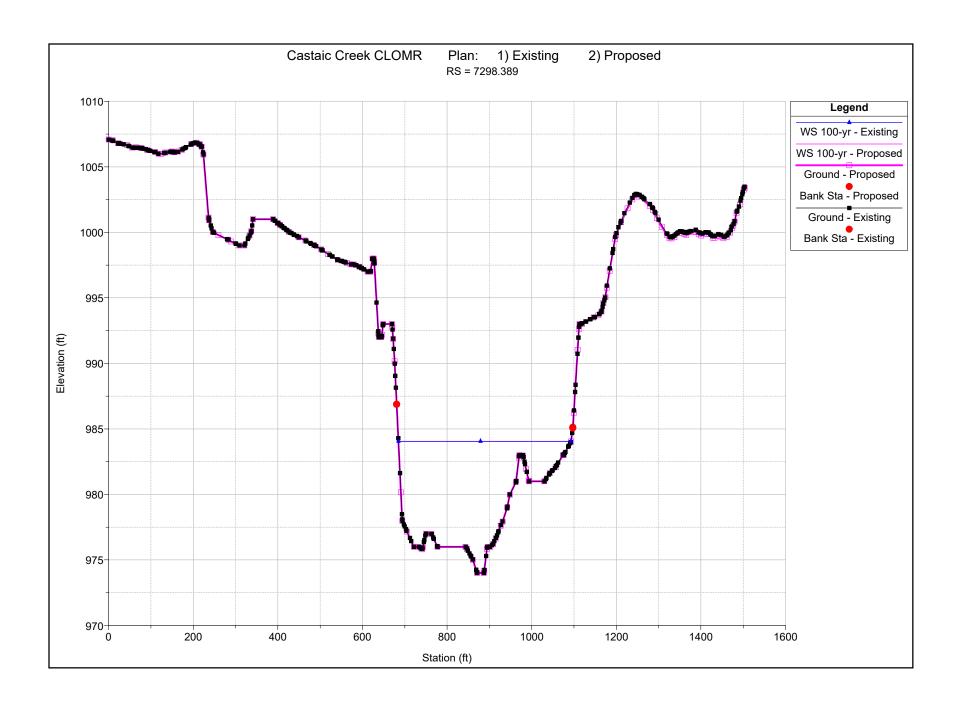


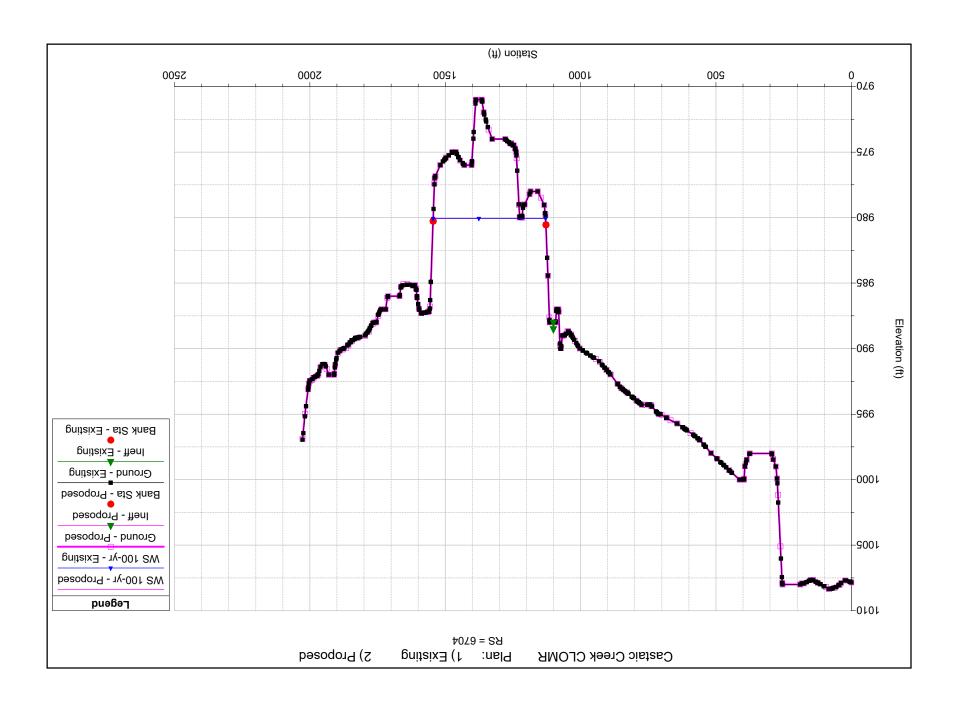


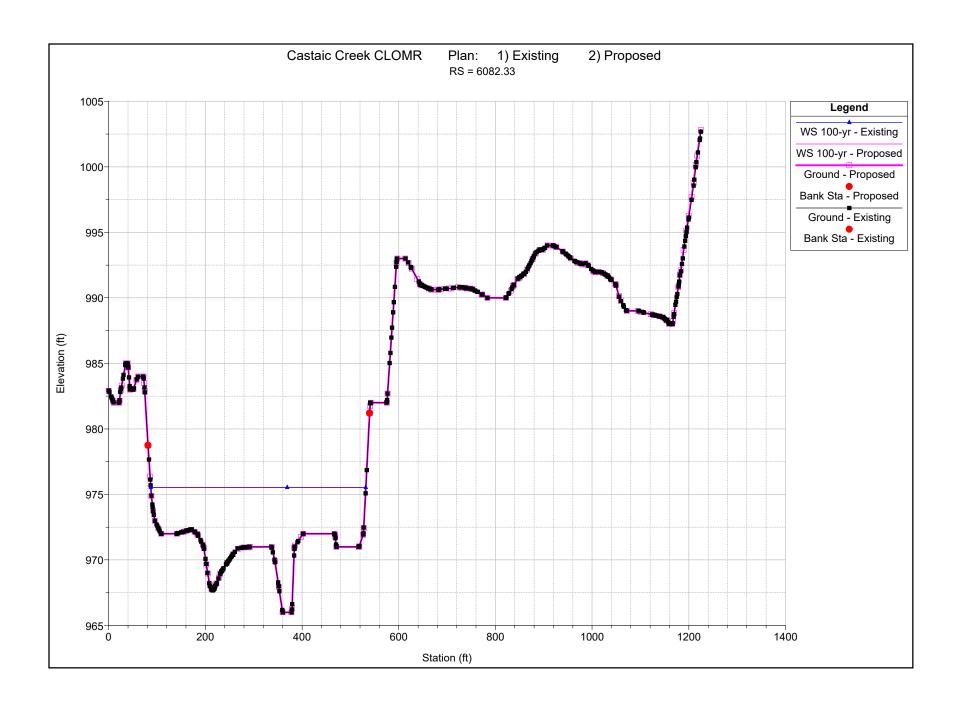


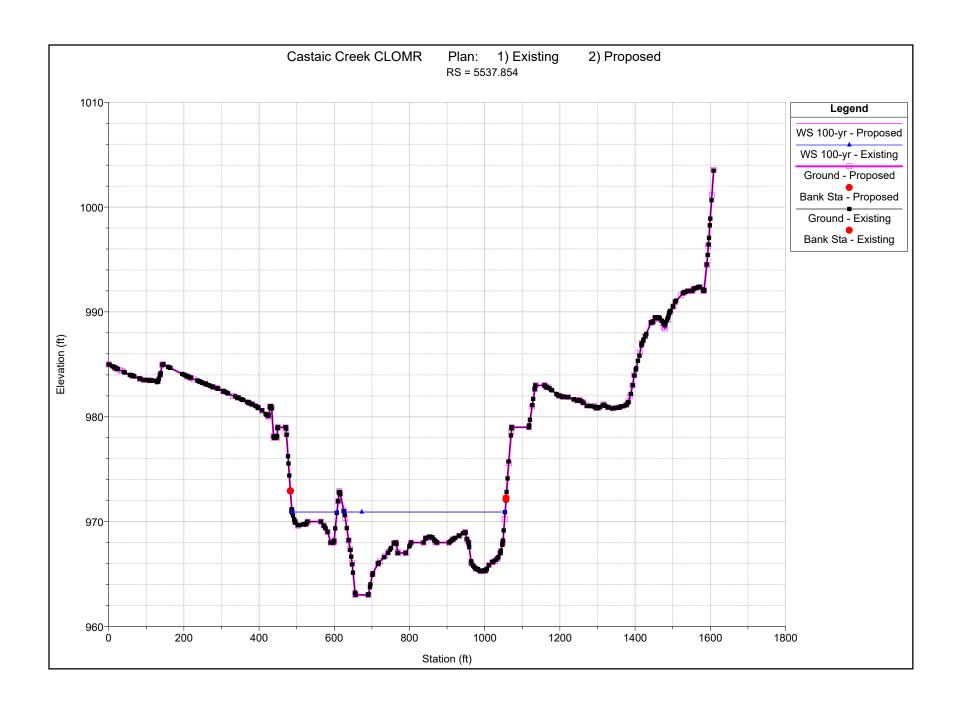


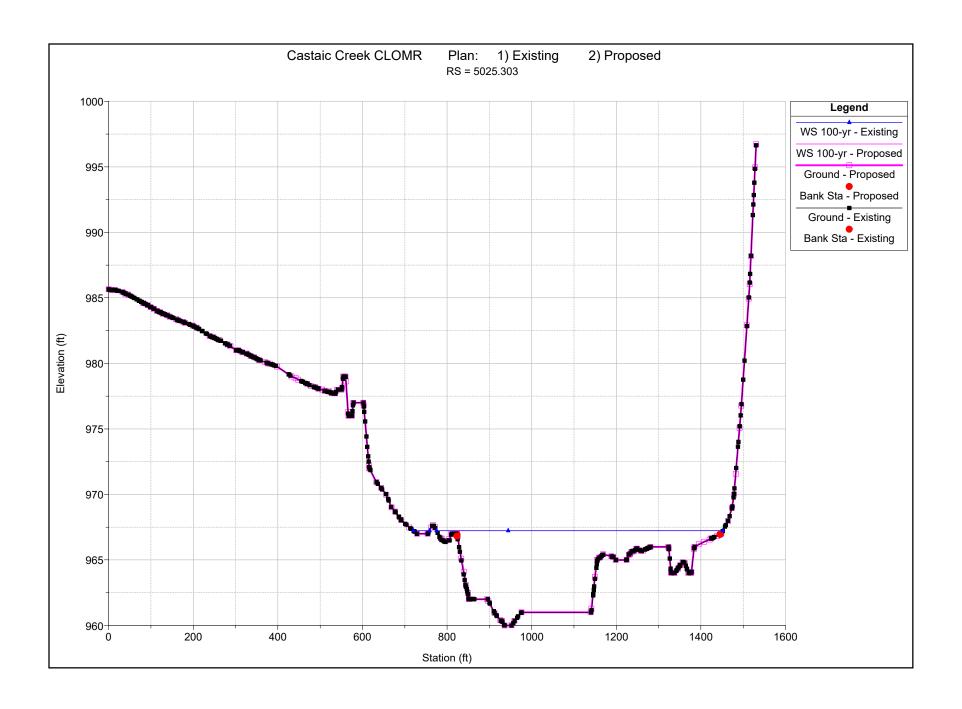


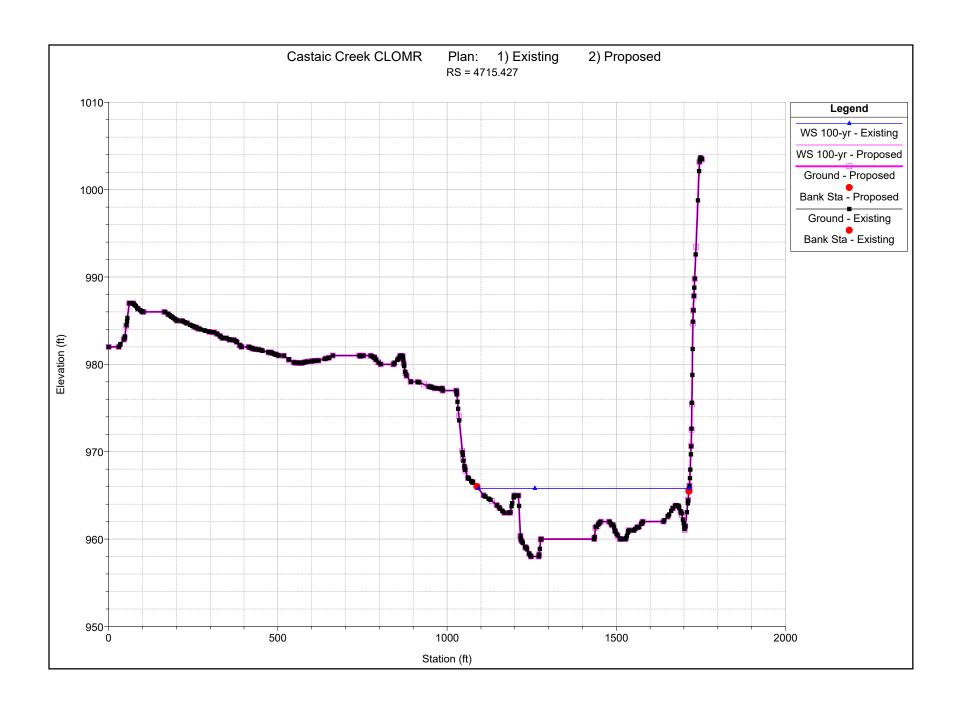


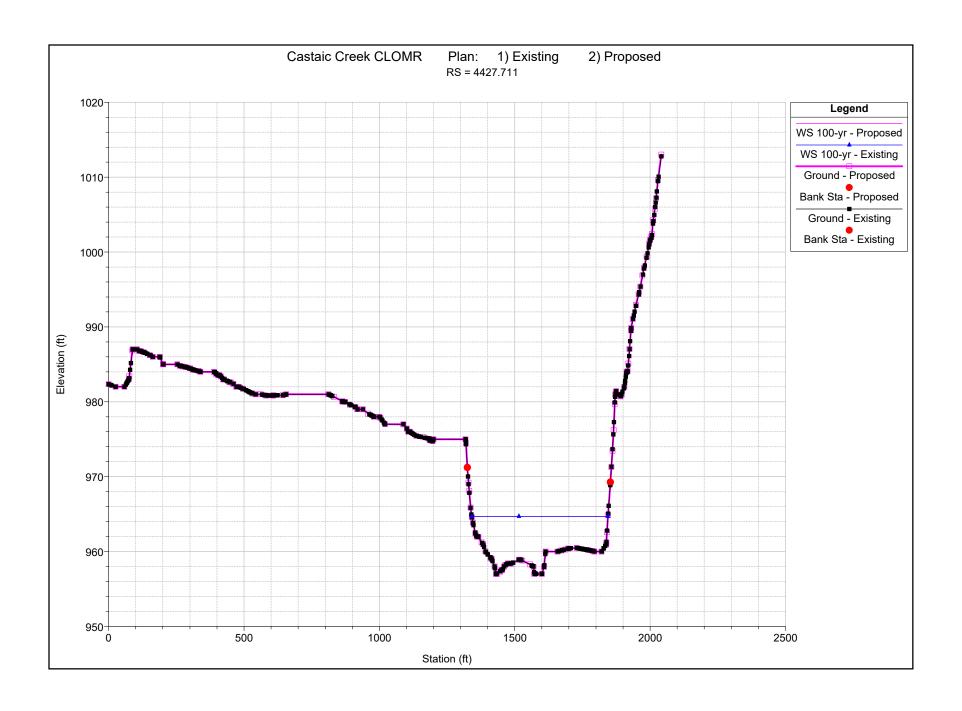


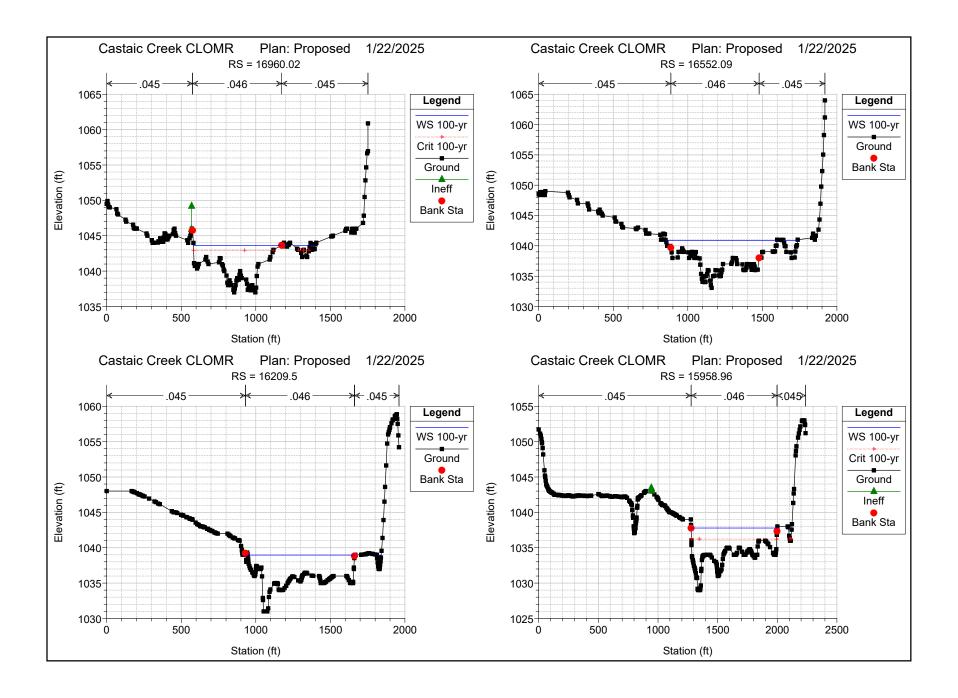


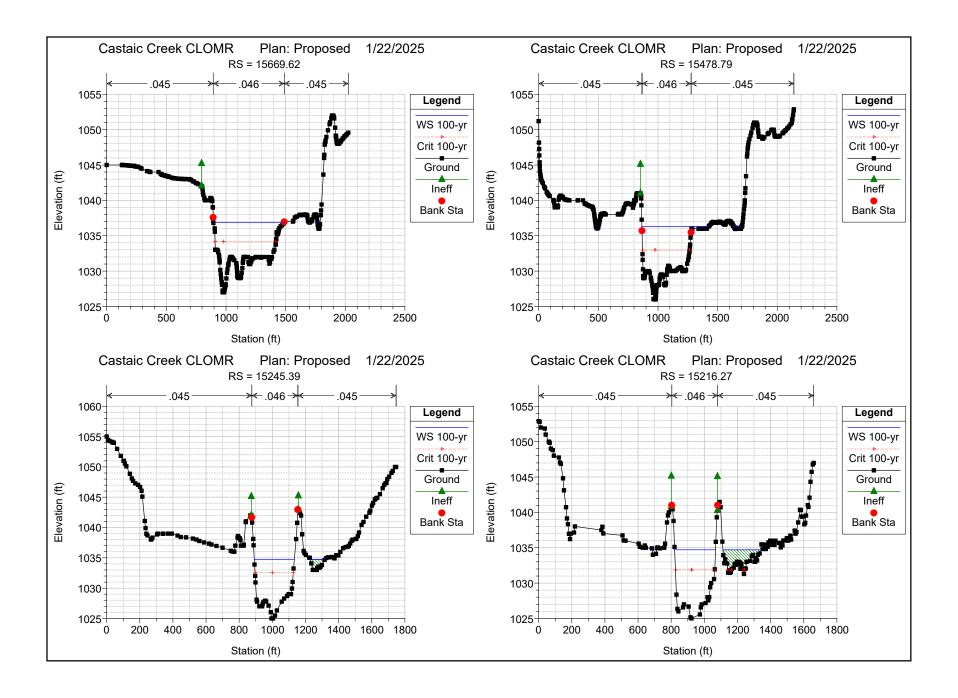


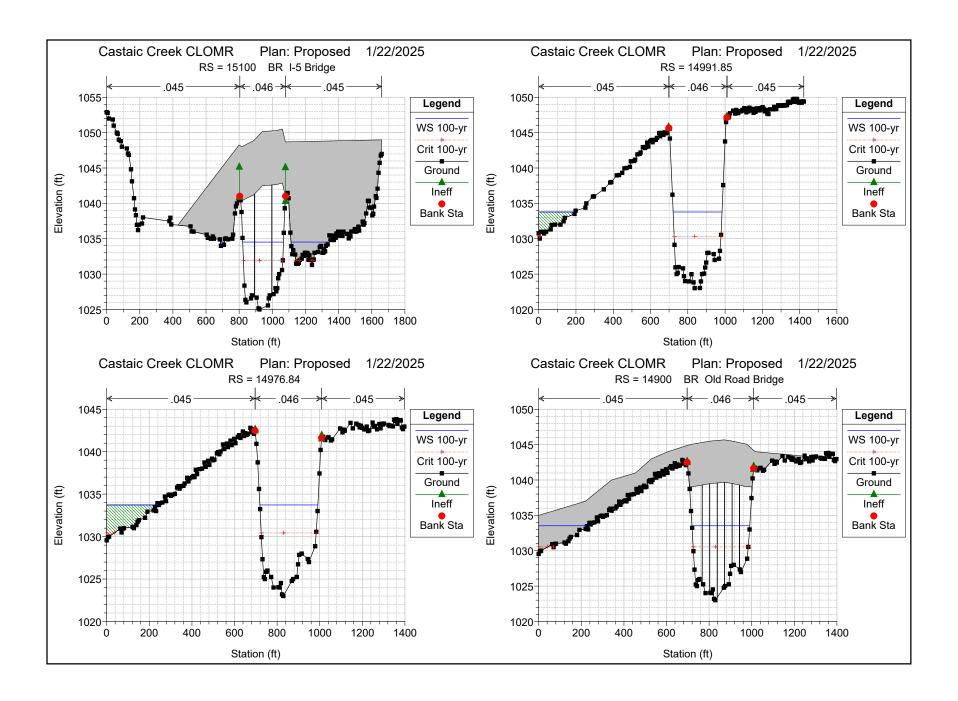


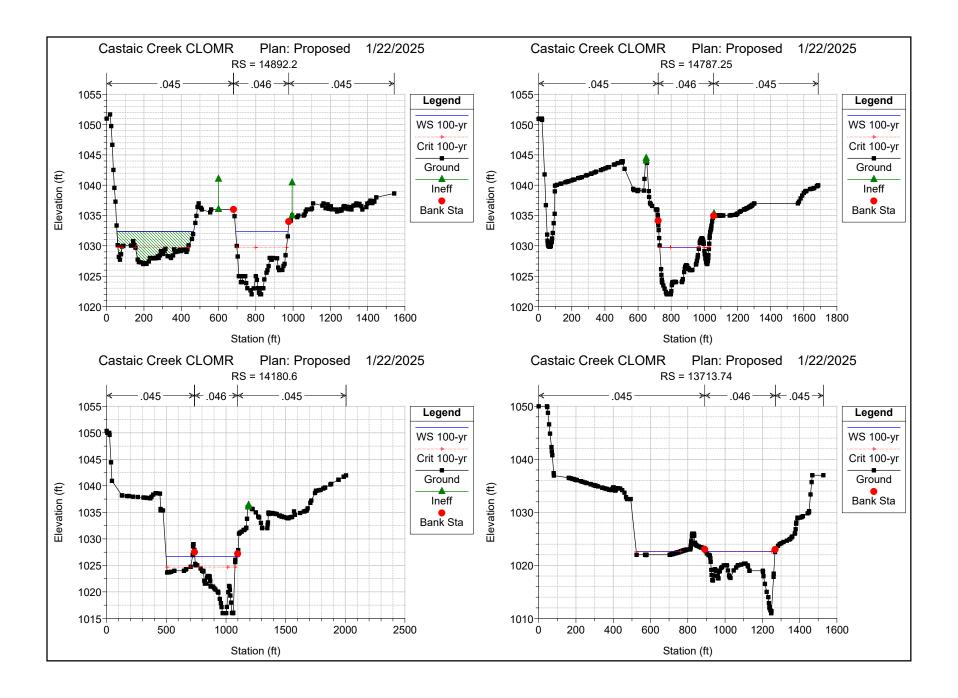


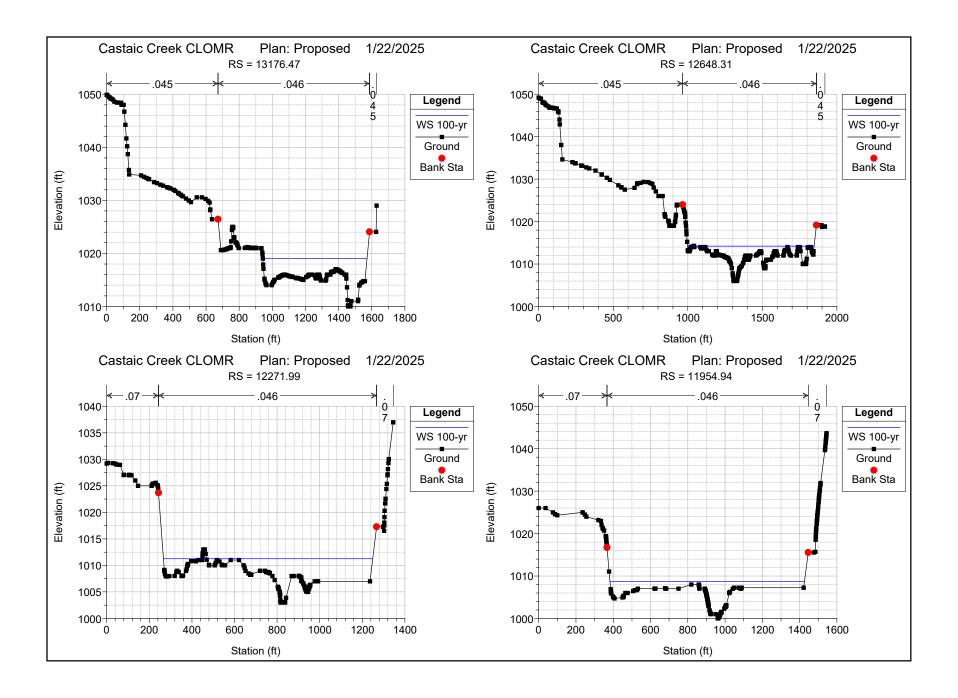


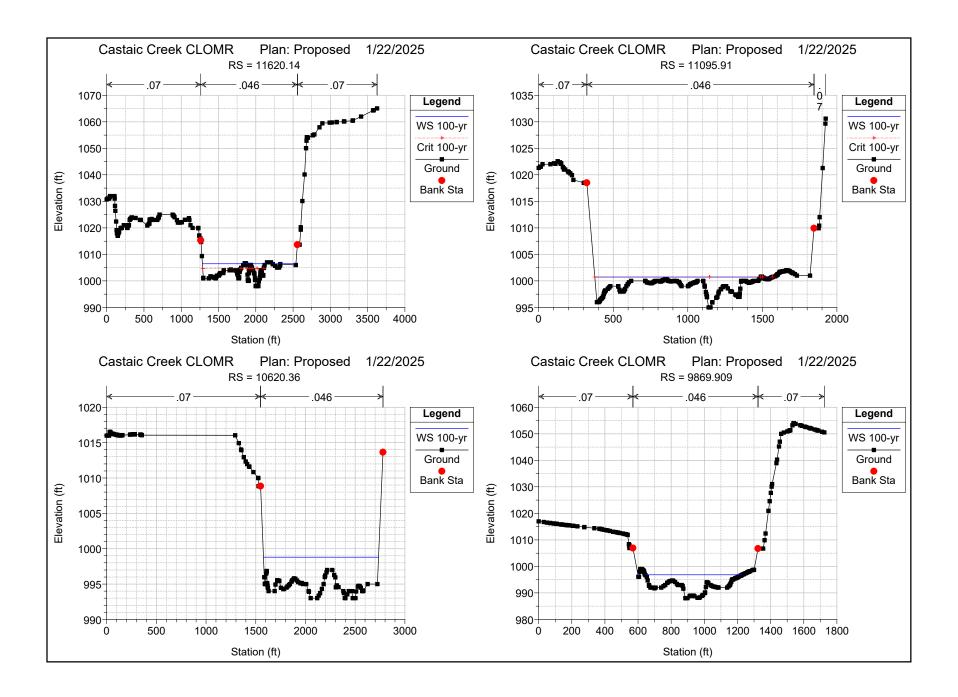


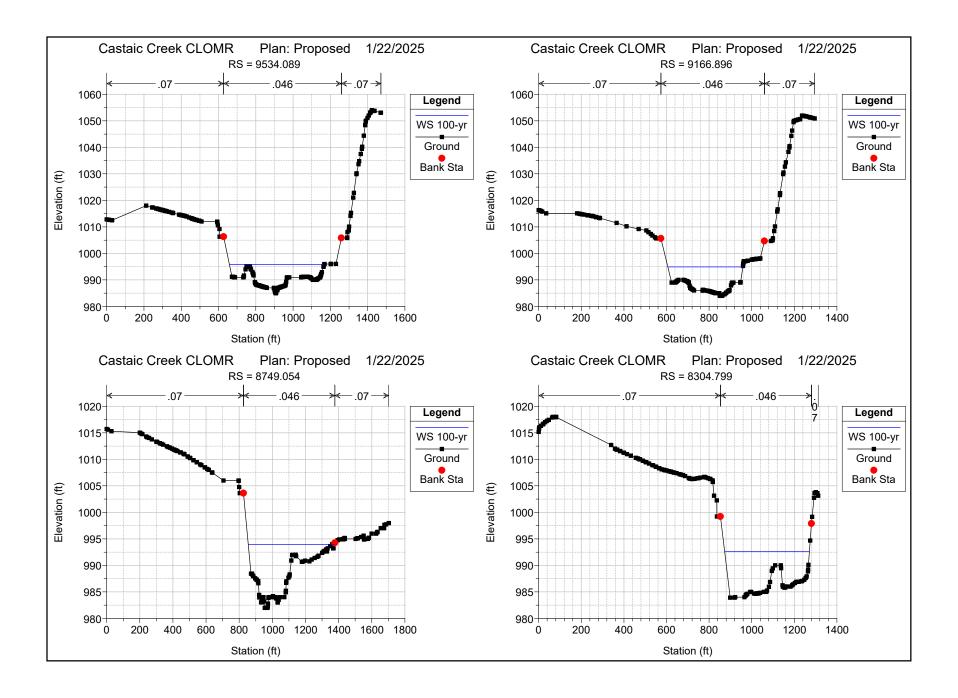


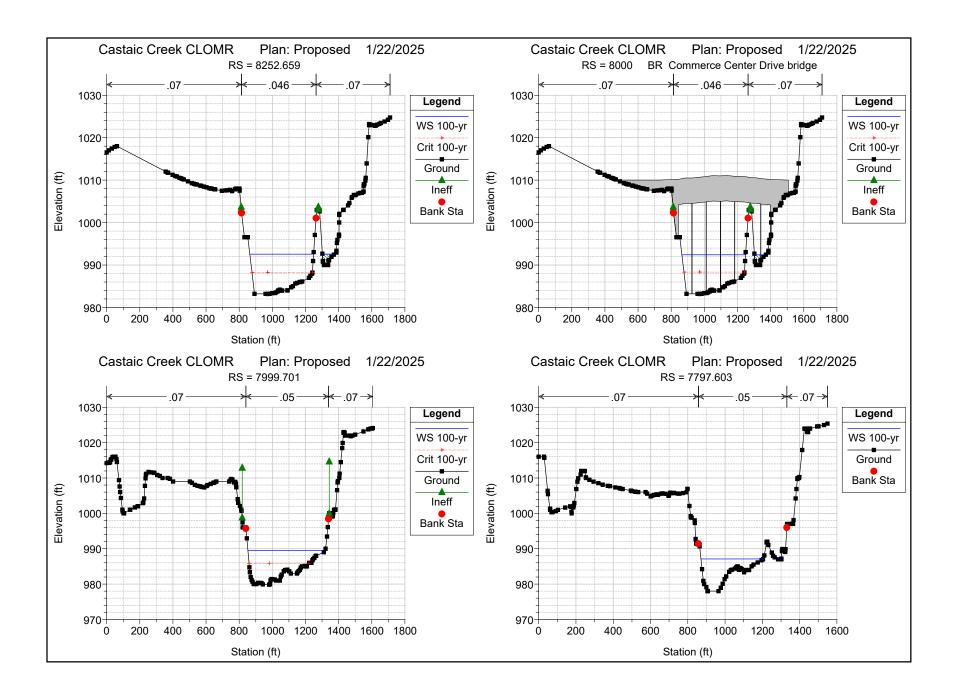


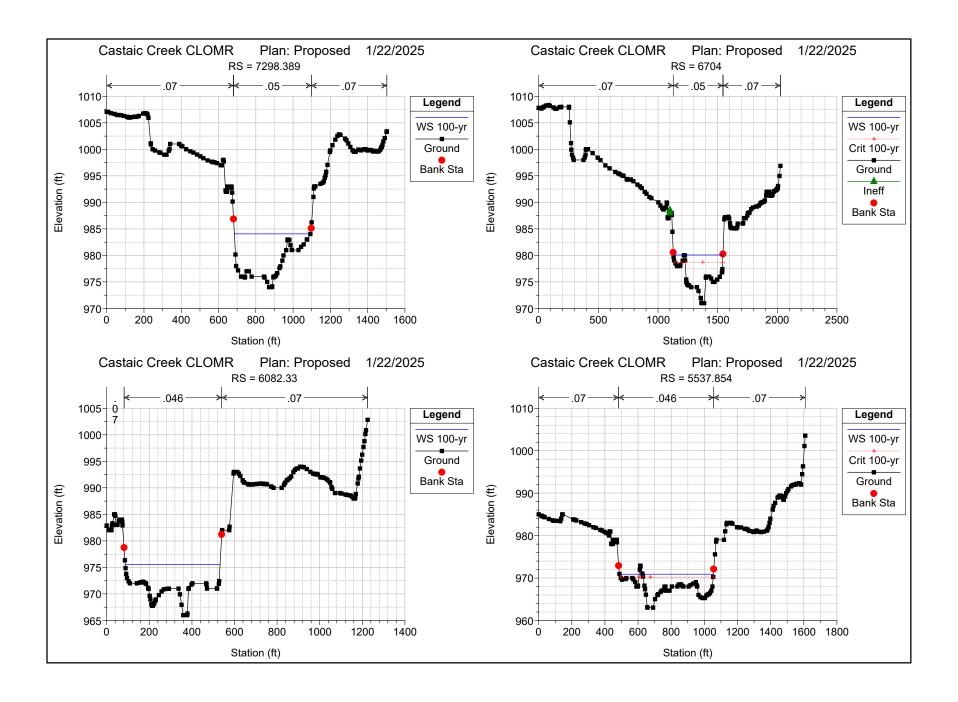


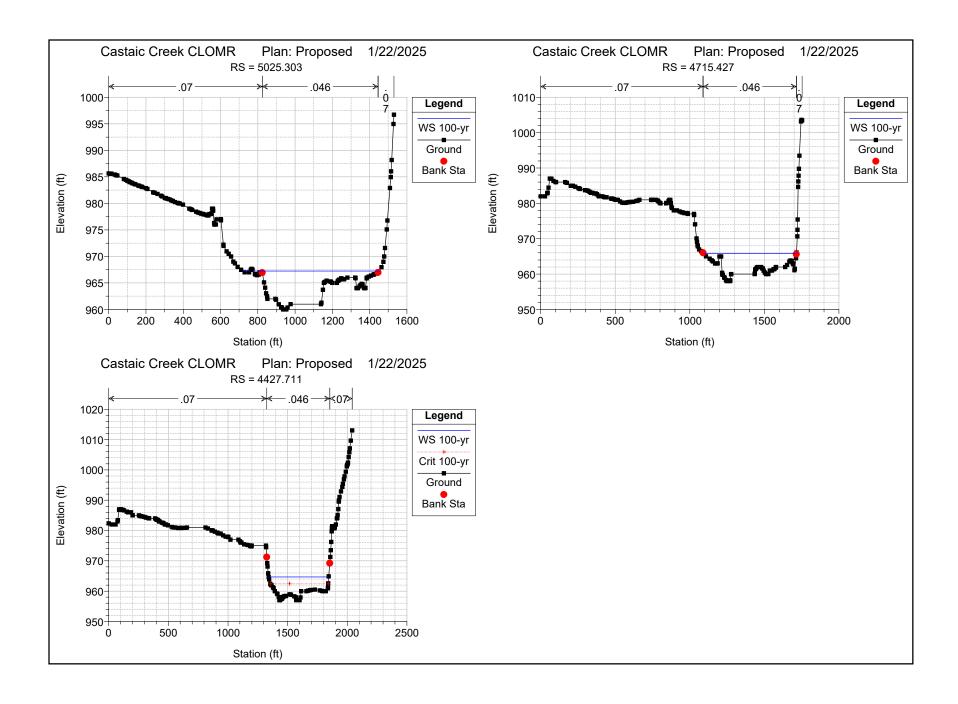












HEC-RAS Plan: Proposed River: Castaic Creek Reach: Castaic Creek Profile: 100-yr

Reach	River Sta	Profile	Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
			(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	
Castaic Creek	16960.02	100-yr	14480.00	1037.00	1043.60	1042.93	1044.46	0.011232	7.47	1996.84	736.71	0.73
Castaic Creek	16552.09	100-yr	14480.00	1033.07	1040.85		1041.33	0.005193	5.71	2699.88	839.79	0.51
Castaic Creek	16209.5	100-yr	14480.00	1031.00	1038.96		1039.46	0.005836	5.67	2570.52	756.47	0.53
Castaic Creek	15958.96	100-yr	14480.00	1029.00	1037.79	1036.22	1038.20	0.004178	5.15	2831.77	763.46	0.46
Castaic Creek	15669.62	100-yr	14480.00	1027.00	1036.85	1034.15	1037.23	0.002749	4.92	2950.04	612.58	0.39
Castaic Creek	15478.79	100-yr	14480.00	1026.00	1036.32	1032.96	1036.76	0.002178	5.29	2792.90	645.51	0.36
Castaic Creek	15245.39	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1034.73	1032.56	1035.91	0.005619	8.70	1664.46	329.94	0.58
Castaic Creek	15216.27	100-yr	14480.00	1025.00	1034.71	1031.85	1035.66	0.004055	7.81	1854.24	500.04	0.50
Castaic Creek	15100		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	14991.85	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1033.78	1030.34	1034.55	0.003109	7.05	2066.51	458.09	0.44
Castaic Creek	14976.84	100-yr	14560.00	1023.00	1033.73	1030.42	1034.50	0.003197	7.02	2074.91	509.52	0.45
Castaic Creek	14900		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	14892.2	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1032.35	1029.74	1033.24	0.004315	7.57	1922.56	692.10	0.51
Castaic Creek	14787.25	100-yr	14560.00	1022.00	1029.74	1029.74	1032.00	0.018878	12.06	1206.86	266.76	1.00
Castaic Creek	14180.6	100-yr	14560.00	1016.00	1026.67	1024.68	1027.22	0.003728	6.24	2555.75	572.82	0.46
Castaic Creek	13713.74	100-yr	14560.00	1011.00	1022.65	1022.60	1024.08	0.014938	9.72	1595.95	612.59	0.87
Castaic Creek	13176.47	100-yr	14560.00	1010.00	1019.06		1019.57	0.004924	5.73	2542.18	628.93	0.50
Castaic Creek	12648.31	100-yr	14560.00	1006.00	1014.21		1015.08	0.017600	7.45	1953.50	847.25	0.87
Castaic Creek	12271.99	100-yr	14560.00	1003.00	1011.25		1011.63	0.005245	4.93	2952.30	961.35	0.50
Castaic Creek	11954.94	100-yr	14560.00	1000.01	1008.73		1009.28	0.011034	5.97	2439.04	1043.06	0.69
Castaic Creek	11620.14	100-yr	14560.00	998.00	1006.46	1004.68	1006.79	0.005121	4.57	3185.48	1139.36	0.48
Castaic Creek	11095.91	100-yr	14560.00	995.00	1000.74	1000.74	1001.58	0.026071	7.35	1979.89	1180.68	1.00
Castaic Creek	10620.36	100-yr	14560.00	993.00	998.80		998.95	0.001379	3.07	4743.98	1157.07	0.27
Castaic Creek	9869.909	100-yr	14560.00	988.00	996.82		997.29	0.003939	5.49	2653.17	593.19	0.46
Castaic Creek	9534.089	100-yr	14560.00	985.00	995.85		996.24	0.002437	5.05	2884.79	508.74	0.37
Castaic Creek	9166.896	100-yr	14560.00	984.00	994.93		995.41	0.002074	5.57	2615.48	351.90	0.36
Castaic Creek	8749.054	100-yr	14560.00	982.00	993.95		994.38	0.002871	5.26	2767.06	518.32	0.40
Castaic Creek	8304.799	100-yr	14560.00	983.91	992.60		993.12	0.002755	5.77	2522.37	397.86	0.40
Castaic Creek	8252.659	100-yr	14560.00	983.16	992.57	988.25	992.95	0.001559	4.94	2949.50	458.05	0.31
Castaic Creek	8000		Bridge									
Castaic Creek	7999.701	100-yr	14560.00	979.80	989.49	985.89	989.90	0.002770	5.18	2810.25	463.79	0.37
Castaic Creek	7797.603	100-yr	14560.00	978.00	987.12		988.52	0.014597	9.49	1534.93	355.21	0.80
Castaic Creek	7298.389	100-yr	14560.00	974.00	984.05		984.65	0.004346	6.24	2334.80	408.10	0.46
Castaic Creek	6704	100-yr	14560.00	971.00	980.06	978.72	981.00	0.009159	7.75	1879.60	415.18	0.64
Castaic Creek	6082.33	100-yr	14560.00	966.00	975.52		976.29	0.006259	7.06	2062.94	444.77	0.58
Castaic Creek	5537.854	100-yr	14560.00	963.00	970.91	970.22	971.84	0.011032	7.71	1887.71	547.49	0.73
Castaic Creek	5025.303	100-yr	14560.00	960.00	967.23		967.79	0.005669	6.01	2450.13	713.64	0.54
Castaic Creek	4715.427	100-yr	14560.00	958.00	965.80		966.27	0.004144	5.46	2665.74	623.01	0.47
Castaic Creek	4427.711	100-yr	14560.00	957.00	964.70	962.42	965.19	0.003394	5.60	2597.79	503.37	0.43



Documentation of ESA Compliance

The VCC Project for which a CLOMR is sought involves federal permitting by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The VCC Project, including the area subject to the requested CLOMR, lies within the Valencia Commerce Center development area covered by Corps Permit No. 89-00419-AOA ("Corps Permit"). The Corps Permit, as amended by letter dated March 3, 2003, authorized the discharge of fill material to waters of the United States for the construction and maintenance of flood control, bank stabilization, site drainage facilities and bridges associated with the Valencia Commerce Center development.

In compliance with Section 7 of the ESA, the Corps initiated formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the effects of issuing the Corps Permit. The Service issued Biological Opinion No. 1-8-02-F-43 ("Biological Opinion," **attached**), analyzing the effects of the proposed activities on the federally listed arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback. The Biological Opinion concluded that the activities authorized by the Corps Permit would not jeopardize the continued existence of the arroyo toad or unarmored stickleback, and it authorized incidental take of those species associated with the Valencia Commerce Center development. The Biological Opinion also concurred with the Corps' determination that the activities were not likely to adversely affect the federally listed least Bell's vireo.

The Corps Permit expired before all authorized activities were completed. In order to complete the current portion of the Valencia Commerce Center development, Newhall expects to seek additional authorization from the Corps. The Corps will comply with the ESA in connection with any new permit action, including conducting any additional consultation required by ESA Section 7.

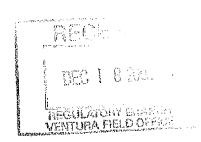
Attachment: Biological Opinion No. 1-8-02-F-43



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office 2493 Portola Road, Suite B Ventura, California 93003



In Reply, refer to: 2002-6.3

December 17, 2002

David J. Castanon, Chief North Coast Section, Regulatory Branch Ventura Field Office, Army Corps of Engineers 2151 Alessandro Drive, Suite 110 Ventura, California 93001

Subject:

Biological Opinion for the Castaic Creek Bank Protection, Valencia Commerce

Center, Los Angeles County, California (No. 89-00419-AOA)(1-8-02-F-43)

Dear Mr. Castanon:

This document transmits the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) biological opinion based on our review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) authorization of the Valencia Company to construct flood control and site drainage facilities associated with the Valencia Commerce Center and its effects on the federally endangered arroyo toad (*Bufo californicus*), and the federally endangered unarmored threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*) in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). You also requested formal consultation on the effects of the action on critical habitat for the arroyo toad. Because of the recent vacature of this critical habitat (see Status of the Species section below), our consultation does not address the effects of the action on critical habitat. Unarmored threespine stickleback are known to occur downstream at the Castaic Creek and Santa Clara River confluence. Your January 7, 2002, request for the initiation of formal consultation was received on January 9, 2002.

The Corps has determined that the project is not likely to adversely affect the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and has not included the species in its request for formal consultation. The Corps reached this conclusion because focused surveys for breeding least Bell's vireos would be conducted immediately prior to construction and each year during the breeding season for the duration of the project, and if nests are found, construction would be set back a minimum of 500 feet from nest sites (Aaron Allen, Corps, pers. comm. 2002). The Service concurs with the Corps' determination that this species is not likely to be adversely affected by the authorization of the 404 permit. Consequently, the least Bell's vireo will not be discussed further in this biological opinion.

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This biological opinion is based on information provided in the biological evaluation prepared by URS Corporation (URS 2002) for the Corps; other project information provided by the Corps, including the results of a focused survey for arroyo toads in Castaic Creek (Impact Sciences 2001a); a letter to the Corps from Valencia Company (Mark Subbotin *in litt*. 2002a); and information in our files. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file at the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office.

CONSULTATION HISTORY

Your original request for formal consultation included only the arroyo toad. The unarmored threespine stickleback was not included at the time because we believed the species was not present in Castaic or Hasley creeks. Since the original request for formal consultation was sent, new information has been made available to us. Specifically, installation of bank protection may require dewatering operations in which groundwater is collected and discharged downstream of the work area. The amount of discharged water may create sufficient flow during dewatering operations to form continuous flowing channel from the work site to Castaic Creek or the Santa Clara River. The unarmored threespine stickleback is known to occur in the Santa Clara River and may move upstream into Castaic Creek when flows are present.

Because of this new information, the Corps determined that the proposed construction activities and dewatering operations may affect the unarmored threespine stickleback and amended its request for formal consultation to include the species on May 10, 2002. In a telephone conversation with the Corps on May 15, 2002, we requested a 30-day extension on the consultation period in light of this new information, staffing shortages, workload, and high priority projects. The Corps agreed to the extension via telephone on May 15, 2002.

We provided your office a draft of this biological opinion on August 2, 2002. We received your comments by facsimile on August 15, 2002. This final biological opinion incorporates and addresses those comments, where applicable.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

In January 2002, the Corps initiated formal consultation with the Service on the Corps' authorization of the Valencia Company to complete one project of three separate proposed actions. The Corps has authorized, through a general permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, three actions by the Valencia Company intended to provide comprehensive flood protection for upland development along Castaic Creek, which are listed below:

1. Discharge of fill into 4.0 acres of an ephemeral streambed to construct an underground stormdrain for a regional mail facility of the U.S. Postal Service. The drainage was filled and the post office was completed in 1991. Because this component of the 404 permit has been completed, it will not be addressed again in this biological opinion.

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- 2. Construction of a flood control channel within Hasley Canyon with concrete sides and an 80-foot-wide earthen bottom. The middle section of Hasley Creek was lined with concrete in 1991 by the Valencia Company. Because this component of the 404 permit has been completed, it will not be addressed again in this biological opinion. The lower portion of Hasley Creek will be completed in 2002 through 2005 and will be addressed in this biological opinion.
- 3. Installation of bank protection along both sides of Castaic Creek from Highway 5 to Route 126. Two types of bank protection are proposed: (1) soil cement, and (2) gunite or concrete lining. Most of the proposed 19,400 feet of channel lining would be soil cement. This component of the of the 404 permit will be addressed in this biological opinion.

Valencia Company has proposed a form of bank protection method which is being used in the Natural River Management Plan (NRMP) on the Santa Clara River under a separate 404 permit issued in 1998. This bank protection method consists of soil cement including a mixture of situ soils, Portland cement, and water that are compacted to form hardened material. The soil cement is placed in stacks and buried along the banks of a creek or river. Valencia Company anticipates that bank protection installation would be completed from 2002 through 2005. Maps and aerial photographs depicting the location, aerial extent, and various components of the proposed action may be found in the biological evaluation (URS 2002).

The proposed flood protection was to be in addition to approximately 2,000 linear feet of existing ungrouted riprap bank protection located at the north end of the project site and at the Commerce Center Bridge. The Valencia Company proposes to install approximately 19,400 feet of bank protection along Castaic and Hasley creeks over a period of four years. In addition to construction activities, the Valencia Company also proposed methods and criteria for maintenance activities in the project area.

The Valencia Company proposes construction of five temporary road crossings over Castaic and Hasley creeks in order to accomplish the installation of bank protection. Earth-moving equipment would cross the streambed as soils are moved for the project. An elevated crossing fitted with culverts would be installed in order to avoid contact between equipment and surface flows. The creek bed within the roadway corridor would be lined with plastic sheeting to prevent mixing of upland soils with streambed alluvium. The footprint of the roads would be approximately 90 feet wide and 400 feet long. Reinforced concrete pipe or steel culvert would be installed within the existing scour channels to permit any surface flows to continue downstream unimpeded. The top of the roadway would be approximately 75 to 80 feet wide and elevated to 6 to 8 feet above the streambed. K-rail would be installed along the upstream boundary of the roadway to prevent any high flows from eroding the roadway. The roadway would connect to existing dirt access roads on each side of the creek.

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Hasley Creek

The Valencia Company proposes to relocate a portion of Hasley Creek to an upland area west of the existing natural channel to best fit development plans for the commerce center (A. Allen, pers. comm. 2002). The Hasley Creek work site parallels Commerce Center Drive and extends in a southern direction. The channel lining would consist of 2,700 feet of double-sided soil cement that would connect to the existing downstream structure that now drains to Castaic Creek. Relocating lower Hasley Creek would eliminate approximately a 2,700 linear foot reach of existing creek bed, approximately 2.10 acres. This area would be filled with soils excavated from the proposed drainage channel. The new lower drainage channel would contain approximately 6.80 acres of alluvial soft-bottom channel and 14 drop basins located approximately 225 feet apart constructed of riprap grouted with cement. The new drainage channel would tie in with the existing alluvial soft-bottom channel lining and the northern abutment of the Commerce Center Bridge.

Bank Protection

The Valencia Company proposes to employ two forms of bank protection over most of the project area: 1) soil cement or riprap for the length of Hasley Creek and Castaic Creek, consisting of a single row of soil cement; and 2) a single row of ungrouted riprap, with concrete tie-ins at structures. The portions of the bank protection above the Castaic Creek which are covered with soil will be revegetated with native plantings and irrigated.

Bank protection installation would occur in a 1.7 mile stretch of Castaic Creek from the Old Road bridge downstream to Route 126 and the downstream portion of Hasley Creek near its confluence with Castaic Creek. In general, for Castaic Creek, the alignment of buried bank protection would follow the existing banks with some encroachment into the creek in certain locations. In other areas the bank stabilization would be installed in upland areas, as described in the letter report from Valencia Company to the Corps (Subbotin, *in litt*. 2002a). Parameters used in designing flood protection for this action are governed by the Capital Flood event as defined by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

Approximately 19,400 linear feet of bank would be modified through placement of the buried bank protection. Installation of soil cement bank protection requires excavation of a flat-bottom trench to an engineered scour depth for a Capital Flood event. The width of the trench bottom is designed to fit construction equipment. The sides of the trench would slope outward at an approximate 1 to 1 ratio. Once soil cement installation is completed, the trench is then backfilled and graded to match existing creek bed contours at locations where creek bed intrusion has occurred. A 16-foot-wide maintenance road at the outer limit of upland impacts would parallel the open space above the buried bank protection. To install the bank protection, the trenches are excavated below the creek bottom where ground water may be encountered. In this situation, the ground water must be removed during construction. Ground water in the construction area

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would be drawn down through a series of shallow dewatering wells strategically placed in close proximity to the excavated trenches. The collected water would be discharged downstream of the work area.

The area to be affected by installation of bank protection consists of 135.0 acres of wetland habitat. In a letter to the Corps, Valencia Company asserts that placement of bank protection in upland areas construes a net gain of 16.4 acres in creek bed acreage resulting in a total wetland habitat area of 151.4 acres; however, the Service disagrees and will only consider the areas of loss in terms of excavation for buried bank protection and placement of ungrouted riprap. The biological function of creek bed created from upland areas is of little value, until a natural hydrologic regime and native vegetation are established.

The Corps has included in its previously authorized 404 permit to Valencia Company several special conditions to reduce potential impacts to the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback within the project area. These conditions include:

- Low-growing dry wash vegetation will be allowed to establish naturally within bottom of
 Hasley Creek to compensate for the loss of dry wash habitat along the unnamed drainage.
 There will be no clearing of any native riparian vegetation that establishes itself within
 the creek channel unless it grows excessively dense so as to impede water flow. Any
 vegetative clearing that is necessary within 100 feet of the confluence with Castaic Creek
 will be done by hand only.
- 2. The Valencia Company will record in deed the Castaic Creek corridor as a conservation easement for the purpose of retaining and enhancing fish and wildlife values in perpetuity. Copies of these deed restrictions will be furnished to the Corps, the Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The amount of area of the conservation easement is approximately 146 acres and will be given to the Center for Natural Land Management (M. Subbotin, pers. comm. 2002b).
- 3. The Valencia Company will require through project conditions, covenants and restrictions, any industrial user which handles toxic or hazardous substances within the Valencia Commerce Center, to build an on-site self-containment system in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws that will prevent these substances from accidentally entering Hasley or Castaic creeks. This measure will minimize the potential of contaminating the unarmored threespine stickleback, arroyo toad, and least Bell's vireo habitats in the event of an accident. The construction and operation of these self-containment systems will be verified by the Corps personnel making inspections of the channel each year for the duration of the construction period.
- 4. Parking lots in the Valencia Commerce Center will have a drainage system to divert nonstorm flows to an oil and grease trap that will separate such contaminants before the runoff is diverted to Hasley or Castaic creeks. These parking lot runoff control systems

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will be verified by Corps personnel while making annual inspections of the channels for the duration of the construction period.

- 5. Maintenance vegetative clearing is permitted only in the upper portion of Hasley Creek, and only for emergency repair work to structures within the channel and bank lining. Under such conditions, clearing of vegetation should be kept to a minimum, and the Valencia Company will perform remedial replacement of damaged vegetation (especially from the construction of access roads if they are necessary) immediately upon completion. A general maintenance plan for the subject project was developed in September 1998 and revised in March 2002 (Aquatic Consulting Services 2002). This plan which was signed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and approved by the Corps and the CDFG.
- 6. Installation of the channel lining and storm drain system will occur during the period of April 1 to November 1 to avoid winter runoff. Erosion and sediment control measures will be established prior to all construction activities in any water course on the project site. In the event that the contractors are not able to finish the construction in this time window, the permittee will inform the Corps in advance of November 1 in writing, and request permission for a one or two month time extension.
- 7. Bank protection that allows for growth of native herbaceous vegetation will be used along the sides of Castaic Creek as indicated in Appendix A of the biological evaluation. Final construction plans for any phase of the project must be approved by the Corps in coordination with the Service.
- 8. The new lining along Castaic Creek will be seeded with native herbaceous vegetation and initially irrigated after installation to encourage the development of low-growing riparian growth.
- 9. The aerial extent and duration of construction activities along Castaic Creek will be minimized as much as possible. Construction zones for the installation of bank protection and haul routes will be flagged and staked in the field to minimize intrusion and disturbance of existing vegetation. All marshaling and equipment storage areas will be located outside of the channel. The staked boundaries of the impact zone will be verified by the Corps prior to the commencement of construction.
- 10. The Valencia Company will replace all living and dead willow and cottonwood trees that have a diameter at breast height of 6 inches or more, at a ratio of 1.5 new trees for each tree lost. These trees will not be any smaller than those out of five gallon containers, and preferably a mixture of large sizes. Replacement plants will be placed in augered holes in portions of the Castaic Creek channel that appear to have suitable environmental conditions for such trees to establish naturally.

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Prior to construction in Castaic Creek, a formal mitigation plan will be submitted to the Corps for review and approval in coordination with the Service. This plan will include the numbers of different species of trees to be planted, the sizes, and locations of planting. The plan will also describe maintenance of the planted area with regard to irrigation (as needed) and weed eradication. These replacement trees will be monitored for five years following completion of the construction phase of the channel, to ensure their successful establishment.

Survey and re-vegetation plan monitoring documents will be submitted to the Corps and the Service in the form of annual reports in December of each year. These will be reviewed and amended as necessary to ensure success. All failed plantings will be replaced. If the agencies determine that restoration has not been successful, the program will be re-assessed, irrigation introduced if necessary, and restoration efforts will continue on a year-to-year basis until success has been demonstrated.

In the event of significant flood flows which wipe out much of the existing and newly planted vegetation within the five year monitoring and maintenance period, the Valencia Company will initiate a site visit with staff from the Corps and the Service to assess damages and re-evaluate the need for further revegetation efforts in the selected mitigation sites.

- 11. Emergency repair of the channel lining or bridges across Castaic or Hasley creeks will occur as needed. Any sensitive riparian habitat in the vicinity will be staked in advance to minimize the area of adverse impacts to vegetation. Routine maintenance in the form of vegetative clearing within and along Castaic Creek will not occur in vegetated or mitigation areas. All riparian vegetation disturbed by maintenance and repair will be replaced at a ratio of 1 to 1.
- 12. Excavation of mounds of tailings from past sand and gravel mining operations within the creek may occur, but any trees and shrubs removed in the process that are greater than 6 inches at breast height will be replaced on site at a 1.5 to 1 ratio.
- 13. A weed eradication and control program will be established as part of the restoration efforts and implemented on a regular basis during the five year restoration period. During monitoring efforts, a crew will examine all disturbed portions, as a result of this project, within Castaic Creek and remove stands of *Arundo donax*, *Tamarisk*, castor bean, and tree tobacco by hand and topical application of approved herbicides.
- 14. Landscaping along the top of the bank protection will use native drought tolerant plants.

In a letter to the Corps dated May 10, 2002, the Valencia Company proposed several additional measures to reduce the potential impacts to the unarmored threespine stickleback from this project. These measures include:

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- 1. Service-approved biologists will place fish blocking nets across the dewatering discharge at its confluence with non-project flows (flood flows or dam releases) in Castaic Creek or the Santa Clara River in such a manner as to prevent the movement of unarmored threespine stickleback up the channel of flowing water from dewatering operations. During a telephone conversation on July 11, 2002, between Chris Dellith of my staff and Aaron Allen of the Corps, we agreed that Service personnel as stated by Valencia Company, would be changed to Service-approved biologists. A plan to place the blocking nets will be provided to the Service for approval 30 days prior to implementation. In the event that the net fails, the Service will be immediately notified and will conduct a site inspection with the Valencia Companies qualified biologist to determine if fish have moved up the dewatering channel, and methods for rescue or ramping down the discharge to allow fish to escape.
- 2. Prior to initiating construction of bank stabilization or temporary road crossings, all construction sites and access roads within the river bed, as well as all creek bed areas within 300 feet of the construction site and access road, will be inspected by a Service-approved biologist for the presence of the unarmored threespine stickleback, arroyo chub, Santa Ana sucker, arroyo toad, two-striped garter snake, and southwestern pond turtle. The Corps and the CDFG will be notified of the inspection and will have the option of attending. If either agency is not represented, the biologist will file a written report of the inspection with the agency not in attendance within 15 days of the survey and no sooner than 30 days prior to any construction work in the creek bed.
- 3. Construction work areas and access roads will be cleared of the species listed in (2) above immediately before the prescribed work is to be carried out, immediately before any equipment is moved into or through the stream or habitat areas, and immediately before diverting any stream water. The removal of such species will be conducted by a Service-approved biologist using procedures approved by the Corps and the Service. Species will be relocated to nearby suitable habitat areas. A plan to relocate these species will be submitted to the Corps and the Service for review and approval no later than 30 days prior to construction. Under no circumstances will the arroyo toads or unarmored threespine stickleback be collected or relocated, unless Service-approved biologists implement this measure.
- 4. All stream flows traversing a construction site or temporary road crossing will be diverted around the site and under access roads using a temporary culvert or crossings that allow fish passage. A temporary diversion channel will be constructed using the least damaging method possible, such as blading a narrow pilot channel through open sandy creek bottom. The removal of wetland and riparian vegetation to construct the channel will be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. The temporary channel will be connected to a natural channel downstream of the construction site prior to diverting the stream. The integrity of the channel and diversion will be maintained throughout the construction period. The original stream channel alignment will be restored after construction,

provided suitable conditions are present at the work site after construction. A temporary stream diversion plan will be submitted to the Corps and the Service for individual project approvals.

5. A Service-approved biologist will be present when any stream diversion takes place, and will patrol the areas both within, upstream, and downstream of the work area to rescue any species stranded by the diversion of the stream water. Species that are collected will be relocated to suitable areas downstream of the work area.

STATUS OF THE SPECIES

Arroyo Toad

The Service listed the arroyo toad as endangered on December 16, 1994 (59 Federal Register 63264). A recovery plan for the species has been published (Service 1999). Critical habitat for the arroyo toad was designated on February 7, 2001 (66 Federal Register 9414). On October 30, 2002, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia set aside the designation and ordered the Service to publish a new final rule with respect to the designation of critical habitat for the arroyo toad by July 30, 2004 (Building Industry Legal Defense Foundation, et al., v. Gale Norton, Secretary of the Interior, et al., and Center for Biological Diversity, Inc. and Defenders of Wildlife, Inc. Civil Action No. 01-2311 (JDB) (U.S. District Court, District of Columbia)).

The arroyo toad is a small, dark-spotted toad of the family Bufonidae. The parotid glands, located on the top of the head, are oval-shaped and widely separated. A light or pale area or stripe is usually present on these glands and on top of the eyes. The arroyo toad's underside is buff-colored and usually without spots (Stebbins 1985). Recently metamorphosed individuals typically blend in with stream side substrates.

Optimal breeding habitat consists of low-gradient sections of slow-moving streams with shallow pools, nearby sandbars, and adjacent stream terraces. Arroyo toads breed and deposit egg masses in the shallow, sandy pools of these streams, which are usually bordered by sand-gravel flood-terraces. Stream order, elevation, and flood plain width appear to be important factors in determining habitat capability (Sweet 1992, Barto 1999, Griffin 1999). High stream order (*i.e.*, 3rd to 6th order), low elevation (particularly below 3,000 feet), and wide flood plains seem to be positively correlated with arroyo toad population size. However, small arroyo toad populations are found along 1st and 2nd order streams at elevations up to 4,600 feet.

Outside of the breeding season, arroyo toads are essentially terrestrial and are known to use a variety of upland habitats including, but not limited to, sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland (Holland 1995, Griffin *et al.* 1999).

Arroyo toad tadpoles feed on loose organic material such as interstitial algae, bacteria, and diatoms. They do not forage on macroscopic vegetation (Sweet 1992, Jennings and Hayes 1994).

Juvenile arroyo toads feed on ants almost exclusively (Service 1999). By the time they reach 0.7 to 0.9 inch in length, they consume more beetles, along with the ants (Sweet 1992, Service 1999). Adult arroyo toads probably consume a wide variety of insects and arthropods including ants, beetles, spiders, larvae, caterpillars, and others.

Breeding typically occurs from February to July on streams with persistent water (Griffin et al. 1999). Female arroyo toads must feed for a minimum of approximately two months to develop the fat reserves needed to produce a clutch of eggs. Eggs are deposited and larvae develop in shallow pools with minimal current and little or no emergent vegetation. The substrate in these pools is generally sand or fine gravel overlain with silt. The eggs hatch in 4 to 5 days and the tadpoles are essentially immobile for an additional 5 to 6 days. They then begin to disperse from the pool margin into the surrounding shallow water, where they spend an average of 10 weeks. After metamorphosis (June and July), the juvenile arroyo toads remain on the bordering gravel bars until the pool dries out (usually from 8 to 12 weeks depending on the site and rainfall). Most individuals become sexually mature by the following spring (Sweet 1992).

Individuals of this species have been observed moving approximately 1 mile within a stream reach and 0.6 mile away from the stream, into native upland habitats (Sweet 1992, Holland 1995) or agricultural areas (Griffin et al. 1999). Movement distances may be regulated by topography and channel morphology. Griffin (1999) reported a female arroyo toad traveling more than 948 feet perpendicular from a stream and Holland (1998) found arroyo toads 0.7 mile from a water course. At Little Rock Creek, on the desert slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, arroyo toads were found up to approximately 120 feet from the active channel; they burrowed closer to the active stream channel as the time after the last spring rain increased (Ramirez 2000). Arroyo toads are critically dependent on upland terraces and the marginal zones between stream channels and upland terraces during the non-breeding season, especially during periods of inactivity, generally late fall and winter (Sweet 1992).

Arroyo toads have disappeared from approximately 75 percent of the previously occupied habitat in California. They were known historically to occur in coastal drainages in southern California from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County and in Baja California, Mexico. In Orange and San Diego counties, the species occurred from estuaries to the headwaters of many drainages. In 1996, arroyo toads were discovered on Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County. This discovery constituted a northern range expansion for the species. Populations of this species also occur on the desert slopes of both the San Gabriel Mountains (in Little Rock Creek in Los Angeles County) and the San Bernardino Mountains (in the Mojave River and in its tributaries, Little Horsethief and Deep creeks, in San Bernardino County). Arroyo toads now survive primarily in the headwaters of coastal streams as small isolated populations, having been extirpated from much of their historic habitat.

Flood control projects, agriculture, off-highway vehicle use, urbanization, and campgrounds reduced many arroyo toad populations in size or caused their extirpation due to extensive habitat loss from 1920 to 1980 (Service 1999). The loss of habitat, coupled with habitat modifications

due to the manipulation of water levels in many central and southern California streams and rivers, and predation from introduced aquatic species, caused arroyo toads to disappear from a large portion of their previously occupied habitat in California (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Currently, the major threats to arroyo toad populations are from stream alteration, introduction of exotic species, urban and rural development, mining, recreation, grazing, drought, wildfire, and large flood events.

The recovery plan for the arroyo toad divides its range into the northern, southern, and desert recovery units (Service 1999). The recovery plan recommends that the arroyo toad be reclassified as a threatened species when management plans have been developed and implemented to secure the genetic and phenotypic variation of the species in each recovery unit; this goal would be accomplished by conserving the necessary riparian and upland habitats on federally managed lands. Delisting would be pursued when 15 additional self-sustaining populations of arroyo toads are known to exist, including those that occur on lands that are not managed by Federal agencies.

Unarmored threespine stickleback

Unarmored threespine sticklebacks are small fish (up to 2.36 inches) inhabiting slow moving reaches or quiet water microhabitats of streams and rivers. Favorable habitats usually are shaded by dense and abundant vegetation but in more open reaches algal mats or barriers may provide refuge for the species. Unarmored threespine sticklebacks feed primarily on benthic insects, small crustaceans, and snails, and to a lesser degree, on flat worms, nematodes, and terrestrial insects. Unarmored threespine sticklebacks reproduce throughout the year with a minimum of breeding activity occurring from October to January. Reproduction occurs in areas with adequate aquatic vegetation and gentle flow of water where males establish and vigorously defend territories. The male builds a nest of fine plant debris and algal strands and courts all females that enter his territory; a single nest may contain the eggs of several females. Following spawning, the male defends the nest and, after approximately six days, the newly hatched fry. Unarmored threespine sticklebacks are believed to live for only one year (Service 1985).

Unarmored threespine sticklebacks historically were distributed throughout southern California but are now restricted to the upper Santa Clara River and its tributaries in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, Cañada Honda and San Antonio creeks on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Shay Creek (tributary to Baldwin Lake) in San Bernardino County, and San Felipe Creek in San Diego County. The population in Cañada Honda Creek is a transplanted population, as is the small population that may persist in San Felipe Creek.

The unarmored threespine stickleback was listed as endangered in 1970 (35 Federal Register 16047) primarily due to competition with or predation by non-native fish, loss of habitat through urbanization and channelization, and introgression with other subspecies of sticklebacks. Critical habitat for the unarmored threespine stickleback was proposed in 1980 for two reaches of the Santa Clara River, and single reaches of both San Francisquito Creek and San Antonio Creek;

designation of critical habitat remains pending (45 Federal Register 76012). The recovery plan for the unarmored threespine stickleback (Service 1985) provides additional information on the biology of the species, reasons for its decline, areas of essential habitat, and the actions needed for recovery of the species. The unarmored threespine stickleback is a fully protected species under California law. See California Fish and Game Code, Section 5515 (b)(9).

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The implementing regulations for section 7(a)(2) define the action area of a consultation as the area that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action (50 Code of Federal Regulations 402.02). Given the topography of the area, the alterations of the flood plain caused by previous human activities, the ecology of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback, and the potential effects of the proposed action, we are considering the action area for this biological opinion to generally be the area of the flood plain, creek bed including the stream channel, and the reach of Castaic Creek from Interstate 5 downstream to its confluence with the Santa Clara River. The unarmored threespine stickleback can periodically occur in Castaic Creek during winter storm events and releases from Castaic Lake. Additionally, unarmored threespine stickleback are known to occur downstream of the project site at the confluence with the Santa Clara River. These areas will be directly and indirectly affected by construction and installation of the bank protection.

In average rainfall years, parts of Castaic Creek are dry by mid-summer and remain dry until winter rains recharge the alluvium. Flows in the project area are influenced by the water releases from Castaic Lake approximately three miles upstream of the project area. When water is released from Castaic Lake, the project area supports a single and sometimes two small channels that range from shallow and open to relatively deep and heavily shaded. The main plant communities in the project area are cottonwood-willow riparian scrub, cottonwood forest and chaparral. Riparian vegetation at the project site is dominated by willows (Salix spp.), mulefat (Baccharis salicifolia) and Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii). Giant reed and tamarisk are also found in the riparian area at the project site, but are not the dominant species. Willow riparian scrub is found along the banks and bottom of the creek channel and is often subjected to scour during winter storm events. In areas where the active channel is wide, riparian vegetation is sparse or absent and areas of sand, gravel, and cobble are present. Nearly all of the uplands outside the stream banks are either developed or are heavily disturbed through agricultural or pre-grading activities.

Interstate 5 is immediately upstream of the Castaic Creek project site and the surrounding area is rapidly urbanizing. The area immediately surrounding the project site is moderately industrialized with some residential housing tracts and agricultural land.

Hasley Creek runs parallel with the east side of Commerce Center Drive. The Hasley Creek portion of the project begins approximately 900 feet south of where Commerce Center Drive crosses the previously lined Hasley Creek and continues to its confluence with Castaic Creek.

Vegetation occurring within the lower Hasley Creek project site consists of mulefat scrub and non-native grassland. Mulefat scrub and dry open floodplain is found within the drainage itself. The non-native grassland is found on the upland field next to the drainage. One coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia) and one cottonwood (Populus fremontii) exist within the proposed lower Hasley Creek project site. Hasley Creek has an approximately 20 year old Arizona-type crossing fitted with 12 inch and 16 inch PVC pipelines. The Arizona type crossing is located approximately 600 feet north of the confluence with Castaic Creek.

Arroyo toad

Surveys for the arroyo toad according to Service protocols were conducted from April to June 2001 along the project reach. No arroyo toads, tadpoles, or egg masses were observed in the project reach during the field surveys. However, suitable habitat does exist within the project reach, as well as, suitable habitat located downstream of the highway 126 overpass within Castaic Creek. The downstream suitable habitat has been surveyed for arroyo toads as part of the NRMP which also resulted in no arroyo toads, tadpoles, or egg mass observations (Impact Sciences 2001b). The presence of the arroyo toad has been documented in the Santa Clara River in locations from Castaic Junction upstream to the bridge at Bouquet Canyon (Courtois 2000; Sandburg 2001a and 2001b). Six arroyo toad tadpoles were reported within the NRMP area of the River between the I-5 bridge and Castaic Junction in 2000 (Courtois 2000). Upon further investigation, we found a report in the California Natural Diversity Data Base from 1994 of one individual arroyo toad captured and released upstream of the I-5 bridge over the River. The possibility exists that arroyo toads occurring within the Santa Clara River could colonize the project area via the downstream portion of Castaic Creek. As a result of this possibility, arroyo toads maybe killed or injured by the project activities and are therefore included as a covered species in this biological opinion. Suitable habitat does not exist for the arroyo toad within the Hasley Creek portion of the project area and therefore, those effects will not be addressed in this biological opinion.

Arroyo toads have been recorded at the following locations within the project vicinity; both above and immediately below the Castaic Lake Reservoir on Angeles National Forest and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power land within Castaic Creek; on upper San Francisquito Creek; and within the Santa Clara River adjacent to the Castaic Junction site. We consider the project area to be essential as a dispersal corridor for arroyo toads between upper Castaic Creek and the Santa Clara River.

Unarmored threespine stickleback

Surface flow in Castaic Creek is dependent on water releases from Castaic Lake. Because of the lack of surface flow and intermittent release of water from Castaic Lake, no surveys for unarmored threespine stickleback were conducted. However, unarmored threespine stickleback are known to occur downstream at the confluence with the Santa Clara River and have been observed in Castaic Creek as a result of dewatering operations for construction of the Commerce Center Drive Bridge (C. Dellith, Service, pers. obs.1999).

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

Arroyo toads

Arroyo toads could be killed or injured, either on the ground surface or in their burrows, by vehicles associated with bank protection installation, repair, and maintenance. Trench excavation and placement of fill for temporary access roads could injure or kill arroyo toads by crushing them at the surface or within their burrows. Foot traffic by workers associated with the construction activities, biological surveys, and restoration activities could kill or injure arroyo toads. Revegetation activities involving the use of augers to dig holes for plantings could kill arroyo toads within burrows. Excavation of mounds of tailings from past sand and gravel mining operations may also kill or injure arroyo toads located in burrows. The potential for arroyo toads to be killed or injured during these activities would be greatest within riparian habitats when workers are concentrated in those areas, or at night along roads and sandy areas when arroyo toads are either actively foraging or moving to or away from Castaic Creek.

Construction activities, such as removal of riparian vegetation and movement of construction equipment in the riparian zone, could affect arroyo toads and their habitat. The project will result in a permanent loss of approximately 12.2 acres of riparian habitat. The permanent habitat loss is from construction and related activities. Approximately 8.3 acres of riparian habitat will be temporarily affected by the project activities. Loss of riparian habitat would diminish available burrowing and foraging habitat for arroyo toads.

Project-related dust, noise, and activity near habitat occupied by arroyo toads could disturb individuals to the extent that foraging and burrowing behavior could be altered. If construction activities are scheduled to occur during nighttime hours, more arroyo toads are likely to be affected due to the nocturnal behavior of this species. Although the site is not expected to be fully restored for several years following construction activities, restoration of the site and removal of invasive, exotic vegetation, as proposed by Valencia Company, would help minimize the long-term effects of the project on the arroyo toad as related to habitat degradation.

When heavy equipment is used in proximity to aquatic habitats, the potential exists that these sensitive areas may be destroyed or degraded. The direct placement of material or runoff of sediments generated by the project into aquatic habitats can result in the loss of habitat values through filling or in the degradation of water quality. Arroyo toads are likely to be particularly sensitive to both direct filling of streams and sedimentation; the shallow pools this species requires for breeding can be destroyed by the addition of relatively small amounts of material, either by direct filling or by the alteration of the sandy and gravelly substrata that the arroyo toad requires. Arroyo toads may also be particularly vulnerable to the release of toxic materials because they generally use aquatic habitats with low flows; under such environmental conditions, toxins may be more concentrated and lethal. Additionally, the slow flows associated with breeding pools may increase the likelihood that fine sediments carried into the pools would remain there smothering eggs and tadpoles. Measures proposed by the Valencia Company to

reduce sedimentation effects include Best Management Practices such as those described in the NRMP (Corps and CDFG 1998). Permanent effects would include loss of riparian habitat due to bank protection placement and soil compaction on the bank protection structure itself.

Runoff from areas where concrete is being used could cause increases in water pH. Substantial increases would kill all life stages of the arroyo toad for some distance downstream of the release; a release of such materials resulted in mortalities of California red-legged frogs and arroyo toads in Mono Creek in the Los Padres National Forest in the early 1990s. The rate of water flow and amount of released material would affect the distance over which the pH would be altered. Because such effects could extend far beyond the actual work area, the number of arroyo toads that may be killed could be substantial. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas would be located on upland sites a minimum of 100 feet away from the nearest surface flow; this measure would reduce the potential for arroyo toad mortality and reduce the likelihood that toxic materials would inadvertently reach aquatic habitat.

Employees of Valencia Company and other personnel associated with the project could travel outside of areas where work is occurring; such activities, particularly with vehicles, could kill or injure arroyo toads and damage their habitat. Flagging of the construction areas may help reduce intrusions. Careless workers could release toxic materials, leave garbage that would attract predators of the arroyo toad, or conduct activities outside of designated areas. Valencia Company has proposed to limit construction activities in the creek bed, and define and mark the limits of project disturbance. These measures should be effective in reducing direct mortality or injury of arroyo toads during bank protection installation.

Creek surface flows in the construction area would not be impeded; water flows would be diverted or placed into culverts in the construction area. Because surface flow diversion equipment or culverts are set in place after all arroyo toads have metamorphosed, the likelihood of arroyo toad eggs mass destruction or tadpole deaths would be reduced.

Biologists working in different areas and with different species may transmit diseases. In some cases, these introduced diseases have had catastrophic effects on amphibian populations. Some evidence exists that other environmental stresses, such as the chytrid fungus introduction into San Francisquito Creek, may exacerbate the effects of diseases on amphibians (Rick Farris, Service, pers. comm. 2002).

Arroyo toads in various life stages could be affected by trampling while the site is being accessed, or by installation of fencing material. Impacts to arroyo toad egg masses and tadpoles would be most severe if fencing were installed through breeding pools. The Corps and Valencia Company propose to survey the construction area, including breeding pools, and monitor construction activities in order to avoid arroyo toad egg masses and tadpoles to help reduce the likelihood of arroyo toad deaths.

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Following the construction of bank protection, the affected reach of the creek will lack streamside vegetation. This may allow invasive, exotic vegetation to establish and become dominant in the project area, reducing habitat for the arroyo toad. To prevent the spread of exotic vegetation in the project site, the Valencia Company will remove exotic vegetation from the project area during grubbing operations, and monitor and control infestations of exotic vegetation infestation in the project area during the planned restoration and re-vegetation of the riparian habitat.

Summary

In general we expect the number of arroyo toads, tadpoles, or eggs killed or injured to be low. Mortality or injury could vary, depending on weather conditions and the amount of surface flow in Castaic Creek. If more water is present which could provide better habitat for arroyo toads, then the likelihood of effects to arroyo toads could increase. During and after years when rainfall is favorable for breeding, additional arroyo toads may move into the project area.

Ground-disturbing activities, revegetation activities, mound tailings excavation, the removal of exotic vegetation, and surveys or monitoring may cause injury and mortality of arroyo toads. We expect the project will temporarily affect 8.3 acres of arroyo toad habitat and permanently affect 12.2 acres of arroyo toad habitat. Overall, because no arroyo toads have been observed in the project area, we expect that few arroyo toads are likely to be killed or injured by project activities.

Unarmored threespine stickleback

Valencia Company indicates that, depending on the amount of precipitation from the previous winter storm season and the associated elevation of the groundwater in the project area, construction of soil cement bank protection could require substantial dewatering activities. With ongoing and substantial dewatering activities, the discharged nuisance water could connect with the Santa Clara River, allowing unarmored threespine stickleback to migrate upstream into Castaic Creek. In the event that blocking nets as proposed by Valencia Company fail and individual unarmored threespine sticklebacks move into the project area, the proposed construction activities could affect the species.

If blocking nets fail, individual unarmored threespine sticklebacks that enter the project area may be injured or crushed by excavation and construction equipment, construction debris or worker foot traffic during construction activities. The noise and ground vibrations from the operation of heavy equipment during construction activities may disturb unarmored threespine sticklebacks and cause individuals to disperse and possibly be driven into areas where they would be more susceptible to injury or mortality due to predation, vehicular or foot traffic, or falling debris. The dewatering and diversion of water from the project area could result in the direct mortality of unarmored threespine sticklebacks from dessication or crushing. The use of blocking nets, as proposed by the Valencia Company, would lessen the chance for unarmored threespine sticklebacks to enter the project area.

Furthermore, with the termination of the above dewatering activities, unarmored threespine stickleback could become stranded in Castaic Creek as the flow recedes. Percolation rates in Castaic Creek may exceed flow rates stranding unarmored threespine sticklebacks in receding pools and channels once dewatering activities have been terminated. Valencia Company proposes to gradually step-down water discharges once dewatering is no longer needed and monitor for any unarmored threespine stickleback. Service-approved biologists will capture stranded unarmored threespine stickleback and relocate them to a predetermined downstream site.

Disturbance of unarmored threespine sticklebacks would occur while capturing and transporting individuals to suitable habitat. Individuals may also be injured or killed in a seine net should it be used improperly, such as if fish remained trapped in the net or out of water for too long. Mortality following translocation may occur given the uncertainty of the survival of unarmored threespine sticklebacks in unfamiliar sites or from injuries and stress related handling and transportation. These effects would be reduced by the following actions that Valencia Company proposes: clearly marking the boundaries of the work areas, removing unarmored threespine sticklebacks from project areas to suitable habitat out of harm's way immediately prior to any construction activities, rescuing any stranded individuals, and by employing only experienced biologists to capture and handle the species.

Project-related material releases onto channel substrate or into water would result in effects to water quality that may be hazardous to unarmored threespine sticklebacks. Debris falling into the river may also degrade water quality. As proposed by the Valencia Company, the implementation of measures to control pollution, such as refueling at designated areas and containment of spilled substances, would reduce these effects.

Employees of the Valencia Company and other personnel associated with the project could travel outside of areas where work is occurring; such activities, particularly with vehicles, could kill or injure unarmored threespine stickleback. Careless workers could release toxic materials, leave garbage and food-related items that would attract predators of the unarmored threespine stickleback, or conduct construction related activities outside of designated areas. Flagging of the construction areas may help reduce intrusions.

To reduce the likelihood that all of the preceding impacts would occur, the Corps and Valencia Company have proposed to educate workers regarding the presence of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback and the importance of keeping work sites clear of trash and remaining within authorized work areas (A. Allen, pers. comm. 2002). Such education programs, when used during other projects that could affect listed species, have been effective in preventing loss and degradation of habitat and loss of individuals.

Summary

Under normal conditions, as determined by controlled water releases from Castaic Lake Reservoir, unarmored threespine stickleback would not occur in Castaic Creek. However, sufficient surface flows from dewatering of the project site could connect at the confluence with

the Santa Clara River allowing unarmored threespine stickleback to swim upstream into the project site. Termination of dewatering operations and stream diversion activities may leave unarmored threespine stickleback stranded in receding stream water and could likely result in mortality or injury of some individuals.

Repeated capturing of unarmored threespine sticklebacks would likely result in mortality or injury of at least some individuals. Even under the worst case scenario, that is, the mortality of a few unarmored threespine sticklebacks from construction activities or seining and handling, the overall population status of the species in the watershed would not be substantially altered by the proposed action.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed action are not considered in this section because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

The habitat and home range of arroyo toads vary in accordance with water flows and individuals may be found throughout the uplands within Castaic Creek. Consequently, the construction of the industrial complexes could effect the population of arroyo toads that could possibly occur in the Commerce Center project area. Upland areas immediately adjacent to the project site will be developed into industrial and commercial uses. The development will include light industrial, manufacturing, research and development, warehouses and distributors. The loss of upland habitat could reduce area needed by arroyo toads for foraging and dispersal.

CONCLUSION

After reviewing the current status of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed action, and the cumulative effects, it is our biological opinion that the Castaic Creek bank stabilization project, as proposed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of either of these species. We have reached this conclusion for the following reasons:

- 1. The number of arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback that could be affected by the Castaic Creek bank stabilization projects is small in relation to the overall distribution of the species. Surveys of the area did not detect arroyo toads or unarmored threespine stickleback within the project site and we do not believe those that could be affected would constitute a substantial portion of the entire species' population to where it would interfere with the species' survival and recovery.
- 2. The applicant has proposed measures to minimize and avoid some of the adverse effects to the species, including monitoring the project are for arroyo toads or unarmored

threespine sticklebacks by Service-approved biologists; providing procedures for relocating listed species out of harm's way, and restoration of temporary disturbance areas.

- 3. The applicant has proposed measures to restore disturbed habitats.
- 4. Blocking nets installed by the applicant should prevent unarmored threespine stickleback from entering project related flows that may contact non-project flows in Castaic Creek or the Santa Clara River. Therefore, the number of individual unarmored threespine sticklebacks expected to be affected is small.

The Incidental Take Statement accompanying this Biological Opinion exempts from the take prohibitions of the Act, take of the unarmored threespine stickleback and arroyo toad carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Incidental Take Statement. It does not address the restrictions or requirements of other applicable laws.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement.

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be undertaken by the Corps so that they become binding conditions of any grant or permit issued to the Valencia Company, as appropriate, for the exemption in section 7(o)(2) to apply. The Corps has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this incidental take statement. If the Corps (1) fails to assume and implement the terms and conditions or (2) fails to require the Valencia Company to adhere to the terms and conditions of the incidental take statement through enforceable terms that are added to the permit or grant document, the protective coverage of section 7(o)(2) may lapse. To monitor the effect of incidental take, the Corps and Valencia Company must report to the Service the progress of the action and its effect on the species as specified in the incidental take statement. [50 CFR §402.14(i)(3)]

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Arroyo toad

The Service anticipates incidental take of the arroyo toad will be difficult to detect for the following reasons: (1) the numbers of individuals that could be present is unclear; (2) the arroyo toad is generally difficult to detect due to its cryptic coloration and small body size; (3) finding a dead or impaired specimen is unlikely; and (4) losses may be masked by seasonal fluctuations in numbers or other causes (e.g., low rainfall years, changes in hydrology unrelated to the projects). However, the following level of take of this species can be anticipated by loss of habitat, temporary construction effects, cumulative effects, changes in hydrology and water quality, and indirect effects:

If arroyo toads have colonized the project area and are present during project activities then all arroyo toads found in the project areas may be subject to take in the form of capture during relocation efforts. An indeterminate number of arroyo toads may be directly killed or injured by construction activities (e.g., placement of bank stabilization materials, heavy equipment movement in the streambed, etc.) along Castaic Creek. Based on the nature of the proposed activities and the protective measures proposed by the applicant, and the likely low abundance of individuals of the species, we anticipate that few arroyo toads will be killed or injured.

If more than one (1) adult, juvenile (metamorph), or larval arroyo toad is killed or injured or if any egg masses are disturbed during implementation of the project along Castaic Creek, regardless of cause, the Corps shall contact our office immediately so we can review the project activities to determine if additional protective measures are needed. Project activities may continue during this review period, provided that all protective measures proposed by the Corps and the terms and conditions of this biological opinion have been and continue to be implemented. No take of arroyo toads is anticipated in Hasley Canyon, as no arroyo toads are expected to be present based upon the lack of suitable habitat.

Unarmored threespine stickleback

No take of unarmored threespine stickleback would occur if the minimization measures proposed by the Corps and Valencia Company are effective. However, if unarmored threespine stickleback are able to breach blocking nets and access the project area, then some level of take is anticipated. Also, if unarmored threespine sticklebacks have entered the project area and are present during dewatering activities then all unarmored threespine sticklebacks found in the project produced flows may be subject to take in the form of capture during relocation efforts. The actual number of unarmored threespine sticklebacks that may be taken cannot be accurately predicted because of their small size and varying abundance in a given location. Because we are unable to anticipate with a great deal of certainty the number that may be killed or injured, the Corps shall contact the Service if more than one (1) unarmored threespine stickleback is killed or injured; the cause of death or injury shall be determined by the authorized biologist. Provided

that the protective measures proposed by the Corps and the terms and conditions of this biological opinion are being fully implemented, construction activities need not cease while the cause of death is being determined. Once the cause of death or injury has been determined, the Service and Corps shall decide whether any additional protective measures are required to address the cause of the loss of the unarmored threespine stickleback.

Take of arroyo toads and unarmored threespine sticklebacks are only exempted within the areas considered to be the action area as defined in the project description section of this biological opinion.

REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES

The Service believes the following reasonable and prudent measures are necessary and appropriate to minimize take of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback:

- 1. Only Service-approved personnel may handle arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback and only in an appropriate manner and for the minimum time necessary.
- 2. The Corps shall require that all activities that include diversion or dewatering, including restoration of flows after construction, shall be monitored by an approved biologist to locate and transfer to a safe area any arroyo toads, as well as unarmored threespine stickleback imperiled by the action.
- 3. The Corps shall require Valencia Company to confine all work to defined areas through barriers and education of workers. The education program shall include information on all relevant aspects of the measures intended to protect the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback.
- 4. The Corps shall ensure plans relating to the inadvertent release of hazardous materials are in place prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities.
- 5. The Corps shall ensure that protective measures for the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback are consistently implemented.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Act, the Corps must ensure that Valencia Company complies with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above and outline reporting and monitoring requirements. These terms and conditions are non-discretionary.

- 1. The following terms and conditions implement reasonable and prudent measure 1:
 - a. Only qualified personnel authorized under the auspices of this biological opinion shall handle arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback. The Corps or Valencia Company shall submit the credentials of biologists who they wish to handle arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback to the Service, for its review and written approval, at least 15 days prior to the onset of the activities which they may be authorized to conduct.
 - b. When capturing and removing arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback from work sites, the Service-approved biologist shall minimize the amount of time that animals are held in captivity. During this time, they shall be maintained in a manner that does not expose them to temperatures or any other environmental conditions that could cause injury or undue stress.
 - c. To avoid transferring disease or pathogens between aquatic habitats during the course of surveys and handling of arroyo toads, the Service-approved biologist shall follow the Declining Amphibian Population Task Force's Code of Practice. A copy of this Code of Practice is enclosed. You may substitute a bleach solution (0.5 to 1.0 cup of bleach to 1.0 gallon of water) for the ethanol solution. Care shall be taken so that all traces of the disinfectant are removed before entering the next aquatic habitat.
 - d. With the exception of monitoring geared directly for arroyo toads, biological, hydrological, and other monitoring shall not be conducted within or adjacent to arroyo toad breeding pools or in areas where metamorph arroyo toads are abundant. The determination of abundance of metamorphs shall be made by the Service-approved biologist. The primary criterion to be used in determining if work in a given area must be delayed is whether the monitoring activities are likely to result in mortality of one metamorph. If the Service-approved biologist makes this determination and mortality cannot be avoided through the implementation of site- and instance-specific measures, the monitoring activity shall be delayed until such time when metamorphs are no longer abundant: alternatively, the monitoring shall be moved to another site. When in doubt regarding (1) whether metamorphs should be considered abundant; or, (2) whether the site- and instance-specific protective measures will protect metamorphs, the Service-approved biologist shall contact the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office and Corps for guidance. Telephone contact may be used to expedite resolution of the issue.
 - e. Arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback shall be removed from the project area within and around all areas where construction or related activities occur. The procedures proposed by Valencia Company, as modified by these

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terms and conditions, shall be implemented during the installation of channel lining. The breeding pools within project area shall be inspected during the arroyo toad breeding season for egg masses. If egg masses are found, then pools shall be flagged for avoidance until metamorphs have dispersed.

- 2. The following terms and conditions implement reasonable and prudent measure 2:
 - a. The service-approved biologist shall assist project personnel in selecting the point(s) at which diversion and dewatering would disrupt the least amount of stream flow necessary to achieve project goals.
 - b. The approved biologist shall be on site when dewatering is terminated in the event that arroyo toad tadpoles or unarmored threespine stickleback could become stranded during this activity.
- 3. The following terms and conditions implement reasonable and prudent measure 3:
 - a. The service-approved biologist, in conjunction with Valencia Company and any contractors, shall determine the boundaries of work, storage, access, and staging sites. Habitat to be disturbed shall be restricted to the minimum necessary to accomplish the bank protection construction, given topography, project needs, and safety considerations.
 - b. The boundary of work, storage, access, and staging sites shall be clearly marked by flagging or temporary fencing. Vehicles and all construction activities shall remain within the well-defined construction area, designated access roads, and staging areas.
 - c. Intrusion by unauthorized vehicles into the creek bed and outside of construction limits shall be prohibited, with control exercised by an on-site foreman. Access routes to the construction area outside of work hours shall be blocked with physical barriers, such as chain-link fencing, concrete blocks or large equipment.
 - d. A Service-approved biologist(s) shall conduct a training session for all project personnel prior to the onset of any ground-disturbing activities within the action area. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback and their habitats; the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act; the necessity for adhering to the provisions of the Act; the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act; the specific measures that are being implemented to conserve the arroyo toad during construction; and the boundaries within which the specific actions may be accomplished. The program shall also cover the restrictions and guidelines that must be followed by all construction personnel to reduce or avoid effects on these species during project implementation.

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4. The following term and condition implements reasonable and prudent measure 4:

Prior to the onset of any ground-disturbing activity from the proposed action within or adjacent to arroyo toad or unarmored threespine stickleback habitat, the Corps shall review Valencia Company's plans to prevent the inadvertent spills of hazardous materials and to remediate any such spill that may occur. These plans shall specifically discuss the implications of spills in habitat of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback and include methods to remediate these spills in the least damaging manner.

- 5. The following terms and conditions implement reasonable and prudent measure 5:
 - a. The Service-approved biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop specific work activities until appropriate corrective measures are taken when unintended effects to arroyo toads or unarmored threespine sticklebacks occur. If an arroyo toad or an unarmored threespine stickleback is observed within a designated work area and cannot be avoided, all work shall stop until the animal leaves the work area or until it is captured and relocated by a Service-approved biologist to outside of the work area to avoid injury or mortality.
 - b. If Valencia Company does not implement the protective measures for the arroyo toad or unarmored threespine stickleback, the Corps shall suspend work on that particular phase of Castaic/Hasley Creek channel lining project until such time that the Valencia Company is again in full compliance.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Corps shall provide a written annual report to the Service by January 31 of each year that this biological opinion is in effect. The report shall document the number of arroyo toads and unarmored threespine stickleback killed or injured by project activities. The report shall also provide a summary of the previous year's activities and their effects on the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback.

The report shall contain information on the following: (1) the type of activities that occurred in the action area (e.g., construction activities, monitoring); (2) the location of these activities; (3) a description of the habitat in which these activities occurred; (4) the number of arroyo toads and unarmored threespine sticklebacks affected; (5) steps taken to avoid or minimize effects; (6) the number of arroyo toads and unarmored threespine sticklebacks relocated (as defined in the reasonable and prudent measures); (7) the locations from which arroyo toads and unarmored threespine sticklebacks were moved and to which they were relocated; (8) the status of removal activities for exotic vegetation; (9) the results of any surveys conducted for the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback in the previous year; (10) an analysis of the effectiveness of the monitoring plan and action levels and recommendations for any changes to the plan and action levels; and (11) any other pertinent information. The first report will be due the first January after the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.

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DISPOSITION OF DEAD OR INJURED SPECIMENS

Upon locating a dead or injured arroyo toad or unarmored threespine stickleback, initial notification must be made in writing to the Service's Division of Law Enforcement in Torrance, California (370 Amapola Avenue, Suite 114, Torrance, California 90501) and by telephone and writing to the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office in Ventura, California, (2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, California 93003, (805) 644-1766) within three working days of the finding. The report shall include the date, time, location of the carcass, a photograph, cause of death, if known, and any other pertinent information.

Care shall be taken in handling dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible state for later analysis. Should any injured arroyo toads or unarmored threespine stickleback survive, the Service shall be contacted regarding their final disposition. The remains of arroyo toads or unarmored threespine stickleback shall be placed with the University of California at Santa Barbara [Contact: Mark Holmgren, University of California at Santa Barbara, EEMB Department, Santa Barbara, California, 93106, (805) 893-4098]. Arrangements regarding proper disposition of potential museum specimens shall be made with the University of California by the Corps or Valencia Company prior to implementation of any actions.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

- 1. The Corps should evaluate the effects of water withdrawals or surface flow diversions on the moisture content of stream side banks to determine whether burrowing arroyo toads may be affected.
- 2. The Corps should conduct studies to increase our understanding of the population dynamics of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback in this area. Such studies could include radio-tagging of adult arroyo toads and full surveys of this reach of the Castaic Creek during the breeding season. This type of research and the data obtained could greatly assist the Corps and Valencia Company in future consultations within arroyo toad habitat.
- 3. Valencia company should pursue additional vegetation enhancement, exotic plant removal, and African clawed frog control opportunities in the Castaic Creek corridor to further the recovery of the arroyo toad and unarmored threespine stickleback.

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The Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations so we may be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefitting listed species or their habitats.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the Corps proposed Castaic Creek Channel Lining project. As provided in 50 CFR §402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Dellith of my staff at (805) 644-1766.

Sincerely,

Carr I. Benz

Assistant Field Supervisor

South Coast/Deserts

Enclosure

cc: Betty Courtney, California Department of Fish and Game

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The Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force Fieldwork Code of Practice

- 1. Remove mud, snails, algae, and other debris from nets, traps, boots, vehicle tires, and all other surfaces. Rinse cleaned items with sterilized (e.g., boiled or treated) water before leaving each study site.
- 2. Scrub boots, nets, traps, and other types of equipment used in the aquatic environment with 70 percent ethanol solution or a bleach solution of one-half to one cup of bleach in one gallon of water and rinse clean with sterilized water between study sites. Avoid cleaning equipment in the immediate vicinity of a pond, wetland, or riparian area.
- 3. In remote locations, clean all equipment with 70 percent ethanol or a bleach solution, and rinse with sterile water upon return to the lab or a "base camp." Elsewhere, when laundry facilities are available, remove nets from poles and wash (in a protective mesh laundry bag) with bleach on a "delicate" cycle.
- 4. When working at sites with known or suspected disease problems, or when sampling populations of rare or isolated species, wear disposable gloves and change them between handling each animal. Dedicate separate sets of nets, boots, traps, and other equipment to each site being visited. Clean and store them separately at the end of each field day.
- 5. Safely dispose of used cleaning materials and fluids. Do not dispose of cleaning materials and fluids in or near ponds, wetland, and riparian areas; if necessary, return them to the lab for proper disposal. Safely dispose of used disposable gloves in sealed bags.
- 6. When amphibians are collected, ensure the separation of animals from different sites and take great care to avoid indirect contact (e.g., via handling or reuse of containers) between them or with other captive animals. Do not expose animals to unsterilized vegetation or soils which have been taken from other sites. Always use disinfected and disposable husbandry equipment.
- 7. If a dead amphibian is found, place it in a sealable plastic bag and refrigerate (do not freeze). If any captured live amphibians appear unhealthy, retain each animal in a separate plastic container that allows air circulation and provides a moist environment from a damp sponge or sphagnum moss. For each collection of live or dead animals, record the date and time collected, location of collection, name of collector, condition of animal upon collection, and any other relevant environmental conditions observed at the time of collection. Immediately contact the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office at (805) 644-1766 for further instructions.

The Fieldwork Code of Practice has been produced by the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force with valuable assistance from Begona Arano, Andrew Cunningham, Tom Langton, Jamie Reaser, and Stan Sessions.

For further information on this Code, or on the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, contact John Wilkinson, Biology Department, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK.

E-mail: DAPTF@open.ac.uk Fax: +44 (0) 1908-654167



Appendix G – As-built Drawings for Flow Diversion Berm (P.D. 2298, Unit III)

Flow Diversion Berm (P.D. 2298, Unit III)



PROJECT VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1"=2000'

THOMAS GUIDE: 4549 G!

ATTACHMENT A

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES*

The following is intended as an attachment for construction and grading plans and represent the minimum standards of good housekeeping which must be implemented on all construction sites regardless of size.

- Eroded sediments and other pollutants must be retained on site and may not be transported from the site via sheetflow, swales, area drains, natural drainage courses or wind.
- Stockpiles of earth and other construction related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by the forces of wind
- Fuels, oils, solvents and other toxic materials must be stored in accordance with their listing and are not to contaminate the soil and surface vaters. All approved storage containers are to be protected from the weather. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in a proper manner. Spills may not be washed into the drainage system.
- Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public way or any other drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete wastes on site until they can be disposed of as solid waste.
- Trash and construction related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of rainwater and dispersal
- Sediments and other materials may not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways must be stabilized so as to inhibit sediments from being deposited into the public way. Accidental depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rain or other means.
- Any slopes with disturbed soils or denuded of vegetation must be stabilized so as to inhibit erosion by wind and water

Other		 -	_

B. The following BMPs as outlined in, but not limited to, the Best Management Practice Handbook, California Stormwater Quality Task Force, Sacramento, California, 1993, or the latest revised edition, may apply during constructi (additional measures may be required if deemed appropriate by County):

- CADD1 DEMATERING OPERATIONS
- CADO2 PAVING OPERATIONS CARRY - STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION AND PAINTING
- CADIO MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE CA012 - SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CA023 - CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- CAOSO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CAO21 - HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
- CA030 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING CA031 - VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
- CA032 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
- CAD40 EMPLOYEE/SUBCONTRACTOR TRAINING ESCO1 - SCHEDULING
- ESCO2 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
- ESC10 SEEDING AND PLANTING ESC11 - MULCHING
- ESC20 GEOTEXTILES AND MATS ESC21 - DUST CONTROLS
- ESC22 TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING ESC23 - CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION
- ESC24 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- ESC30 EARTH DINE ESC31 - TEMPORARY DRAINS AND SHALES
- ESC32 SLOPE DRAIN
- ESC40 OUTLET PROTECTION ESC41 - CHECK DAMS
- ESC50 SILT FENCE
- ESC51 STRAW BALE BARRIERS
- ESC52 SAND BAG BARRIER
- ESC53 BRUSH OR ROCK FILTER ESCS4 - STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

LINING "A" SEE SHEET NO. 2 KEY MAP SCALE: 1"= 200'

APPROVED BY DATE

N-63/525

REVISED BY

REVISION

INE	STATION	Q ₅₀ N C.F.S	SECTION	S.F.	VELOCITY IN FT./SEC.	DEPTH IN FEET
	5+14.00 TO 5+35.00	12.0	24"R.C.P.	0.3225	19.7	0.61
7,	5+35.00 70 5+50.00	6.0	24" R.C.P.	0.3225	16.8	0.70
	5+50.00 TO 6+37.00	6.0	24"R.C.P.	0.0100	5.9	0.89
LINE	3+30.00 70 81 31.00					
LATERAL "L-1"	1+02.00 TO 1+35.60	6.0	18" R.C.P.	0.1601	15.5	0.95
ATE 1-7	7+02.00 10 1+33.00	0.0				
7	4+98.50 To 5+37.08	10.0	24" R.C.P.	0.0020	3.18	9.00'
N	5+37.08 70 9+33.42	10.0	24" R.C.P.	0.0020	3.18	7.17'
W	9+33.42 70 10+44.18	5.0	24" R.C.P.	0.0004	1.75	4.76
LINE						
LATERAL "M-1"	1+02.00 TO 2+01.91	5.0	18" R.C.F.	0.0023	2.83	4.51
LATERAL L	1+01.41 TO 1+34.59	NGL.	18" R.C.	P. —		_
LATERAL "L-2"	1+01.00 TO 1+22.75	NGL.	18" R.C.	ρ		_
	BEGINNING TO END OF	50,700	CHANNE	0.018	3 10.81	14.9
91C	LININGS C.D.F & G		WITH!/2 SIDE SLOP	:1 ES		
CASTAIC	1					
YW.	BEGINNING TO END OF LINING E BEGINNING TO STA 10+50.	00 50,700	ISIDE STUP	0.0188	3 10.81	14.9
Z C	LININGS A & B	9.70	CHANNE	4		
HASLEY CYN. CREEK	STA.10+50.00 TO END OF LININGS A & B		WITH 142: SIDE SLO	1 0.027	6.69	4.4

NGL - NEGLIGIBLE

BENCH MARK

LACRD BM ROBM TAG IN C.B. 4 FT. N. B.C.R. 70 FT. N. AND 32 FT. E. CL INT. OLD ROAD AND HASLEY CYN. ROAD OFF-RAMP

NEWHALL QUAD (1983) ELEV. 1065.685

GENERAL NOTES (Cont'd)

- 21. ALL BACKFILL AND FILLS OUTSIDE OF STREET RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AS DETERMINED BY A.S.T.M. SOIL COMPACTION TEST D1557-78 METHOD "D" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. THIS SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. THE CERTIFICATION SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE OF WORK BY THE COUNTY.
- 22 ALL BACKFILL AND FILLS WITHIN STREET RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 306-1 3 4 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AND INSPECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE INSPECTOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE FOR SOIL TEST-ING AS REQUIRED BY THE INSPECTOR
- IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DRAWING NO 3092 23 PIPE BEDDING SHALL BE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE BEODING MATERIAL PLACED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PIPE TO 1 FOOL OVER THE TOP OF THE PIPE SHALL BE SAND. CRUSHED AGGREGATE, OR NATIVE FREE-DRAINING GRAN-ULAR MATERIAL AND SHALL HAVE A SAND EQUIVALENT OF 20 OR GREATER.
- 24. PIPE SHALL BE EMBEDDED 5 INCHES INTO ALL STRUCTURES INCLUDING INLET AND OUTLET HEADWALLS, UN-LESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 25. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE PROFILE ON THESE PLANS, THE PIPE SHALL BE MANUFACTURED WITH A MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER OVER THE STEEL IN THE INVERT OF 0.75 INCHES FOR R.C.P. UP TO 96 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND 1.25 INCHES FOR PIPE GREATER THAN 96 INCHES IN DIAMETER.
- 26 ALL CATCH BASINS WITHIN THE DEDICATED STREET RIGHTS-OF-WAY SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PER THE STR-EET PLANS
- CONTRIBUTORY DRAINAGE TO BE OPERABLE AT ALL TIMES UNTIL THIS STORM DRAIN SYSTEM IS ACCEPTED FOR MAINTENANCE THIS MAY HAVE TO BE DESIGNED BY A CIVIL ENGINEER
- 28. ALL REFERENCES ON THIS PLAN TO THE COUNTY ENGINEER, ROAD DEPARTMENT, OR FLOOD CONTROL DIST-RICT SHALL APPLY TO THE APPROPRIATE ELEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
- 29 EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN PLACE BY THE CONTRACTOR, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 30 WHERE THE UTILITIES ARE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS TO BE SUPPORTED. SAID SUPPORTS SHALL BE ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION NO 224, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 31 ALL OPENINGS RESULTING FROM THE CUTTING OR PARTIAL REMOVAL OF EXISTING CULVERTS, PIPES OR SI- 12, REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE DEFORMED BARS OF INTERMEDIATE GRADE STEEL, PER A.S.T.M. A-615-GRADE 60. MILAR STRUCTURES SHALL BE SEALED WITH 8 INCHES OF BRICK AND MORTAR OR 6 INCHES OF CONCRETE.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN 32. MANHOLES NO.1,2,3, AND 4. SHALL USE THE STANDARD PLANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION NO. 630 FOR THE "FRAME AND COVER" AND NO 635 FOR THE "STANDARD DROP STEP"
- 33. THIS STORM DRAIN WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR MAINTENANCE UNTIL THE STREETS HAVE BEEN PAVED, MA-NHOLES BROUGHT TO GRADE AND THE SYSTEM CLEANED TO SATISFACTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLUIC
- 34 THE LATEST REVISED STANDARD PLAN OR DRAWING SHALL BE USED UNLES OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY NOTED
- 35. A NPDES PERMIT FROM THE REGIONAL MATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD IS REQUIRED BEFORE ANY DISCHARGE 17. ALL EXPOSED EDGES SHALL BE FINISHED WITH A 3/4" CHAMFER.

 OF NON-STORM WATER INTO THE STORM DRAIN IS ALLOWED.

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. A PERMIT SHALL BE OBTAINED AND A DEPOSIT PAID TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AT THE PERMIT COUNTER. 900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE 8-TH FLOOR, ALHAMBRA AT LEAST 72 HOURS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK UNDER THIS CONTRACT. COPTES OF ALL OTHER REQUIRED PERMITS, SUCH AS FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT AND ROAD EXCAVATION. MUST BE FILED WITH THE PERMIT APPLICATION.
- 2. WHEN WORK IS WITHIN A CONTRACT CITY. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THAT CITY TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION TO PAY THE INSPECTION DEPOSIT.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DISTRICT OFFICE LISTED AT THE "APPLICATION FOR STORM DRAIN CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION FORM I" TO ARRANGE FOR AN ACCEPTABLE CONSTRUCTION START DATE.
- . APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN BY THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A REPRESENTATION TO THE ACCURACY OF THE LOCATION, OR THE EXISTENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITY,
- PIPE OR STRUCTURE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS PROJECT. THIS NOTE APPLIES TO ALL SHEETS. 5. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST ADOPTED EDITION OF THE "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION", INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTS AND SHALL BE PROSECUTED ONLY IN THE PRE-
- SENCE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS. 6. THE CONTRACTOR'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SECTION 7-10.4.1 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION IN REGARD TO SAFETY ORDERS AND SHALL CONFORM TO THE "MINIMUM PUBLIC SAFE-
- TY REQUIREMENTS" AS SHOWN IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STD. 6008-0. 7. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET ABOVE U.S.C. & G.S. MEAN SEA LEVEL DATUM OF 1929, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 27 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS A SYSTEM FOR 8. NO CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED UNTIL THE FORMS AND REINFORCING STEEL HAVE BEEN PLACED. INSPECTED
 - 9. ALL STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SHALL BE PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE WITH AN ULTIMATE 28 DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4000 p.s.1. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - TRANSVERSE REINFORCEMENT AND TRANSVERSE JOINTS SHALL BE PLACED AT RIGHT ANGLES (OR RADIAL) TO THE CONDUIT CENTER LINE EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS
 - 11. ALL STEEL ADJACENT TO FACE OF CONCRETE SHALL HAVE 2" CLEARANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 - 13. ALL BAR BENDS AND HOOKS SHALL CONFORM TO THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE "MANUAL OF STANDARD
 - 14. DIMENSIONS FROM FACE OF CONCRETE TO STEEL ARE TO CENTER LINE OF STEEL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 15 ALL STEEL THAT IS TO BE CONTINUOUS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM LAP OF 30 BAR DIAMETERS OR 18" WHICH-EVER IS GREATER
 - 16. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS IN THE FOOTING OF SLABS AND WALLS SHALL BE IN THE SAME PLANE. NO STA-GGERING OF JOINTS WILL BE PERMITTED.

 - 18. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN, CONCRETE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE MEASURED VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY AND AND PARALLEL OR AT RIGHT ANGLES (OR RADIAL) TO THE CENTER LINE OF CONSTRUCTION.
 - 19. CONCRETE BACKFILL IS REQUIRED WHEN THE THE PIPE HAS LESS THAN ONE FOOT OF COVER. THE CONCRETE BACKFILL SHALL CONSIST OF 1:3:5 MIX. PORT: AND CEMENT CONCRETE POURED FROM WALL TO WALL OF TRENCH AND FROM BOTTOM OF TRENCH TO A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES OVER THE TOP OF THE PIPE.
 - 20. ALL PIPES SHALL BE PLACED IN TRENCH IN NATURAL GROUND AND/OR COMPACTED FILL. THE GROUND LEVEL ISH SURFACE ELEVATION, WHICHEVER IS LESS. ALL BACKFILLS IN EASEMENTS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO THE DENSITY REQUIRED BY THE GRADING PLAN. BEFORE THE TRENCHING SHALL BE AT LEAST 3 FEET ABOVE THE TOP OF THE

LIST OF STANDARDS

		L.A.C.D.P.W.	A.P.W.A.
		=========	=======
1. M.H. NO.1	PER		(321-0)
2 CURB OPENING CATCH BASIN	PER		300-0
3 STANDARD M.H. SHAFT	PER		(324-0)
A M H FRAME AND COVER	PER		630-0
5 STEEL STEP	PER		635-0
E CR MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER-	PER		312-0
7 C B REINFORCEMENT	PER		309-0
8. MONOLITHIC C.B. CONNECTION	PER		308-0
A CR FACE PLATE ASSEMBLY			
AND PROTECTION BAR	PER		310-0
14 FRAME AND GRATING FOR C.B	PEF		311-0
12 LOCAL DEPRESSION AT C.B	PEF		313-0
13 .15 NO 2	PEF	}	(331-0)
14. CHAIN LINK FENCE AND GATES	PEF	}	600-0
15. PIPE BEDDING	PEF	3092-0	*

16. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS----- PER 6008-0

17. CONCRETE COLLAR ------ PER ----- 380-1

RIPRAP NOTES

- 1. ROCKS FOR GROUTED RIPRAP SHALL BE GOOD QUALITY RIVER RUN ROCK. THE SMALLEST DIMENSIONS SHALL EXCEED 6 INCHES AND THE LARGEST DIMENSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 4 TIMES THE SMALLEST DIMENSION.
- 2. THERE SHALL BE A GROUT BED OF AT LEAST 2 INCHES BENEATH THE FIRST LAYER OF ROCK ALL THE VOIDS BETWEEN THE ROCKS SHALL BE FILLED WITH GROUT. MAXIMUM SPACING BETWEEN ROCKS SHALL BE 2 INCHES.
- 3. SURFACE ROCKS SHALL BE IMBEDDED FROM 1/2 TO 2/3 OF THEIR MAXIMUM DIMENSION.

NOTE: CONCRETE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE GROUT.

PRIVATE ENGINEERS NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS THE EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITY PIPES OR STRUCTURES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE OBTAINED BY A SEARCH OF THE AVAILABLE RECORDS. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO EXISTING

UTILITIES EXCEPT AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO TAKE DUE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE UTILITY LINES SHOWN AND ANY OTHER LINES NOT OF RECORD OR NOT SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING.

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER No. 42890



PREPARED BY: SIKAND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES 15230 BURBANK BLVD. VAN NUYS. CA. 91411 (818) 787-8550

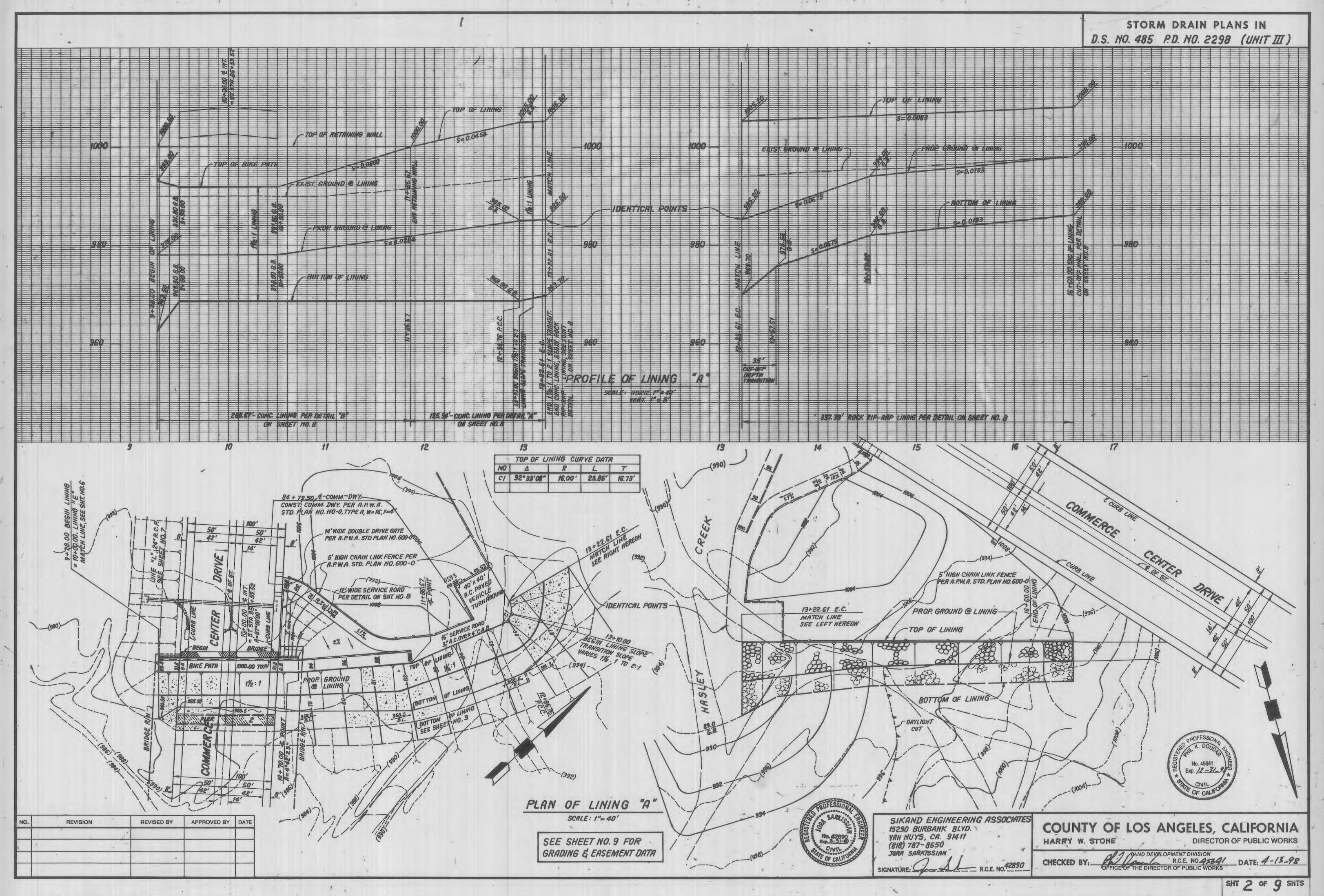
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS HARRY W. STONE

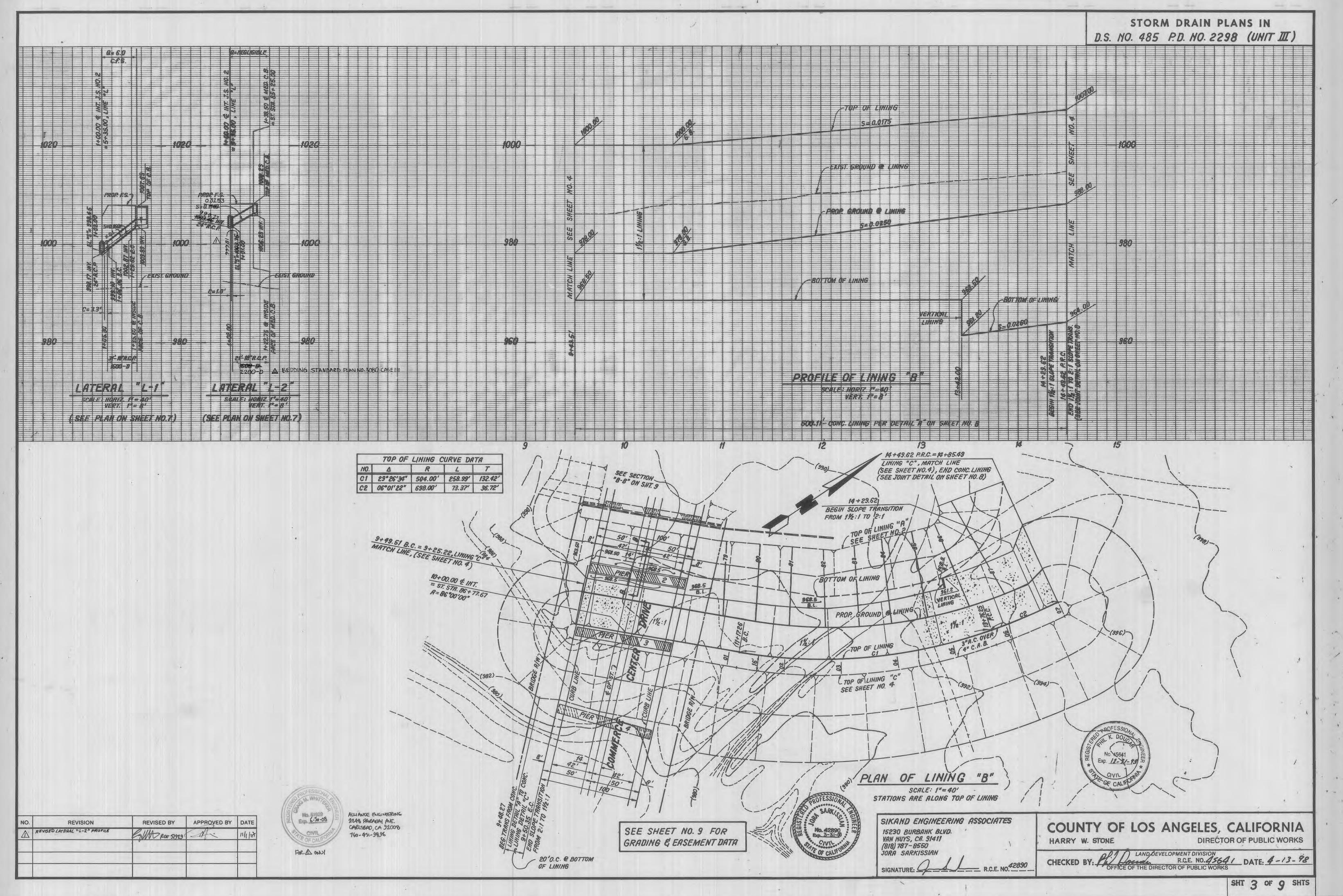
DEVELOPMENT, DIVISION

DATE: 4-13-98 ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR

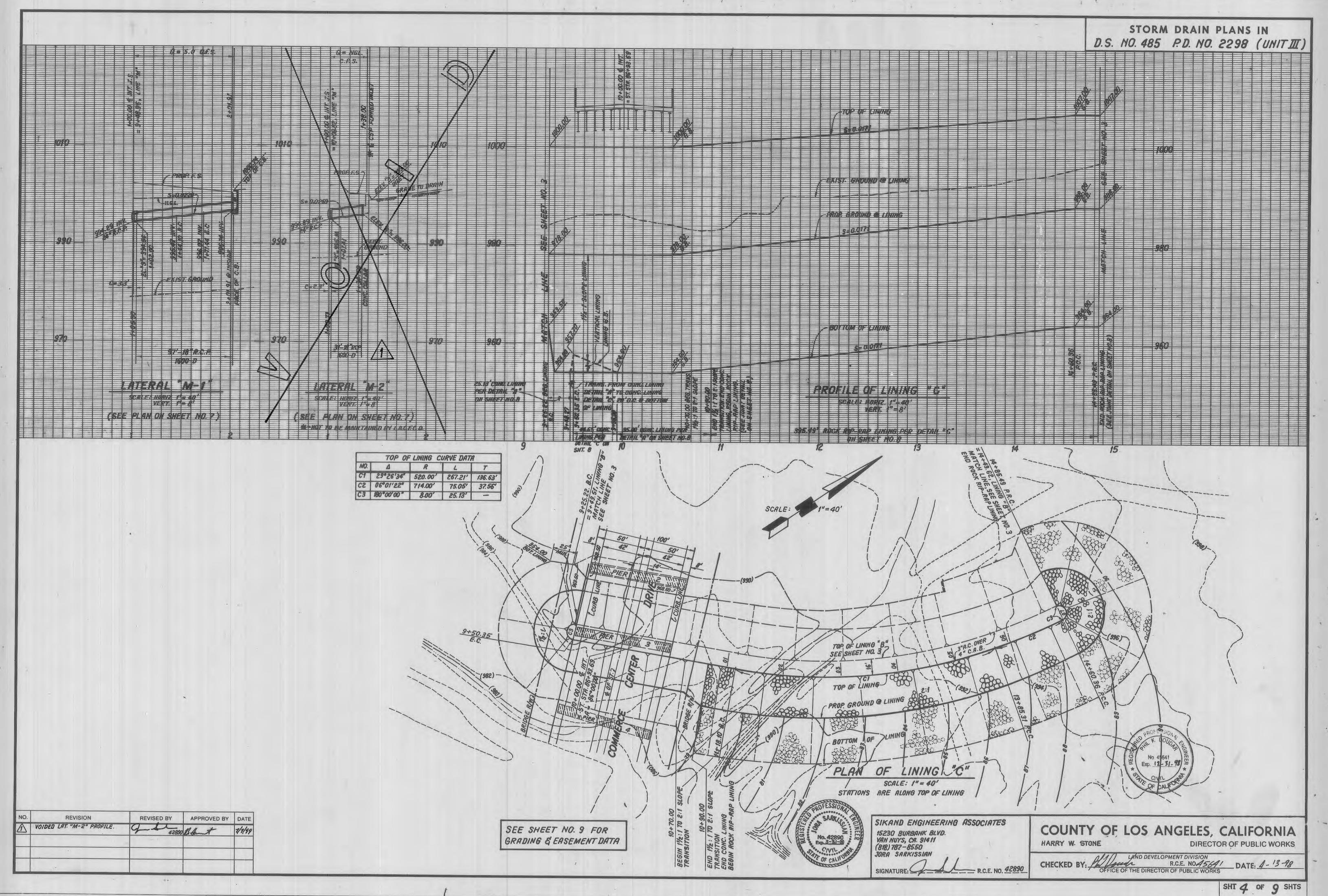
> R.C.E. NO 45641 DATE: 4-13-98 SHT 1 OF 9 SHTS

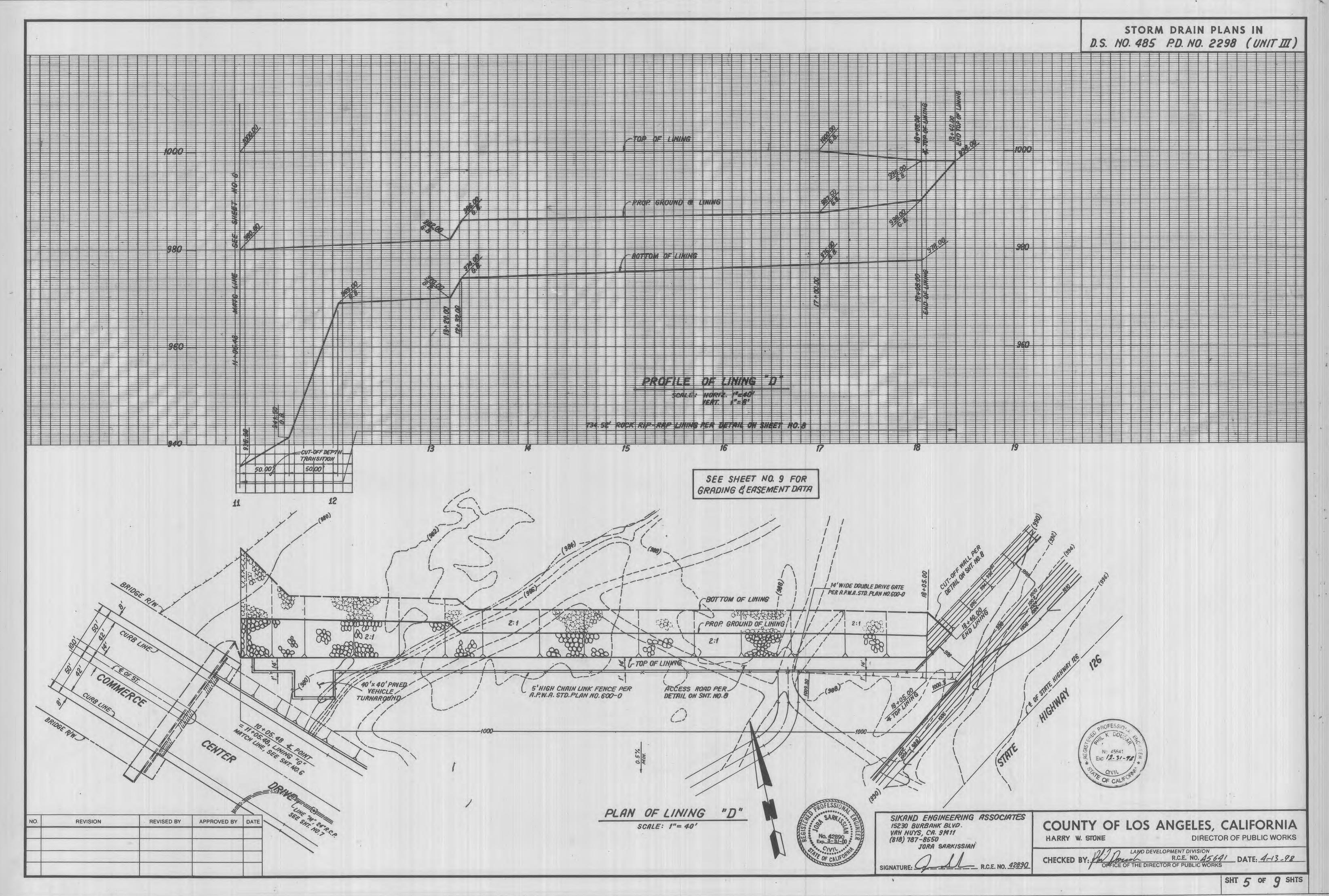
W.O. 1020 - 252-A

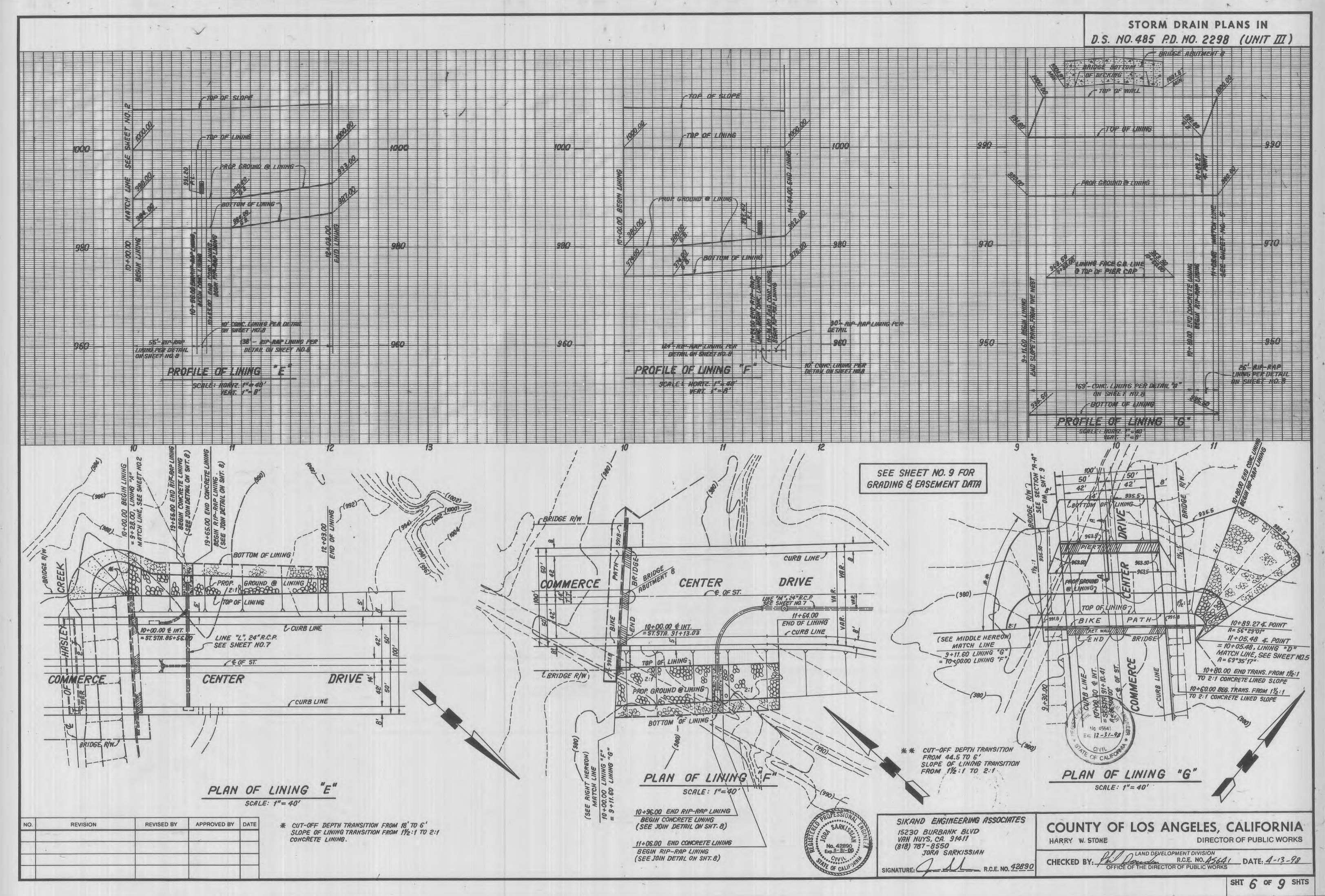


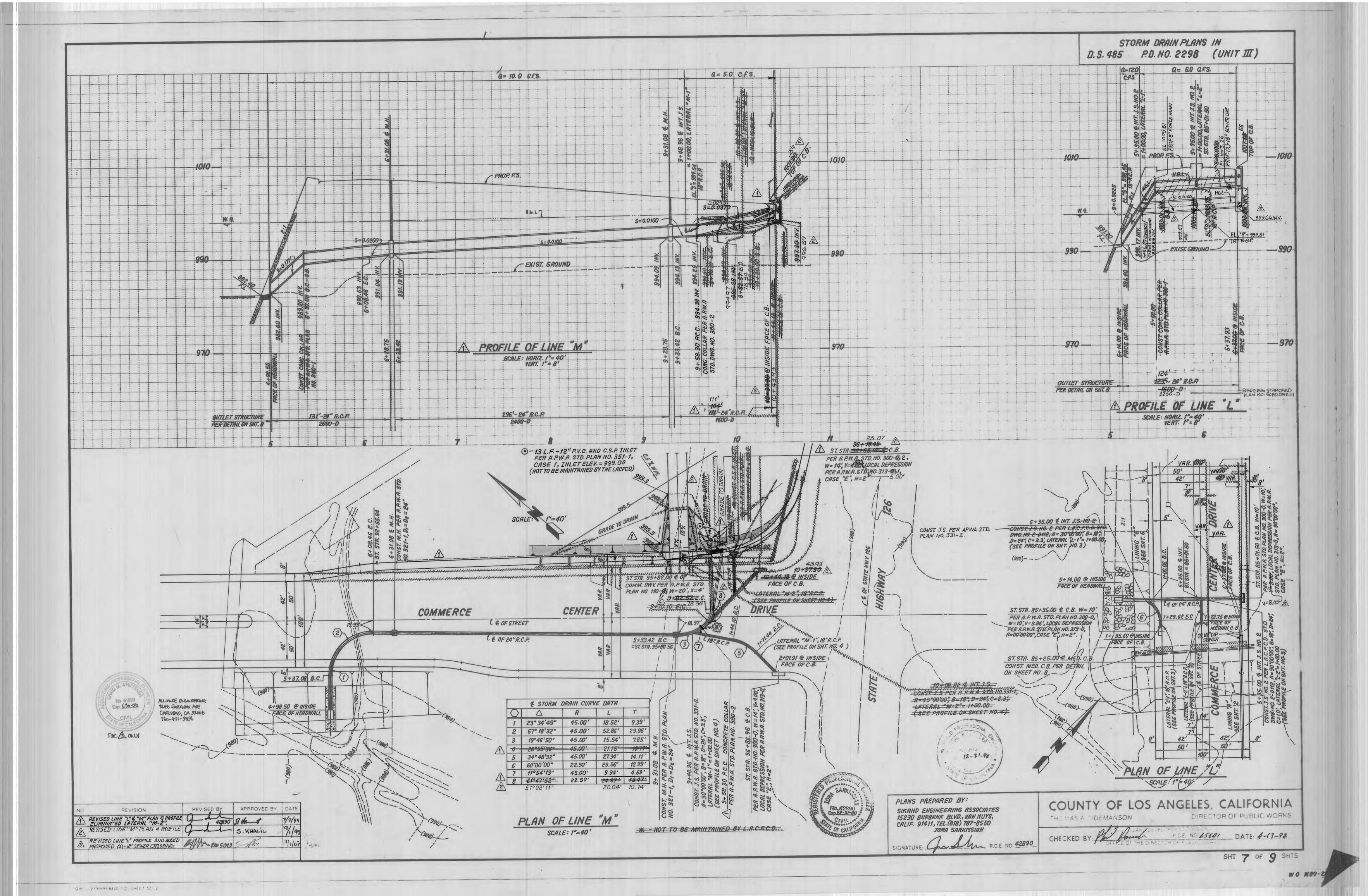


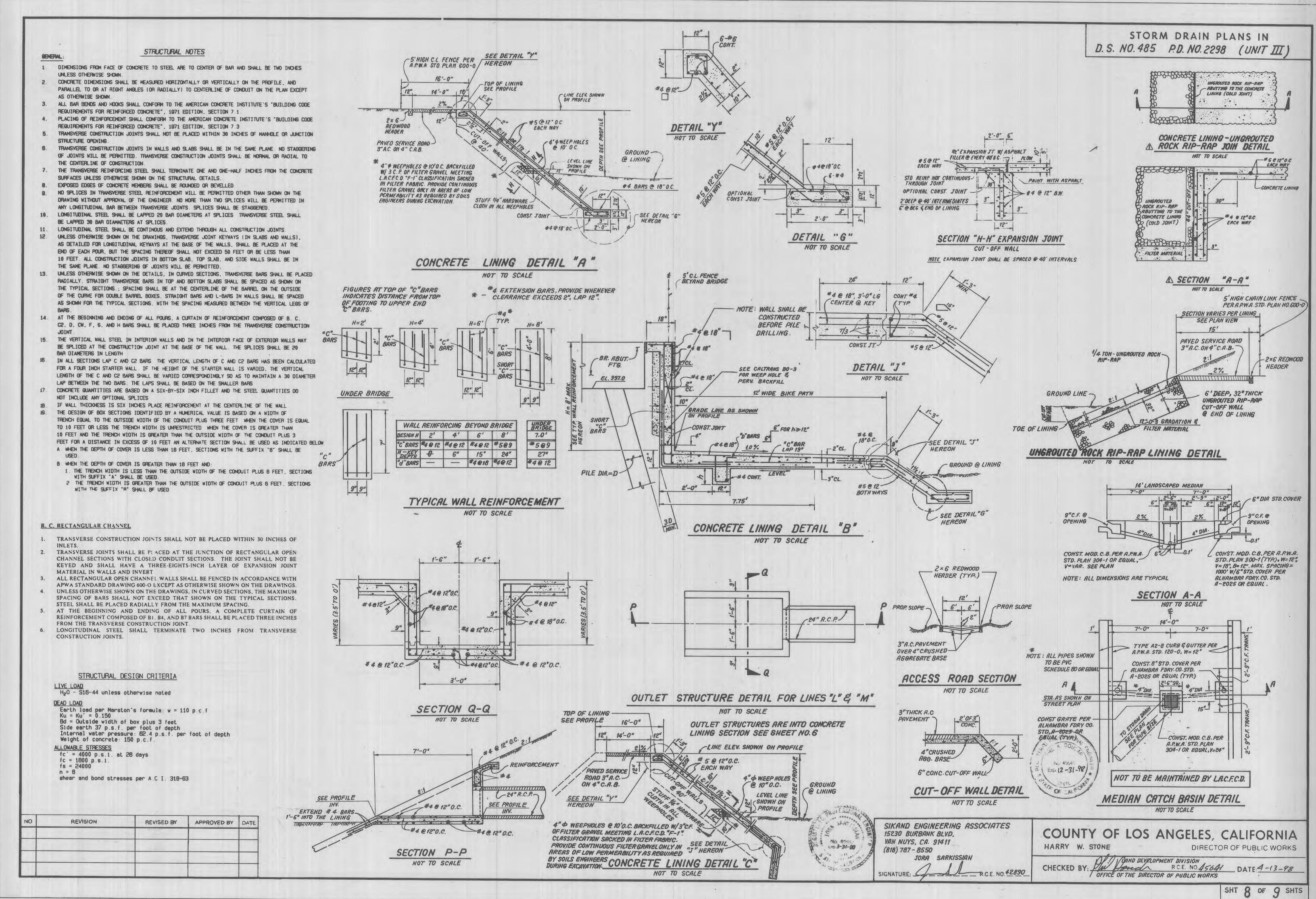
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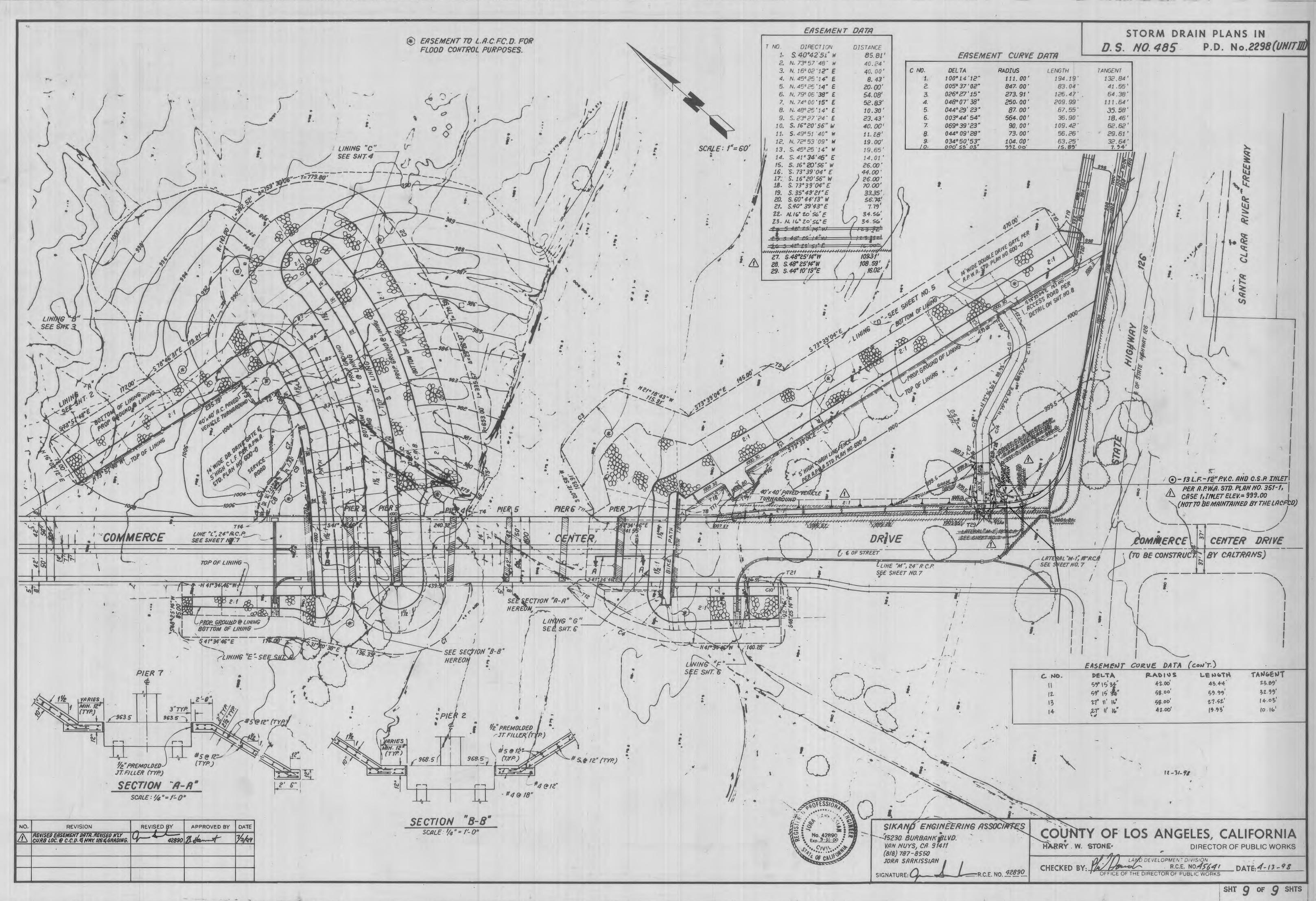








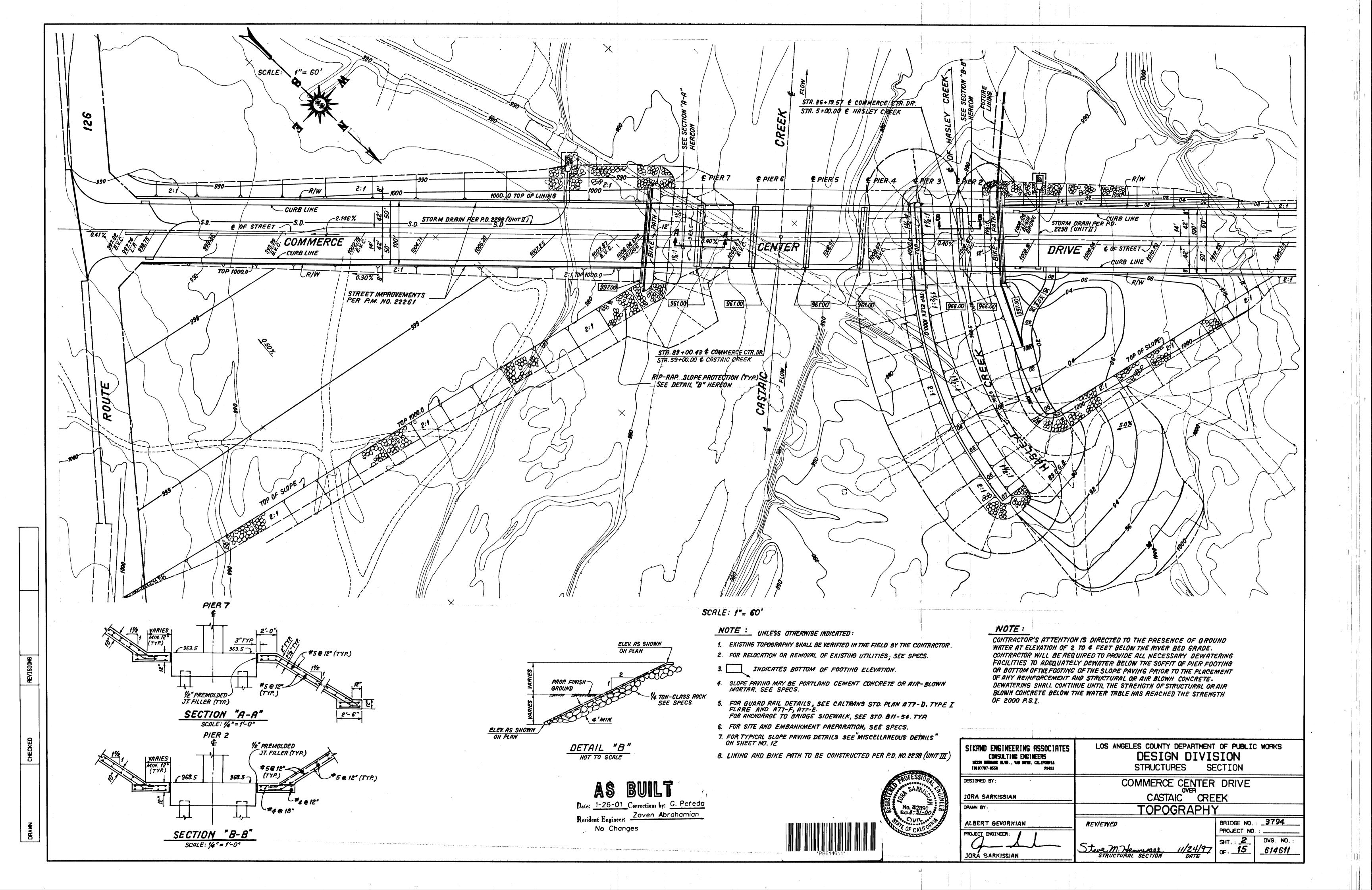


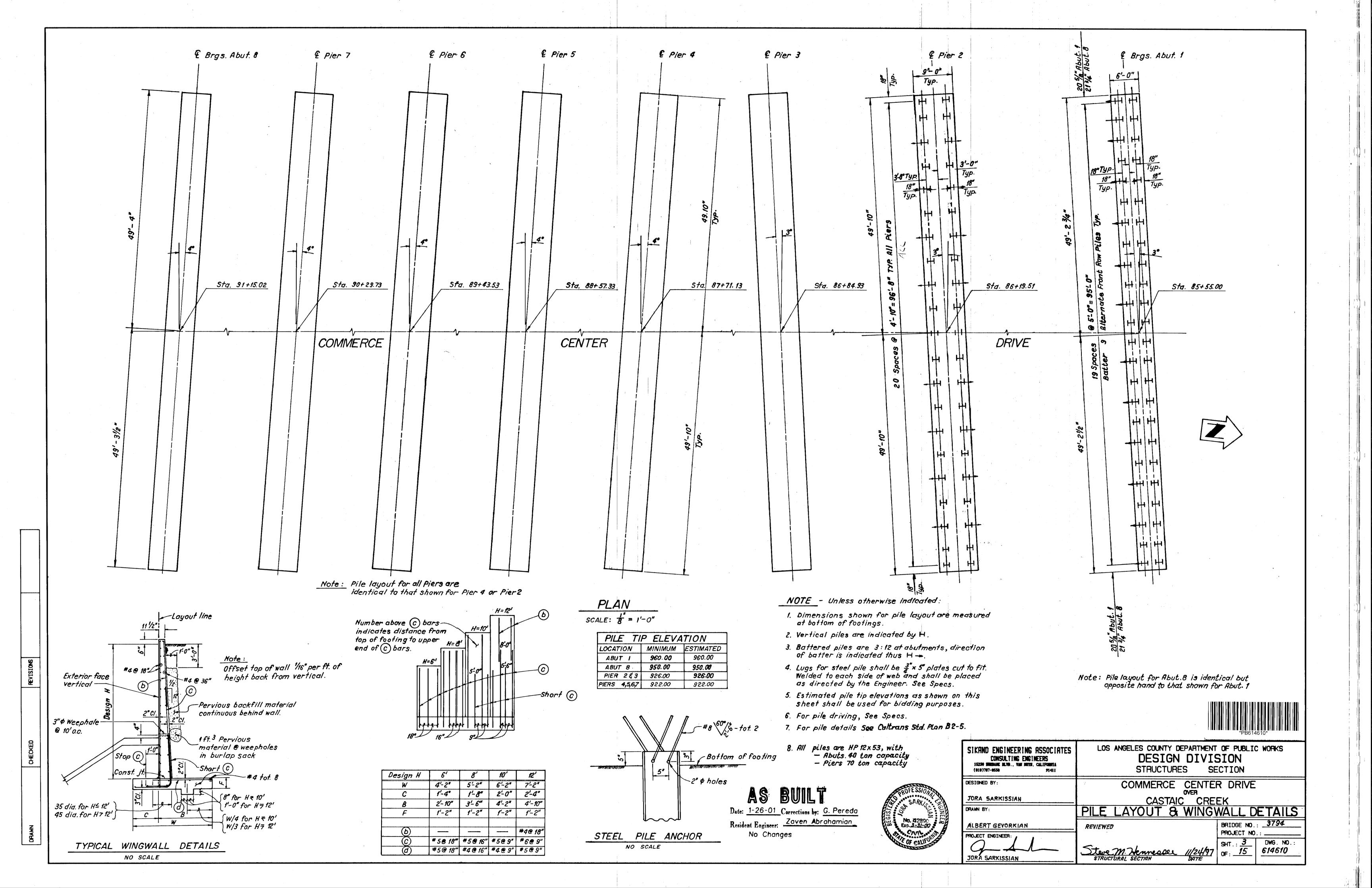


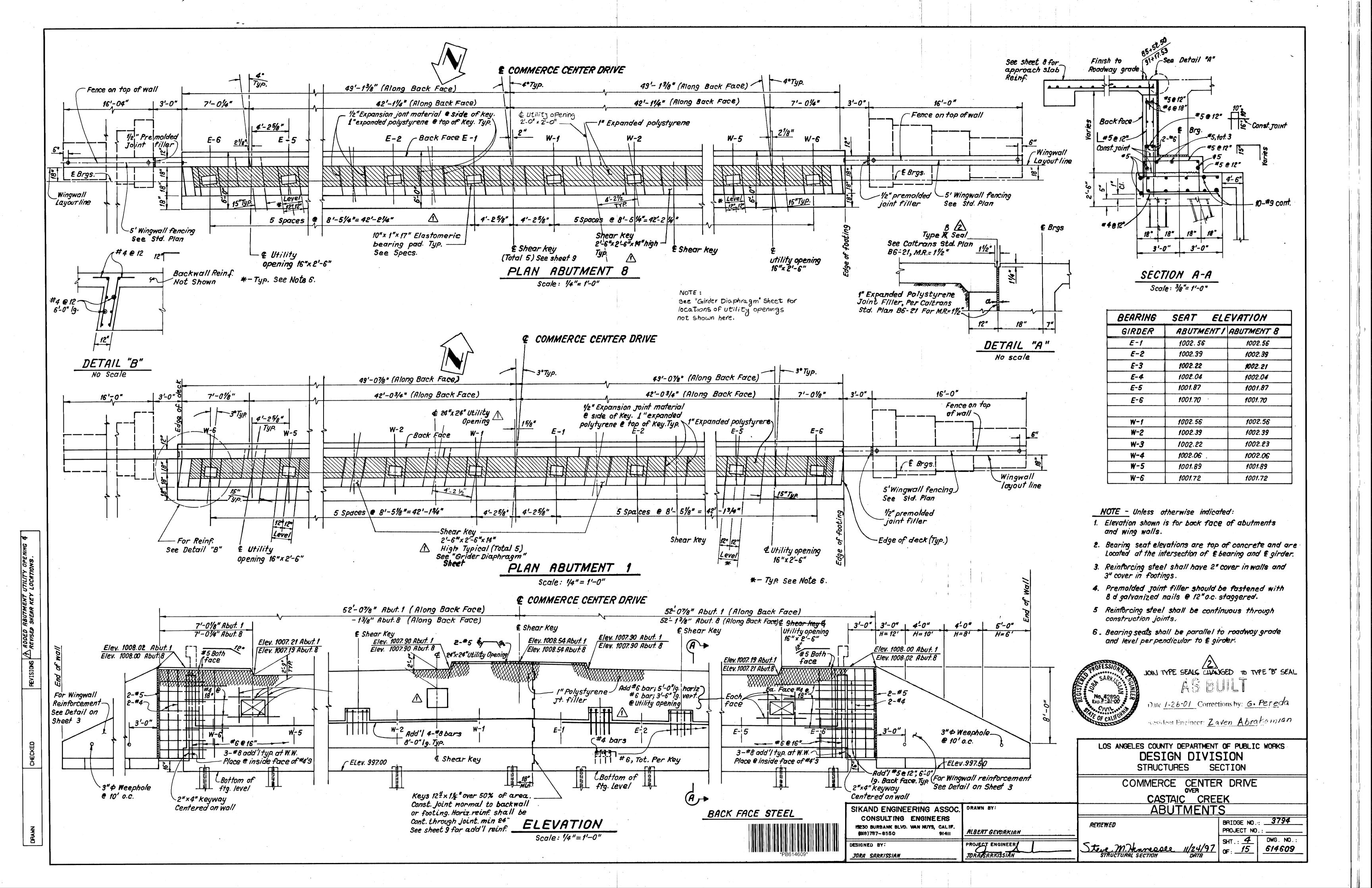
GM J1 1213 699 8440 F.D. SHEET NO. 3 DATE 6-1 4.

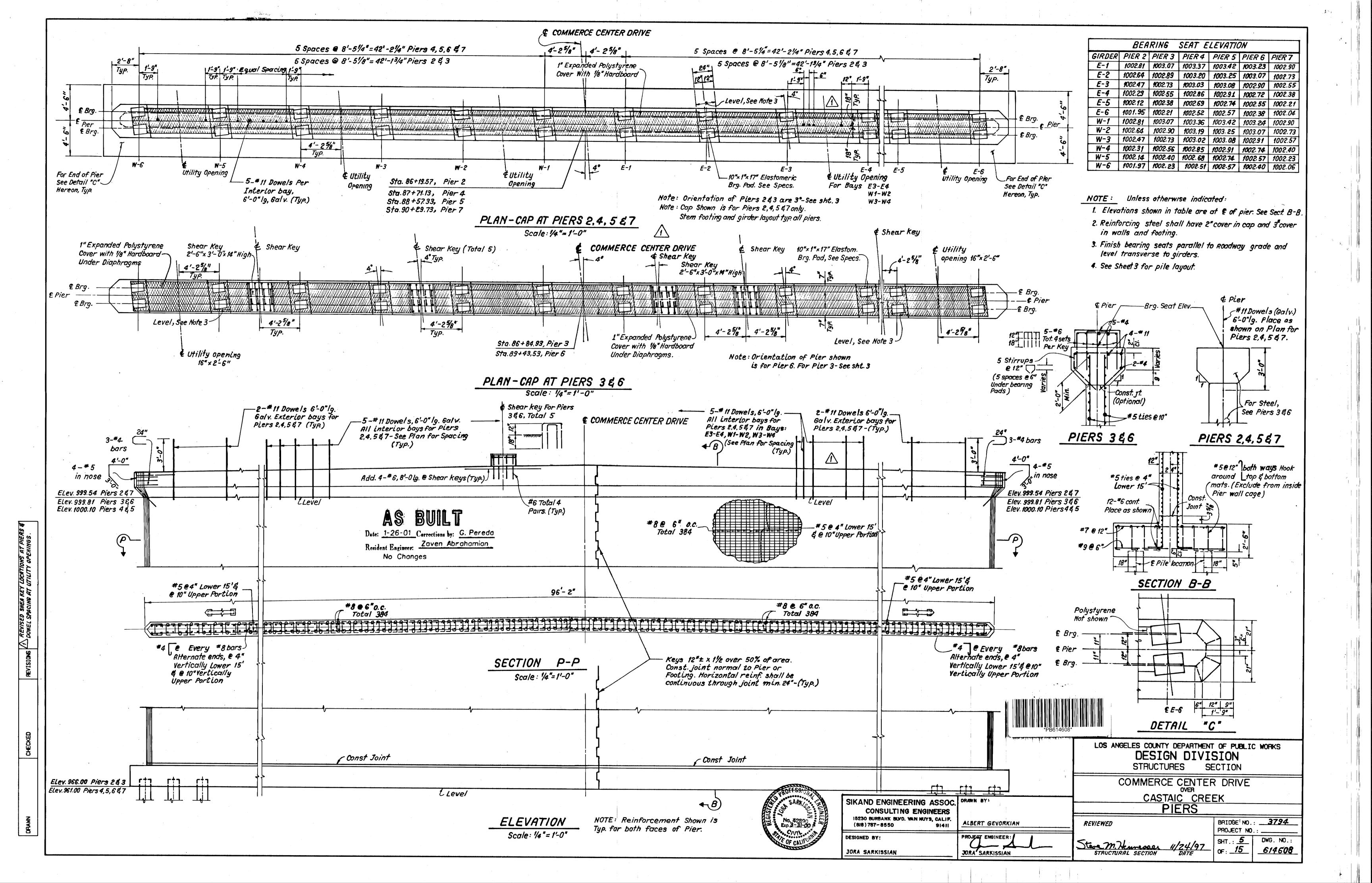
Commerce Center Drive Bridge over Castaic Creek

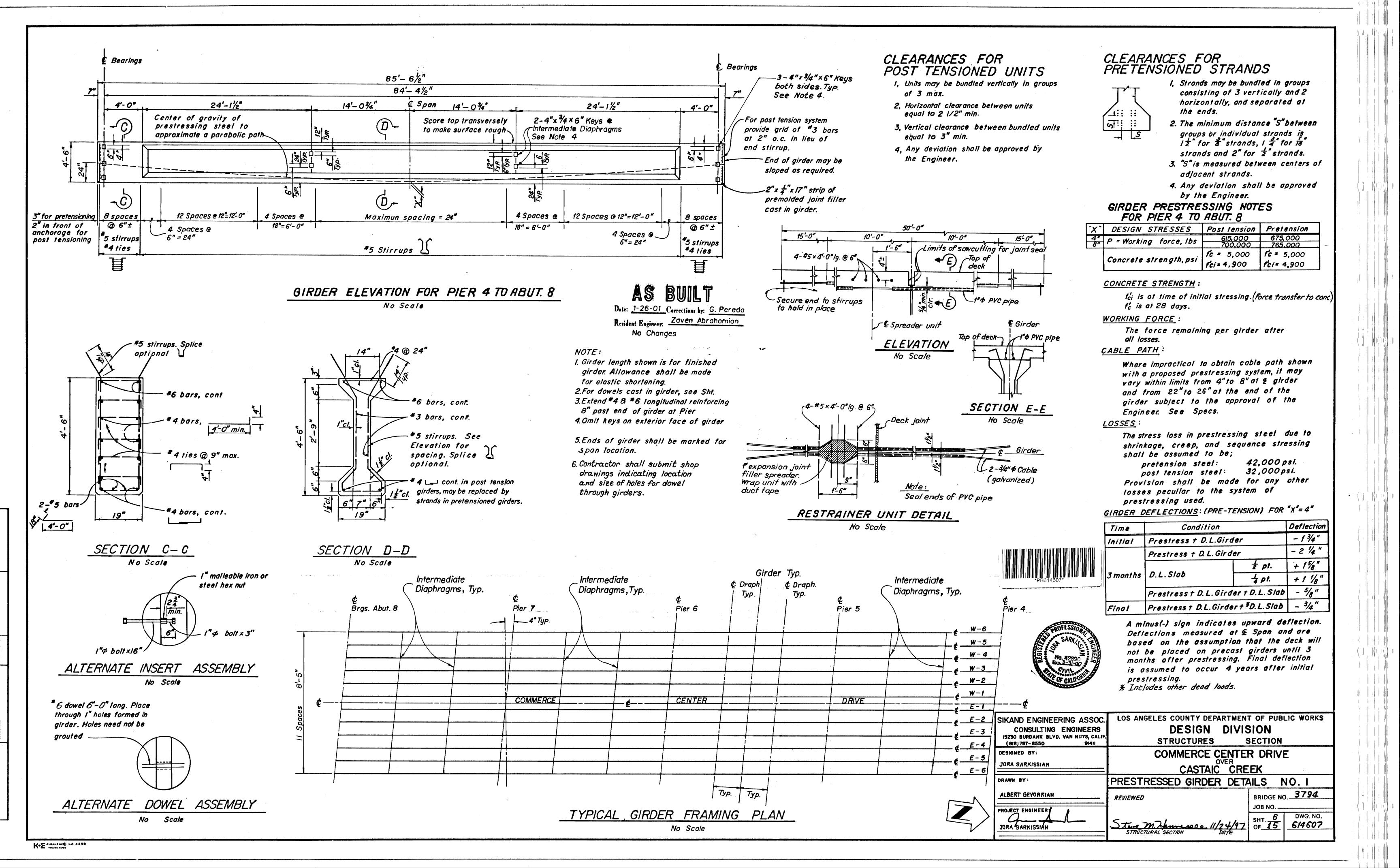


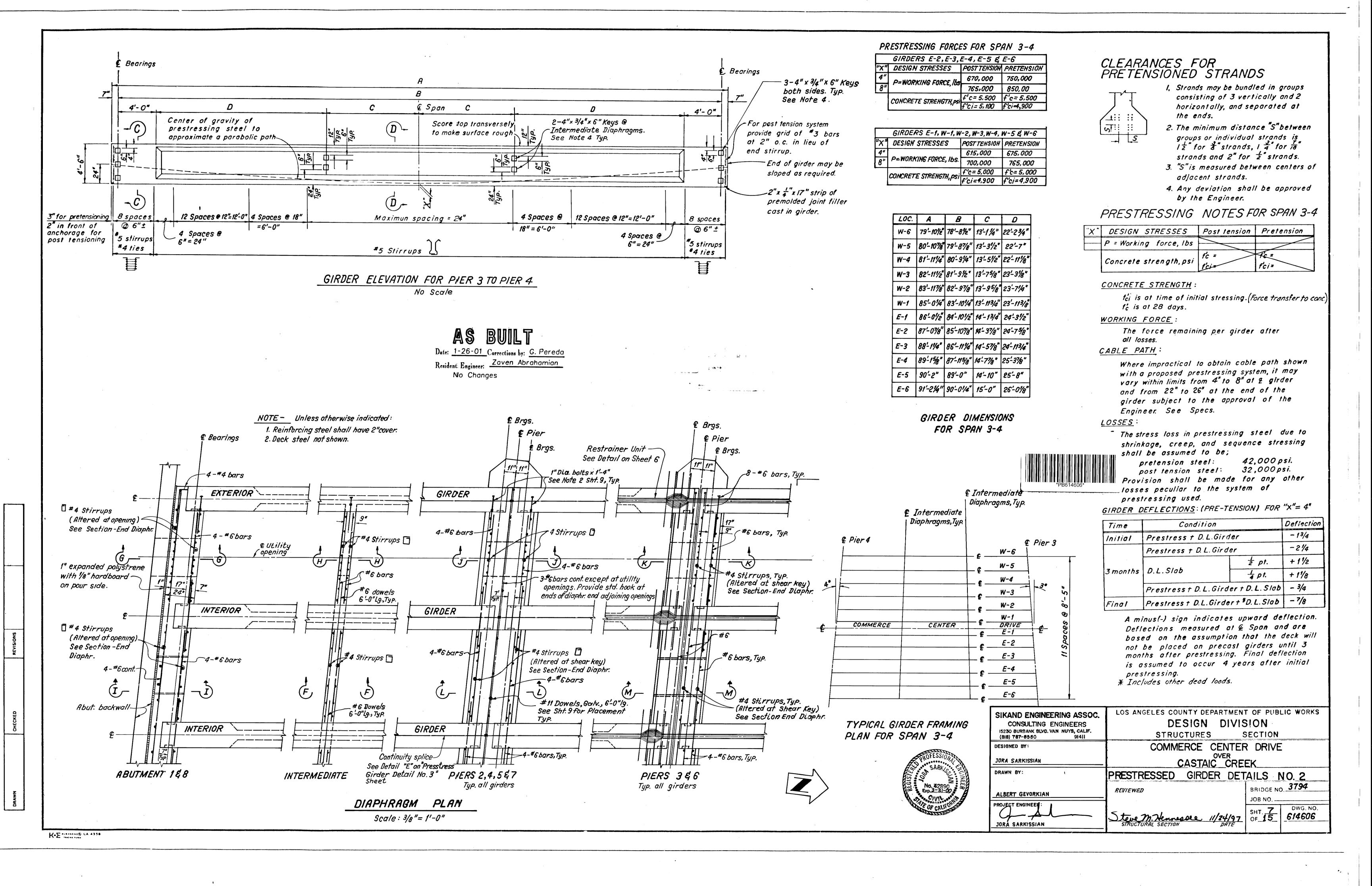


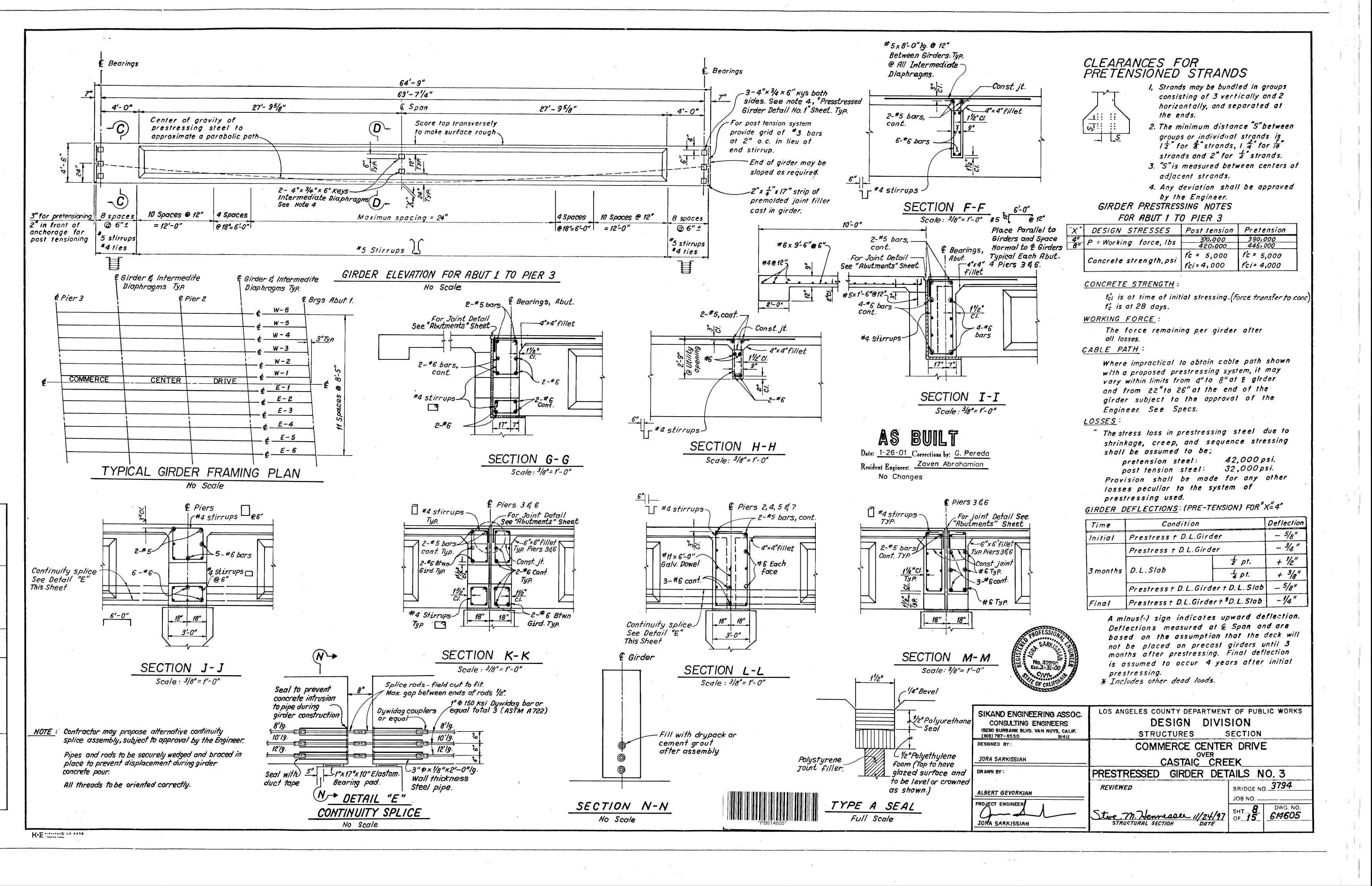














NOTES :

placing deck.

1. #6 x 6'-0" dowels placed through 1 1/2" dia. hole formed in girder, when diaphragms are continuous. Hole need not be grouted.

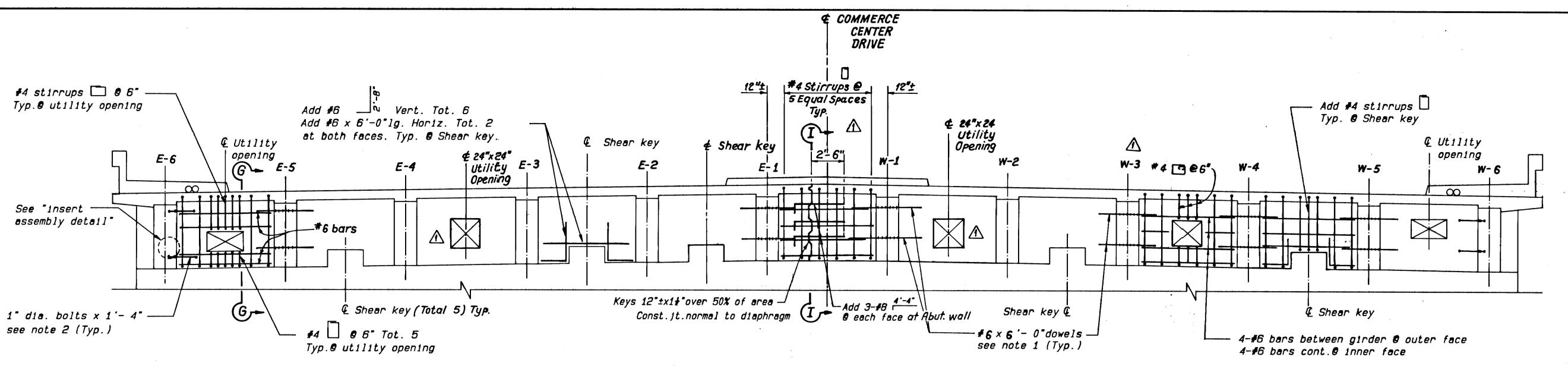
2. 1"dia. bolts \times 1'-4" with Ansert assemblies when diaphragms are

3. Intermediate and end diaphragms are to be placed 5 days before

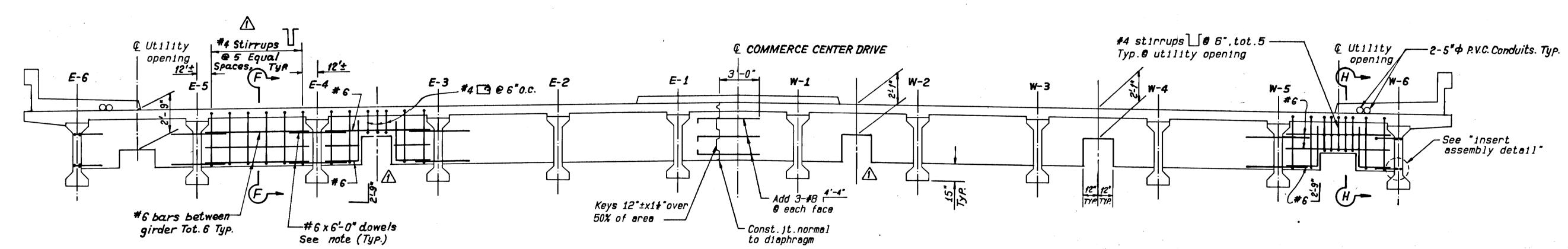
4. This note certifies forming so as to prevent spalling problems of

discontinuous. Bolts required for exterior girder.

thin unreinforced concrete under girders.

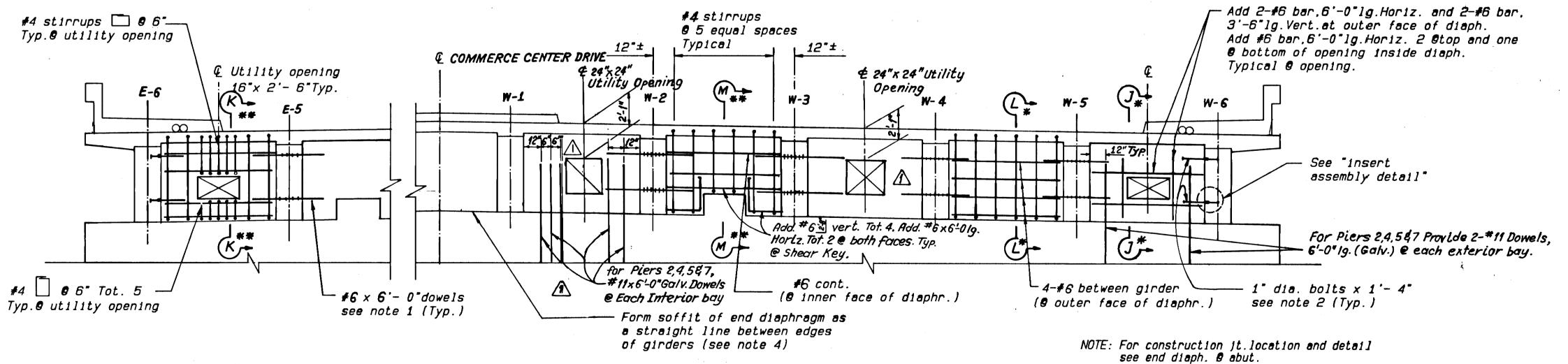


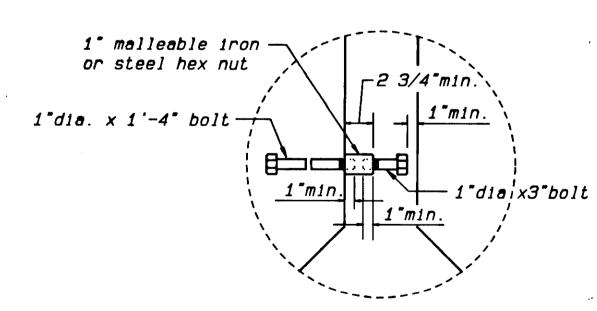
NORMAL SECTION - END DIAPHRAGM AT ABUT. 1 & 8 Scale : 1/4" = 1'- 0"



NORMAL SECTION - INTERMEDIATE DIAPHRAGM Scale : 1/" = 1'-0"

Note: For Joint Seal on Sidewalk at Abut. 1, Pier 3, Pier 6 and Abut. 8, See Caltrans Std. Plan B6-21.





INSERT ASSEMBLY DETAIL No Scale

NORMAL SECTION - END DIAPHRAGM AT PIER

Scale : 1/= 1'-0"

* @ Piers 2,4,5 & 7 ** @ Piers 3 4 6

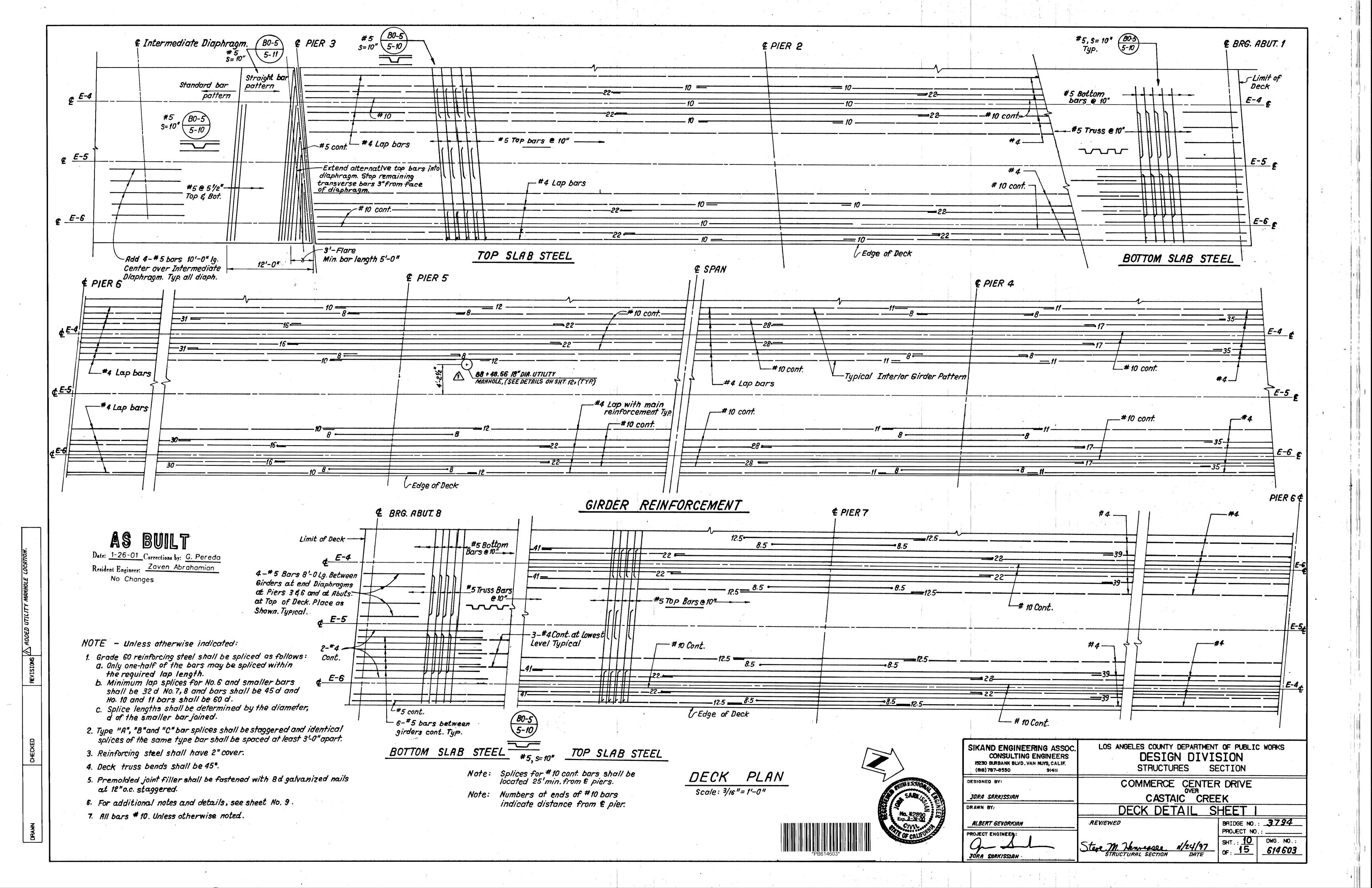
Date: 1-26-01 Corrections by: G. Peredo Resident Engineer: Zaven Abrahamian No Changes

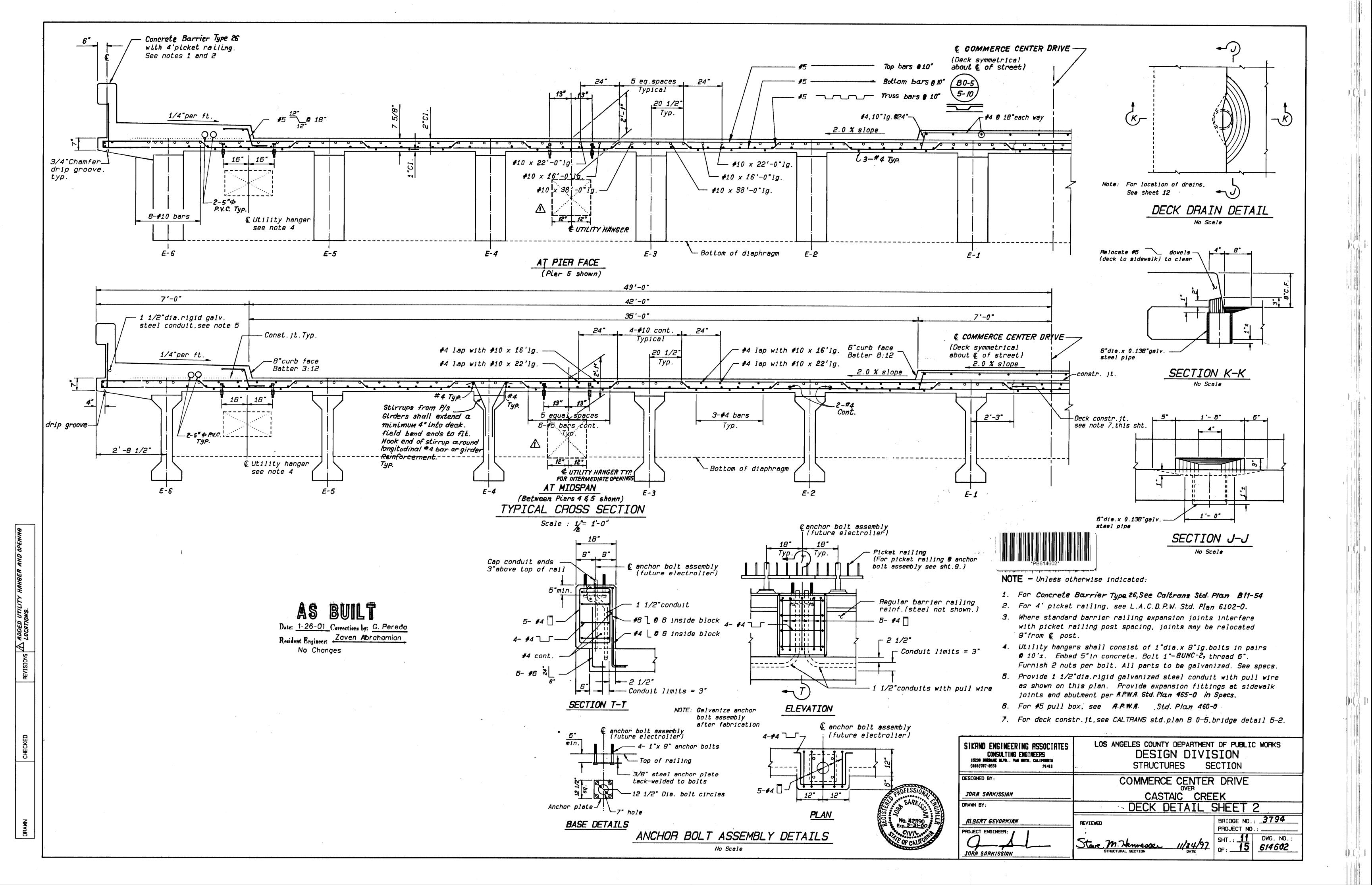


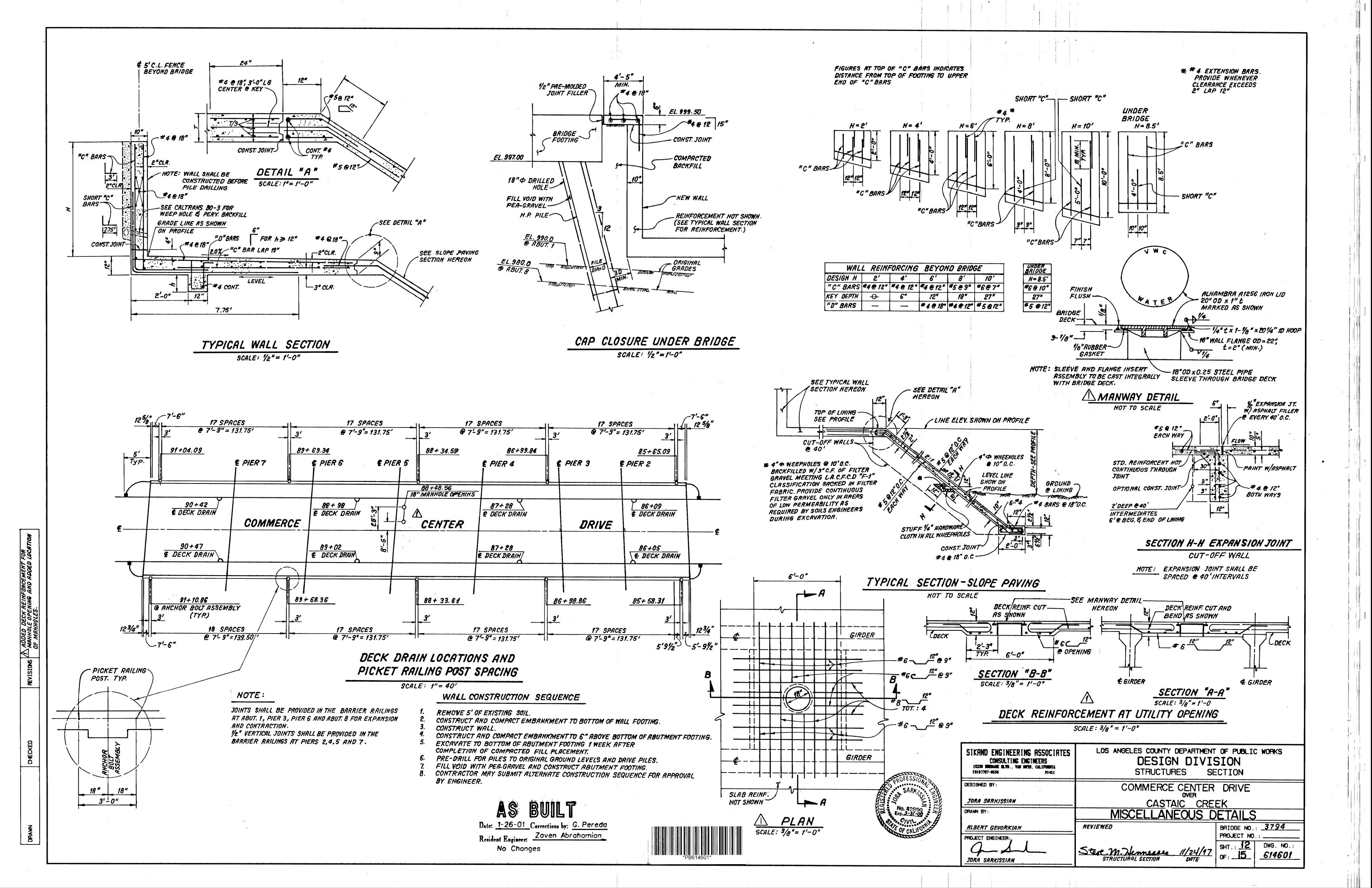
	all a la company de la comp					
**	SIKAND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS 15230 BREAKE BLVD., VAN HUTS, CALIFORNIA (818)787-8550 91411	LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT DESIGN DIVIS STRUCTURES SE	SION			
	DESIGNED BY:	COMMERCE CENTER DRIVE				
	JORA SARKISSIAN	CASTAIC CRE	EK			
٠	DRAWN BY:	GIRDER DIAPHRAC	SMS			
	ALBERT GEYORKIAN	REVIEWED	BRIDGE NO .: 3794			
;	PROJECT ENGINEER:		PROJECT NO .:			
			A C C C C C C C C C C			

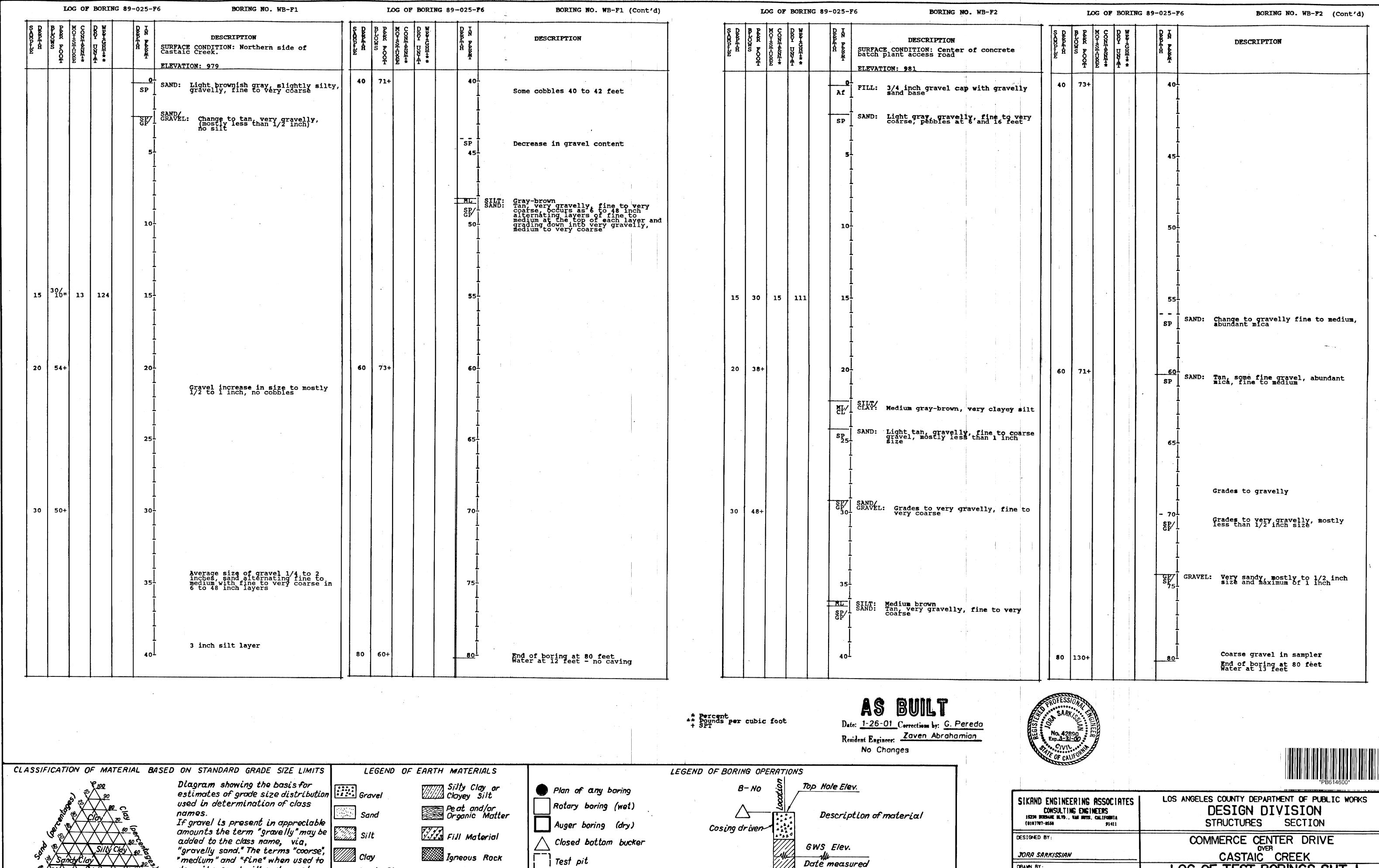
JORA SARKISSIAN

Steve M. Vennessee 11/24/97 SHT.: 9









Date measured

Date of boring

Conformable material change
Estimated material change
Unconformable material change

DRAWN BY:

ALBERT GEVORKIAN

PROJECT ENGINEER:

JORA SARKISSIAN

LOG OF TEST BORINGS SHT.

Stare M. Hennisone 1/24/97
STRUCTURAL SECTION DATE

BRIDGE NO .: 3794

DWG. NO.:

614600

PROJECT NO.

Test pit

describe sand, silt and grave/ refer to standard grade size Limits.

Sandy Clay or Cloyey Sand

Sedimentary Rock

Metamorphic Rock

	I.	OG 01	BORIN	G 89-025-1	F6 BORING NO. WB-F3		I	OG OF	BORI	NG 89-025-F6	BORING NO. WB-F3	(Cont
DEPTH	PER FOOT	MOHSTURE	WEIGHT**	DEPTH HEET	DESCRIPTION SURFACE CONDITION: Plowed field, proposed bridge abutment ELEVATION: 990	DEPTH	BLOWS	MOHNENE+	DRY DZIT	DEP THEET	DESCRIPTION	
				SM .	SAND: Light grayish brown, very silty, gravelly, fine to very coarse gap graded					40	Some coarse gravel 40 to 46	feet
				SP .	Grades to no silt							:
5	13	5.4	118	5-		G	. ;			45		
				SP/	Grades to very gravelly					SAND/ SP/ GRAVE		
										SP/ GRAVE	L: Increase in fine to mediu	m sanđ
				10	 	50	68+	-		50	Some coarse gravel	!
				SP	Change to less graver					GP/ GRAVE SAND:	L/ Increase in gravel, some co	bbles
15	23+			15						55	6 inch silt layer	
											•	
				20	Increase in 1/2 to 1 inch size		:			SP SAND:	Change to gravelly, fine to	coars
-		:		SP/	Increase in 1/2 to 1 inch size gravel content							
25	100+			25	2 inches of 3/4 inch gravel recovered in sampler	65	1064	-		65	End of boring at 65 feet Water at 21 feet - Caving at 38 to 40 feet	
											Caving at 38 to 40 feet	
			-	30						70		
35	63+	-		- 35 GP/ SP	I Increase in gravel content size		:			75		
				40	Some caving at 38 to 40 feet depth					80		
												

LOG OF BORING 89-025-F6 BORING NO. WB-F4 BORING NO. WB-F4 (Cont'd) LOG OF BORING 89-025-F6 DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION SP/ GRAVEL: Grades to very gravelly SAND: Light brown to tan, silty, some gravel, fine to coarse gap graded SP No silt, change to gravelly SAND: Change to gravel in thin layers separated by 1 to 4 foot layers of fine to coarse sand SP 5 35 8 122 45 82+ SAND/ GRAVEL: Change to very gravelly Change to some disseminated gravel 15 59+ Sampler contained 2 inches of 1/2 to 3/4 inch size gravel, bit plugged by 2 inch gravel SP/ GRAVEL: Grading more gravel SP SAND: Less gravel GP GRAVEL: Change to very gravelly SP Change to less gravel SILT: Grayish-brown SP/ SAND: Tan, very gravelly, fine to very coarse 25 | 39+ 65 106+ End of boring at 65 feet Water at 18 feet - no caving Gravel confined to a few thin sandy gravel layers 35 | 51+

AS BUILT

Date: 1-26-01 Corrections by: G. Peredo

Resident Engineer: Zaven Abrahamian

No Changes



JORA SARKISSIAN



SIKAND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES

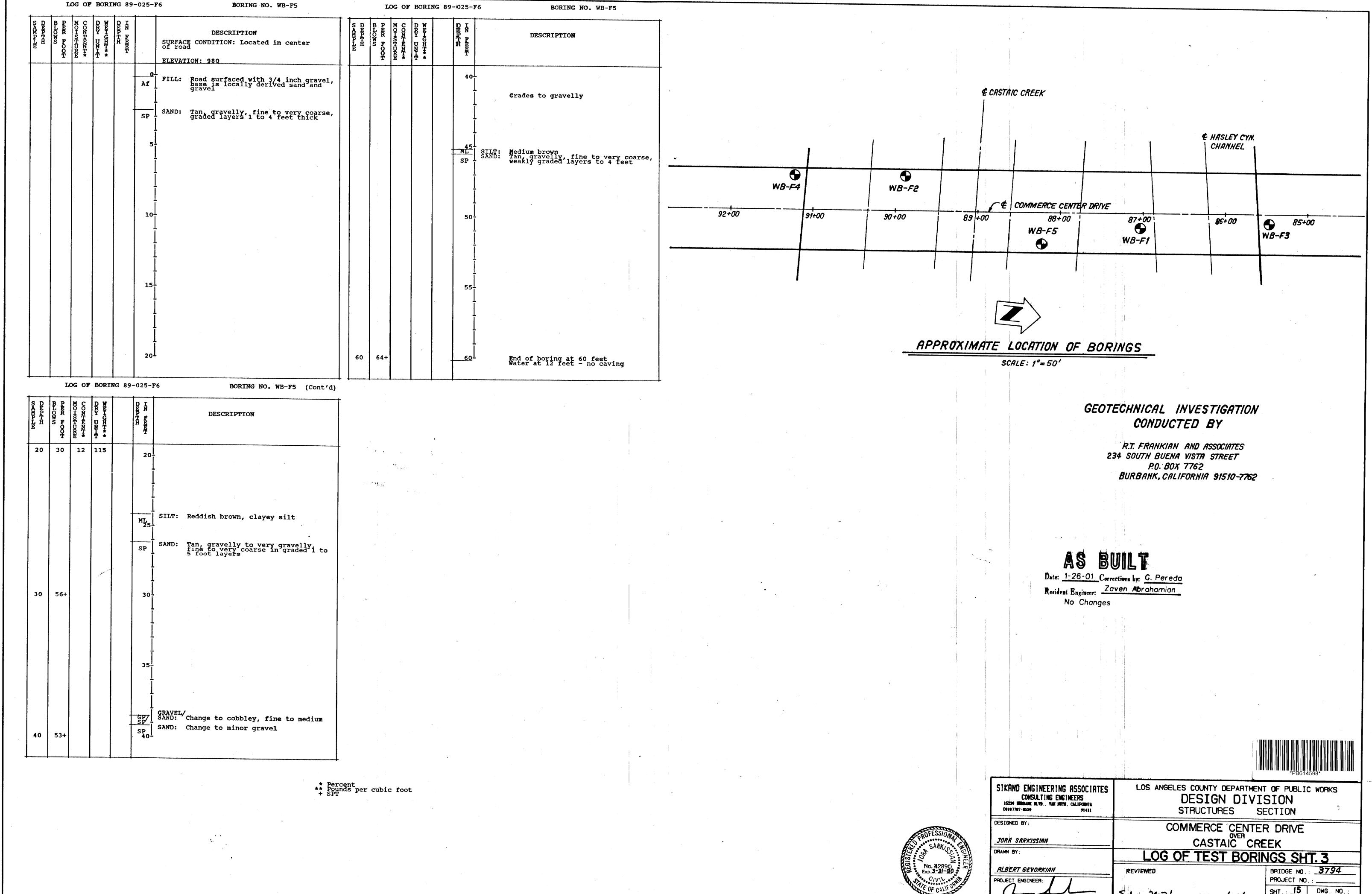
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
18230 MARKET BLVD., VAN HUTS, CALIFORNIA
(010)707-8550 91418 CASTAIC CREEK

LOG OF TEST BORINGS SHT. 2 JORA SARKISSIAN ALBERT GEVORKIAN

Steve M. Vennesse 1/24/97
STRUCTURAL SECTION DATE

BRIDGE NO.: 3794
PROJECT NO.:

• • •



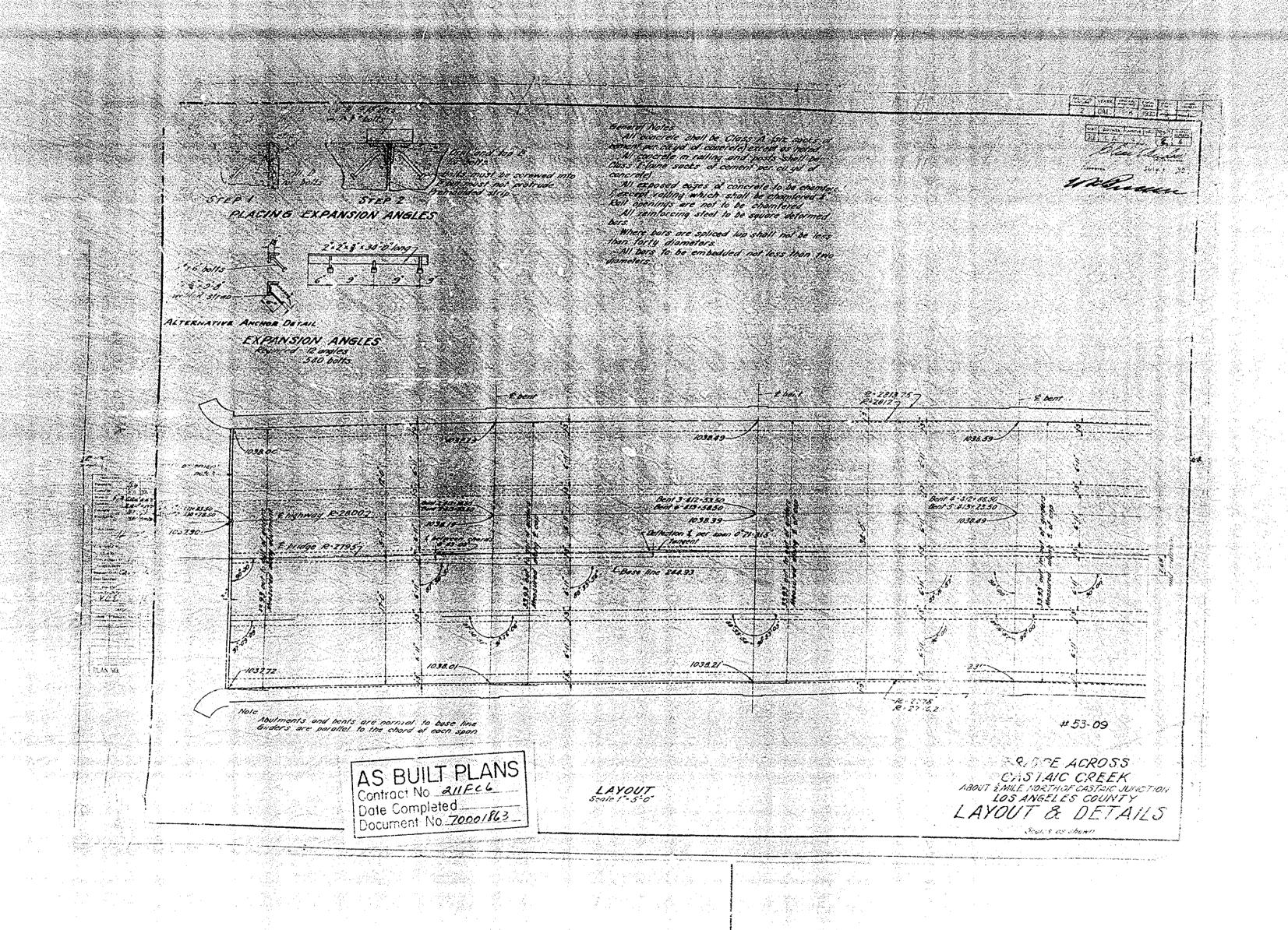
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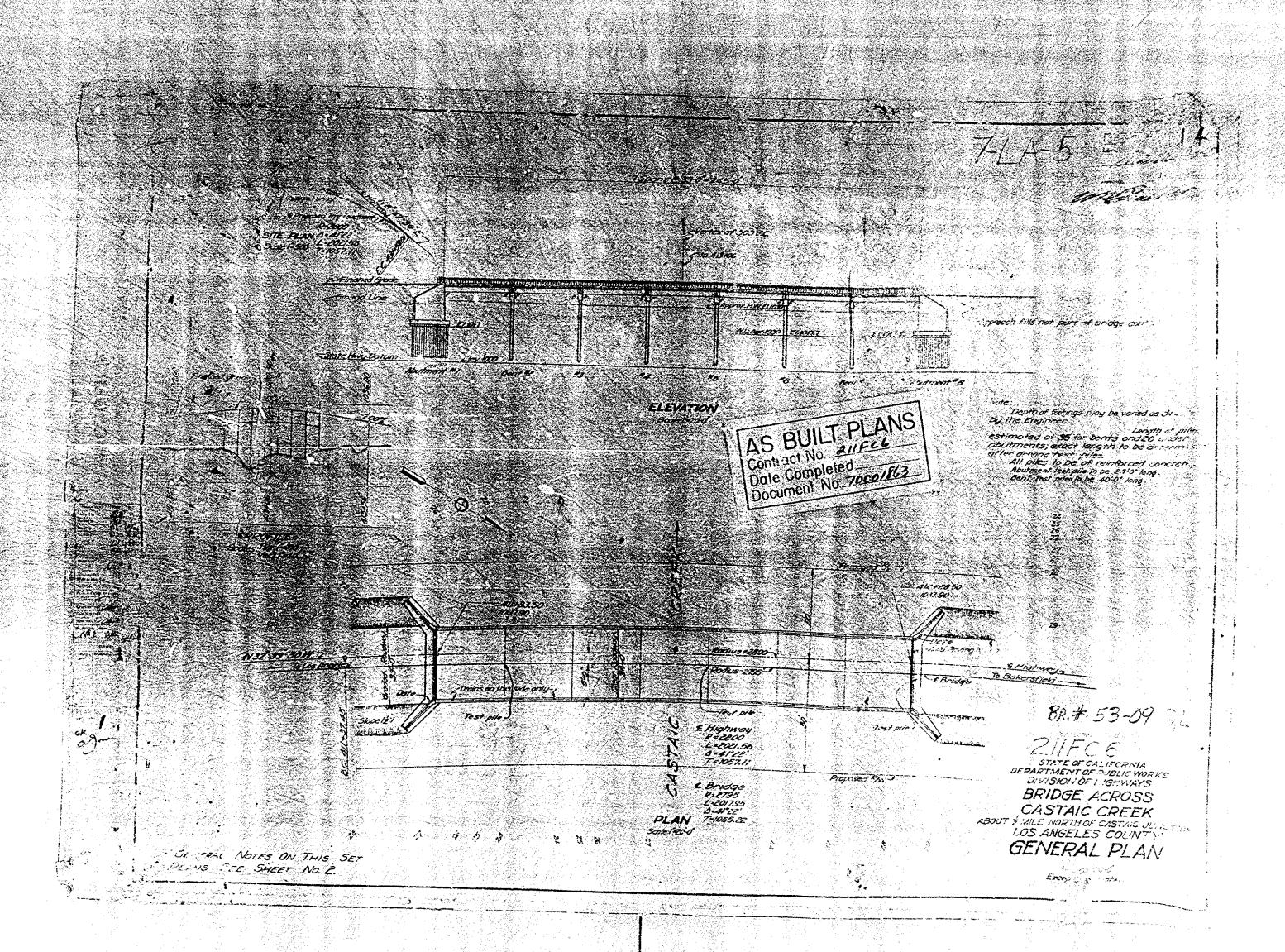
JORA SARKISSIAN

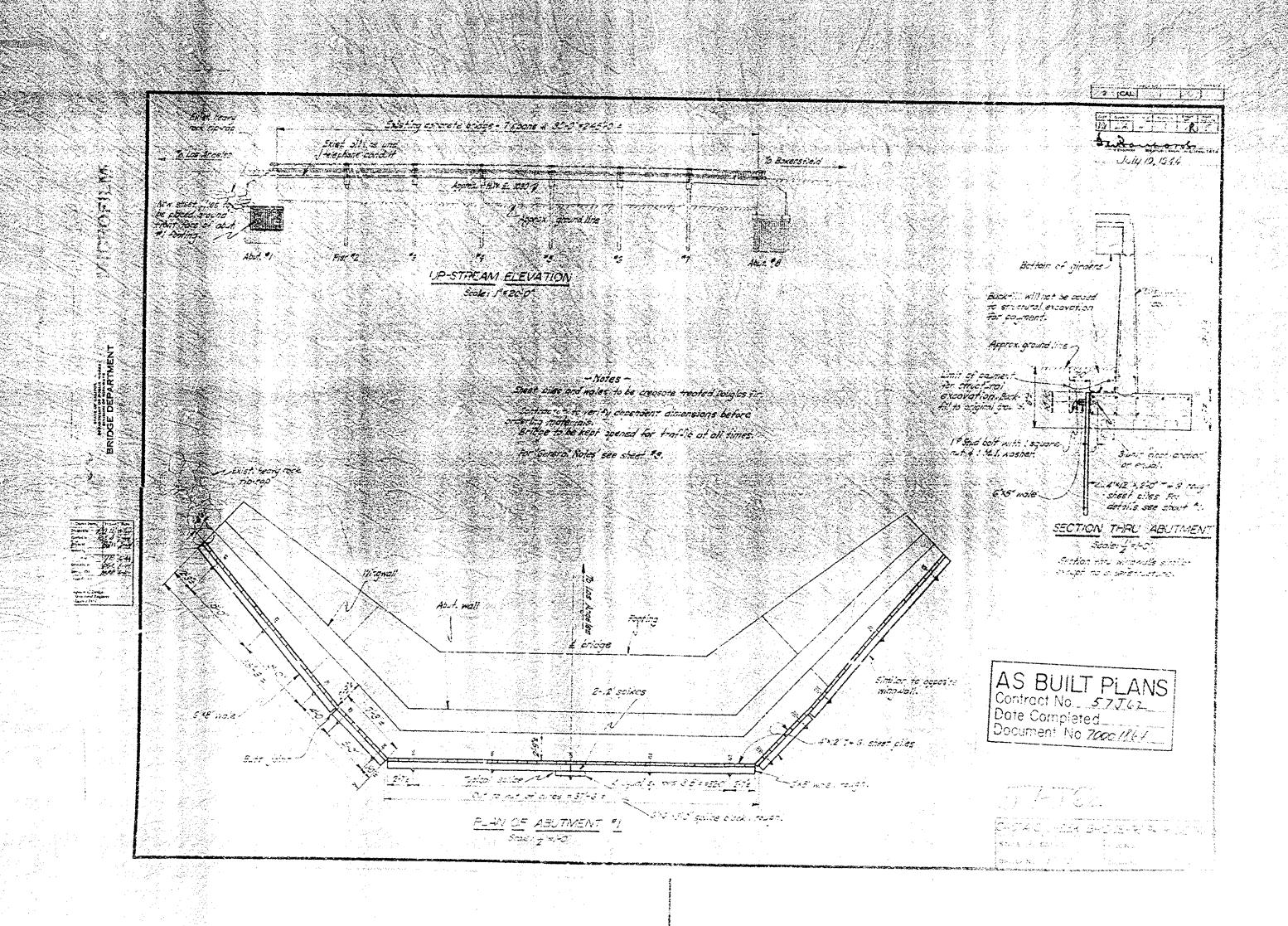
Steve M. Hennessee 1/24/97 SHT.: 15 DWG. NO.:
STRUCTURAL SECTION DATE OF: 15 614598

The Old Road Bridge over Castaic Creek



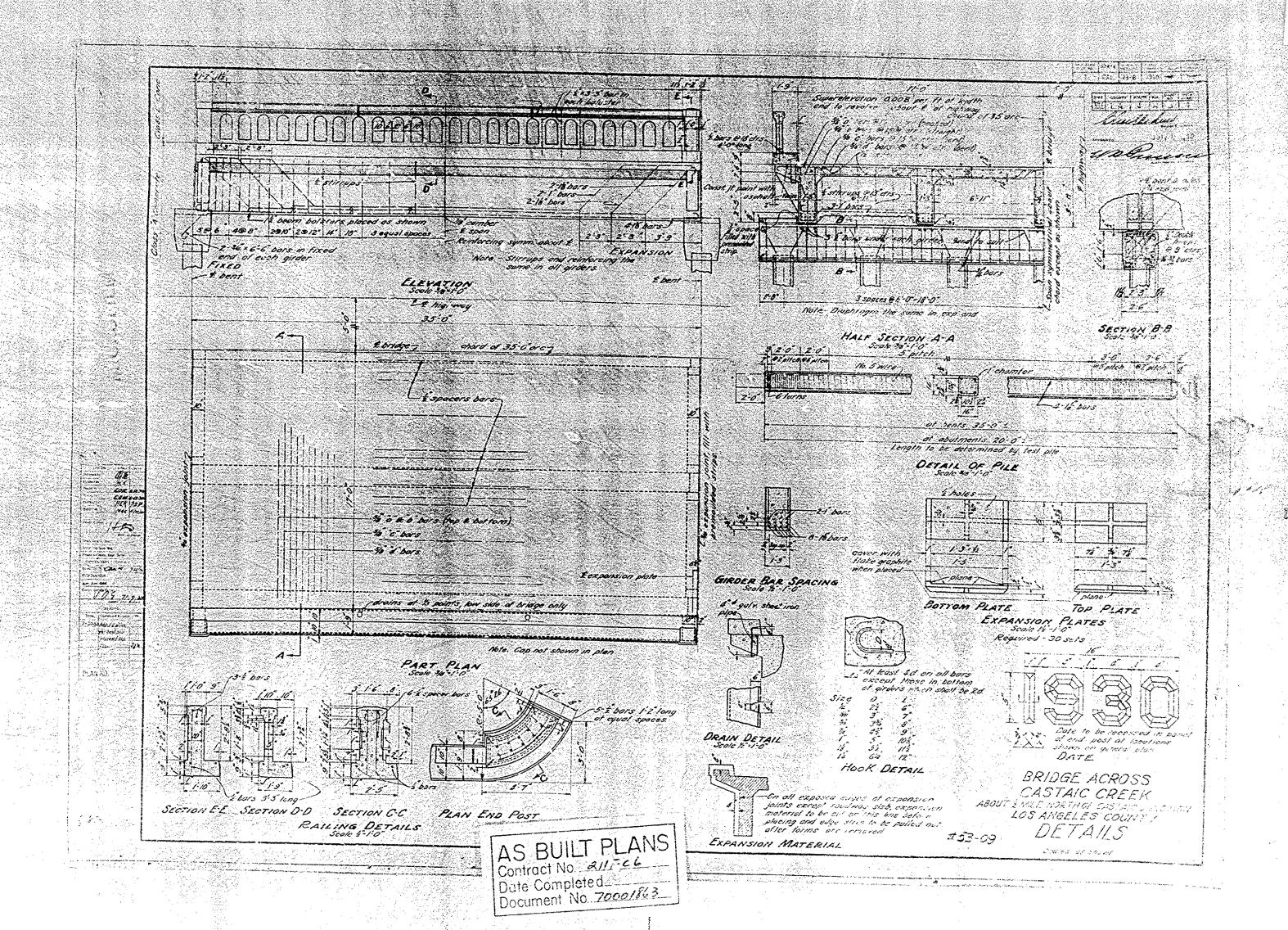


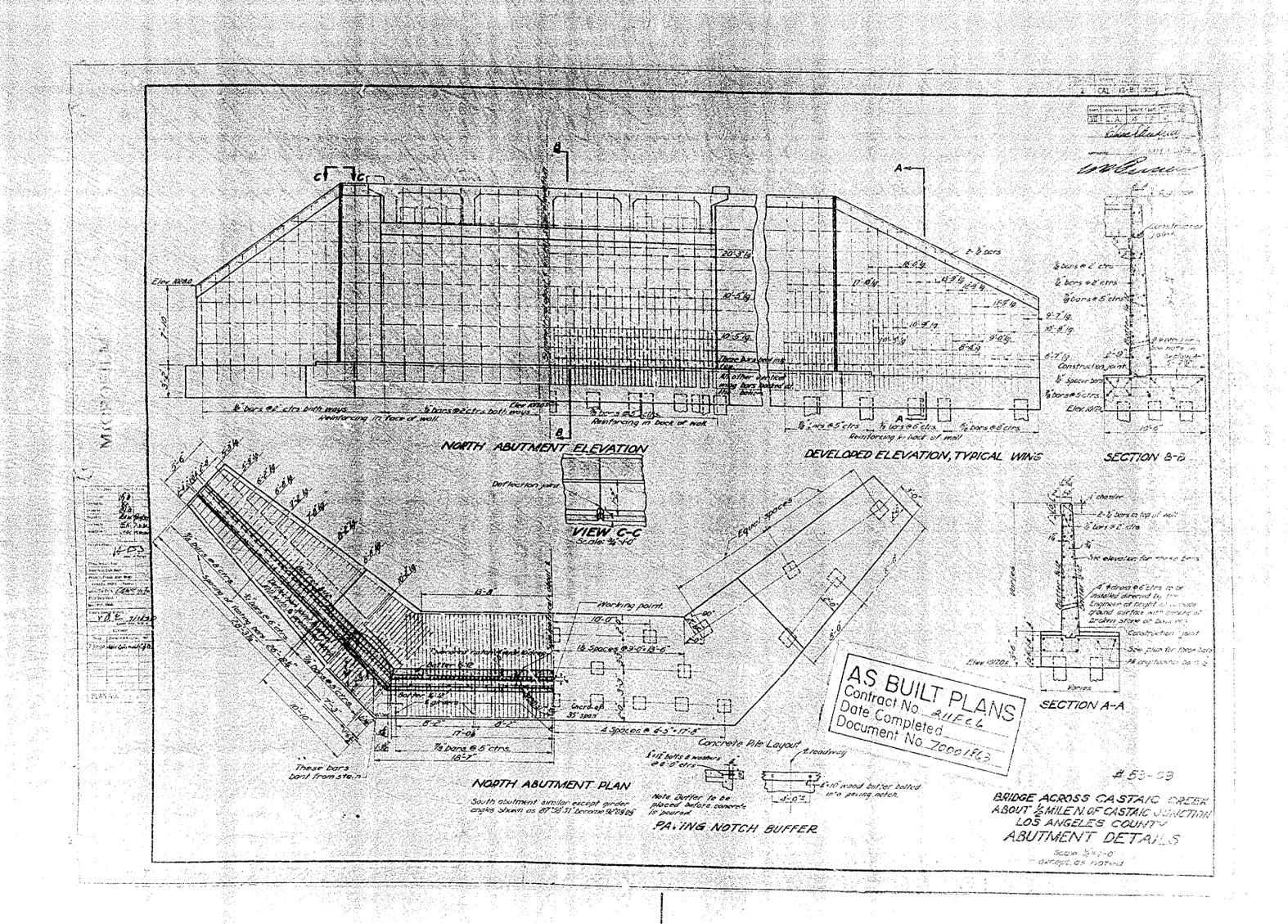




-CUD RD. CROSSING CASTRIC CREEKS -Cours Ro

- COUNTY BE. NO. 2183 STATE BF. NO 53C 1403





I-5 Bridges over Castaic Creek



California Department of Transportation Division of Maintenance

Structure Maintenance and Investigations

 B_{RIDGE}

INSPECTION

Records

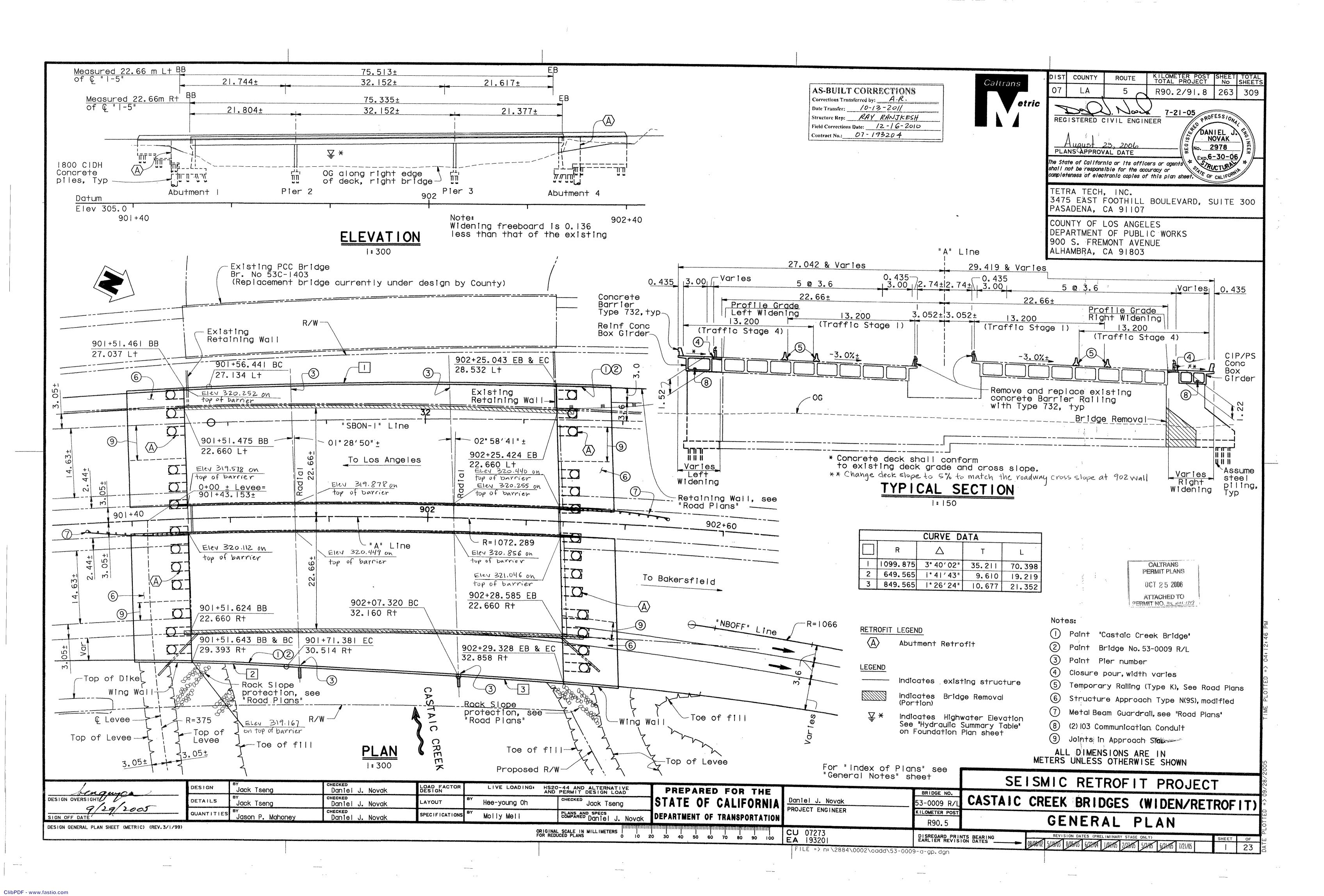
I NFORMATION

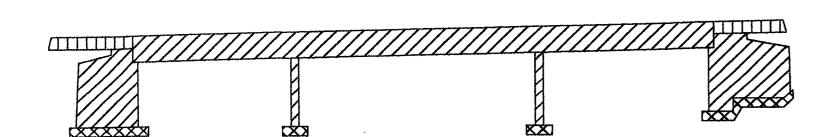
System

The requested documents have been generated by BIRIS.

These documents are the property of the California Department of Transportation and should be handled in accordance with Deputy Directive 55 and the State Administrative Manual.

Records for "Confidential" bridges may only be released outside the Department of Transportation upon execution of a confidentiality agreement.





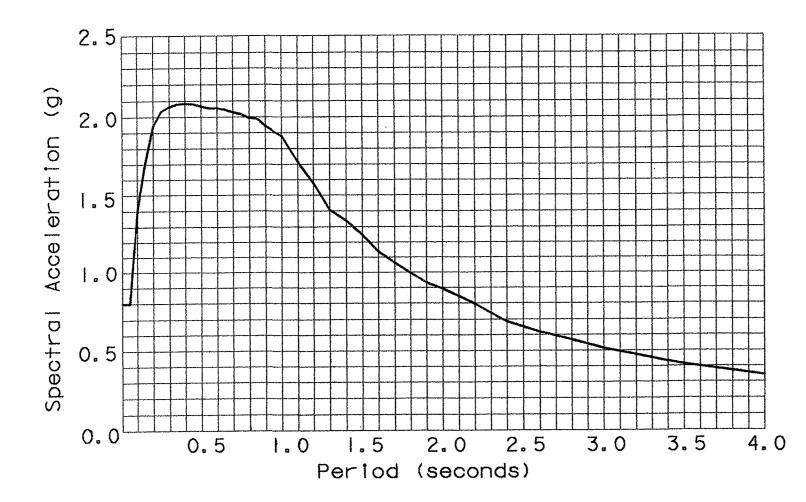
CONCRETE STRENGTH AND TYPE LIMITS

No Scale

Structural Concrete, Bridge f' = 28 MPa @ 28 days

Structural Concrete, Bridge Footing

Structural Concrete, Approach Slab

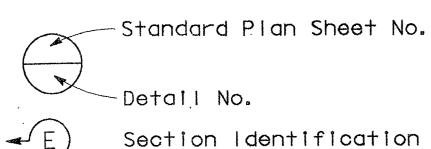


MODIFIED ARS CURVE

No Scale

CALTRANS STANDARD PLANS, DATED JULY 2004

	···
AIOA	ABBREVATIONS
AIOB	SYMBOLS
A62C	LIMITS OF PAYMENT FOR EXCAVATION
	& BACKFILL-BRIDGE SURCHARGE AND WALL
B0-1	BRIDGE DETAILS
BO-3	BRIDGE DETAILS
BO-5	BRIDGE DETAILS
B0-13	BRIDGE DETAILS
B3-1	RETAINING WALL TYPE I
B3-8	RETAINING WALL DETAILS No. 1
RSP B6-21	JOINT SEALS
B7-1	BOX GIRDER DETAILS
B7-10	UTILITY OPENING-BOX GIRDER
RSP B8-5	CIP PRESTRESSED GIRDER DETAILS
BII-55	CONCRETE BARRIER TYPE 732
B14-3	COMMUNICATION AND SPRINKLER CONTROL CONDUITS
B14-5	WATER SUPPLY LINE (DETAILS)
טוק ט	MAILIN SOLIEL ETHE (DETAILS)



CALTRANS PERMIT PLANS OCT 25 2006 ATTACHED TO PERMIT NO. 766-NMC-194

GENERAL NOTES LOAD FACTOR DESIGN

Caltrans Bridge Design Specifications Design: April 2000 (LFD) (1996 AASHTO with interims

and revisions by Caltrans)

Includes 1.68 KPa future earing surface Dead Load:

Caltrans Seismic Design Criteria (SDC) Seismic Design:

version 1.3, February 2004

HS20-44 and alternative and permit design load Live Load:

Seismic Loading: Modified SDC ARS Curve, Figure B.8

> Peak bedrock acceleration = 0.7g (Modified 8/7) Soil profile = Type D

Fault movement magnitude = ± 7.5 0.25

• For periods less than 0.50 seconds, no increase; • For periods greater than 1.0 seconds, an increase in

spectral acceleration by 20%

• For periods between 0.50 and 1.0 seconds, a linear

INDEX TO PLANS

GENERAL PLAN

GENERAL NOTES

DECK CONTOURS

ABUTMENT I

ABUTMENT 4

PIERWALL

FOUNDATION PLAN

CONC REMOVAL ABUT

ABUTMENT DETAILS I

ABUTMENT DETAILS 2

ABUTMENT DETAILS 3

ABUTMENT DETAILS 4

PIERWALL DETAILS

TYPICAL SECTIONS

WEST GIRDER LAYOUT

EAST GIRDER LAYOUT

WEST GIRDER REINFORCING

EAST GIRDER REINFORCING

LOG OF TEST BORINGS | OF 2

LOG OF TEST BORINGS 2 OF 2

AS-BUILT LOG OF TEST BORING

STRUCTURE APPROACH SLAB TYPE N(9S)

CONC REMOVAL ABUT 4

Sheet No. Description

interpolation between the values at 0.50 and

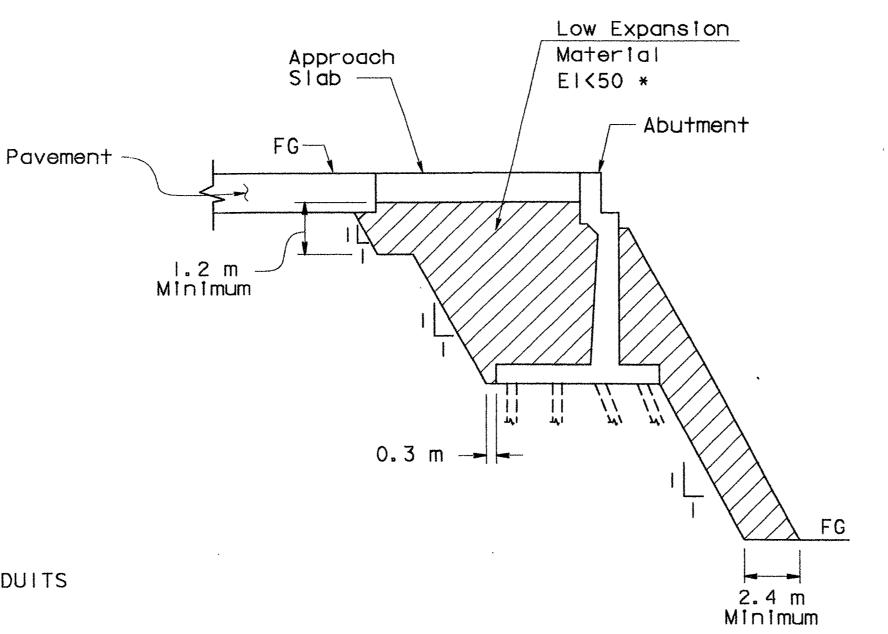
1.0 seconds

See "Modified ARS Curve"

fy = 420 MPa f'c = 25 MPa Reinforced Concrete:

n = 10

See "Prestressing Notes", on "East Girder Layout" sheet. Prestressed Concrete:



* Expansion Index to be determined by ASTM D 4829

EXTENTS OF LOW EXPANSION MATERIAL

No Scale

Contractor shall verify all controlling field dimensions before ordering or fabricating any material.



NO AS-BUILT CORRECTIONS Corrections Transferred by: $A \cdot R$. Date Transfer: 10-13-201/ Structure Rep: RAY RANJKESH Field Corrections Date: 12-16-2010

Contract No.: 07-19320 4

DANIEL 2978 PLANS APPROVAL DATE Exp. 6-30-06 shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan TETRA TECH, INC. 3475 EAST FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, STE. 300 PASADENA, CA 91107 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

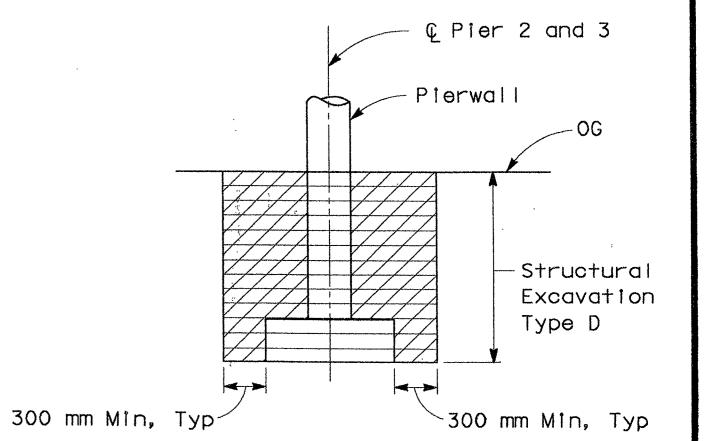
REGISTÉRED CIVIL ENGINEER

900 S. FREMONT AVENUE

ALHAMBRA, CA 91802-1460

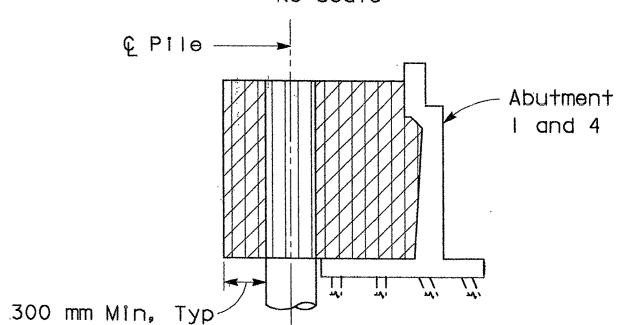
R90.2/R91.8 264 309

7-21-05 PROFESSIO,



TYPE D EXCAVATION

No Scale



ABUTMENT EXCAVATION AT RETROFIT PAY LIMITS

No Scale

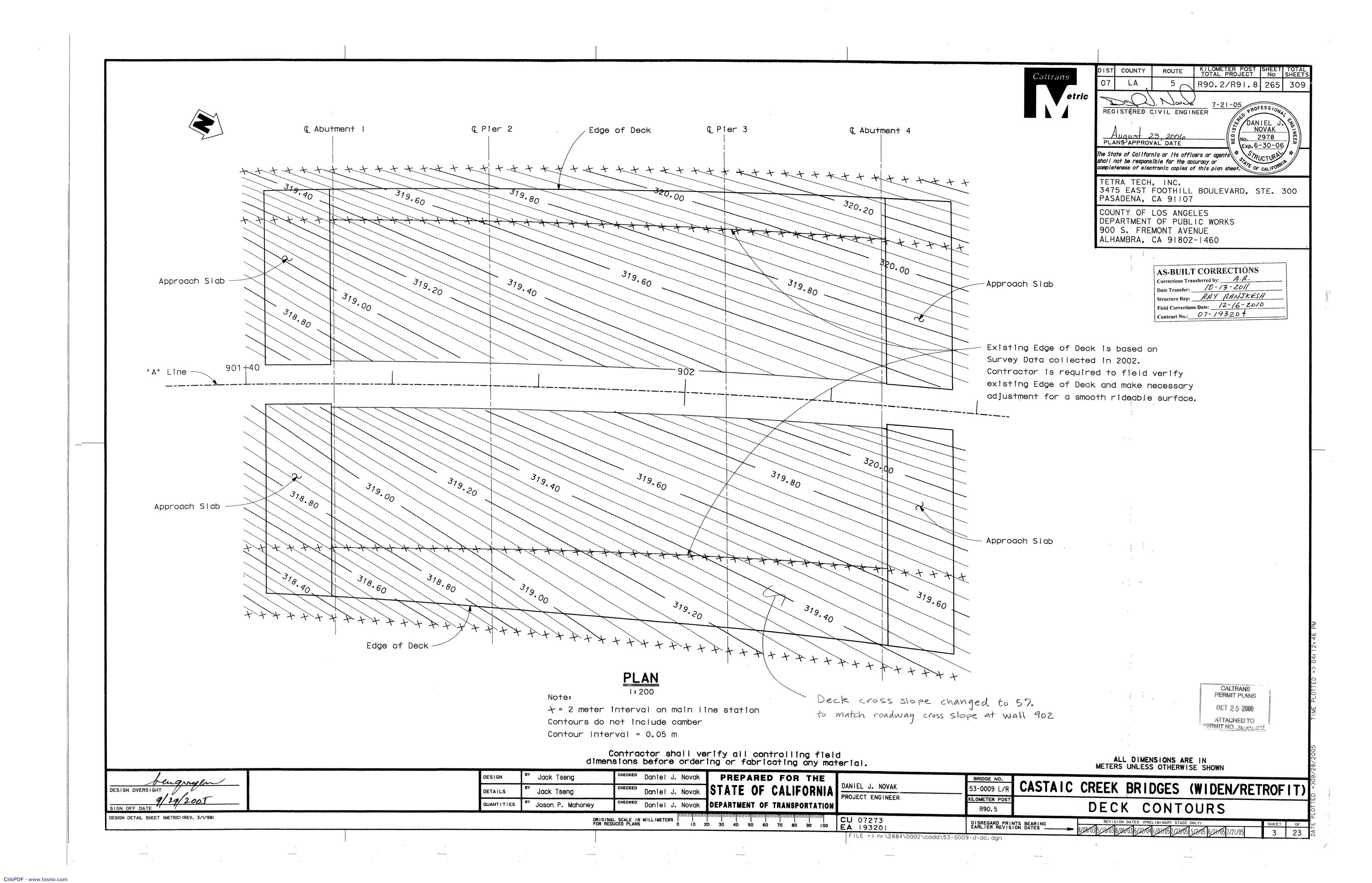
Legend Structural Excavation

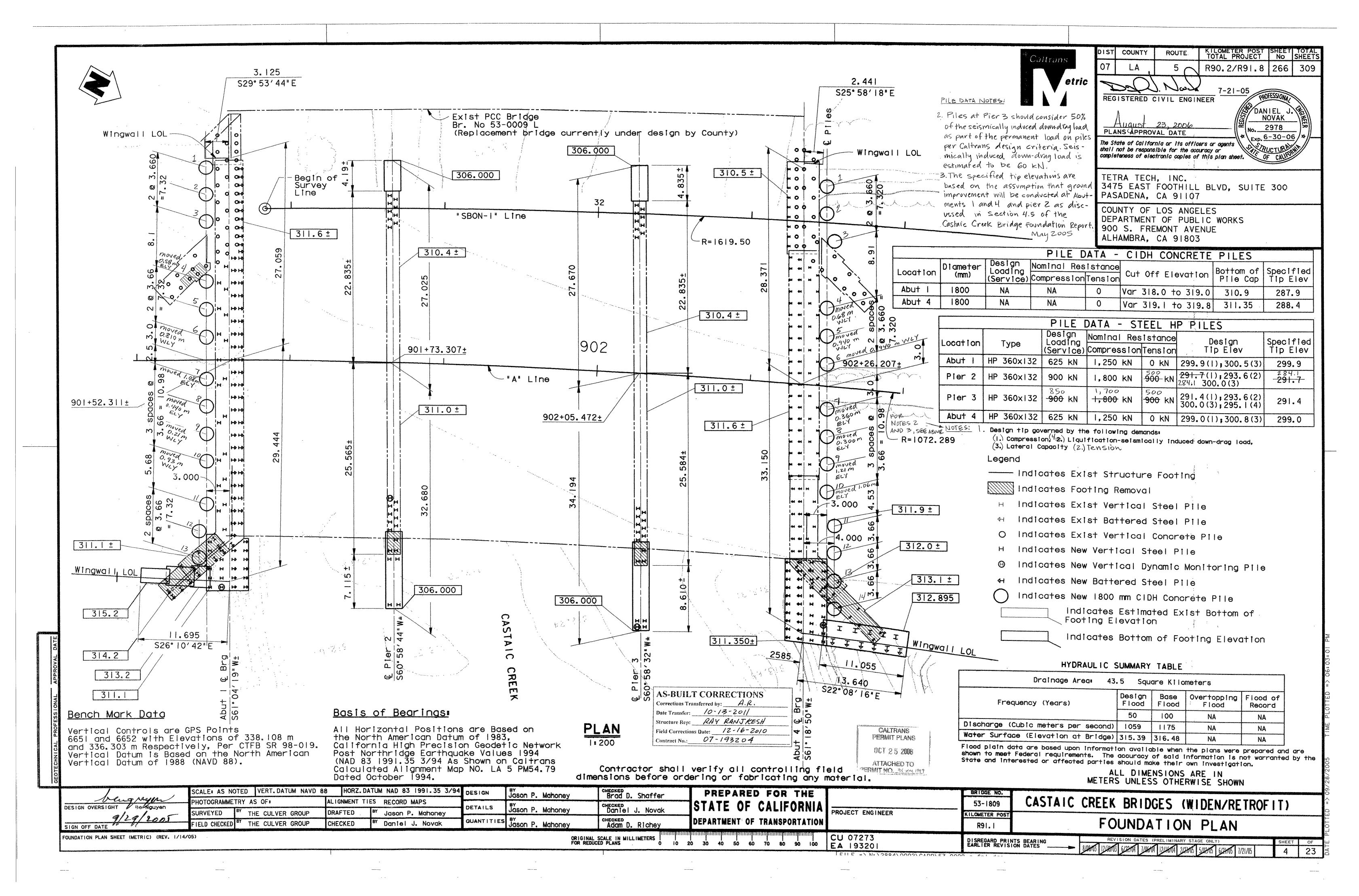
Structural Excavation Type D

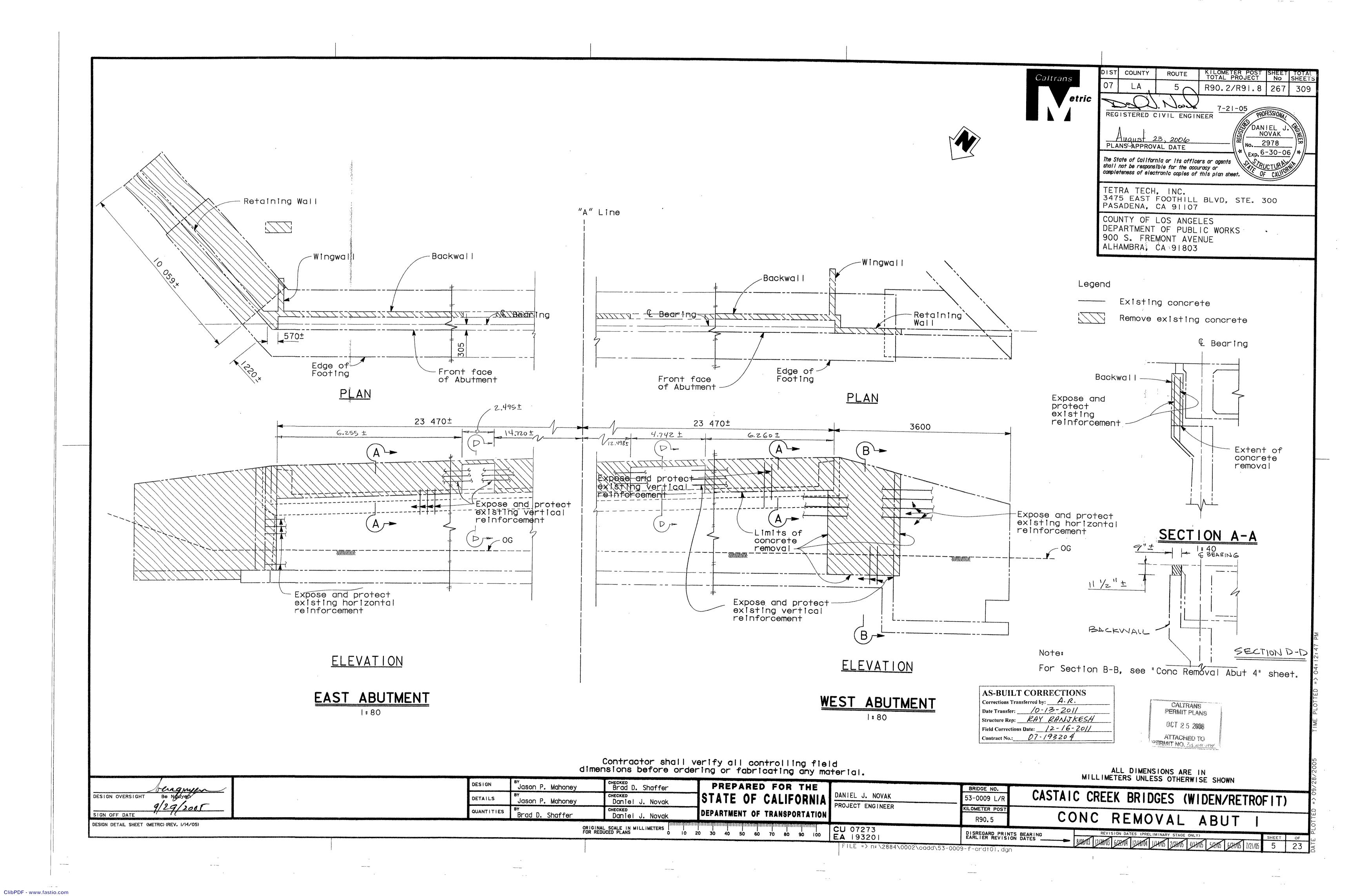
Structural Backfill

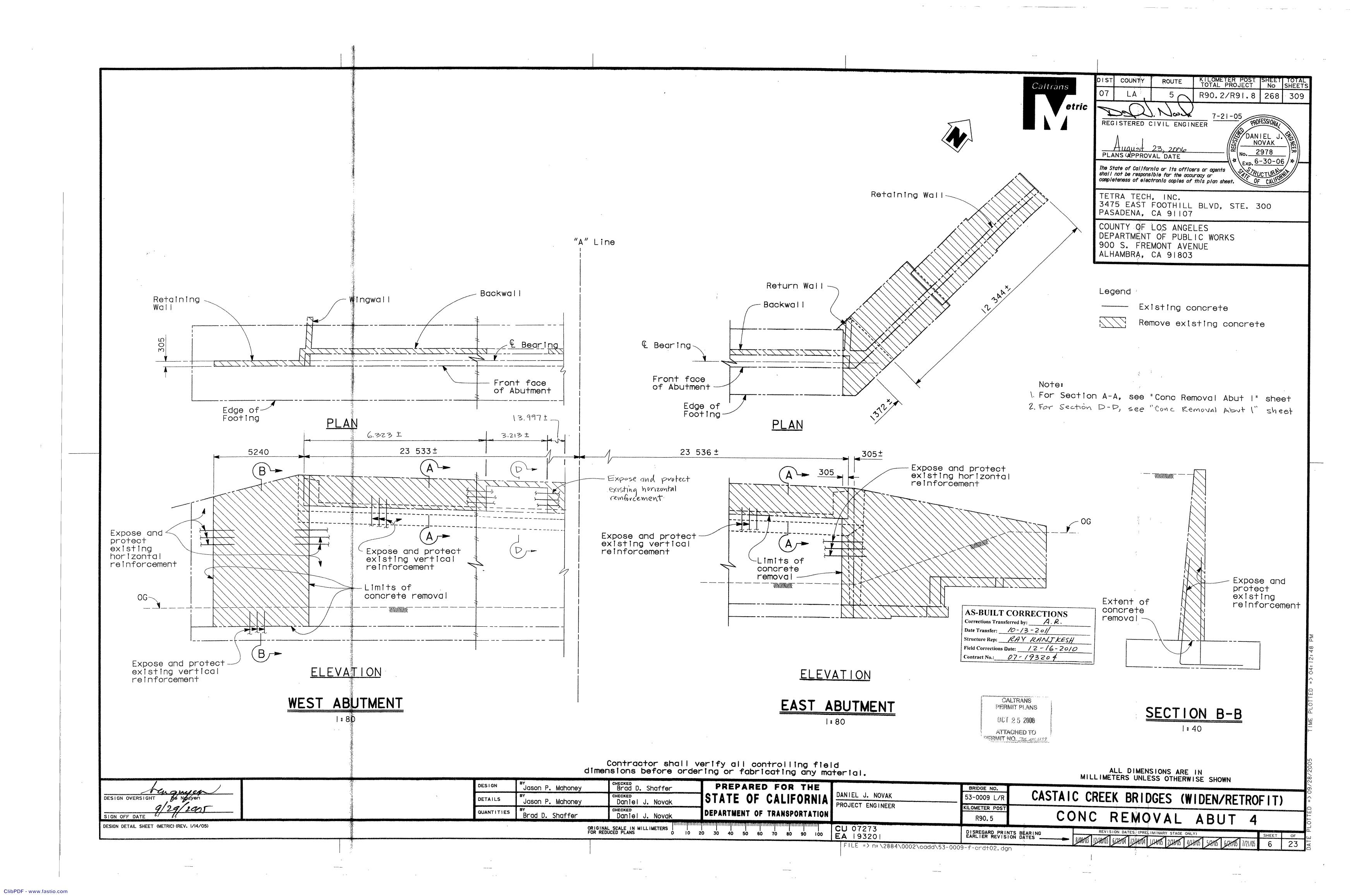
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

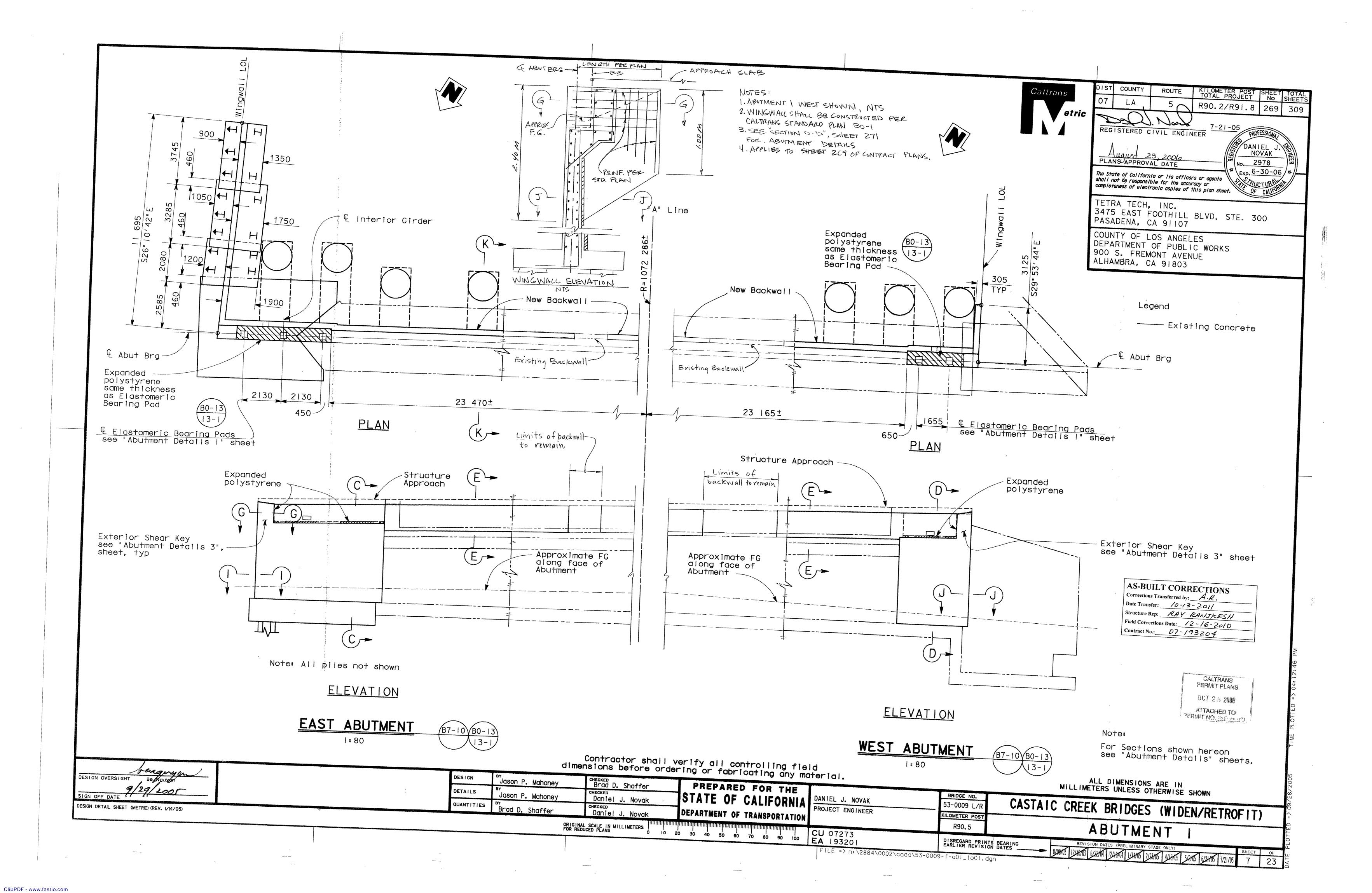
Daniel J. Novak PREPARED FOR THE Jack Tseng CASTAIC CREEK BRIDGES (WIDEN/RETROFIT) STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROJECT ENGINEER Daniel J. Novak Jack Tseng DETAILS KILOMETER POS GENERAL NOTES 9/29/2005 CHECKED Daniel J. Novak DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Jason P. Mahoney R90.5 SIGN OFF DATE CU 07273 EA 193201 DESIGN DETAIL SHEET (METRIC) (REV. 3/1/98) DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES __ FILE => n: \2884\0002\cadd\53-0009-b-gnote.dgn

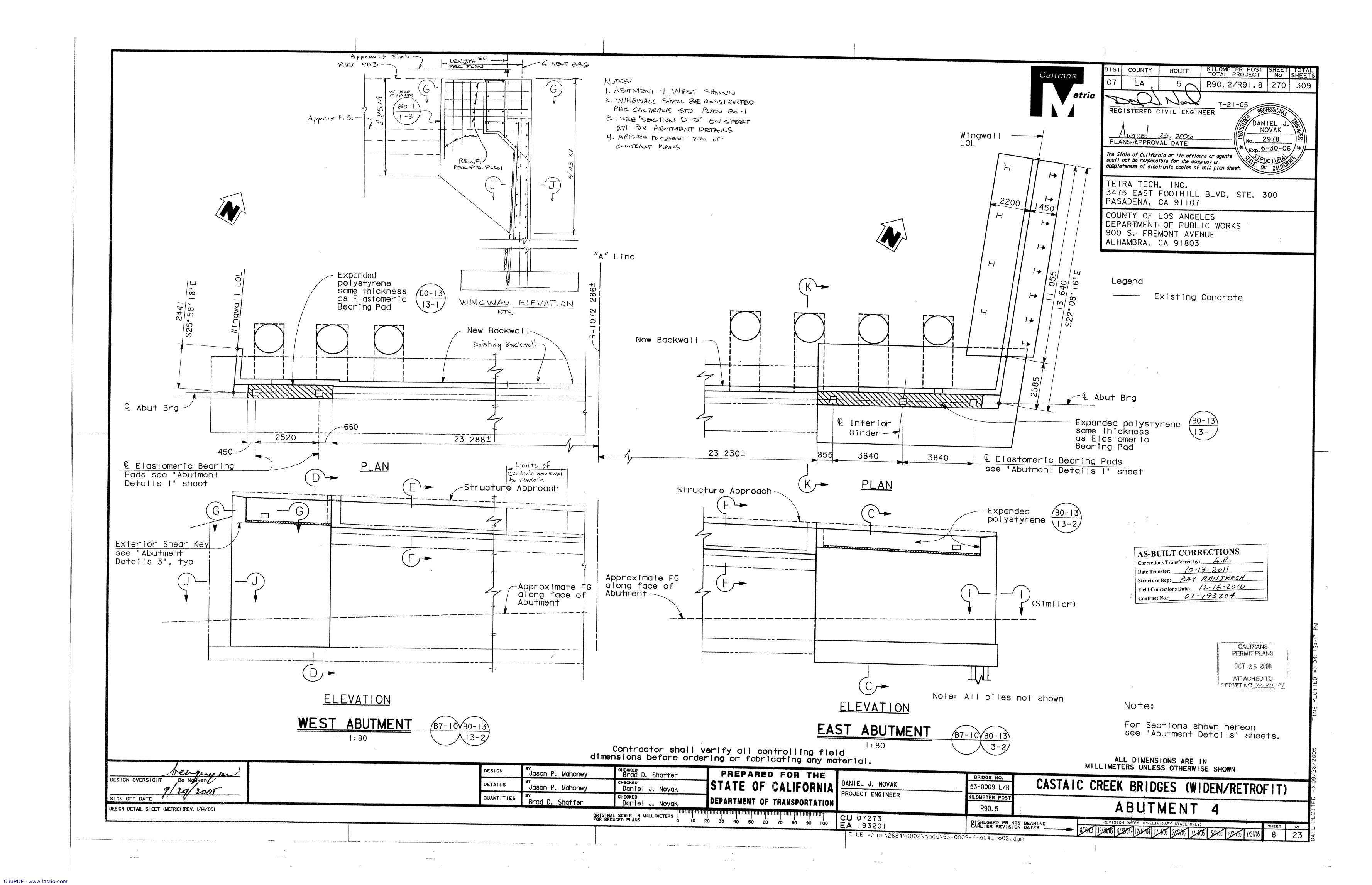


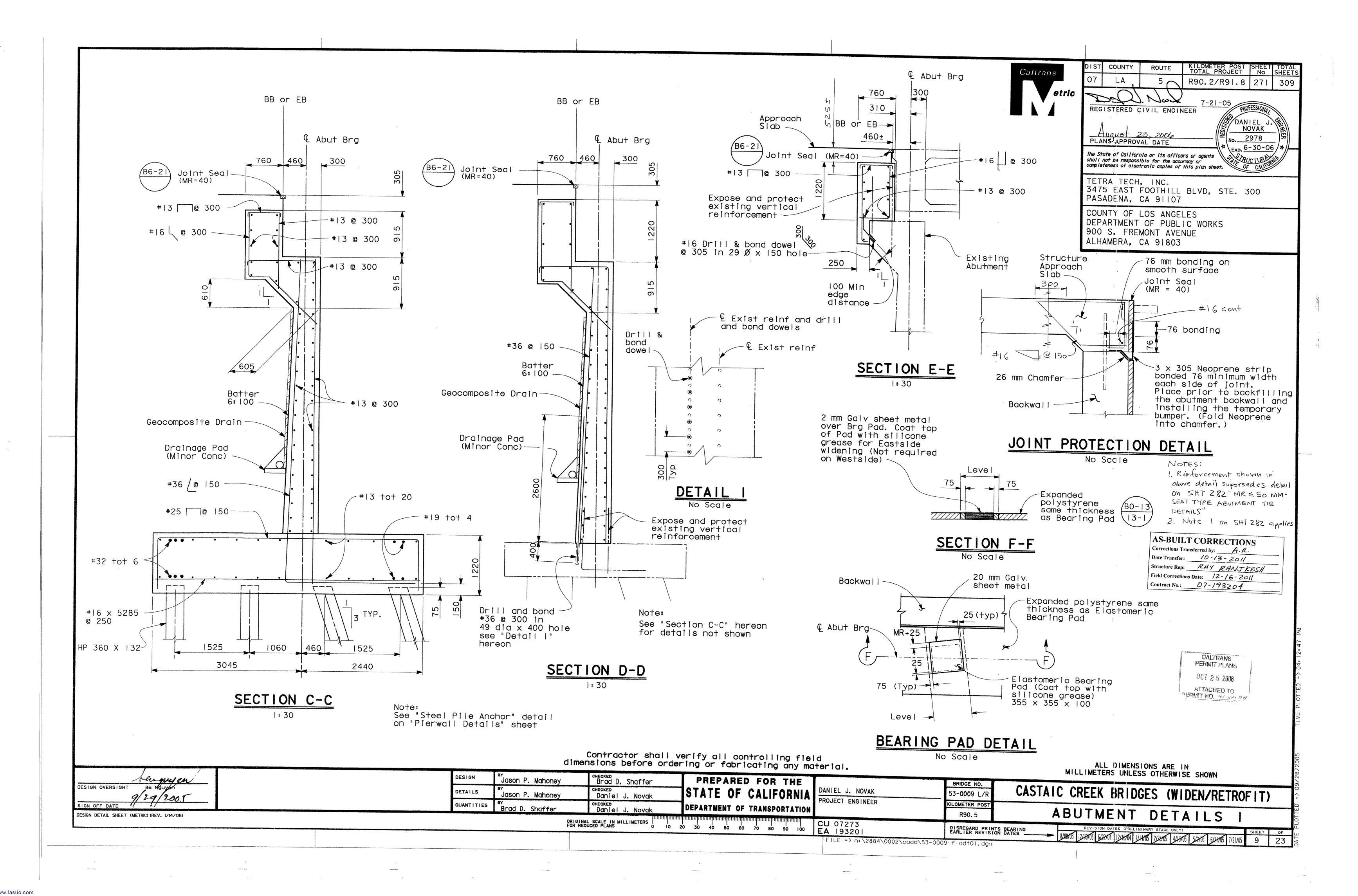


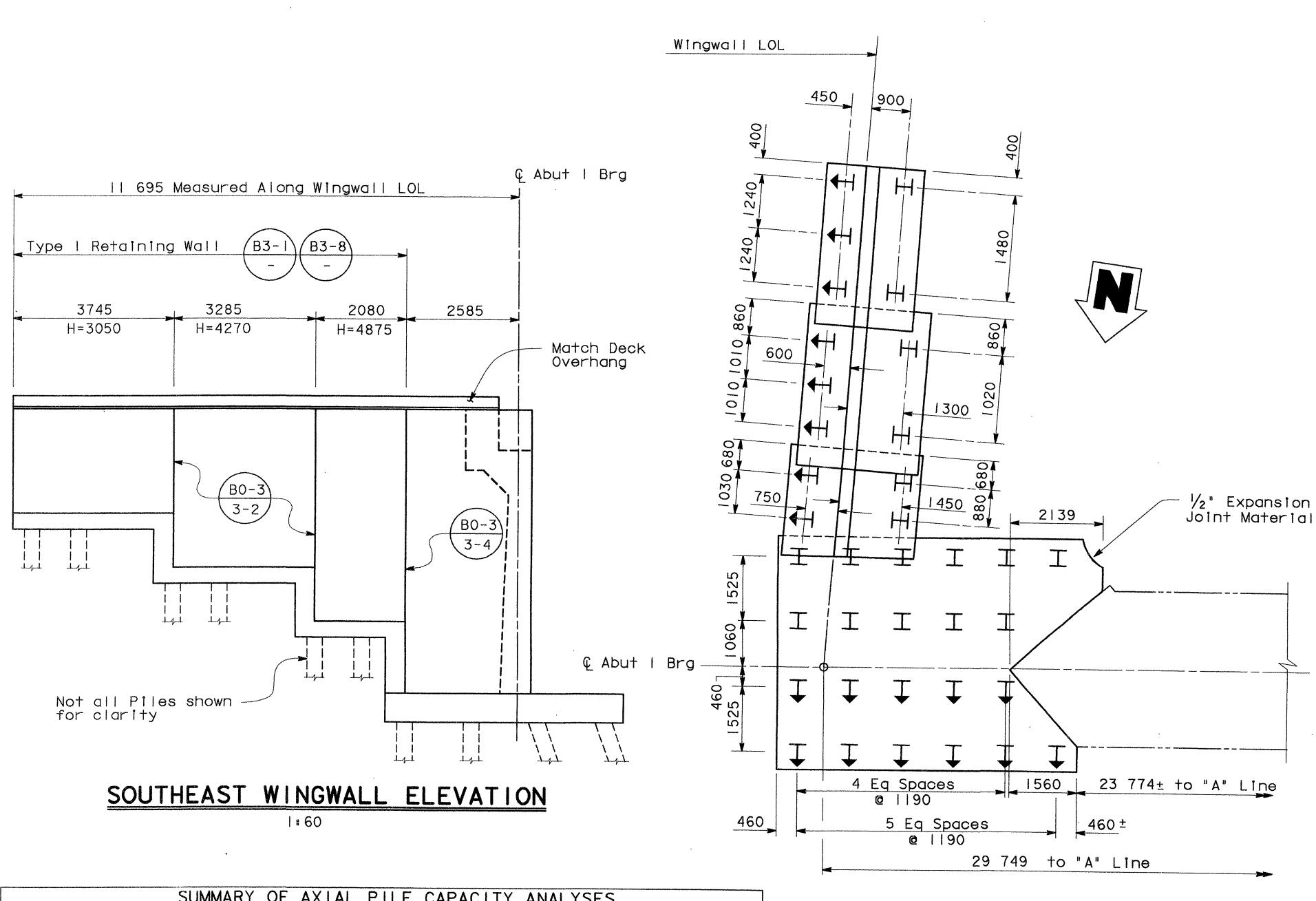












	SUMMARY OF AXIAL PILE CAPACITY ANALYSES									
Location	Pile Type	Bottom of Pile Cap (m msl)	LLodaina	Nominal Res Compression		Design Tip Elev	Specified Tip Elev			
Abut I		(11 1151)	(Service)	COMP1 633 1011	1011011	(m msl)	(m msl)			
	HP 360×132	313.20	400 kN	800 KN	0	300.3 (1)	300.3			

Notes:

- Design tip elevation is governed by the following demands:
 (1) Compression; (2) Tension; (3) Lateral Capacity; and (4) Liquification seismically induced down-drag load.
- 2. The specified tip elevations are based on the assumption that the ground improvement will be conducted at Abutmentsl and 4, as discussed in Section 4.5.

ABUTMENT I (RIGHT) - PLAN

> CALTRANS PERMIT PLANS OCT 25 2006 ATTACHED TO PERMIT NO. 766 VML-19-19

Contractor shall verify all controlling field dimensions before ordering or fabricating any material.

Note: See "Steel Pile Anchor" detai on "Pierwall Details" sheet.

NO AS-BUILT CORRECTIONS

Structure Rep: RAY RANJKESH Field Corrections Date: 12-16-2010

Corrections Transferred by: ____A.R. Date Transfer: 10-13-2011

Contract No.: 07-193204

Primary

The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan sheet. TETRA TECH, INC. © Pier 2 3475 EAST FOOTHILL BLVD, STE. 300 @ Abut 1 PASADENA, CA 91107 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 15 m 15 m DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 900 S. FREMONT AVENUE ALHAMBRA, CA 91803 _15 m _ 15 m Q Pier 3 © Abut 4

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

R90.2/R91.8 272

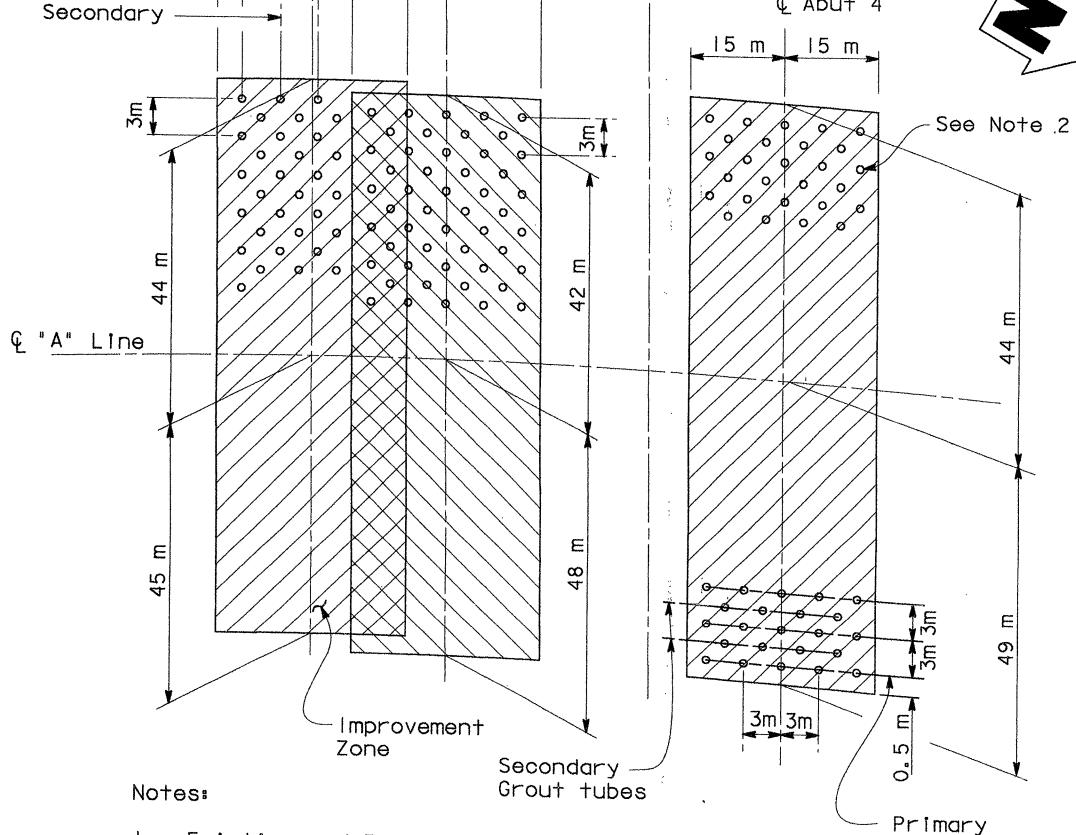
7-21-05 PROFESSION

Grout tubes

DANIEL J NOVAK

2978

Exp. 6-30-06



 Existing and Proposed Footings Are Not Shown
 Locate Grout Tubes at required spacing. Tube spacing is estimate at 3 m. (Not all Grout

Tubes are shown).

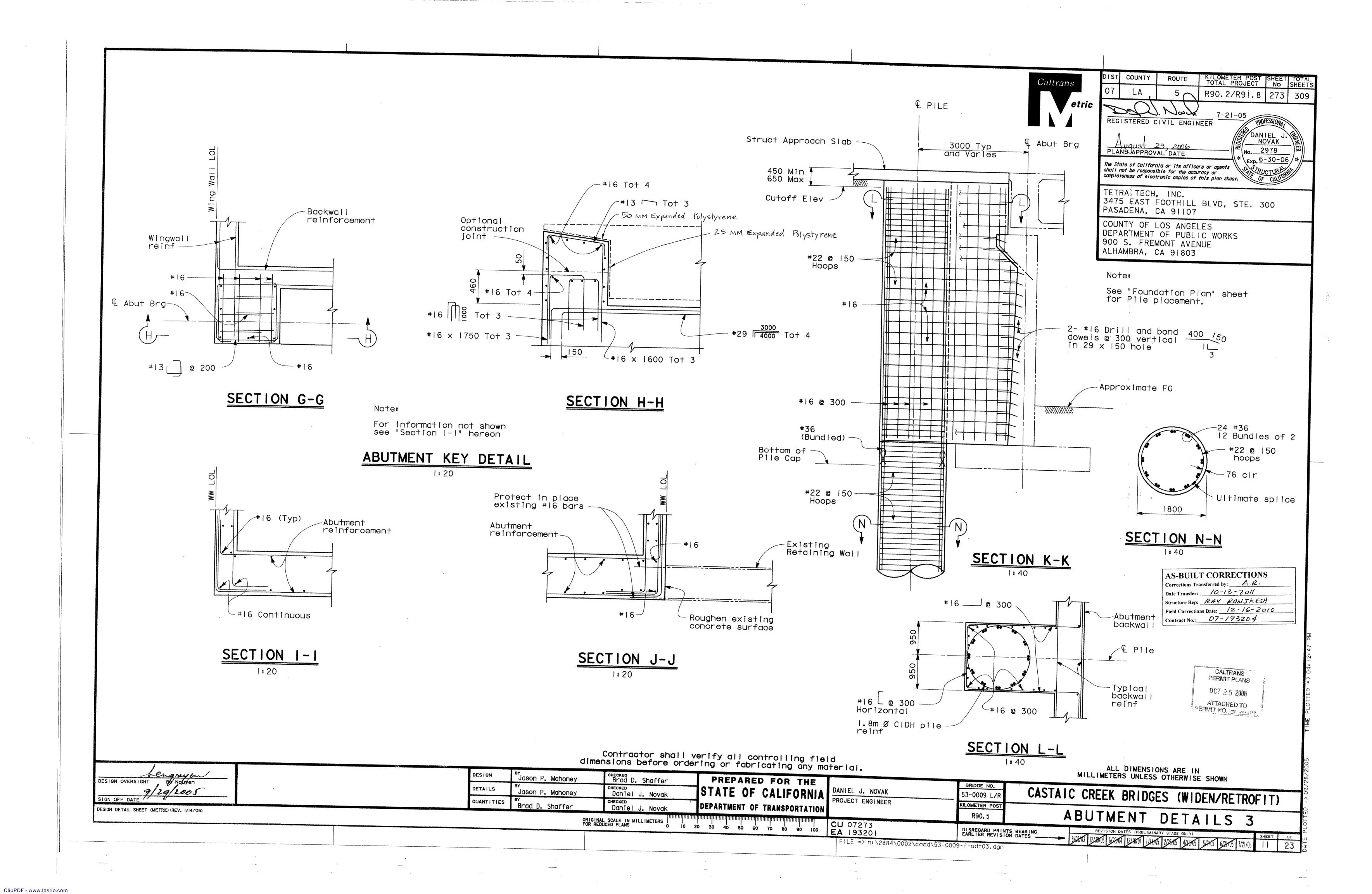
mprovement	Top of Improvement (Elev)	Bottom of Improvement (Elev)	Specified Strength	
Abut I	313	300	[N ₁] ₆₀ = 36	
Pier 2	303	295	[N _i] ₆₀ = 36	
Pier 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Abut 4	314	309	[N _i] ₆₀ = 36	

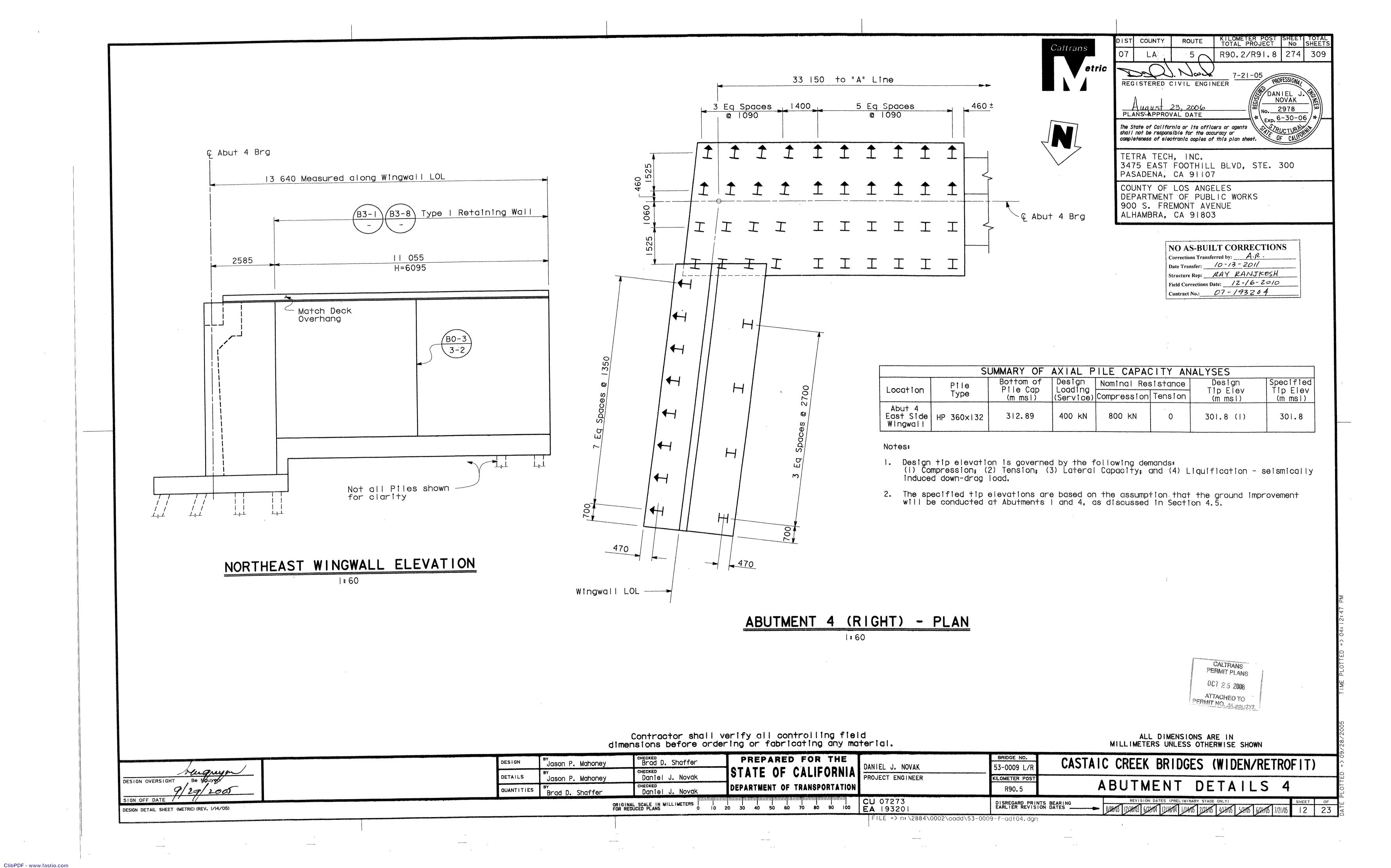
GROUND IMPROVEMENT PLAN

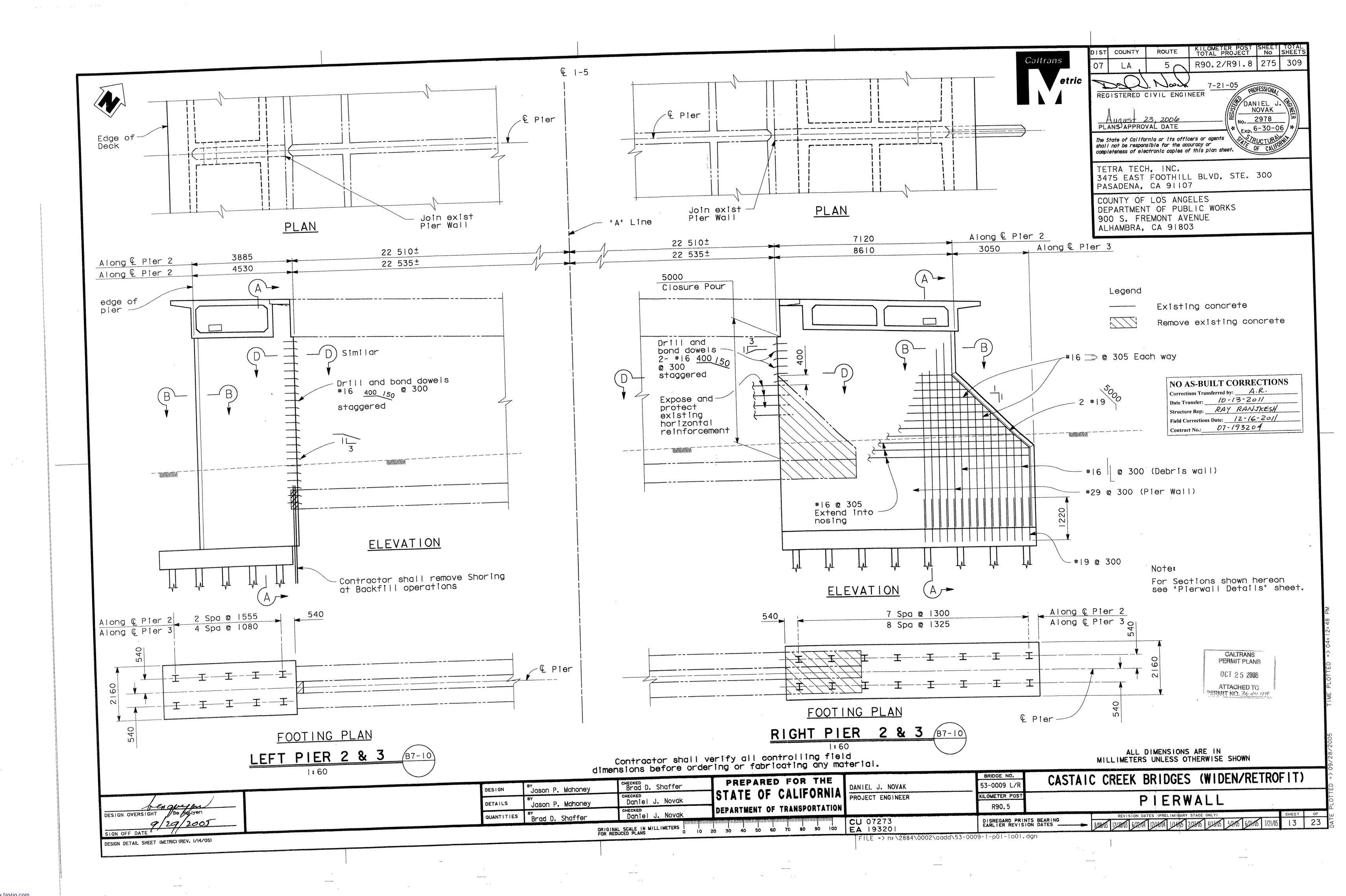
No Scale ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN

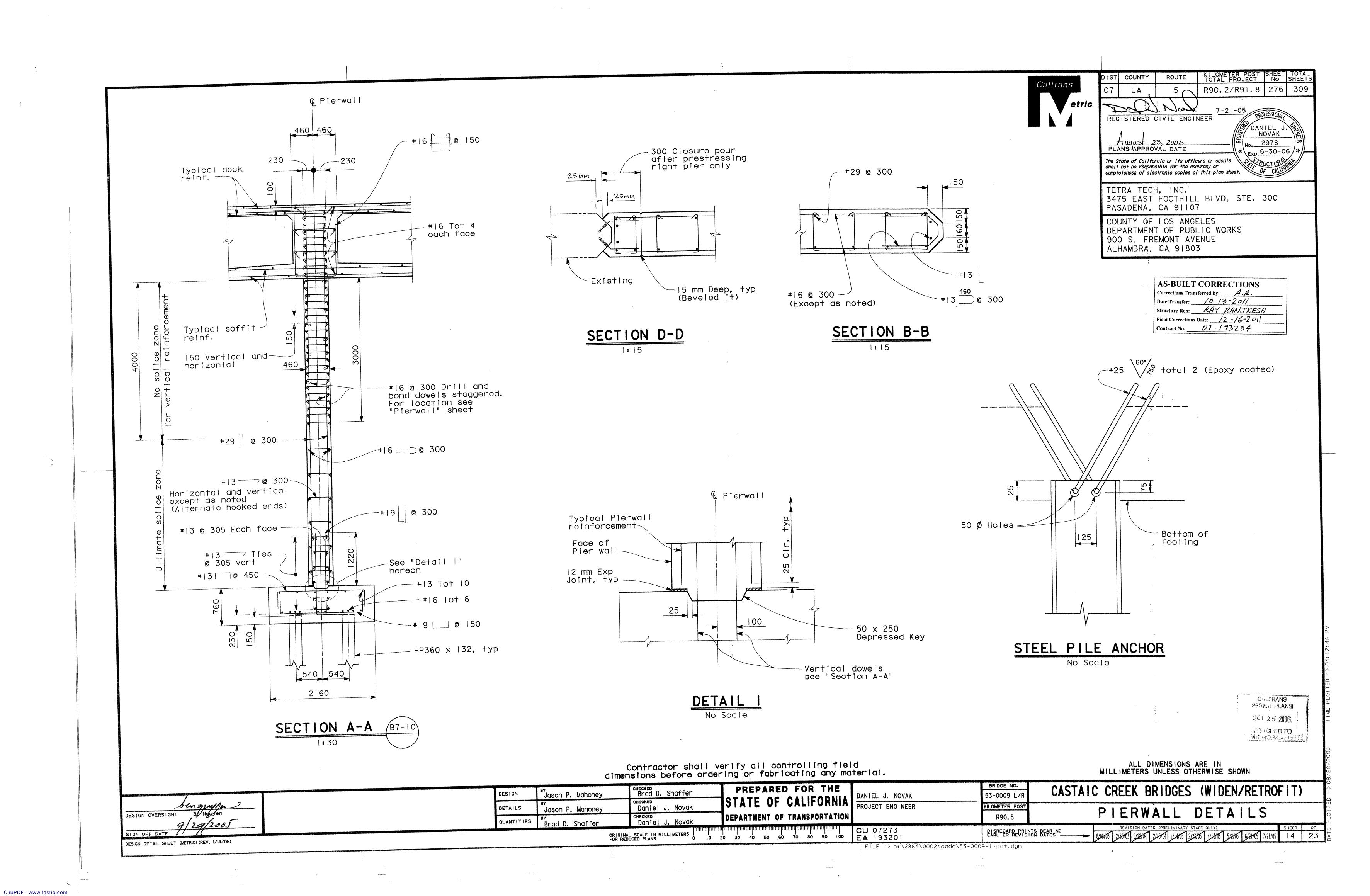
	DESIGN BY CHECKED CHECKED			MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
DESIGN OVERSIGHT Be Nguyễn / 9/29/2005	DETAILS Jason P. Mahoney Brad D. Shaffer CHECKED Daniel J. Novak	CTATE OF CALIFORNIA DANIEL J. NOVAK	BRIDGE NO. 53-0009 L/R	CASTAIC CREEK BRIDGES (WIDEN/RETROFIT)
SIGN OFF DATE DESIGN DETAIL SHEET (METRIC) (REV. 1/14/05)	QUANTITIES BY Brad D. Shaffer Daniel J. Novak	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	KILOMETER POST R90.5	ABUTMENT DETAILS 2
	ORIGINAL SCALE IN MILLIMETERS FOR REDUCED PLANS (10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 EA 193201	DISREGARD PRINT	S BEARING REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY) 8/08/03 12/38/03 6/22/04 12/48/04 1/4/05 2/23/05 4/4/05 5/24/05 6/24/05 1/21/05 1 0 2 3

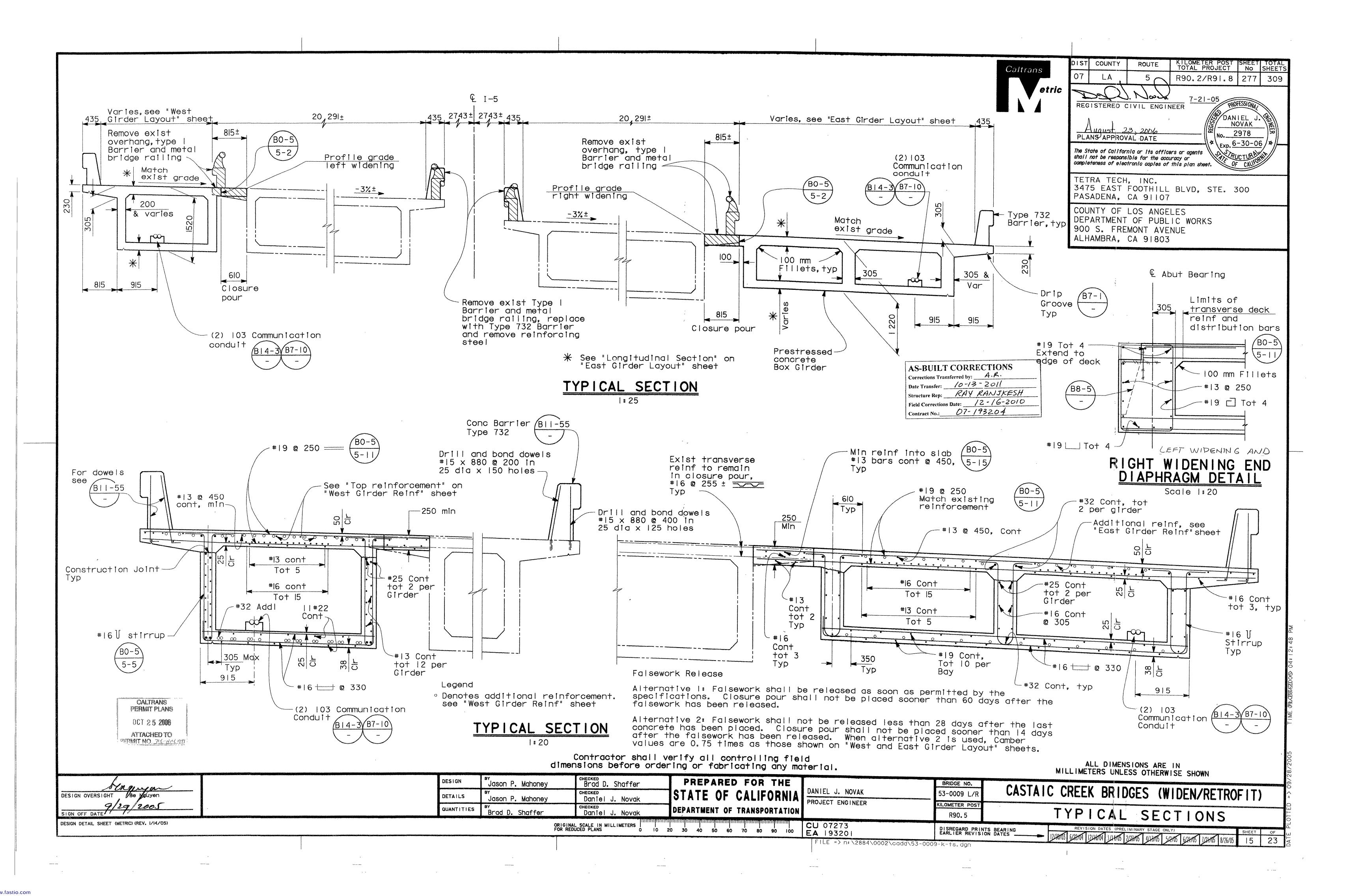
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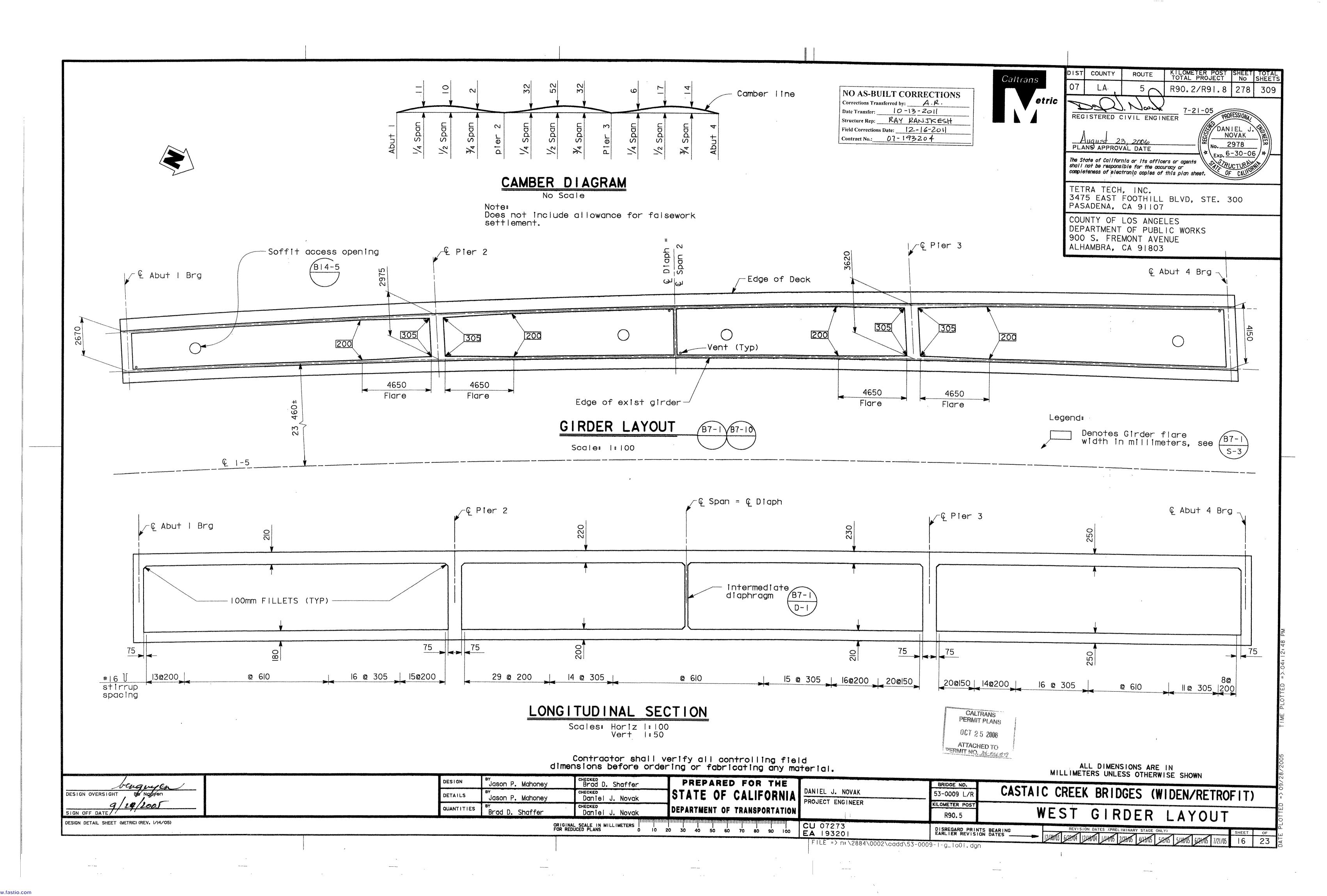


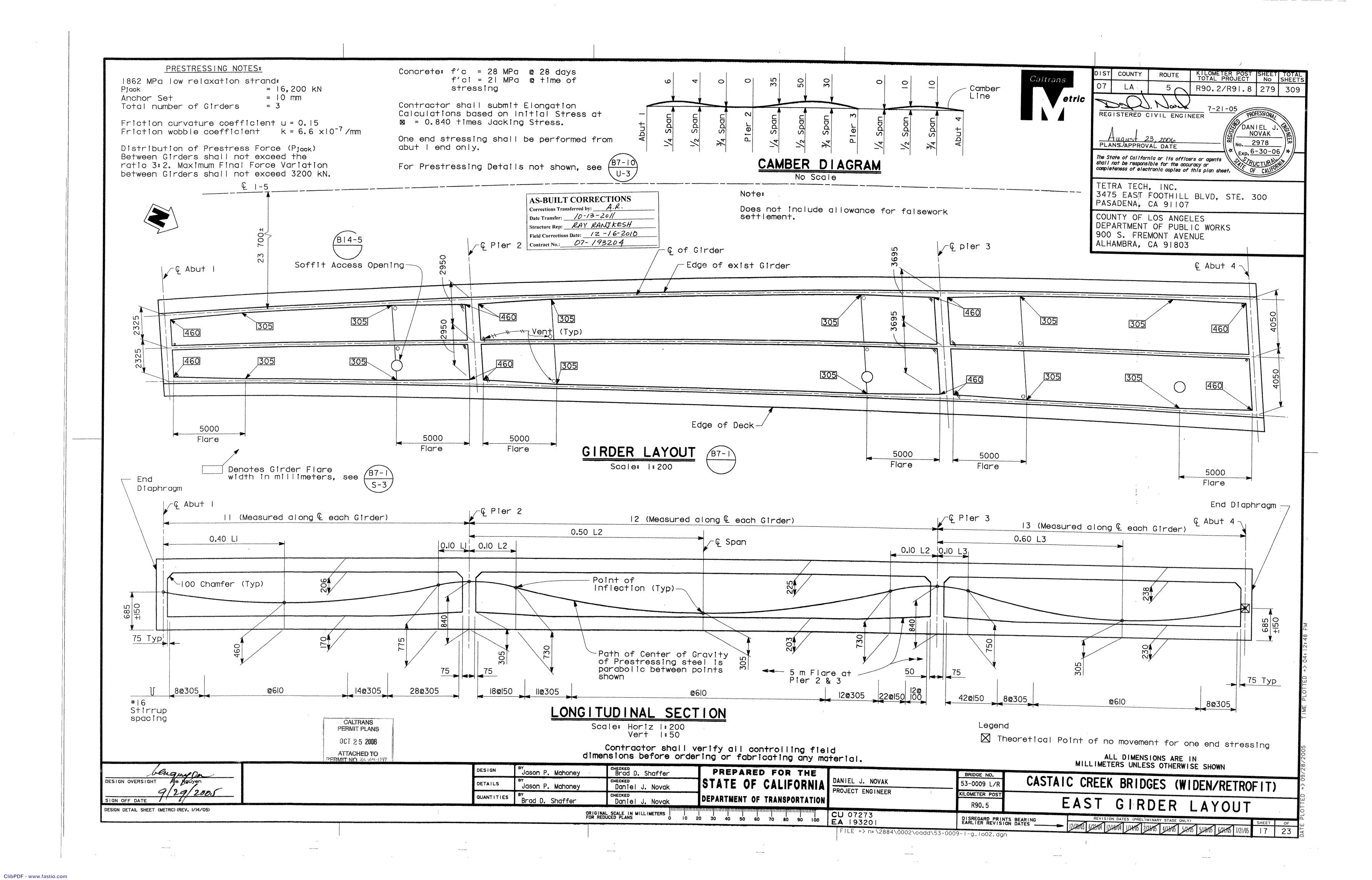


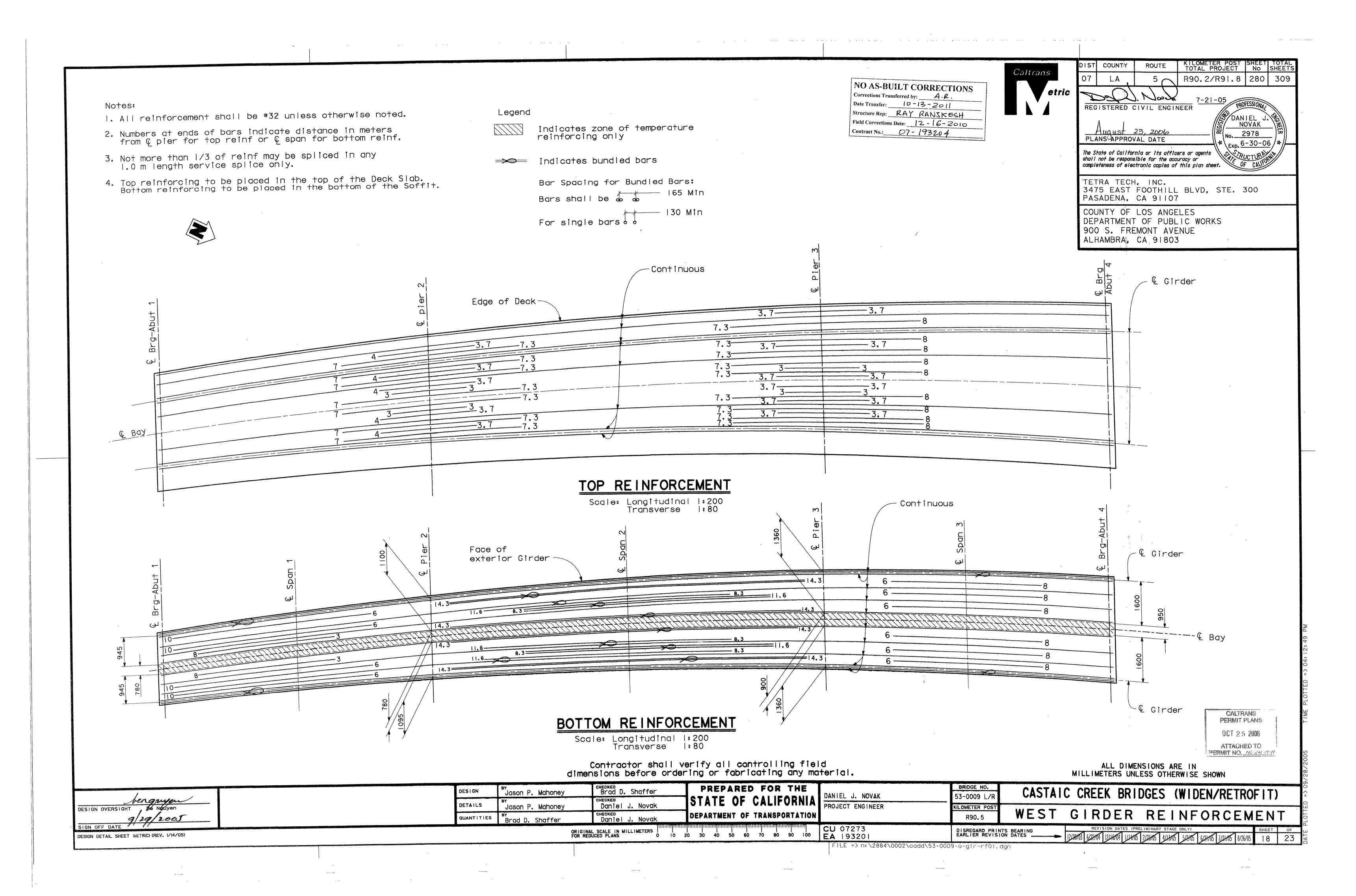


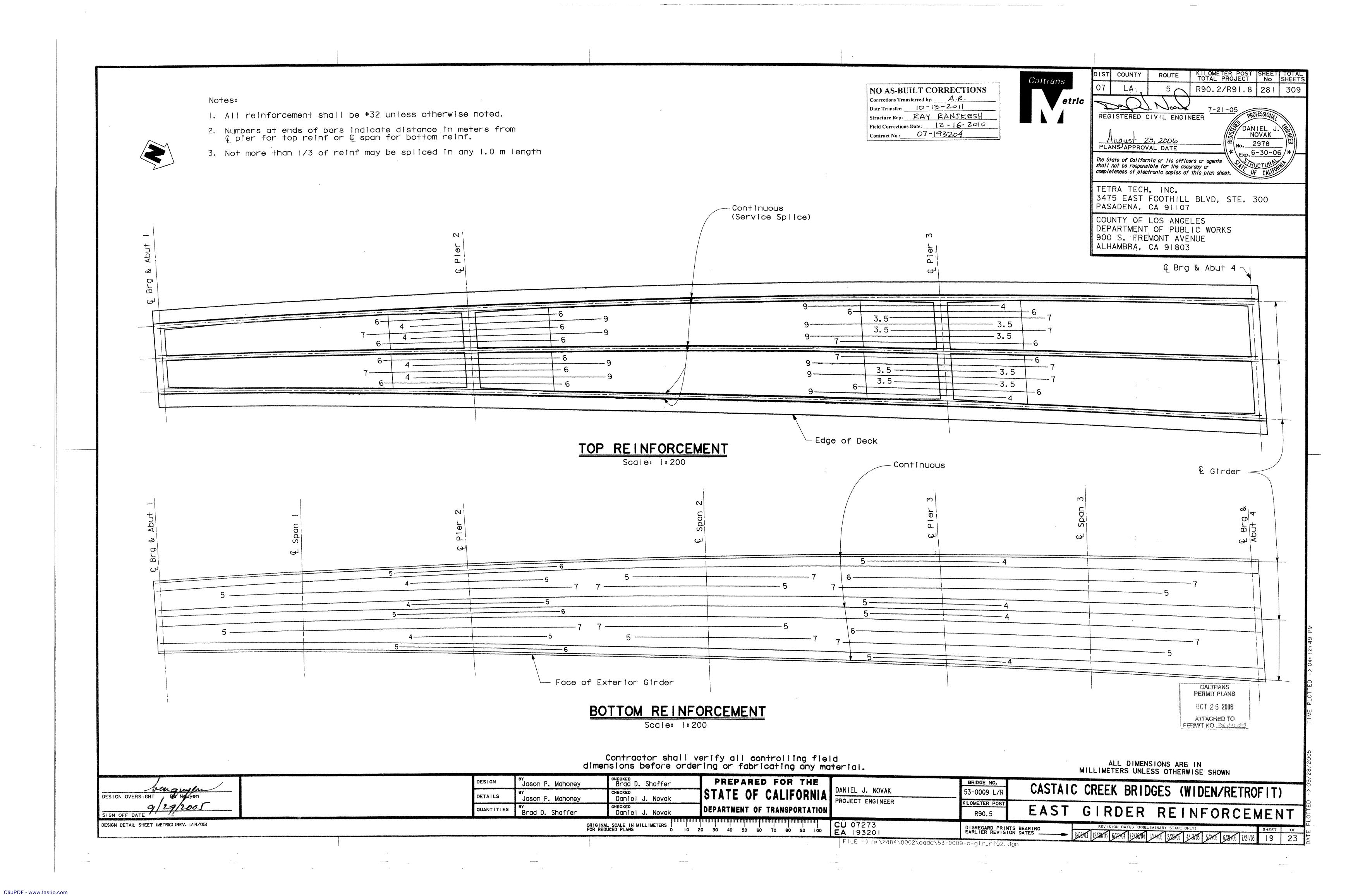


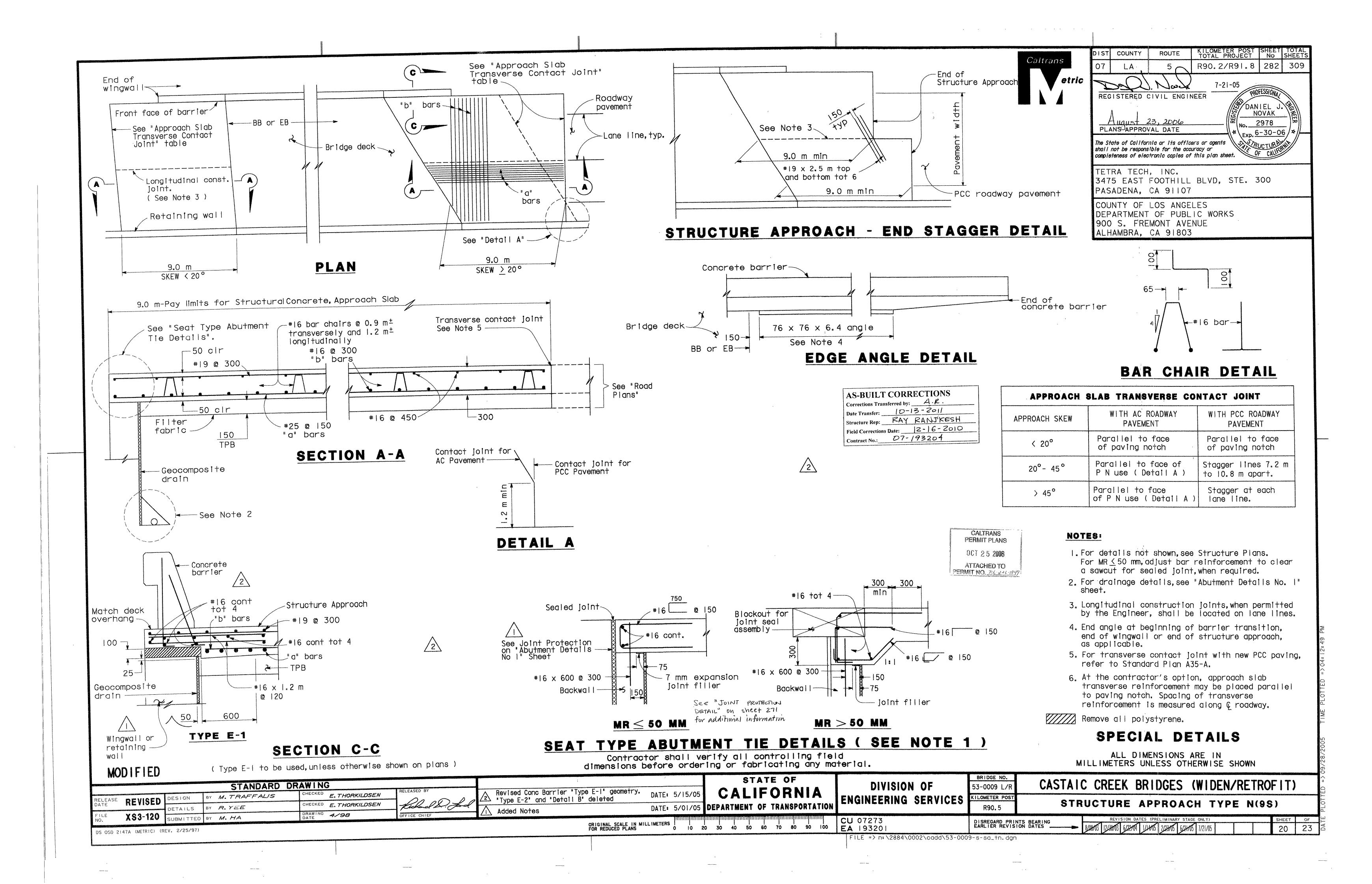


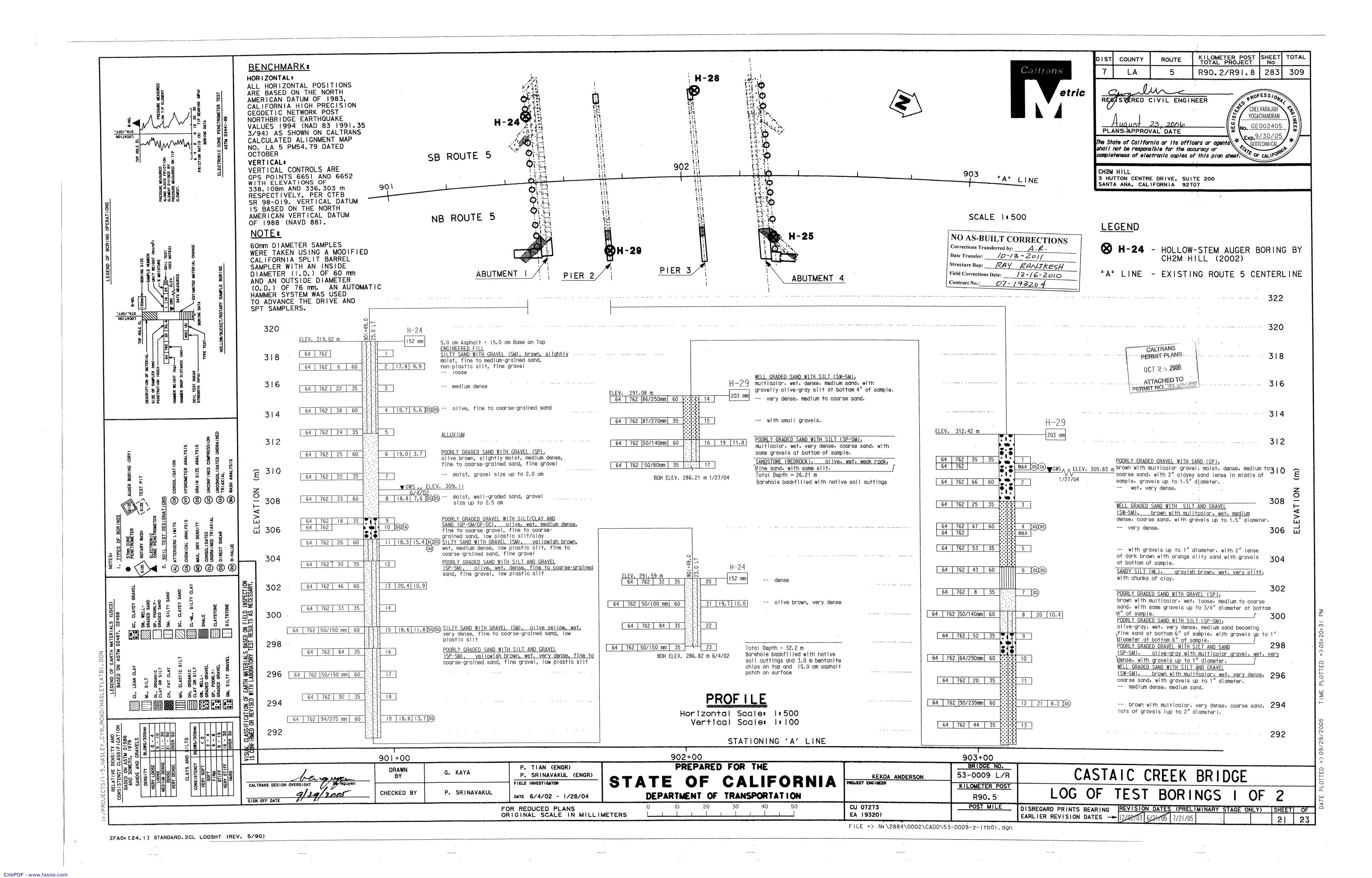


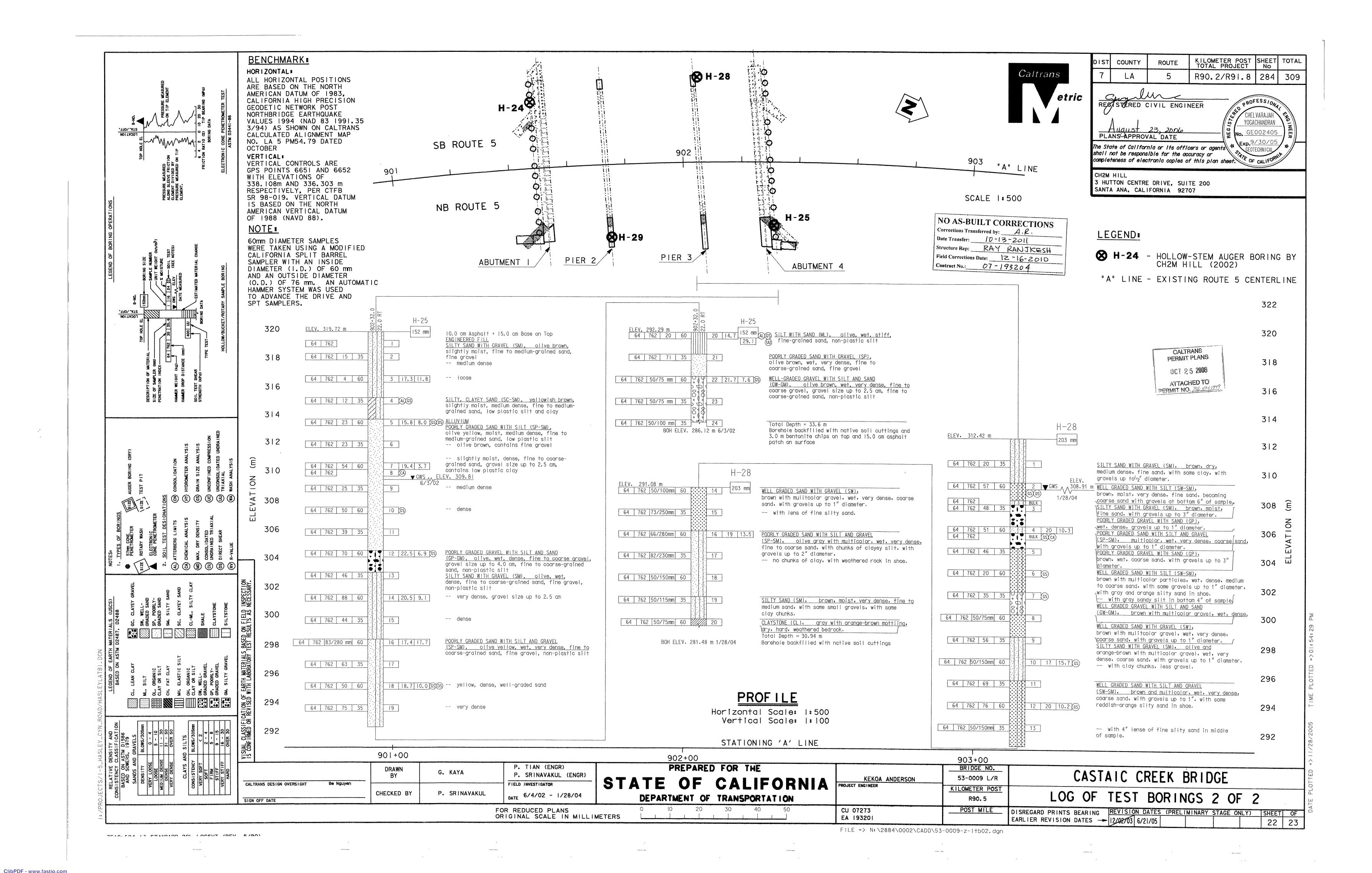


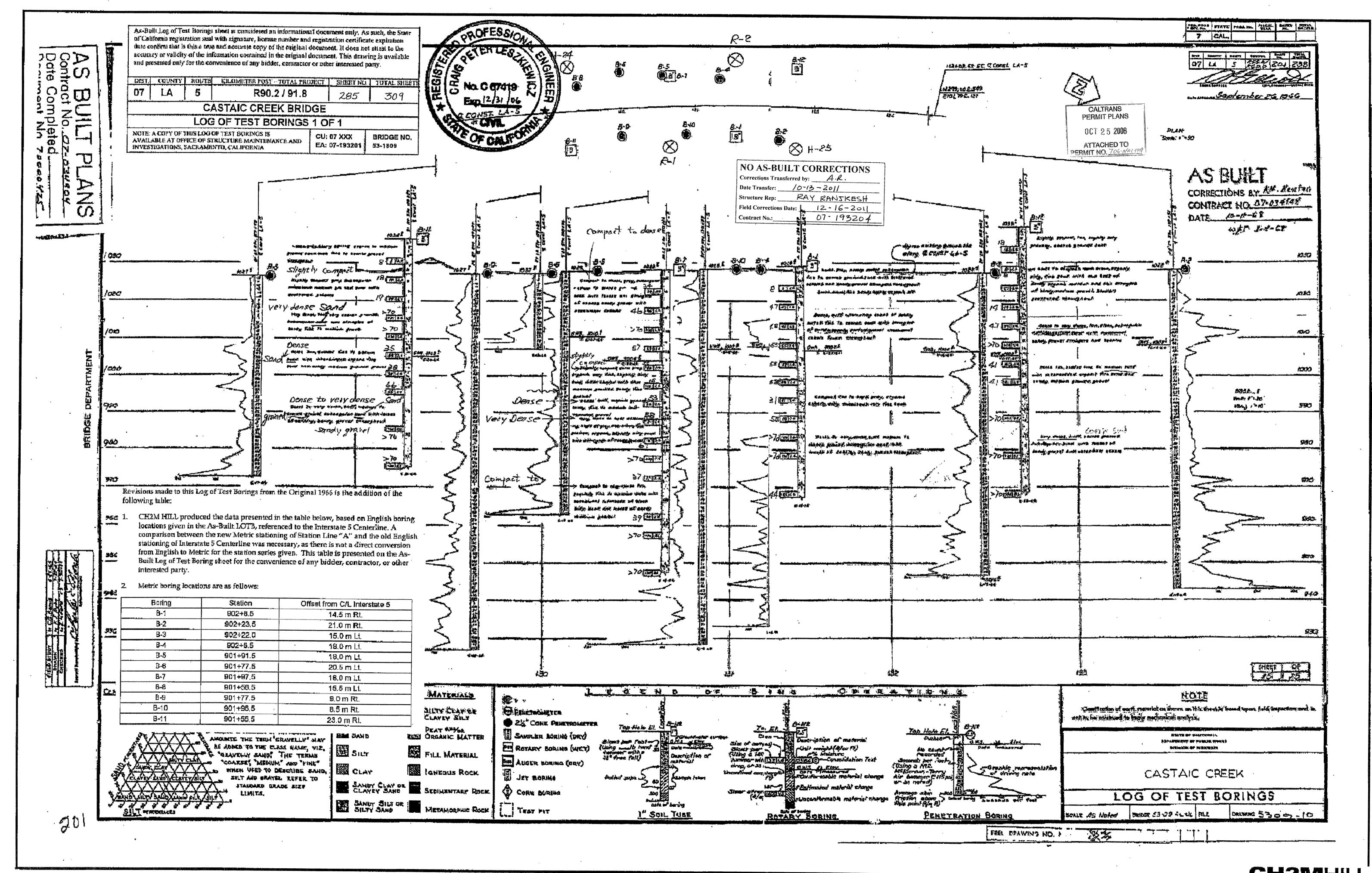


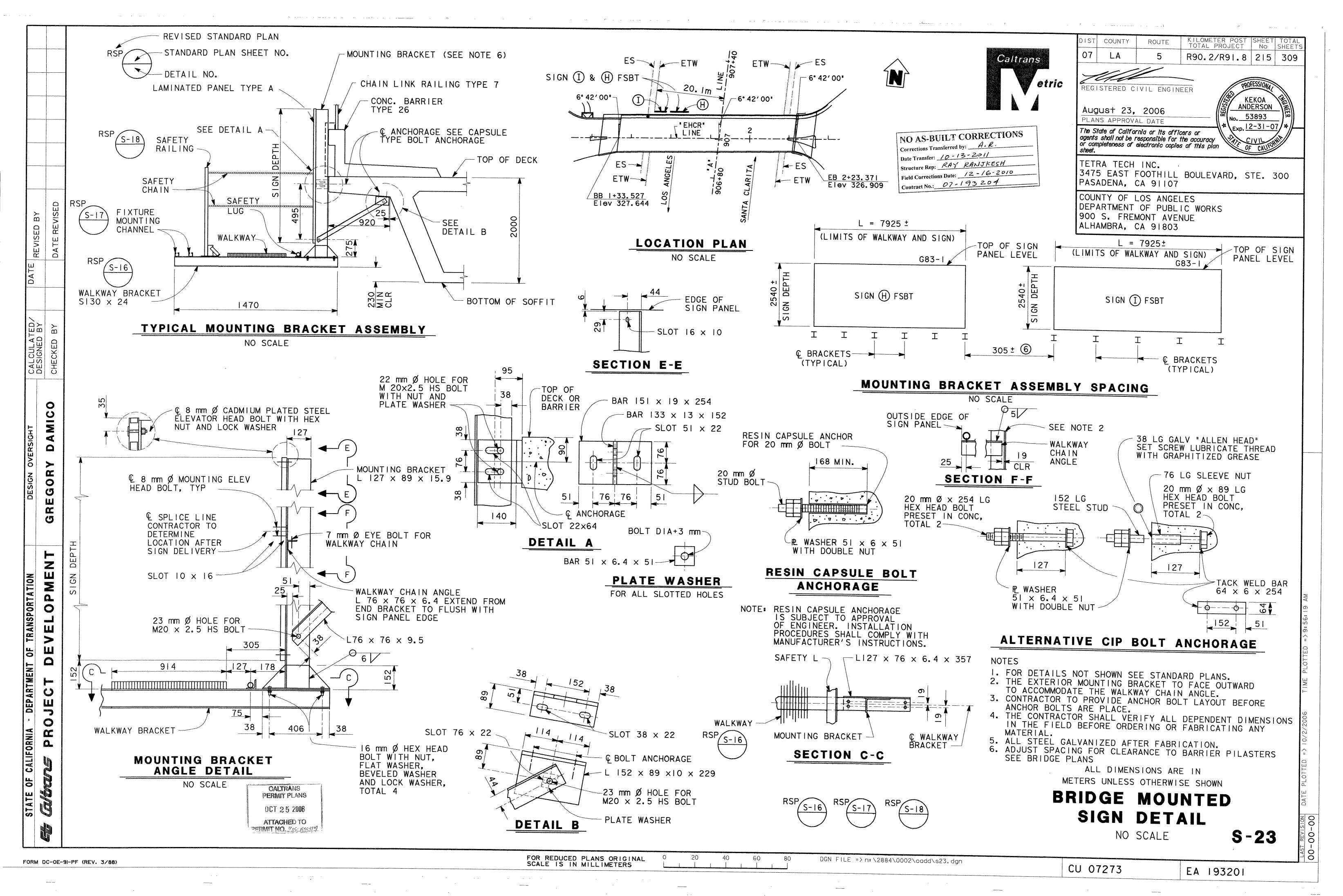


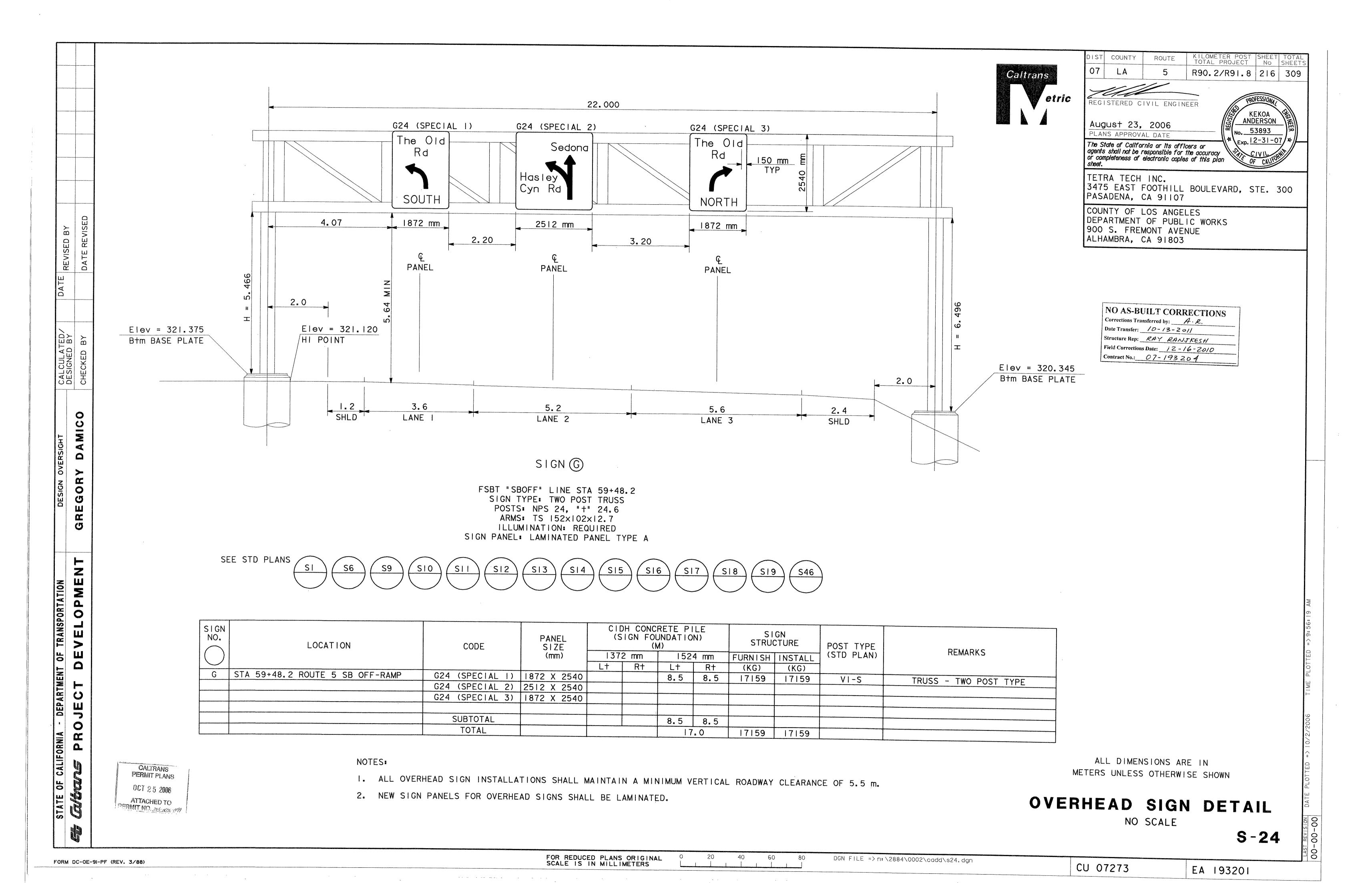


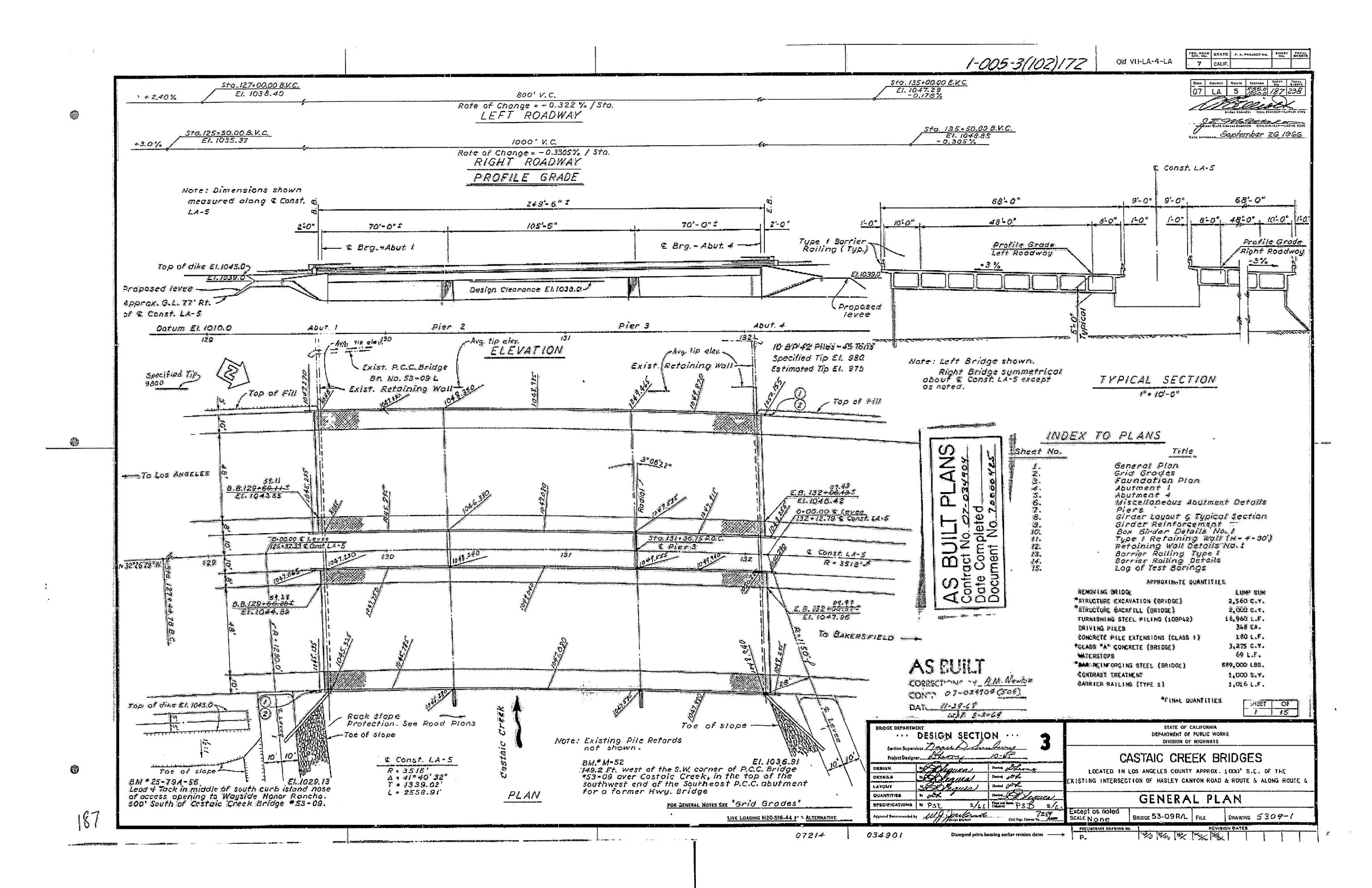


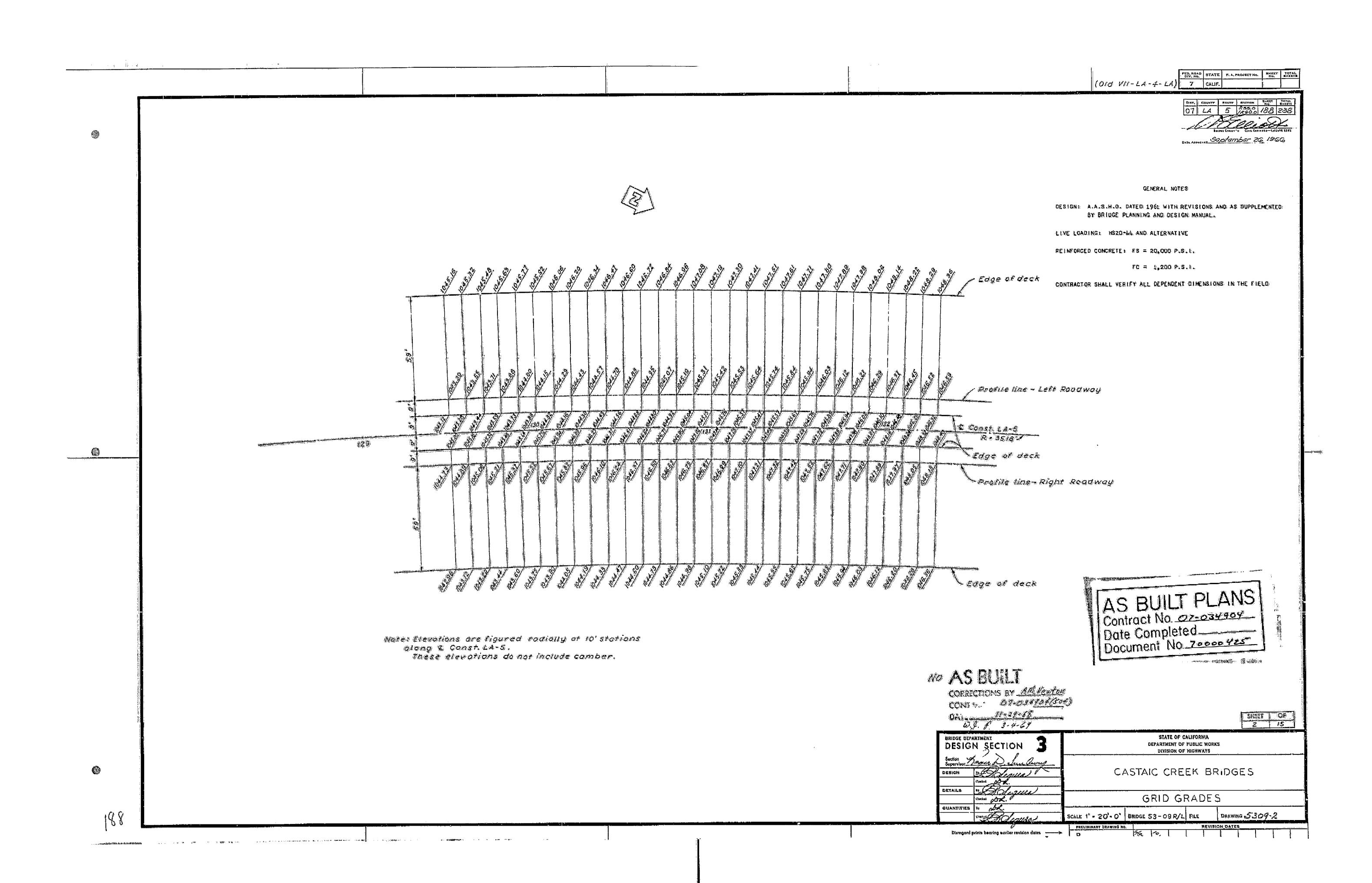


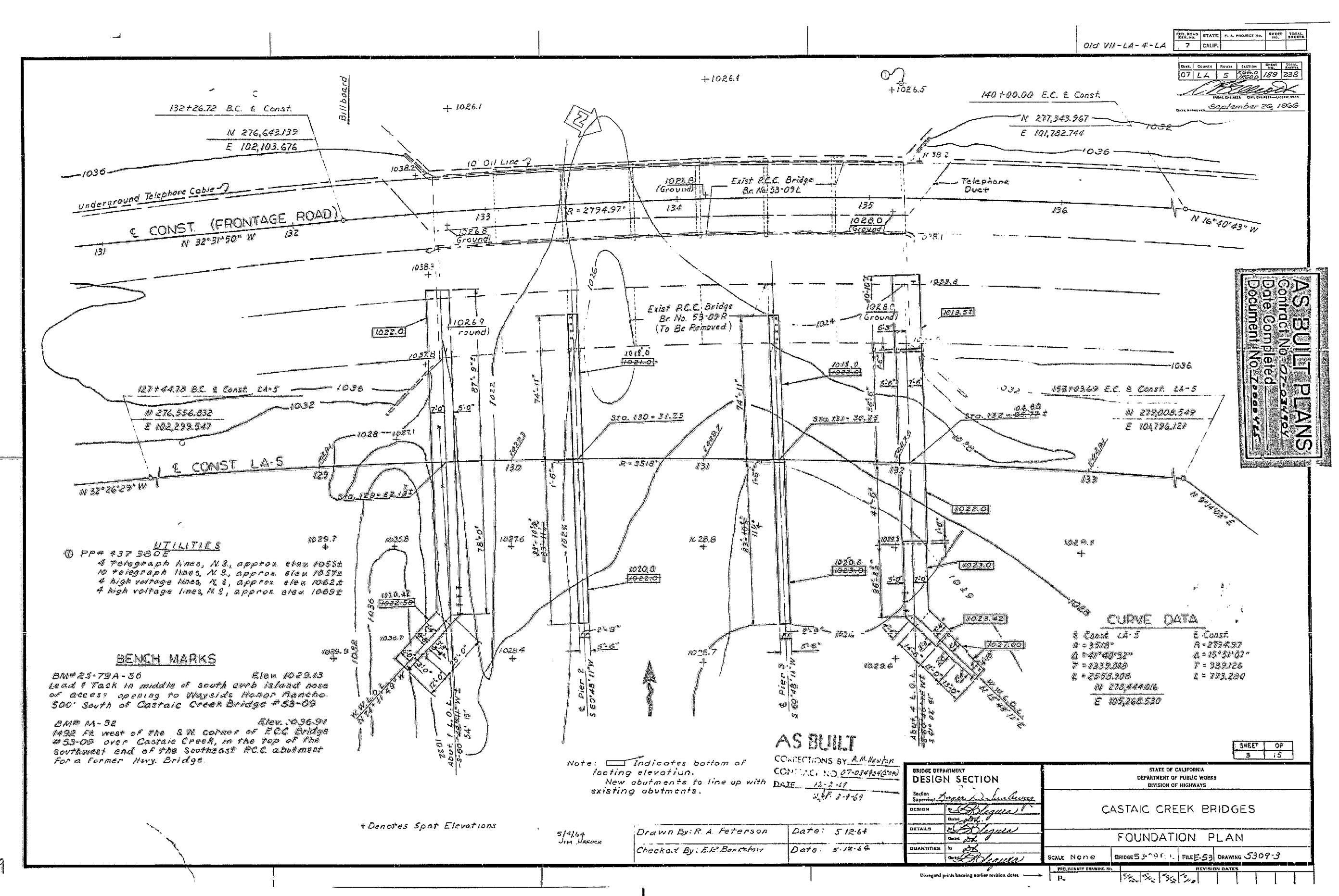




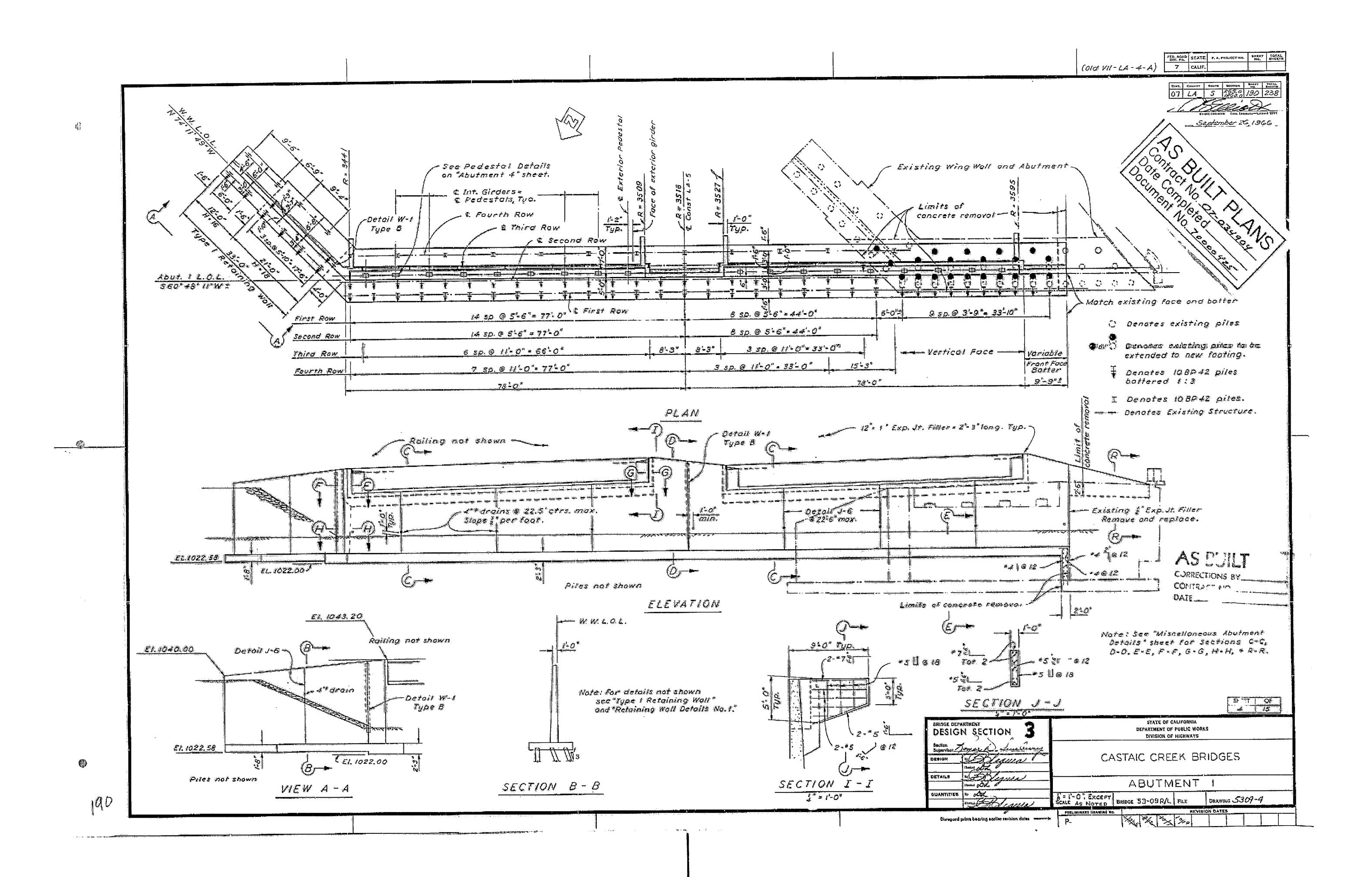


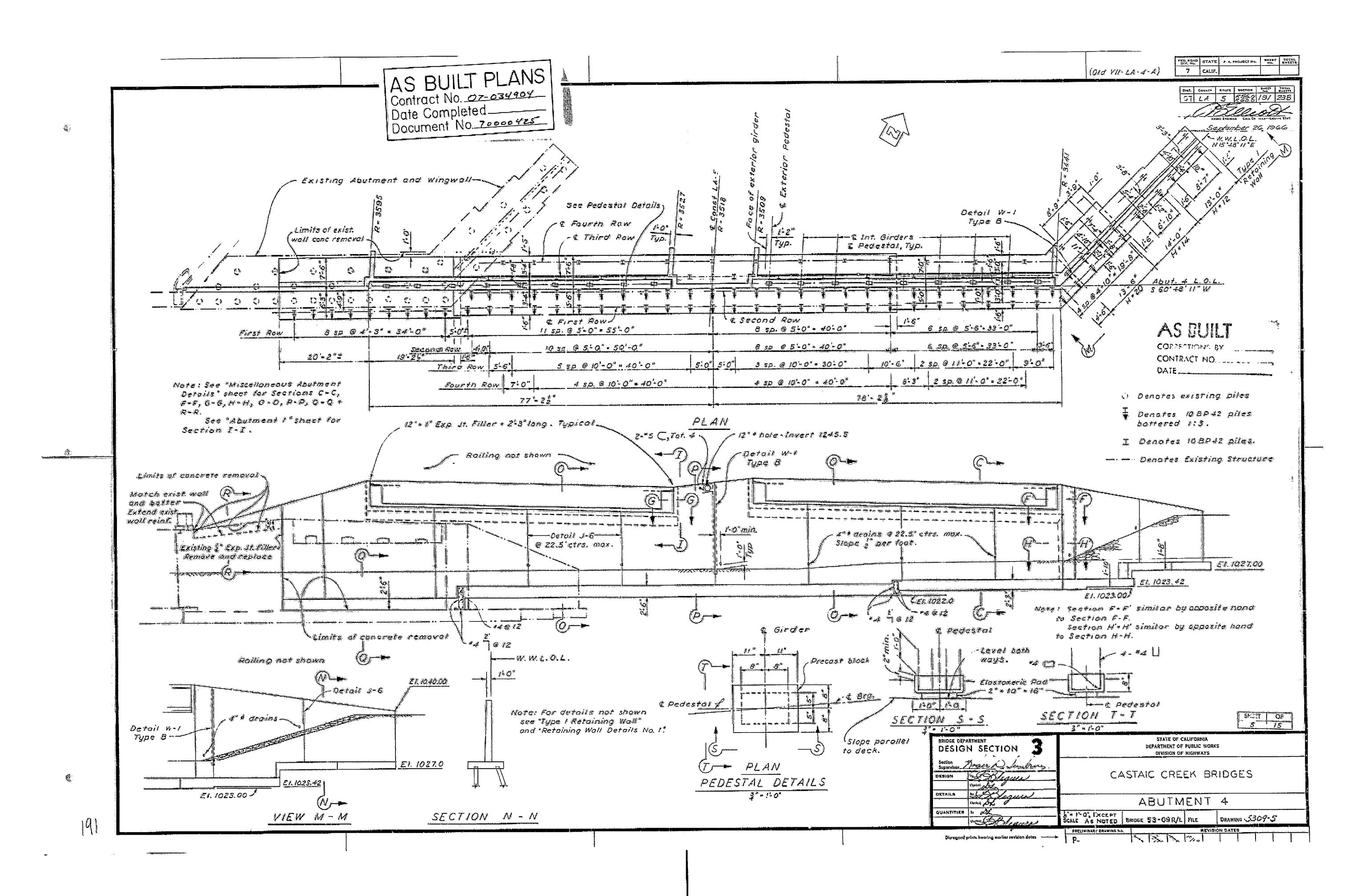


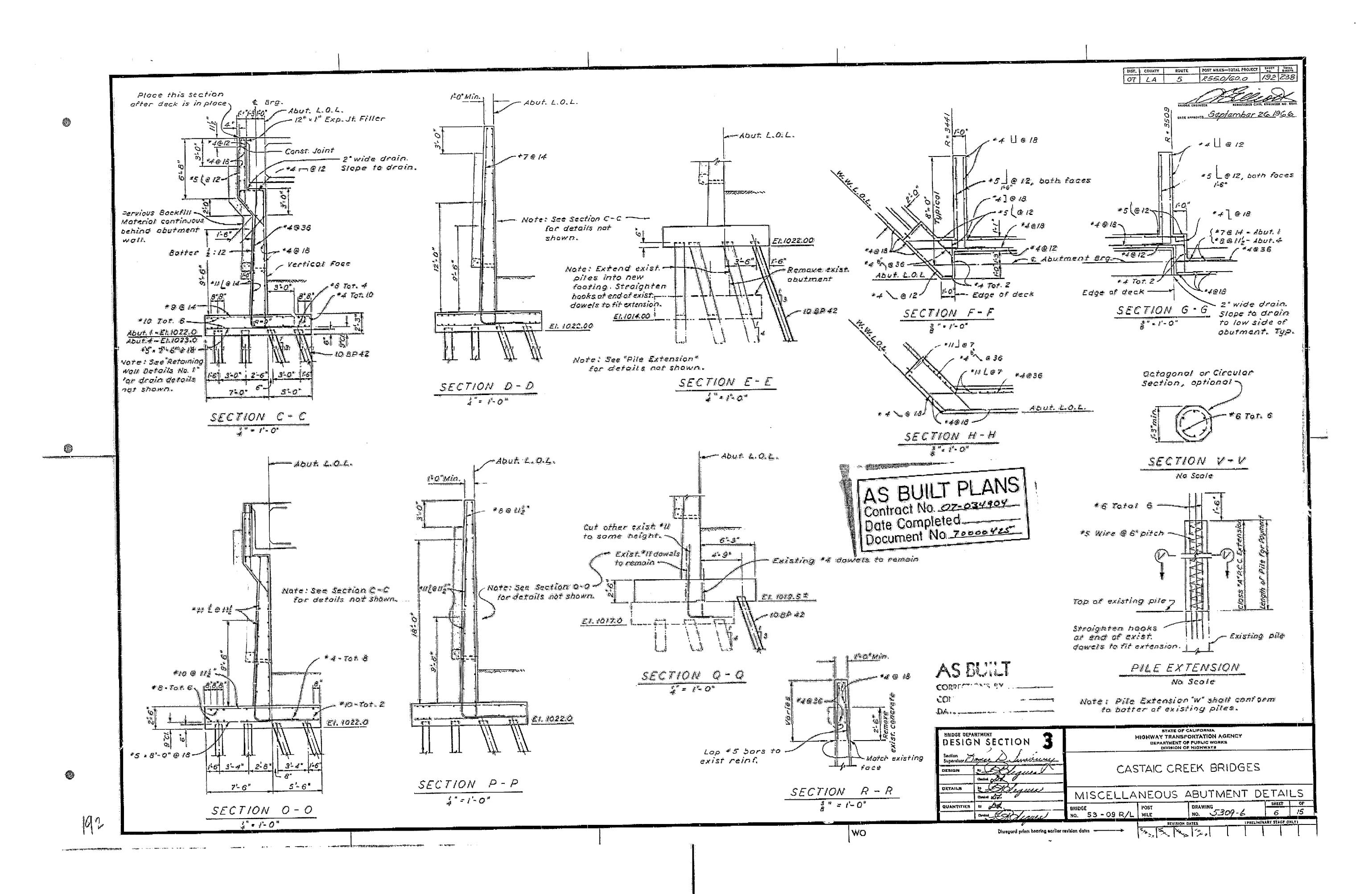


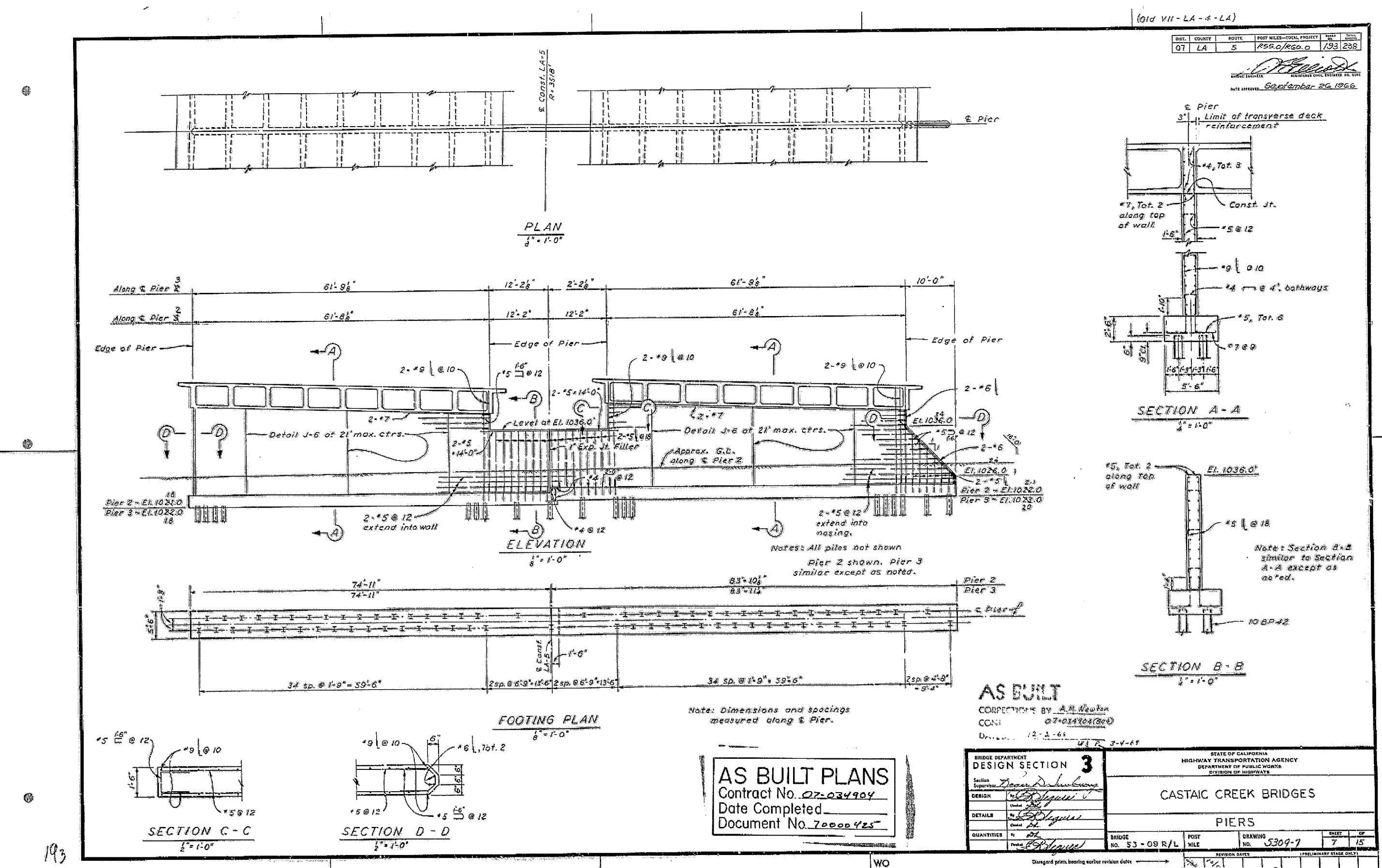


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en-**grandali**

