

Public Comment Matrix

#	Name, Affiliation	Comment (summary for Public Distribution, includes spoken comments)	Final Public Comments (for public website) (combined written and verbal comments)	Written Response (For Public Distribution)
1	Jefferson Wagner	Involved with the Adamson House and Pier; advocate for the “Weephole Project”; has been in Malibu for 47 years; sediment build-up behind the dam is a concern; there is good material for the beaches; likes Alternative 3; weepholes are a good way for cobbles to self-sort.	Weep hole project in Ojai is moving forward! Trout to tunnel! Involved with the Adamson House and Pier; advocate for the “Weephole Project”; Been in Malibu 47 years! Sediment build-up concern; there is good material for the beaches. Likes Alternative 3; Weepholes are a good way for cobbles to self-sort.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for the information on the weephole approach. The team has assessed the weephole concept and has summarized that assessment in Project Technical Memorandum 004 - Weephole Concept Evaluation. For the reasons provided in that TM, a weephole concept for sediment removal at the dam is not being pursued. However, we are very interested in a weephole concept as a possible sediment dewatering approach for the construction contractor. Thank you for indicating support of Alternative 3.
2	Ben Marcus	Involved with Malibu Times; wrote an article, “Sedimental Journey”; advocates for steelhead as California’s State Fish; it’s unpredictable where sediment will land (after storms); will project be dumping sand 90 miles away?	I have a lot to say about the dam removal and Surfrider Beach. I'm involved with the Malibu Times and wrote an article, “Sedimental Journey.” I advocate for steelhead as California's State Fish. As we learned from the Thomas flood destruction, it's unpredictable where sediment will land after storms. Will project be dumping sand 90 miles away?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for the insights about sediment flows. This project will restore 15 miles of stream habitat for native species including steelhead. Sediment studies have been conducted as part of this project. One of the refinements from the USACE Locally Preferred Plan is the identification of sediment disposal sites at nearby beaches and shorter haul routes. As currently proposed, therefore, the Project does not propose to dump sand 90 miles away. Instead, it proposes to place high-quality sand on local beaches to nourish the Malibu shoreline.
3	Josh Farberow	Lived at the top of, and plays at the bottom of the watershed; wants to ensure there's good public communication; need a Malibu Lagoon Management Plan that includes a hydrology study; Adamson House is a good place for sand and cobble disposal.	I've lived at the top of the Malibu Creek watershed, and I play (surf) at the bottom of the watershed. I want to ensure there's good public communication. There needs to be a Malibu Lagoon Management Plan that includes a hydrology study. Adamson House is a good place for sand and cobbles to be disposed of.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. State Parks is committed to public outreach and has brought CalTrout on board for that purpose. We have held multiple public outreach meetings and have held several more meetings with specific stakeholder groups to solicit feedback and to provide status updates. This trend will continue throughout the PED phase of the project. The project will incorporate preparation of monitoring and adaptive management plans for the creek, lagoon and beach in order to secure permits. Those plans will be comprehensive and address all areas to be affected by the project. Analyses of the fate of sediment placed in the creek, on the beach, and/or in the nearshore zone will be conducted with proven numerical models. There is currently no management plan that relates to the lagoon restoration project and the lagoon will be allowed to naturally open and close based on flows from Malibu Creek. Separate from the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project (MCERP), State Parks is currently in the design phase of a project to bring more protection from erosion to the Adamson House. In addition, the MCERP is evaluating effects of sediment beneficial re-use options and related sediment placement, transport, and ultimate fate at the beach, the nearshore zone, and along the lower Creek and lagoon, as well as biodiversity in the lagoon and impacts to the surf break.
4	Terry Stobie	Resident of Cold Canyon Creek area; Cold Canyon Creek is not great for fishing, in part due to poor water quality; Malibu Creek up to the dam has great steelhead habitat, speaker used to fish for steelhead. (1) Why truck any material; (2) Water quality; (3) Try to bring back fish first before removal.	I'm a resident of the Cold Canyon Creek area. Cold Canyon Creek is not great for fishing, in part due to poor water quality. Malibu Creek up to the dam has great steelhead habitat, I used to fish for steelhead there. (1) Why truck any material? (2) Water quality (3) Try to bring back fish first before removal.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. Steelhead have not routinely observed in Malibu Creek with fluctuations in population size. Steelhead require diverse habitat opportunities to ensure resilience over the long term. Rindge Dam and upstream barrier removal will greatly advance the recovery of steelhead in the watershed because it will provide immediate access to 15 miles of Malibu Creek. (1) The option to naturally flush all accumulated sediment has been dismissed for multiple reasons, including: i) potential extended duration of restoration (up to 100 years); ii) the potential for significant deposition downstream near the Serra Retreat community, and the corresponding flood risks; and iii) the lack of available water to operate a slurry line. These are some of the main limitations to a “flow and go” approach. However, a finite volume of sediment could be staged at the dam for flushing at the beginning of each storm season. This has the potential to provide significant cost savings, corresponding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and reductions in traffic impacts, while still ensuring that the project is completed in a timely manner. (2) Under a flushing option, temporary impacts to water quality in the downstream creek would materialize during the construction period. State Parks would work with the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to ensure that impacts are minimized through the use of Best Management Practices and the implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Similarly, State Parks would work closely with resource agencies such as USFWS, CDFW, and NOAA-NMFS to ensure that impacts to aquatic species are minimized throughout the duration of the Project. (3) The project goal is to restore steelhead habitat from 3 miles to 15 miles using a multi-pronged approach. This project includes a steelhead management plan to include measures to address impacts of dam removal on steelhead, and restoration of the creek following dam removal. The plan is being developed in collaboration with state and federal agencies and regional experts on steelhead, and will consider active reintroduction of steelhead following dam removal and restoration, or monitoring for potential passive recolonization. Either way, it is not known how long it will take for a natural sustainable population to be established, but monitoring and management will be conducted to advance that goal.
5	Haylynn Conrad, Malibu City Councilwoman	Will this be presented at the communities that are impacted, like Calabasas and Malibu? When? Have you presented at affected City Councils, Calabasas, Malibu, etc.	Will this be/have you presented this information at the communities that are impacted like the cities of Calabasas and Malibu? When will the presentations take place?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. State Parks and Caltrout have conducted, and will continue to conduct public outreach. We have held two public workshops thus far and will continue to hold such meetings through the PED phase, targeting the communities most affected by the project, including the City of Malibu and the City of Calabasas. In addition, we will continue collaborating with community leadership through the project's Technical Advisory Committee, which is composed of key staff from the City of Malibu, City of Calabasas, and LA County, among others.
6	Julie Clark, UC / Agriculture & Natural Resources	Please consider diverting clay and silt to soils processing facilities along with green waste to processing and soils or mulching facilities. State statutes may not allow landfill deposits from the decommission. Take Arundo out of Malibu Creek. Invasive tree species are in the watershed, specifically invasive shot hole borers and spongy moth. Conduct vegetation surveys prior to removal. State Parks, UC, LA ACWM, and CNPS are working together now! Work with the LA Weed Management Area helped by LA ACWM to address invasive plants. State Parks is a partner. Work with CNPS and UC ANR along with State Parks can help with native plant restoration plaette. In addition to above comments, please add the following partners to your listserv: Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner (LA ACWM)/Weights & Measures/Pest Division/Tree Division/Weed Management Area - Rachel Burnap, rburnap@acwm@lacounty.gov.; Los Angeles/Santa Monica Mountain Chapter - California Native Plant Society (CNPS), native.conservation@gmail.com	Please consider ____ clay and silt to soils processing facilities along with green waste to processing and soils or mulching facilities. State statutes may not allow landfill deposits from the decommission.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comment about soils and green waste processing as an alternative to landfill disposal. We are considering the relative costs and benefits of disposing of vegetative matter at a green waste facility and will also be looking into the relative merits of concrete recycling. We prefer to take green waste to a greenwaste recycling facility instead of the landfill. The silts have been identified primarily for flushing downstream. Leftover silts will be excavated and sent to Claabasas Landfill. However, we will continue to be on the lookout for a more economical, low-impact alternative to landfill disposal. Thank you for the comments about invasive species and specific partnering agencies with expertise. Invasive species are of great concern and our project is addressing this through the development of a Revegetation Management Plan and a Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan. State Parks will plan to coordinate with some or all of the resources you mention in the development of these plans.
7	Debbie Sharpton, ERG	Concerns related to dewatering the creek. The gage for Tapia by Las Virgenes MWD failed; the entire stretch of creek was dry except for a pool (filled with all invasives) Fly fishers concerned about aquatic invasive species. Will you do work to remove aquatic invasive species before the project begins? Needs to be an Aquatic Invasives Management Plan.	The dewatering gage for Tapia by Las Virgenes MWD failed, and the entire stretch of creek was dry except for a pool filled with all invasives.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments regarding the dewatering gage and dry creek. Creek dewatering will take place only in those areas where construction activities are taking place (e.g., in the former reservoir footprint behind Rindge Dam). Prior to dewatering activities, a fish rescue and salvage operation will take place within the area to be dewatered. State Parks will work with the resource agencies (CDFW, NOAA-NMFS, USFWS) to determine the best course of action related to these salvage and rescue efforts. The team understands the importance of aquatic invasive species management within the watershed, and an Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan is currently being developed by our project partners.
8	Paul Grisanti	Want to speak on the necessity of preparing the creek downstream from the dam so that the Serra Retreat neighborhood would not be flooded... remove the island. Sediment management and Arundo... won't work at Serra, the creek is too shallow; Arundo catches sediment.	Want to speak on the necessity of preparing the creek downstream from the dam so that the Serra Retreat neighborhood would not be flooded... remove the island. Concerned the project won't work at Serra Retreat since the creek is too shallow and arundo catches sediment, posing a flood risk.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. To reduce flood risk to the Serra Retreat neighborhood, both Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 include measures that address flood impacts. Alternative 2 would construct floodwalls and raise Cross Creek Bridge. Alternative 3 would remove sediment from Malibu Creek below Cross Creek Bridge (including the island) to allow flows to carry sediment to the ocean, reducing deposition. Under Alternative 3, removal of sediment below Cross Creek Bridge would also involve the removal of vegetation (e.g., Arundo) to create a corridor for water and sediment transport.
9	Madelyn Glickfield	I want to see sediment management to deepen Mailbu Creek - remove invasive species. Area of land that juts out – investigate, for improved circulation – east of lagoon by Adamson House.	I want to see sediment management to deepen Malibu Creek - remove invasive species. Please investigate the area of land that juts out east of the lagoon by Adamson House, for improved circulation.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. Alternative 3 will remove sediment and increase the creek's capacity to carry more stormwater flows. Invasive species management is a vital component of restoring Malibu Creek. The area of land east of the lagoon is within our study area and is under investigation.
10	Dennis Washburn	(1) Landfill is not Calabasas; it is LA County Sanitation District (2&4) at "Lost Hills" in unincorporated LA County, just south of Ventura County lines!! (2) What effects do you expect on the Malibu Creek Lagoon where RCDSMM have installed changes to the creek outfalls and habitat and educational programs over the past 30 years or so. (3) What is budgetary commitment to remove stuff and restore ecosystem function without dams - handmade and naturally occurring barriers and ecological dynamic factors throughout the 110 mile watershed? (4) I would like to provide the team effort with the documentation and multi-agency data from the past 38 years of my efforts to rehab the Malibu Creek Watersheds. (5) How can we get some of our LA County tax money from Measure W and Measure H exactions of our residents.	(1) Landfill is not Calabasas; it is LA County Sanitation District (2& 4) at "Lost Hills" in unincorporated LA County, just south of Ventura County lines!! (2) What effects to you expect on the Malibu Creek Lagoon where RCDSMM have installed changes to the creek outfalls and habitat and educational programs over the past 30 years or so. (3) What is budgetary commitment to remove stuff and restore ecosystem function without dams - handmade and naturally occurring barriers and ecological dynamic factors throughout the 110 mile watershed? (4) I would like to provide the team effort with the documentation and multi-agency data from the past 38 years of my efforts to rehab the Malibu Creek Watersheds. (5) How can we get some of our LA County tax money from Measure W and Measure H exactions of our residents.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. (1) We will look at the proper name of the landfill and make corrections if necessary. The Los Angeles County Sanitation District website refers to the landfill at 5300 Lost Hills Road, Agoura, CA, as the "Calabasas Landfill." (2) Effects to Malibu Lagoon during dam deconstruction may include the seasonal deposition of fine sediment in areas of the lagoon when the beach barrier is unbreached and the ebb and flow of water is subsurface beneath the beach barrier. When high flows/tides occur and the beach barrier breaches, these deposited fines are expected to flush out naturally. We are analyzing sediment impacts to the lagoon through sediment transport modeling. We will also monitor the lagoon during deconstruction and implement adaptive management measures to ensure impacts are remediated, should they happen. Our first goal is to minimize any impacts. Impacts to sensitive species such as Tidewater Goby are being analyzed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process for the project and will also be minimized to the maximum extent possible. (3) The State legislature allocated \$12.5 million to State Parks to complete 90% pre-construction, engineering, and design for the entire project. In addition to the removal of Rindge Dam, eight upstream barriers have been identified for removal that are part of the project. (4) State Parks and the team greatly appreciate the offer of documentation which you have collected over your years of efforts in
11	Steve Woods	What is beach comp(a)tible sand?	What is beach compatible sand?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your question. Beach compatible sand has been shown to be suitable for human contact. Chemical analysis of borehole samples from the reservoir area upstream of Rindge Dam have revealed that sand material is high quality, or beach-compatible. There is nothing that would harm human health in the material. Metrics include chemistry, size, temperature and color.
12	Paul Sceman	The sand material would historically and naturally replenish Malibu beaches from the creek going east for the most part. These beaches are in DESPERATE need of replenishment. I strongly oppose trucking to Zuma, Will Rogers and others; this should all go to Malibu directly as Nature intended.	The sand material would historically and naturally replenish Malibu beaches from the creek going East for the most part. These beaches are in DESPERATE need of replenishment. I strongly oppose trucking to Zuma, Will Rogers & others this should all to go Malibu directly as Nature intended.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. The option to let Malibu Creek carry all sediment downstream is not feasible due flooding impacts that would result to downstream residential and commercial properties. We have also looked at a slurry option to carry the sediment in a pipeline down to the beach but that is not feasible due to lack of water for slurry. However, sediment will be staged for downstream flushing at the beginning of each storm season, each year of the project. This approach will not allow for the passive removal of all sediment in a timely manner, so trucking is necessary. We are looking at all options for placement of sand material on local beaches. Right now, Zuma and Will Rogers beaches are the most feasible due to permitting work LA County Beach and Harbors has done to permit the placement of beach compatible sand. Placement of sand on Surfrider Beach was previously investigated but due to the need to close a large part of the parking area for staging and construction work that location was considered not feasible.
13	Muriel S. Kotin	I support removing Rindge Dam under Alternative 3; natural flushing with sediment management makes the most sense to me.	I support removing Rindge Dam Alternative 3, natural flushing with sediment management makes the most sense to me.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments and support of Alternative 3.
14	Unknown	Would it be desirable to move some of the cobble to the beach, to strengthen enhanced beach and create more tidepools?	Would it be desirable to move some of the cobble to the beach, to strengthen enhanced beach and create more tidepools?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. It remains to be seen where cobbles will be relocated. The concept of creating tidepools is worth considering. The cobble material could also potentially be used for natural shoreline protection and beach replenishment.

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15	Michael Bolla	It seems to me that Malibu needs to start lobbying for Federal appropriations in the energy and water bill. Until we have someone like Hal Furman in D.C. we are competing without representation. The Army Corps can design but Congress unlocks the money!! Need DC Rep!!!	It seems to me that Malibu needs to start lobbying for Federal appropriations in the energy and water bill. Until we have someone like Hal Furman in D.C. we are competing without representation. The Army Corps can design but Congress unlocks the money!! Need DC Representation!!!	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. Federal appropriations would very helpful. We are currently seeking all funding opportunities including Federal appropriations through the Army Corps as well as potentially State monies. We will also work with local state and Federal congress people to bring attention to the project.
16	Duke Blackwood	Whose decision is it on which Alternative is selected? What decision was made to determine which beaches get sand? Has there been any change in the Federal support?	Whose decision is it on which Alternative is selected? What decision was made to determine which beaches get sand? Has there been any change in the Federal support?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. State Parks is the project owner and will make the final decision on the selected alternative. However, State Parks strongly values public input to inform decision. In coordinating with LA County, a win-win opportunity was identified that would transfer sediment from behind Rindge Dam to sediment-starved beaches of Zuma and Will Rogers, as part of their Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program (SCOUP). We are also exploring other beach options for placement of sand. USACE and State Parks jointly completed the previous phase of the project - the Feasibility Study. USACE currently doesn't have money to work with State Parks on the current phase - PED, so State Parks is completing the PED phase without the USACE.
17	Wade Smith	What options were considered but eliminated in Feasibility review? Have hybrid/combination of Alternatives considered? Have proposed excavated material been adequately chemically characterized? What is Calabasas landfill acceptance criteria? Does material meet criteria?	What options were considered but eliminated in Feasibility review? Have hybrid/combination of Alternatives considered? Have proposed excavated material been adequately chemically characterized? What is Calabasas landfill acceptance criteria? Does material meet criteria?	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. In addition to the options laid out in the USACE Integrated Feasibility Report (2020), the State Parks team considered additional measures to address the problems related to habitat connectivity and degraded ecosystem functions, as well as downstream flooding and considerations at the lagoon and coast. Options considered and eliminated included a slurry pipeline to carry sediment from the dam to the ocean; a conveyor belt to lift material out of the canyon; natural transport only, using a variety of approaches (e.g., "blow and go"; gated tunnel), coupled with flood protection measures downstream (e.g., floodwalls; levees; floodproofing; property acquisition); no dam removal with a fish ladder or tunnel bypass; and more. The alternatives were assembled in such a way to allow different combinations, which is how we landed on the current Alternative 3. Regarding chemical analysis, yes, the impounded sediment has been adequately characterized. Chemical analysis on borehole samples has revealed that the sand material is high quality, or "beach-compatible". There is nothing that would harm human health in the material. Metrics include chemistry, size, temperature and color. The team has also coordinated with Calabasas Landfill on acceptance criteria and, yes, the material meets landfill acceptance criteria.
18	Unknown	Why not allow natural flow for all sediment? 800k cubic yards is a tremendous quantity (to truck). Slurry, other ideas? Is there enough funding for project cost? What happened to the 65% federal/35% local cost-share with USACE? Ensure we coordinate with USACE dam safety.	Why not allow natural flow for all sediment? 800k cubic yards is a tremendous quantity (to truck). Slurry, other ideas? Is there enough funding for project cost? What happened to the 65% federal/35% local cost-share with USACE? Ensure we coordinate with USACE dam safety.	Thank you for attending the public meeting and for your comments. The option to only allow natural flow for all sediment has been dismissed due to flooding related impacts that would likely occur to downstream residential and commercial properties, the long amount of time it would likely take for all the sediment to leave the reservoir area (possibly 50+ years). We also looked at a slurry option but it was deemed infeasible due to a lack of water necessary for the slurry to work properly. However, sediment will be staged for downstream flushing at the beginning of each storm season, each year of the project. This approach will not allow for the removal of all sediment in a timely manner, so trucking is necessary. The estimated project cost through 90% pre-construction, engineering, and design is \$12.5 million. This is fully funded and anticipated to be completed by the beginning of 2027. In the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Integrated Feasibility Report (IFR), the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) would cost \$280 million (in 2025 dollars), including barging and landfill costs which are costly. In our State Parks study, the cost estimate for Alternative 1 is +/- \$200 million, Alternative 2 is between \$150 million to \$250 million, and Alternative 3 is between \$150 million and \$210 million. The 65% / 35% cost-share formula was the scenario under continued funding authority with USACE. Under that scenario, USACE would fund 65% of pre-construction, engineering, and design costs as well as construction costs (should that phase be funded), and State Parks would cost-share 35% of those costs. However, because USACE is no longer involved in the project, State Parks is proceeding without USACE or federal funds. However that may change in the future if USACE receives funding to work on the project again. Because Rindge Dam is owned by State Parks, not USACE, dam safety is the responsibility of the State Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). We are currently working with them.