11-1 Thank your for all your support in the implementation of SSPSHP and the General Plan.

July 30, 2007

Tina Robinson, Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92608

Dear Ms. Robinson:

11-1

The Preliminary General Plan/ DEIR for the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park has been extremely well researched and beautifully prepared. Congratulations to Barney Matsumoto and his staff.

After reading it several times, I find the Preferred Plan is what I had envisioned for the Park and the Plan I feel will best serve the community in its desire to preserve and protect this unique historic facility.

Thank you for all your expertise in the formulation of this plan.

Laurie Dager

Laurie Dager
Resident of Chatsworth since 1959.

CDPR Response – Comment Letter 12

12-1 Thank for the information. CDPR contacted Ms. Tumamait for the General Plan EIR review and will contact her for the State Park and Recreation Commission meeting on this project and for future projects.

SANTA YNEZ BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

Tribal Elders Council

August 3, 2007

Tina Robinson, Environmental Coordinator
Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

RE: Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park General Plan

Dear Ms. Robinson:

12-1 Thank you for contacting the Tribal Elders Council at the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with regards to the above mentioned project.

At this time the Elders Council would like to recommend that you contact the local Chumash for input on this project. The contact person is Julie Tumamait and her address is:
365 North Pole Ave
Ojai, CA 93023

Please keep us apprised of the study as it progresses.

Thank you for remembering that at one time our ancestors walked this sacred land.

Sincerely,

The Tribal Elders Governing Board

P.O. Box 365 ◆ Santa Ynez ◆ CA ◆ 93460
Phone: (805) 688-8446 ◆ Fax: (805) 693-1768 ◆ Email: elders@santaynezchumash.org

13-1 Please see Master Response 2

13-2 Please see Master Response 7

13-3 Please see Master Response 2

13-4 Please see Master Response 7

August 14, 2007

Tina Robinson
California Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Ste. 270
San Diego, CA. 92108
P: (619) 220-5300
F: (619) 220-5400
info@parks.ca.gov

re: Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park General Plan

Ms. Robinson:

I am writing this letter to protest against the California Department of Parks & Recreation's mind-numbing decision to build campground facilities in Santa Susana Park. I am a resident of Chatsworth. My home is directly across the street from Santa Susana State Park. I was present for – and all-too-close to – the devastating 2005 Chatsworth/Topanga Wildfire, which originated in Santa Susana State Park and claimed more than 24,000 acres, including over 2,800 acres of the infamous Santa Susana Field Lab, where radioactive materials still exist in soil and storage facilities. The fire caused the evacuation of about 1,500 residents, required the heroic services of thousands of firefighters from Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, and cost at least $2.8 million in taxpayer money. Because you and your department are apparently unaware of this devastating, tragic fire, I've compiled various news items and updates from various government agencies in a report entitled: A Report in Protest of the Santa Susana Park – General Plan (see attachment). I've also attached portions of your agency's own report – specifically, the portion called Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist, in case you haven't read it. I've even highlighted the more disturbing portions of the report, to spare you the trouble of having to read all of it.

13-1 I can't blame you for not knowing that the Santa Susana State Park is located in "a very high fire hazard severity zone," nor can I fault you for being unaware of the unusually severe wind conditions that exist in that park, and throughout the surrounding community of Chatsworth. After all, you are in an office all the way down in San Diego. But don't take my word for it. A glance at the highlighted portions of my report (see pages 1 & 2) will tell what I learned from an escrow company when I purchased my home, located at 9860 Andora Avenue in Chatsworth: "SUBJECT PROPERTY **IS** LOCATED IN A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE*" (*based on maps of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)."

Pages 3 thru 6 of my report are CNN.com articles about the "Chatsworth/Topanga" wildfire of 2005. I've highlighted a few of the more disturbing facts from those articles, including the role that Santa Ana winds played in the rapid spread of the wildfire. You will also notice (should you decide to read it) some highlighted comments from Governor Schwarzenegger, Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky, Capt. Mark Savage of the L.A. County Fire Department, and Kevin Nestor, a battalion chief for the Ventura County Fire Department, concerning the intensity of the blaze, and the grave risks it posed to the lives of residents and firefighters alike. Most alarming of

all, on page 6, you will notice the bit about a "warehouse at the Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory fully engulfed in flames."

On page 8, you'll find the "Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory Update – The September 2005 Topanga Fire." I've highlighted the following: "Areas where hazardous materials including radioactive waste are stored were inspected and verified to be secure and safe."

How reassuring... Assuming that the statement is accurate, who can say that the news will be as good after the next wildfire that sweeps through Santa Susana -- a likelihood that will be significantly escalated if you allow overnight camping (and "controlled campfires") in that dry, wind-swept region.

On page 13, you'll notice highlighted portions from your agency's very own report on its proposed "improvements" to Santa Susana park. Under the sub-heading ***Fire Hazard***, your report claims that "No campfires will be allowed outside designated areas." And – "Park managers will have the authority to stop the use of fires or smoking during periods of extreme fire danger and will patrol to prevent fires in unauthorized locations."

13-1 (cont.)

Really...? That all sounds good on paper... But who in your department will be accountable should one of your "Park managers" fail to "stop the use of fires or smoking" in a timely enough manner? Will YOU be accountable? Or Ruth Coleman, your Director of Parks and Recreation? How about Congressman Brad Sherman of the 27th District, or State Senator Richard Alarcon, or Assemblywoman Audra Strickland – all of whom wrote letters to your department in support of the project (see their letters at the end of my 2nd attachment – "ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST". Assemblywoman Strickland even went so far as to "encourage you to do all you can to make these improvements a reality."...

I'd like to point out one minor flaw in your department's fire-prevention plan: a wind-driven fire won't recognize the boundaries of your "designated areas", and it will travel much faster than some poor, overmatched "park manager."

13-2

Also on page 13 of my attachment, you will find an excerpt from your report (under **Hazardous Materials**) that is so frighteningly absurd, it can be presented without the need of sarcasm: "At the last public meeting, it was brought to the attention of CDPR by a member of the public that *there was a potential for exposure to radiation due to the proximity of the Park to the former Rocketdyne Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)"....!!! It was brought to your attention.....???*

Are you kidding us?!? Is it the responsibility of John Q. Public to inform California State Parks that one of its parks is located less than 3 miles from the radioactive Santa Susana Field Lab.....?!?! If this doesn't underscore the mind-numbing stupidity, ineptitude, and criminal negligence of your department's proposal to build campgrounds in Santa Susana Park, what will?!?

Finally, I wish to point out a few of the equally mind-numbing details from your own Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist (see 2nd attachment). Not only does your report acknowledge the "Potentially Significant Impact" that your "park improvements" will have on Santa Susana's "scenic vista"; it also admits to a "less than significant" impact regarding "substantial pollutant concentrations"; and

13-2 (cont'd)

"substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as sensitive".

On page 4 of this same attachment, under **Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, item b, we are assured that your project would not "create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through *reasonably foreseeable* upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment." Considering the park's proximity to the radioactive SSFL, how do you define a "reasonably foreseeable upset"...?!?

13-3

And item h) on that same page assures us of a "Less Than Significant Impact" that the project would "Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or *death from wildland fires...*" "Less than significant"...? *How much less.....?*

Do the rewards of your plan to allow overnight camping (and "controlled campfires and smoking") in Santa Susana's "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" really outweigh the extremely grave risks ("Less than significant" and otherwise) that your plan will pose to thousands of residents and firefighters?

13-4

I don't know how you feel about your home and community, but I love mine, and I can't protest strongly enough against this grotesquely reckless plan that was hatched in San Diego by people who weren't even aware of Santa Susana's proximity to the SSFL (that's Santa Susana Field Lab) until they were informed by a resident who, unlike you, has everything to lose.

May sanity prevail.

Yours in anger,

Scott Kosar

Cc: Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky
Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa
Senator Sheila Kuehl
LA City Councilman Greig Smith
Ruth Coleman, Director of Parks and Recreation
Battalion Chief Kevin Nestor, Ventura County Fire Dept.
Captain Mark Savage, L.A. County Fire Dept.
Dan Simon, Reporter for CNN.com

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park GP/EIR
Comment Letter 13

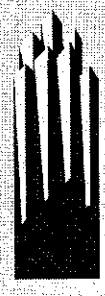
Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park GP/EIR
Comment Letter 13

PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT
BLANK

BUYER'S COPY

COPY
RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS

SUBJECT PROPERTY:
9860 ANDORA AVENUE
CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
LOS ANGELES COUNTY



Property I.D.

PROPERTY I.D. PLAZA
1001 WILSHIRE BLVD.
LOS ANGELES
CA 90017
P. (800) 626-0106
F. (800) 626-3863
WWW.PROPERTYID.COM

IMPORTANT NOTICE *For the convenience of real estate agents, escrow officers, sellers and buyers, a disclosure receipt in the Quadruplicate is provided herein as an insert preceding the mandatory reports. It is important that the beneficiary (Buyer) of the report acknowledge acceptance of these reports by signing the receipt. Thereafter each party to the transaction may retain a copy of the receipt for their files.*

COPYRIGHT © 2005 PROPERTY I.D. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise) without the prior permission of Property I.D. COPYRIGHT is not claimed as to any part of original paperwork by the federal or state government.

WILDLAND FIRE AREA (STATE FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA) AND VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE DETERMINATION FOR 9860 ANDORA AVENUE, CHATSWORTH, CALIFORNIA 91311

Based on Property I.D.'s research of the current maps issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the following determination is made:

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN AN OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED STATE FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA*

**PID has obtained the information in this report from the above-referenced governmental agency. The term "zone" or the term "area" or the term "mapped" are words strictly defined as a specific boundary within which the specific hazards are contained and is a designation identified in the legends of the maps prepared by the above-referenced agency.*

DISCUSSION:

A State Fire Responsibility Area is defined as "lands exclusive of cities and federal lands regardless of ownership, classified by the State Board of Forestry as areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fire is that of the State. These are lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not, which protect the soil from erosion, retard runoff of water or accelerated percolation, and lands used principally for range or forage purposes." State Fire Responsibility Areas are generally wildland areas, and may require state-imposed additional duties, such as maintaining fire breaks.

NOTE: If the property is located in a State Fire Responsibility area, Seller shall, within the time specified disclose this fact in writing to Buyer (Public Resources Code §§4136). Disclosure may be made in the Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement (CAR Form TDS-14). Government regulations may impose building restrictions and requirements that may substantially impact and limit construction and remodeling of improvement. Disclosure of these areas is required only if the Seller has actual knowledge that the Property is located in such an area or maps of such areas have been provided to the county assessor's office.

Based on Property I.D.'s research of the current maps issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection* and /or the maps currently adopted by the applicable local agency**, the following determination is made:

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE*

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE **

**"Local Agency": A city, county, city and county or district responsible for fire protection within a very high fire hazard severity zone.

DISCUSSION:

Lands in the state of California are classified in accordance with their propensity for very high fire hazard, where public officials are able to identify measures to retard the rate of spread of fires, and reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property. These areas are classified as such based upon fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors. For an area designated as a very high fire hazard severity zone, vegetation removal or management must be undertaken for fire prevention or suppression purposes. Other measures such as the maintenance of fire breaks around the property, clearance of brush and other flammable substances, provide and the provision and maintenance of a screen near the outlet of chimneys and stovepipes, and the requirement of a proscribed fire retardant roof.

No visual examination of the subject site was performed. This report is not a substitute for a visual examination and/or inspection of the subject property. If detailed on-site information regarding geologic, environmental, engineering or other professional studies is desired, Property I.D. recommends that an appropriate professional consultant be retained.

NOTE: Under Government Code Section 51182, a person who owns or occupies a structure within a very high fire severity zone is required at all times to maintain and provide measures intended to retard or prevent fires. Government regulations may impose building restrictions, which may impact and limit construction and remodeling improvement.

COPYRIGHT © 2005 PROPERTY I.D. All rights reserved.

3

CNN.com

PRINT THIS

Powered by Clickability

Firefighters gaining ground

Wildfire scorches 24,000 acres, several homes

SIMI VALLEY, California (CNN) -- Firefighters in Simi Valley made slow headway Friday as they began to gain control of a raging wildfire northwest of Los Angeles that has scorched nearly 24,000 acres. By late Friday, the blaze was 40 percent contained.

So far, the efforts have largely paid off. Six structures, including three single-family homes, have been damaged or destroyed by the fire and some 2,000 others have been saved, fire officials said.

Los Angeles County Supervisor Zev Zaroslavsky told CNN's "The Situation Room" that in addition to the heroic efforts of the firefighters, citizens have played an important role in preserving their homes by clearing the brush, as required by the county.

"You saw (Thursday) night on CNN homes that were within dozens of feet of the flames and the flames just came to a stop as though there was some supernatural force," Zaroslavsky said. "The reason for it is there was nothing left to burn between the clearance area and the house and the house was saved." (See video on why fires hit each year -- 2:05)

California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger flew over the affected area Friday, after getting briefed on the latest information on the fires.

Later at a press conference, he said he was impressed with the work so far, and thanked authorities and firefighters for their hard work, saying: "They are doing such a heroic job working day and night to put this fire out, and they have it almost under control."

Schwarzenegger said some firefighters and first responders now fighting the fire recently returned from the Gulf Coast region where they helped in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

Low temperatures and calmer winds have helped firefighters establish direct lines around the blaze, which started Wednesday afternoon near Chatsworth and was quickly spread by the dry Santa Ana winds from the northwest.

The cause is under investigation.

Some 3,000 firefighters from Ventura County, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles City, the California Department of Forestry and the National Park Service are battling the "Chatsworth/Topanga" fire, an effort totaling over $2.8 million.

A few miles to the east, a smaller fire in Burbank continued to spread Friday, burning some 700 acres as 350 firefighters fought the blaze. So far, no homes are in jeopardy as the fire moves up a mountain north of Los Angeles.

Many of the firefighters battling the Chatsworth/Topanga fire were working on constructing a 15-mile fire line to battle the blaze.

The annual Santa Ana winds died down Thursday, but dry conditions continued to fuel the fire. Onshore flow -- moist winds off the Pacific Ocean -- could help contain the fire Friday.

Mandatory evacuations were issued hours after the blaze began Wednesday, and the evacuations spread as the Chatsworth/Topanga fire expanded. About 1,500 people were evacuated from the surrounding areas, according to a statement posted on Ventura County's Web site.

By Friday, some of the evacuated residents were allowed to return to their homes. Voluntary and mandatory evacuations are still in effect Friday in several areas threatened or affected by the fire.

Over 100 people slept in Red Cross shelters Friday night in Los Angeles County and Ventura County, and at least one Ventura County

4

school district closed Friday.

Officials are still concerned that the fire could jump U.S. 101, endangering Malibu on the coast and other areas where thousands of upscale properties are located.

"We wanted to set up contingency plan for Highway 101 because we did not want this fire to jump that freeway and continue on to what we call the 'Great Fire Break' which is the Pacific Ocean because it has done that before," Kevin Nestor, a battalion chief for the Ventura County Fire Department, said Friday.

Los Angeles County and Ventura County have each declared a state of local disaster to formalize aid with other agencies and to help recoup the costs of fighting the massive fire.

The fire more than tripled in size from Thursday's 7,000 acres to Friday night's 23,970.

The owner of one destroyed home described his situation as "horrible."

"I'm homeless," David Nenkervis told CNN affiliate KABC after inspecting his property. "God, I can't believe it. Sixty-four years old, and I don't have a home."

CNN's Dan Simon contributed to this report

Find this article at:
http://www.cnn.com/2005/US/09/30/california.wildfire/index.html

☐ Check the box to include the list of links referenced in the article.

© 2007 Cable News Network.

5

CNN.com

PRINT THIS
Powered by Clickability

Wildfire forces hundreds to evacuate

Only 5 percent of 17,000 acre fire under control, officials say

LOS ANGELES, California (CNN) -- A fire in Southern California has more than quadrupled in size in 24 hours, forcing hundreds of people to evacuate Thursday, officials said.

So far, only 5 percent of the blaze has been contained.

The fire, which started Wednesday afternoon near Chatsworth, northwest of Los Angeles, already has scorched at least 16,975 acres and threatens Simi Valley to the north and Thousand Oaks to the west.

The cause of the fire is under investigation.

Although dry conditions provided additional fuel to the fire, winds were weaker than forecast Thursday morning, enabling firefighters to directly battle the blaze, said Kevin Nestor, a battalion chief for the Ventura County Fire Department.

He cautioned, though, that "those northeast winds can pick up anytime."

In such a scenario, flames could reach U.S. 101, about 15 miles away, said Capt. Mark Savage, spokesman for the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Six structures, including a home and its detached garage, have been destroyed.

"It's horrible, I'm homeless," David Nenkervis told CNN affiliate KABC after inspecting his property. "God, I can't believe it; 64 years old, and I don't have a home."

The Santa Ana winds, low humidity and temperatures expected to reach into the 100s are fanning the fire.

"You couldn't have really much worse of a weather situation when you have a fire this large," Savage told CNN.

He warned residents near the fire to prepare to evacuate.

"Identify two exits out of the home and identify the items you need, because it may be at a moment's notice," Savage said.

Savage added that the more than 3,000 firefighters on the scene won't have a chance to stop the fire until the wind decreases.

Warnings have been issued for four residential areas. An evacuation shelter also has been opened, along with a shelter for animals.

At least 500 residents heeded mandatory evacuation orders and took refuge in shelters. Some residents huddled by news media teams hoping to learn more about the fate of their homes.

Los Angeles County Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky said that firefighters have saved 2,000 structures and that his county and Ventura County are in the process of declaring states of disaster. Such a declaration would formalize aid with other agencies and help recuperate the cost of fighting the massive fire.

Overnight, firefighters dropped water from helicopters near threatened homes, a risky venture because of the low visibility.

6

Thursday morning aerial video showed a vacant warehouse at the Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory fully engulfed in flames. The property, formerly owned by Rocketdyne, has been used to test rocket engines since 1950 and was at the center of several lawsuits settled last week. The suits claimed that contamination at the facility led to fatal illnesses.

Boeing has a multimillion dollar program to monitor and clean up environmental contamination at the site, which it says was the result of past operations.

CNN's Dan Simon contributed to this report

Find this article at:
http://www.cnn.com/2005/US/09/29/california.wildfire/index.html

☐ Check the box to include the list of links referenced in the article.

© 2007 Cable News Network.

BOEING SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY UPDATE
The September 2005 Topanga Fire

In keeping with our commitment to the safety of our employees and neighbors, Boeing has prepared this update to provide information about the September 2005 fire at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). The Topanga fire started in the town of Chatsworth on Wednesday September 28th 2005 at 2:00 PM. SSFL employees were evacuated at approximately 3:00 PM. Security, Fire Protection and Site Services personnel remained onsite during the course of the fire. The fire first entered SSFL property at about 6:00 PM that night. Over the next 24 hours, the fire burned brush over about three quarters of the site, generally in the central and eastern portions of the site. During the afternoon of Friday, September 30th, the fire approached the western end of the SSFL and additional undeveloped land burned.

We are grateful for the hard work and dedication of many firefighters who fought the Topanga Fire. We are thankful that there were no injuries to the Security and Fire Protection crews battling the fire at the site.

Helicopters loading water at the SSFL Helipad

Post-fire assessment shows that fire planning and prevention efforts have paid off at the SSFL. While brush burned on over 2000 acres of the site, ten of over 200 structures were damaged by fire and seven of them were destroyed. The affected buildings consisted of vacant and inactive structures and some operational facilities, including offices, shops and storage. Numerous telephone and power poles were also destroyed by the fire. Former U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) operational areas were unaffected and hazardous and radioactive materials storage facilities throughout the site remained safe and secure. Although power and water supplies were interrupted during the fire, municipal water and electricity have been restored at the site. The nearly 200 employees returned to the site as assessments were completed and services restored. Repairs to damaged structures are underway, while debris from destroyed structures was removed and properly disposed. Currently there is no estimate of the cost of damages or recovery. Efforts are underway to install erosion control measures.

Did the fire cause the release of hazardous materials at the site?

All fires produce some toxic chemicals from the burning of brush and building materials. Based on our assessments to date, contaminants released onsite from the fire at the SSFL are limited to those typically created by burning brush, wood and building materials, as well as kerosene, machine oils, and lubricants. Additionally, untreated groundwater containing trace quantities of trichloroethylene (TCE) may have been released and likely evaporated.

Could asbestos have been in those older buildings?

Our records show that the older buildings did contain asbestos. To ensure the safety of employees and contractors returning to the site, we monitored the air for asbestos and for metals. Results to date have indicated no health risks to workers from these materials.

Did the fire burn any areas where there is contamination?
The fire did burn brush in many areas across the site. Because most of the chemical contamination in soil and groundwater at the SSFL is below the surface, it is unlikely that the fire released any of this contamination into the air. The extent to which contaminants concentrate in plants does not significantly increase the potential health risk over that produced by fire.

What about radioactive contamination?
The DOE's Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC), located at the western area of the Field Lab (known as Area IV), was used to conduct energy testing and research, including nuclear energy. Brush burned in Area IV, however sampling has shown that vegetation contains no radiological contamination. No structures in Area IV were affected by the fire. Areas where hazardous materials including radioactive waste are stored were inspected and verified to be secure and safe. Radiation exposure measurements taken around Area IV on Friday revealed safe, normal levels. Air sampling conducted on Wednesday and Friday during the fire and for several days following the fire has not shown any detectable radiological contamination.

Fire damage at an inactive testing site

Which agencies are involved?
Assessments of the damage caused by the fire were conducted in conjunction with the Ventura County Fire Department. Representatives of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Department of Energy (DOE), California Department of Health Services (DHS), Ventura County Environmental Health Department (VCEHD) and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) have been on site to inspect and assess the fire damage. Boeing is working closely with local, state and federal regulatory agencies to provide information, respond to questions and continue cleanup of the site.

What's next?
Boeing is working with both the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) and DTSC to institute best management practices (e.g., hydromulching, silt fences, covering soil areas with tarps and using sandbags) to decrease the amount of soil, ash and burned vegetation which could flow off site with the rainfall. However, even with these measures in place, it is likely that the levels of some chemicals in surface water, including dioxins and metals, will increase as a result of the fire. We will continue to monitor surface water, report our findings to the LARWCQB and post them on our website. Additionally, we will continue to work with the regulatory agencies to evaluate and implement interim and long term erosion control measures.

Installing erosion barriers in Area IV

For more information, please call Boeing's Environmental Communications Office at 818-586-1393, or view our website at http://www.boeing.com/defense-space/space/rdyne/shea/

9

2005 Topanga Wildfire Update

2000 of the 2,849 acres at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) burned in the 24,000 acre Topanga Wildfire that started in Chatsworth, California on September 28, 2005. No structures at the Energy Engineering Technology Center were affected by the fire. Air samples taken during and after the fires did not detect any airborne release of man-made radiological materials. Ash samples did not detect any radiological contamination above approved cleanup levels. Previous U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sampling from other wildfires has shown that regrowth does not uptake radiological contamination in areas of burned brush.

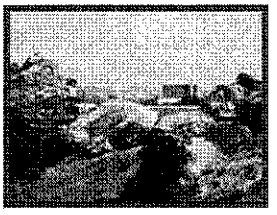
A poster presentation from the November 2005 public meeting and a fact sheet contain more information about the wildfire.

Recent pictures looking towards the Radioactive Materials Handling Facility at ETEC in Area IV show recovery from the fire. Select the images below for a larger view.

September 28, 2005

October 3, 2005

November 1, 2005


October 27, 2006

Copyright © 2006, US Department of Energy, All Rights Reserved.

Topanga Wildfire
Santa Susana Field Laboratory

What Happened at Santa Susana Field Laboratory?

- Personnel evacuated on Wednesday afternoon
- Emergency response personnel remained on-site
- 2090 acres of Santa Susana burned in the 24,000 acre Topanga wildfire
- Only ten of over 200 structures damaged

- Firefighting, paving and brush clearing saved remaining structures
- Hazardous and radioactive material storage areas remain safe and secure

- All utilities lost
- No structural damage in Area IV

How Do We Know What Could Have Been Released During the Fire?

Radiological Assessments in Area IV

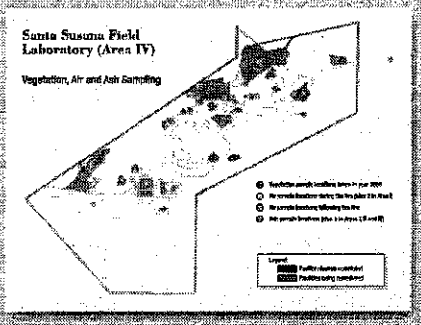
- In 2000 following the fire at Los Alamos National Lab in New Mexico, we sampled vegetation and found no evidence of radiological contaminant uptake
- Air samples collected before, during and after the Topanga Fire detected no airborne release of man-made radiological contaminants
- Ash samples detected no radiological contaminants above clean-up standards

Hazardous Materials Assessments at Santa Susana

- About 150 pounds of Freon from an air conditioning unit was lost
- Groundwater treatment system pipelines were destroyed releasing trace amounts of TCE
- Small amounts of oil, grease and lubricants were in a burned building
- Extensive post-fire sampling was conducted and analysis is underway

Post-Fire Sampling on and off the site includes:

- Air for asbestos, metals and dioxins
- Ash for PAHs, metals and dioxins
- Ash, sediment and charred materials for chemicals



Fires Naturally Release Chemicals Considered Hazardous

- Primarily particulate matter and carbon dioxide
- Ash may contain heavy metals, benzene, formaldehyde, dioxins, and other hazardous chemicals

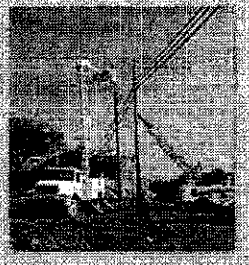
Aerial View of Area IV
October, 2005

Putting Santa Susana Back Into Operation

- Immediate post fire safety assessments
- Securing any hazards, such as downed electrical lines, broken lines, etc.
- All buildings inspected
- Utility damage assessment and plans for repair

- Restoration of surface water sampling locations

- Restoring telecommunications at Santa Susana



	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT

construction and until revegetated slopes mature, the project will have greater risk of soil erosion and landslides. The use of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to support these areas will be proposed in the EIR. A septic system that operates to Regional Water Quality Control Board standards will be utilized at the facilities selected for the General Plan. A paleontological study will be conducted as part of the EIR.

MITIGATION
see above

7. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ISSUES
Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Reasonably foreseeable?
over near of the Santa Susanna Field Lab?!?

★★!

"less than significant": How much "less"?!?

COMMENTS
The General Plan will strive to minimize changes to the landform or geology of the Park.

MITIGATION
See above

How in the world can you justify even the slightest risk?!?

14-1 Please see Master Response 1

14-2 Please see Master Response 4

14-3 Please see Master Response 3

14-4 Please see Master Response 5

14-5 Please see Master Response 4

14-6 Please see Master Response 1

14-7 Please see Master Response 2

14-8 Please see Master Response 1 & Master Response 3

(By e-mail – Petition 1)

August 20, 2007

Ms. Tina Robinson, Environmental Coordinator
California Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, #270
San Diego, CA 92108

Dear Ms. Robinson:

14-1 As a homeowner/resident of the Rockpointe HOA and as a member of "Citizens Concerned About the Santa Susana State Park", I would like to raise my deep concern and strenuous objection to the California Parks & Recreation Departments proposed development plans @ the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park in Chatsworth.

Implementation of any of the Department's various development plans will have tremendous and ever lasting negative impact on the life and properties of Rockpointe and neighboring homeowners/residents. Such negative impact includes but is not limited to the following:

14-2 1. Increased traffic in existing narrow residential streets, and subsequently increased safety risks to human, pats and properties

14-3 2. Increased noise

14-4 3. Increased crime, vandalism and littering

14-5 4. Reduced parking availability to homeowners/residents and their visitors

14-6 5. Reduced property values

14-7 6. Increased fire hazard in an already high risk fire area

14-8 7. Reduced quality of life

As you know, these points and many others were already discussed numerous times with the Department's

PAGE
INTENTIONALLY
LEFT
BLANK

14-8 (cont'd)

representatives, but so far at no avail, as it appears that the Department is determined to carry on with its plans, despite the overwhelming objection by the homeowners/residents of the neighboring communities. Instead of spending unnecessarily taxpayers money, I suggest that the Department shall dedicate more efforts and recourses to maintain and preserve the existing park in its current state, and that it will cooperate and share facilities and recourses with the City of Los Angeles, by making mutual use of the City's existing Chatsworth Park that borders the State's Park.

While I reserve my rights to take all the necessary legal actions against the Department in order to prevent the implementation of its development plans, I have attached to this e-mail random sample of 10 signed Petitions by taxpayers, stakeholders and homeowners. The Petition calls upon the Department to completely discontinue and abandon the proposed development plans in the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

In order prevent overwhelming your e-mail system, I have elected to attach to my e-mail only random sample of 3 duly signed Petitions. The entire stock of 228 duly signed Petitions with 391 signatures will be sent to you today by overnight service with next day delivery.

Note: I am sending to you copies of the Petitions, while the originals stay in my custody.

I hope that as a public agency that was formed to serve the people, the Department will choose the right path and will listen and consider the common sense will of the very people that it should serve.

Sincerely,

Moti Bogler
22560-3 Jeffrey Mark Court
Chatsworth, CA 91311

15-1 Please see Master Responses 1, 2, 3, 4, & 7. CDPR understands that adjacent property owners feel threatened by the SSPSHP General Plan and the facilities proposed by it. However, SSPSHP is an existing State Historic Park that does not have a general plan. A park general plan is not only legally required but will assist park managers to place facilities and uses in appropriate locations. Early in the general plan process, park staff and the public both determined that the Park should only have minimal facilities and that is what the General Plan proposes. It is not anticipated that future facilities at SSPSHP would generate substantial funds because the scope and scale of any future visitor center or campground would be small in nature.

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park GP/EIR
Comment Letter 15

By e-mail from
Vicki Bouzos
10343 Larwin Ave.
Chatsworth, CA 91311

15-1

The proposed plan to invade Chatsworth with the intent to "preserve and enhance" the Santa Susanna Mountains is so very disappointing, to say the least.

I have lived in Rockpointe for over 36 years. My parents were original owners and purchased prior to completion of the Rockpointe phase one project north of Devonshire. This community is virtually one of the last rural communities in the San Fernando Valley. It is a true shame and a disaster that our community is being forced into the acceptance of this project.

The pretense that there will be little or no impact with respect to noise, traffic, pollution and fire hazard, is ludicrous!
This project will destroy this peaceful neighborhood and rob us of the sanctuary we have enjoyed for 36 years.

To imply that this project is "progress" is very, very sad.
Why is "progress" always at the expense of peace and quiet?
Why does "progress" need to include invading people's home and hearth?
Why do they pretend that this project is about "preserving" when in truth it is about the funds they will gain from the venues that will be brought in?
Why are we being lied to about the impact of this project?

This will bring increased traffic, increased general noise, increased fire hazard, increased pollution and will lower the value of our homes. We are being robbed, raped and beaten up all at the same time! It is criminal and so rude to impose this unwanted developement on the families of Rockpointe and Chatsworth.

I vehemently oppose this project.
I feel that I am being forced out of my home that I have loved and cared for these last 36 years.
If my opinion means anything at all, along with most likely, every other Rockpointe homeowner,
PLEASE!!! DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN TO US!!!

16-1 Please see Master Response 1

16-2 Please see Master Response 5

16-3 Please see Master Response 2

16-4 Please see Master Response 5

16-5 Please see Master Response 1

This exact form letter was also received by the following individuals:

Peggy Dekom
Marge Edison
Jane Pahlman
Amy Kenzor
Diana Conemac
Kim Carpenter
Clifford Laidlaw
Jacqueline Pachon
Karen McElhaney
Roy Rogens
Judy Lyttle
Matthew Weintrab
Joseph Chess
Bob Mair

August 13, 2007

Barney Matsumoto, Project Manager, and Tina Robinson
California State Parks
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Re: Santa Susana Pass State Historical Park – General Plan

Dear Mr. Matsumoto and Ms. Robinson,

16-1 We are writing this letter on behalf of our family and our neighbors. We are very concerned about the proposed development of the campgrounds, restrooms, additional parking, and kiosks proposed for the Santa Susanna Pass State Historic Park. Our home is adjacent to the park at 9851 Andora Avenue and we can tell you first hand of the problems that we have already witnessed as well as those that we see occurring if development proceeds as planned.

16-2 Without the development, we already deal with vandals, gangs, and vagrants who make the mountains as well as the adjacent Chatsworth Park a focal point of their activity. There is graffiti on our signage in our neighborhood and the park's mountains that has yet to be addressed. The resources of both our city and state do not allow for adequate patrolling of our area let alone the additional resources that would be needed should campsites be made available.

16-3 This park is in a "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" as stated by the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Fire Department. Fires that have started in Chatsworth have burned all the way to the ocean. We have experienced the fires of October 2003 and September 2005. Both fires burned to our property line. We pay higher homeowner's insurance because of our proximity to the park. We have also experienced the winds of Chatsworth on a daily basis. We are unable to obtain other insurance as our property is deemed in a high fire zone. Campsites in the Santa Susanna Park will be disastrous. Naiveté is the only explanation in thinking that this would be a reasonable idea. Simple notices posted at kiosks will not deter people from lighting up or littering as they do now.

16-4 The Santa Susanna Pass State Historical Park sits on the edge of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Both the L.A. Police as well as the County Sheriffs lightly patrol our neighborhood. Who would patrol the campsites and restrooms on a regular basis? Might these buildings become congregation points for the homeless, sexual predators and gangs in the area?

16-5 Finally, we are often under the misconception that by doing something we will necessarily improve it. As state on its government Website, "the park offers panoramic views of the rugged natural landscape as a striking contrast to the developed communities nearby." Campsites, restrooms and kiosks are not part of a natural landscape. Please stop improving our parks in this way. Those citizens that want to experience nature shall come regardless of the amenities.

Sincerely,

Adolfo A. Aguilera
Christine Aguilera

Adolfo Aguilera and Christine Aguilera
9851 Andora Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311

17-1 Please see Master Responses 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. CDPR understands that adjacent property owners feel threatened by the SSPSHP General Plan and the facilities proposed by it. However, SSPSHP is an existing State Historic Park that does not have a general plan. A park general plan is not only legally required but will assist park managers to place facilities and uses in appropriate locations. Early in the general plan process, park staff and the public both determined that the Park should only have minimal facilities and that is what the General Plan proposes. It is not anticipated that future facilities at SSPSHP would threaten adjacent neighborhoods because the scope and scale of the facilities proposed would be small in nature. More intensive facilities, such as a campground or visitor center, are not proposed adjacent to Jeffery Mark Court or other homes.

Toni Johnson
The California Dept. of Parks
and Recreation - Southern Service
Center.
Please be advised,
I am against any proposed
change to Jeffrey Mark Court, and
Chatsworth Park.
The increase in traffic would
negatively affect the neighborhood,
as would people congregating for
camping, cookout (fire hazard) music,
food, (our beautiful fire animals) transients.

17-1

(3)
Please reconsider, Have a heart -
think alot more clearly. The fires
alone will burn my neighborhood -
down - think about the Safety of
the house on Jeffrey Mark Court!
This borders on being un-American -
taking away our rights to our own
neighborhood - Please - leave us
alone - We are happy -

Oh sorry my handwriting gets
messy. I have a bad right hand.
Thankyou for your time

(2)

all of the above could cause interruption of the quiet and safety and beauty and freedom of our neighborhood. - all the reasons most ~~to~~ people live here

Is anyone in favor of these proposals, aware of the high wind factor, and the fire hazard, camping and open fires would bring?

Would anyone on this committee like this proposed in their neighborhood, where they walk ~~these~~ their dogs, children safely without fear? I doubt it.

17-1
(cont'd)

(4)

My name and address - as follows

Maxine R. Tark
10141 Larwin Ave #3
Chatsw. Ca.
91311

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park GP/EIR
Comment Letter 17

By e-mail from Margery Brown:

17-1 (cont'd)

Mrs. Maxine Fox just called me and asked me to send this on my computer for her immediately. She does not have a computer, just returned from out of town today (8/20) and did mail a letter to you.

When you receive her letter, you will see that Mrs. Fox is against any changes to the Santa Susanna Park. She is concerned about the increase in traffic, the increase of homeless and vagrants who will start open fires, and definitely the fact that this is a high risk fire location, with frequent fires. "The winds and the fires are a bad combination." She would not be opposed to having a ranger leading groups around for educational purposes. However, she is opposed to a camp grounds, with the above-mentioned problems.

Maxine Fox,

10141 Larwin Ave., Unit #3,
Chatsworth, CA 91311

18-1 Thank you for your support and work for the Park over the years.

18-2 While CDPR agrees with your ideas, only those areas currently within the Park boundary are addressed in the General Plan. New acquisitions are addressed on page 88 of the Preliminary General Plan/EIR.

18-3 These subjects will be addressed in the Visitor Center, please see page 76 of the Preliminary General Plan/EIR.

18-4 Please see response 18-2 above.

18-5 The Devil's Slide portion of the "Old Stagecoach Trail" was, for all practical reasons, a "wagon road" from 1861-1895. Its earliest recorded use was during the early 1800's to, according to Frank M. Keefer's 1934 *History of San Fernando Valley*, accommodate ox-driven carts or *carretas,*" which is Spanish for a small wagon. On July 11, 1859, the *Sacramento Union* reported the discovery of "a pass or road . . . "strewn [with the] fragments of old wagons and carretas along at intervals." The article failed to mention whether it was referring to the Santa Susana Pass or the San Marcos Pass north of Santa Barbara through the Santa Ynez Mountains. However, the stagecoaches did not utilize the latter until 1868, eight years after the Santa Susana Pass Road was completed. Therefore it is possible that the article was referring to the Santa Susana Pass road.

In 1859 the California Legislature appropriated $15,000 towards improving the Santa Susana Pass *Wagon* Road. Therefore, the road containing the Devil's Slide area, which James Thompson improved between 1859 and 1861, was originally referred to as a "wagon road" prior to 1861. Subsequent maps printed after the construction of the new "*El Camino Nuevo*" [A.K.A. Chatsworth Grade Road] in 1895 refer to the former as the "Old Stagecoach Road".

As mentioned above, the next historical road improvement was the "*El Camino Nuevo*" / Chatsworth Grade Road, which was constructed in 1895, not 1875. Joseph W. Bannon, whose father supplied cut stone for the road's construction, stated that it was paved with macadam—compressed layers of broken rocks held together with asphalt or tar. The 1875-1895 dates coincide with the Simi Valley Stagecoach Line's use of the original 1861-built Santa Susan Pass Wagon Road to shuttle riders from the San Fernando train station over the pass to the Santa Susana Hotel west of Larry's Station.

The current paved "Santa Susana Pass Grade Road" superseded the 1895-built Chatsworth Grade Road in 1917, when the latter could no longer handle both wagon and automobile traffic. The Santa Susana Pass Grade Road was the primary route for automobiles and trucks across the pass until the opening of the Simi Valley-San Fernando Valley Freeway [I-118] in 1983.

An archival map showing the "Carreta Road" during the Mexican period did not come to light during the Historic Overview's research phase. However, one can assume that the "the highway through the Santa Susana Pass" that California Governor de Sola asked Mission San Fernando Father de Ibarra to

Janice Hinkston
7405 Lindemann Trail
Madison, WI 53719
(608) 276-8915

August 18, 2007

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Tina Robinson, Associate Specialist
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, California 92108

Dear Ms. Robinson,

18-1 Thank you for sending me a copy of the Preliminary General Plan/DEIR. I am grateful for the opportunity to comment on the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan.

In 1970, I founded the Santa Susana Mountain Park Association. For 25 years, I advocated for the organization, held meetings, led some hikes, enlisted help from the Sierra Club and the Santa Monica Mountain Conservancy, and tried to raise money.

I thought the Plan was very well put together and I am encouraged by the statement in the Plan that "the guidelines contained in the General Plan allow a degree of flexibility to accommodate new situations." I would like to offer some suggestions for "new situations" based on my experience and significant knowledge of the area.

18-2
1. I feel strongly that both sides of the Santa Susana Pass (in both L.A.and Ventura Counties) should be included in the Park; that way we could hike through several periods of history on the Stagecoach trails;
2. The Pass Club, which has a history as a gambling place, could be remodeled as a Visitor Center; it has the most fantastic view to the North side of I-118. The adjacent rock formations on the Ventura County side of the freeway contain a trailhead to Corriganville, the Stagecoach trails, and ultimately Rocky Peak;

18-3
3. In any visitor center, there should be information about the geology and wildlife corridor provided in various media formats;

18-4
4. The Santa Susana Mountain Park Association, along with other organizations, is helping to fund a parcel at the end of Lilac Lane to add to the Park. The parcel is connected to the 12 Apostles rock formation,

furnish men and tools to widen and improve to accommodate ox-driven carts or carretas in 1822 was the one that the California Legislature was referring to in 1859 as having been "strewn [with the] fragments of old wagons and carretas along at intervals."

According to Marie E. Northrop's 1984 book, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. II, María Manuela Guillen de la Osa, was baptized on 8 November 1834. While she was the second child born to her parents, her older sister, Maria Manuela Antonia de la Osa died four months after her 29 September 1833 baptism. Therefore, by default, María Manuela Guillen de la Osa was the eldest child.

According to sources referenced in the *Historic Overview*, the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 disrupted U. S. Mail service along the Butterfield Overland Stage Company's southern route from Texas to Los Angeles. To compensate, the U.S. Postal Service contracted the Butterfield Company to carry mail from San Francisco to Los Angeles via the newly completed Santa Susana Pass Wagon Road. The latter was 15 miles shorter than the old Coast Route from Ventura to Los Angeles, via Santa Paula up through the Simi Valley to the Santa Susana Pass, and onward to San Fernando and ultimately Los Angeles. The Butterfield Stages also ran between Sacramento and Los Angeles, via the Tejon and San Fernando passes, throughout the war.[1]
The current Historic Overview does not state that the Miranda Adobe is the only remaining house of the original homesteads. It also recognizes the existence and importance of the Hill-Palmer Historic Cottage.[2]

Goldman's booklet, "Santa Susana: Over the Pass, Into the Past" was one of numerous references used to create the General Plan's *Historical Overview* section. There are in fact two copies in the So. Service Center's archives.

State Parks historian Alexa Clausen, who has been researching the De la Osa family for the past three years, stated that, regrettably, Ms. Hinkson's interview was not among the files that the park unit staff at Los Encinos had brought to her attention. Ms. Clausen would be grateful if Ms. Hinkston had a copy that she could send to the Southern Service Center. With her permission, Ms. Clausen would then send a duplicate to the Park.

---

[1] Ciolek-Torrello, Richard, et al. *A Passage in Time*, Technical Report 01-26, April 2001, 60-63 and 173-174; Goldman, Leslie, *A Stagecoach History of Los Angeles and the Santa Susana Stage Road*. In *Santa Susana: Over the Pass ... into the Past*, 14-21, 1973, 16-17; Roderick, 2001: 31; and County of Ventura Visitor Center, Http://www.countyofventura.org/ visitor/visitor.asp, 2004.

[2] Http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/sspshp%20historic%20resources_adb.pdf.

18-4 which could be a very special part of the Park. I am not sure of the status of that purchase, but I thought you should be alerted to the fact.

18-5 I would also like to point out some misinformation in the Plan. It is my understanding that the "wagon road" referred to in the Plan is really the Devil's Slide portion of the Old Stagecoach Trail (1861-1875). The actual "wagon road" was the next improvement between Devil's Slide and what is now the paved Santa Susana Pass Road (1875-1895 approx.). Then, the current paved road was used from 1895 to the present. The Carreta Road was the road prior to the Devil's Slide portion before it was improved by James Thompson in 1858.

It is also my understanding that Manualita De La Osa was the youngest child of the 15 De La Osa children, not the oldest. Additionally, the Butterfield coaches did not go over the Santa Susana Pass, but instead went inland through the Newhall Pass. Finally, in reference to the remaining house structures of the original Homesteaders, the Plan states that only the Miranda Adobe is left. However, James D. Hill's house is also still standing (Minnie Hill-Palmer's House). I would like to reference "Santa Susana: Over the Pass, Into the Past" (Leslie Goldman, Editor). He made plenty of footnotes, so if you have a copy, these facts could be checked. In addition, I interviewed a member of the De La Osa family in 1975 and a copy of that interview should be with Los Encinos Rancho.

I appreciate very much your efforts and thank you again for giving me this opportunity to voice my suggestions and comments.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Jan Hinkston

Janice Hinkston
7405 Lindemann Trail
Madison, WI 53719
(608) 276-8915

19-1 Thank you for your support for the General Plan Preferred Alternative and for your participation in the public meeting and review process.

19-2 Alternatives 1 & 2 are no longer under consideration. Please see Master Response 2 for additional clarification on wildfire and campground issues.

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park GP/EIR
Comment Letter 19

By e-mail:

From: Timothy L & Stephanie J Carvalho
1107 Mesa Dr
Santa Susana, CA 93063

To:
Tina Robinson, Enviornmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
enviro@parks.ca.gov

19-1 Our overall impression of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan (Draft EIR) is that it is a carefully crafted and well written document with a very good directive for the future of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park. We are pleased to see the thoughtfulness that went into its creation.

The map illustration, figure 5, "Management Zones Preferred Alternative" is a terrific compilation of the input from neighbors, State Park personnel and concerned citizens. We believe it would serve the public and community very well. The placement and type of access (gateway and secondary) are in suitable locations. The number and type of trails should provide an enjoyable experience for visitors. The campground location is in an appropriate location for access and servicing, and not a high fire risk for the neighborhood.

19-2 After having said that, we must note that figure 6, "Alternative Management Zones", Alternative One is unsuitable, the campground is in the middle of the Park, in a very high fire danger area, trails are minimal. Alternative Two, figure 6 is the unchanged horror that caused so much consternation among all the communities on the mountain!! Lilac cannot handle the traffic that would be generated by being a Gateway access and neither could Jeffery Mark Court!! And the campgrounds are in such locations as to raise the risk of wildfires exponentially. If there is anyway of eliminating Alternative Two from consideration, please do so.

Again we restate that the figure 5, "Management Zones Preferred Alternative" is wonderful and we think it would work for all concerned.

Thank you,
Timothy and Stephanie Carvalho

20-1 Thank you for your support for the General Plan Preferred Alternative and for your participation in the public meeting and review process. Alternatives 1 & 2 are no longer under consideration.

By e-mail:

Dept. of Parks and Recreation:

20-1 After reviewing the three options of management zones preferred alternatives presented in your July 2, 2007 notice to interested parties, we would like to say we found the report clear, well written and well thought out. In response to your notice, as homeowners and residents of Lilac Lane, we believe the public and the residents of the surrounding areas impacted by the plans will benefit most by the adoption of the Preferred Alternative, Figure Five and we believe it to be the absolute best alternative for the area. Alternative One is acceptable and Alternative Two is not acceptable.

Thank you for allowing our input.

Mary Ann and Norton Holstrom
7858 Lilac Lane
Santa Susana, CA. 93063