



# PUBLIC NOTICE

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT**

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**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT  
Los Angeles County Debris Basin Maintenance Program**

**Public Notice/Application No.:** SPL-2003-00411-GLH

**Project:** Los Angeles County Debris Basin Maintenance Program

**Comment Period:** May 22, 2020 through June 22, 2020

**Project Manager:** Jerry Hidalgo; (805) 585-2145; [Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil](mailto:Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil)

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**Applicant**

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**Location**

Soft-bottom sediment debris basins throughout Los Angeles County, California (see attached figure).

**Activity**

In 2015, the Corps reauthorized Regional General Permit (RGP) 45 to allow the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) and other entities to conduct routine maintenance activities in existing soft-bottom sediment debris basins throughout Los Angeles County. LACFCD has requested the Corps to reauthorize maintenance at 172 soft-bottom debris basins, and to reauthorize their debris basin maintenance program under a Programmatic Individual Permit rather than a five-year RGP.

This Programmatic Individual Permit would: (1) reauthorize ongoing maintenance and sediment removal activities by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) at their soft-bottom debris basins for which LACDPW has accepted maintenance responsibilities, and (2) if meeting the terms and conditions of this permit (with submittal of a notification package) add additional soft-bottom debris basins (which have a current and valid Corps' authorization) through a permit modification. For more information, see page 3 of this notice.

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**Submittal of Public Comments**

Interested parties are hereby notified an application has been received for a Department of the Army permit for the activity described herein and shown on the attached drawing(s). We invite you to review today's public notice and provide views on the proposed work. By providing substantive, site-specific comments to the Corps Regulatory Division, you provide information that supports the Corps' decision-making process. All comments received during the comment period become part of the

record and will be considered in the decision. This permit will be issued, issued with special conditions, or denied under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

**During the Coronavirus Health Emergency, Regulatory Program staff are teleworking. Please do not mail hard copy documents, including comments to any Regulatory staff. Instead, your comments should be submitted electronically to: [Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil](mailto:Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil). Should you have any questions or concerns about the Corps' proposed action or our comment period, you may contact Jerry Hidalgo directly at (805) 585-2145.**

The mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program is to protect the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions. The Corps evaluates permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands. The Regulatory Program in the Los Angeles District is executed to protect aquatic resources by developing and implementing short- and long-term initiatives to improve regulatory products, processes, program transparency, and customer feedback considering current staffing levels and historical funding trends.

Corps permits are necessary for any work, including construction and dredging, in the Nation's navigable waters and their tributary waters. The Corps balances the reasonably foreseeable benefits and detriments of proposed projects, and makes permit decisions that recognize the essential values of the Nation's aquatic ecosystems to the general public, as well as the property rights of private citizens who want to use their land. The Corps strives to make its permit decisions in a timely manner that minimizes impacts to the regulated public.

During the permit process, the Corps considers the views of other Federal, state and local agencies, interest groups, and the general public. The results of this careful public interest review are fair and equitable decisions that allow reasonable use of private property, infrastructure development, and growth of the economy, while offsetting the authorized impacts to the waters of the United States. The permit review process serves to first avoid and then minimize adverse effects of projects on aquatic resources to the maximum practicable extent. Any remaining unavoidable adverse impacts to the aquatic environment are offset by compensatory mitigation requirements, which may include restoration, enhancement, establishment, and/or preservation of aquatic ecosystem system functions and services.

### **Evaluation Factors**

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit, which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Factors that will be considered include conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food production and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. In addition, if the proposal would discharge dredged or fill material, the evaluation of the activity will include application of the EPA Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230) as required by Section 404 (b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Indian tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

### **Preliminary Review of Selected Factors**

**EIS Determination**- A preliminary determination has been made that an environmental impact statement is not required for the proposed work.

**Water Quality**- The applicant is required to obtain water quality certification, under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Section 401 requires any applicant for an individual Section 404 permit provide proof of water quality certification to the Corps of Engineers prior to permit issuance.

**Coastal Zone Management**- This project is located outside the coastal zone and preliminary review indicates it would not affect coastal zone resources. After a review of the comments received on this public notice and in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the Corps will make a final determination of whether this project affects coastal zone resources.

**Essential Fish Habitat**- No Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, occurs within the project area and no EFH would be affected by the proposed project.

**Cultural Resources**- The latest version of the National Register of Historic Places has been consulted and this site is not listed. This review constitutes the extent of cultural resources investigations by the District Engineer, and he is otherwise unaware of the presence of such resources. Maintenance activities at the sediment debris basins occurs in areas that have been subject to disturbance from the initial construction of the facility as well as periodic maintenance. Based on the condition of sediment debris basins and the scope and nature of maintenance activities that would be authorized, there is little likelihood of encountering any previously unknown historic properties. Individual maintenance activities beyond the scope of the standard maintenance activities would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Endangered Species**- Preliminary determinations indicate the proposed activity would not affect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or their critical habitat. Therefore, formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act does not appear to be required at this time. In general, the majority of activities authorized under this Programmatic Individual Permit would occur in areas that are currently disturbed by frequent sediment deposition and subsequent removal. Based on the above, and results of pre-construction biological surveys performed by LACDPW over the past five years (2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015), the Corps has determined the proposed maintenance activities in all 172 debris basins would result in no effect to federally listed endangered or threatened species. As a result, and based on past review and maintenance activities, no consultation was conducted with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). In debris basins where

suitable habitat may occur, and if work is proposed between March 15 and August 15, preconstruction protocol surveys would be required prior to conducting work in waters of the U.S., and if listed species are detected, the applicant would be required to notify the Corps. The Corps would then initiate Section 7 consultation, as needed, per the requirements of 50 CFR § 402.16.

**Public Hearing-** Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearing shall state with particularity the reasons for holding a public hearing.

### **Proposed Activity for Which a Permit is Required**

**Basic Project Purpose-** The basic project purpose comprises the fundamental, essential, or irreducible purpose of the proposed project, and is used by the Corps to determine whether the applicant's project is water dependent (i.e., requires access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site to fulfill its basic purpose). Establishment of the basic project purpose is necessary only when the proposed activity would discharge dredged or fill material into a special aquatic site (e.g., wetlands, pool and riffle complex, mudflats, coral reefs). Because no fills are proposed within special aquatic sites, identification of the basic project purpose is not necessary. The basic project purpose for the proposed project is maintenance. The project is water dependent because maintenance would occur within flood control facilities.

**Overall Project Purpose-** The overall project purpose serves as the basis for the Corps' 404(b)(1) alternatives analysis and is determined by further defining the basic project purpose in a manner that more specifically describes the applicant's goals for the project, and which allows a reasonable range of alternatives to be analyzed. The overall project purpose for the proposed project is to conduct maintenance activities in LACFCD debris basins in order to restore their original design capacity.

### **Additional Project Information**

**Baseline information-** RGP 45 was issued to provide a more efficient regulatory process to authorize LACFCD to conduct routine flood control maintenance activities. These activities are recurrent in nature, occur within existing LACFCD debris basin facilities, and generally result in minimal impacts to the aquatic environment. A complete list of debris basin facilities is provided in Table 1.

Aquatic resources associated with the debris basin facilities have been altered by their construction and ongoing maintenance, resulting in reduced aquatic functions. Nevertheless many debris basin facilities occur within or adjacent to higher functioning aquatic habitat, including potential habitat for federally listed species. LACFCD Debris Basin Maintenance Program includes numerous environmental best management practices (Environmental BMPs), which are incorporated as appropriate into individual maintenance projects as required under the Programmatic Individual Permit. A complete list of Environmental BMPs is attached.

The proposed Programmatic Individual Permit project would replace the existing RGP 45 and authorize routine flood control maintenance activities performed by the LACFCD for 10 years. Other basins not maintained by LACFCD and not listed in Table 1 may qualify for this Programmatic Individual Permit but LACFCD must submit a notification to the Corps for review and approval into Table 1. The majority of LACFCD's debris basins are located in the foothills of the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, Verdugo, and Puente Hills Mountains; however, three of these debris basins are located in the northern Los Angeles County foothills near the Palmdale/Lancaster area. The debris basins fall within the watersheds of the Los Angeles River, Santa Clara-Calleguas, Santa Monica Bay, and San

Gabriel River; with a majority occurring within the Los Angeles River watershed. See Exhibit 1 for a regional map of all debris basin locations. Please note, each debris basin is listed in the legend with an abbreviated name.

Project description- Activities would include sediment removal and maintenance of soft-bottom debris basins, access roads, and other appurtenances such as, but not limited to the following: inlet chutes, trash racks, facing slabs, gage boards, slow and down drains, outlet towers, and slopes.

Activities would result in temporary discharge of fill into approximately 182 acres of waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as shown on the attached drawings.

(1) Specifically, this programmatic individual permit would authorize sediment removal when either of the following criteria is met:

(A) The quantity of sediment in the soft-bottom debris basin has reached 25% capacity or more, as identified in the permit application;

(B) A debris basin has reached 5% or more of the basin's capacity and when more than 20% of the watershed for a particular basin has burned within the previous 5 years; or, in cases where the above criteria are not met,

(C) The Corps may approve maintenance in special circumstances to allow for compliance with the Fire Department, Vector Control District, and/or State Division of Safety of Dams requirements, or in the case of undersized debris basins and special structures such as the retention basins.

Maintenance of these facilities involves excavation, fill, and land clearing activities. Occasionally, non-mechanical means such as hand clearing are conducted. The sediment and debris excavation activities at any one debris basin would occur infrequently (once every few years), several times during a storm season, or several times during and following a single storm event, depending upon the size of the sediment control facility, amount or intensity of water flow, and amount of sediment/debris produced by the watershed or event.

(2) The Programmatic Individual Permit would authorize maintenance (including reconstruction) of existing access roads to debris basins covered by the programmatic individual permit provided that the footprint does not change and the width and length of the road are the minimum necessary to access the debris basin. Reconstruction and maintenance of appurtenances are also authorized.

(3) The Programmatic Individual Permit would authorize maintenance of a small (no more than 10 feet wide) entrainment channel and a 15 foot wide area immediately around outlet towers to prevent clogging and direct the low flow discharge to the outlet tower. In addition, for Santa Anita Debris Basin, this Programmatic Individual Permit authorized maintenance of a 30 foot wide area immediately around outlet towers to prevent clogging and meet State Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) requirements.

(4) The Programmatic Individual Permit would authorize the mechanized removal of vegetation on the upstream and downstream jurisdictional faces of the soft-bottom debris basin's dam and abutments as necessary to comply with dam safety requirements of the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams or to ensure the integrity of the embankment.

(5) The Programmatic Individual Permit would authorize weed control that is consistent with the terms and conditions of Regional General Permit No. 41 (Invasive, Exotic Plant Removal), with no further review, above the 25% capacity area for fire control.

## **DEBRIS BASIN MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

See attached document "LACFCD Debris Basin Maintenance Program."

## **DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS FOR PURPOSES OF THIS Programmatic Individual Permit**

### **Definitions:**

Debris Basin – Debris basin describes a sediment entrapment basin, but in this document all basins to be permitted are referred to as debris basins. A sediment entrapment basin is an engineered structure designed to capture sediments (i.e. mud, silt, sand, soil, rock, and dislodged vegetation), eroded from the steep hillside watershed above, before they can enter and block the downstream flood control systems. These basins are located at or near a canyon mouth. For example, in Los Angeles County the vast majority of the basins are located along the foothill areas at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and Verdugo Hills. For the purposes of this Programmatic Individual Permit, a sediment entrapment basin is assumed to have a "soft bottom", i.e., a natural bottom as opposed to a concrete bottom (Maintenance of existing concrete bottom basins is typically exempt from regulation.).

Capital Flood - Capital flood designations within Los Angeles County are made according to County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works standards. In layman terms, for a mountain watershed, a capital flood is the runoff from a 50-year rainfall storm event falling on a saturated watershed.

25%- and 100%-Capacity Areas and Lines - The current LACDPW design capacity for a basin is equal to the volume of sediment produced by a capital flood. The amount of sediment expected from a capital flood depends on the characteristics of the watershed above and rainfall data for the area. (LACDPW is currently in the process of bringing their existing sediment entrapment basins to "design" standards.) The area occupied by the sediment expected from a capital flood is determined by the basin topography.

Design Capacity - The total volume of sediment expected to be contained by a sediment entrapment basin when it is full.

25% Capacity - One fourth of the design capacity.

25%-Capacity Area - The area occupied by the entrapped sediment and debris when the basin is one-fourth full.

25%-Capacity Line - The outline (on the surrounding hillside or side slopes) of the area estimated to be inundated with water, sediment and debris when the basin is 25% full.

100% Capacity - Same as design capacity.

100%-Capacity Area - Area occupied by the entrapped sediment and debris when basin is full.

100%-Capacity Line - The outline (on the surrounding hillside or side slopes) of the area

expected to be inundated with water, sediment and debris when the basin is full.

**Perennial Stream** - For the purposes of this Programmatic Individual Permit, a perennial stream is a stream in which water on the surface of the basin flows year round from the upstream side of the basin or canyon mouth to water/sediment control structure (usually a dam).

**Proposed Mitigation**– The proposed mitigation may change as a result of comments received in response to this public notice, the applicant's response to those comments, and/or the need for the project to comply with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. In consideration of the above, the proposed mitigation sequence (avoidance/minimization/compensation), as applied to the proposed project is summarized below:

**Avoidance:** The work area and scope would be limited to the proposed basins listed and the frequency and limits of maintenance would be restricted.

**Minimization:** The proposed project would minimize impacts to waters of the United States by restricting the frequency of disturbance within sediment basins to set capacity thresholds whereby maintenance may only be conducted under circumstances outlined in the required Special Conditions of the permit.

**Compensation:** No compensatory mitigation is required because the previous authorization did not require compensatory mitigation because impacts associated with removal of sediment and debris is temporary in nature, and the original installation of the basins were either grandfathered in under the Clean Water Act due to their status at the time of permitting, or already mitigated for by a previous Corps permit.

### **Proposed Special Conditions**

#### **A. Maintenance Operations for Sediment Retention Basins (Table 1).**

1. The permittee shall maximize avoidance of any natural areas above the 25% capacity area including areas within the 25%- to 100%-capacity area, slopes, and areas in uplands. The 25%- to 100%- capacity area shall not be disturbed by any means unless approved exotic species removal is occurring or sediment deposition has occurred in that area such that sediment must be removed to restore capacity. Within the 25%-to 100%-capacity area, willows, oaks, and sycamores shall not be disturbed unless 90% of their height has been inundated by sediment. To the maximum extent practicable, with the exception of small entrainment channels and outlet tower clearing, native riparian vegetation shall be avoided in all areas while still maintaining basin capacities. Except during rainfall events, until such time as a training program is developed and implemented (see special condition No. 8), flagging will be installed around the outside perimeter of the work area prior to initiation of work. (Standard herbaceous weed control activities for fire prevention outside of the 25%-capacity area are exempted from the flagging requirement.)

2. Endangered Species Act. Sediment removal in all sediment entrapment basins will occur outside nesting bird season, between August 16 and March 15 of the typical storm season.

In sediment entrapment basins, if conditions warrant, pre-cleanout migratory bird and endangered or threatened species surveys must be completed as appropriate by a qualified approved biologist(s) during appropriate nesting seasons for each potential individual species of concern. If the qualified biologist finds no suitable habitat within the basin(s) or no potential for species to occur, then surveys are not required. Alternatively, if suitable habitat or endangered or threatened species are found on-

site, protocol surveys are required and reports must be submitted to the Corps and FWS. If surveys are negative for threatened or endangered species, then you may continue or complete work into the month of April. If survey results are positive, consultation with the FWS is required, and you must receive approval by the Corps prior to conducting any work within waters of the United States.

3. No activity is authorized under this Programmatic Individual Permit which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Nor is activity authorized which is likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. Federal Agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the Endangered Species Act. Non-federal permittees shall notify the District Engineer if any listed species or critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project. The permittee shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the District Engineer that the requirements of the Endangered Species Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

4. No activity is authorized which may adversely affect historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the District Engineer has complied with the provisions of 33 CFR 325, Appendix C. The prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer if the authorized activity may affect any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible, or which the prospective permittee has reason to believe may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until notified by the District Engineer that the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. Information on the location and existence of historic resources can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for compliance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and other Federal historic preservation laws.

5. No mechanized equipment, rubber-tired or track vehicles, or other materials shall be stored in waters of the United States including wetlands, or within the 100%-capacity line or adjacent native habitat. Equipment shall be stored in previously disturbed areas.

6. All appropriate Best Management Practices must be used to preclude increased turbidity and to ensure that road construction does not restrict or impede the passage of normal or expected high flows.

7. This Programmatic Individual Permit cannot be used where herbicides have been used on native species within the 100%-capacity line or adjacent native habitat.

8. The permittee operating under this Programmatic Individual Permit shall maintain copies of the terms and conditions of this Programmatic Individual Permit on each site and will provide training to all personnel doing work on a site to insure that the conditions are implemented.

9. The permittee operating under this Programmatic Individual Permit shall implement the attached training program document, "Debris Basins Maintenance Training Program for Field Personnel Operating Under USACE Regional General permit 45" dated June 2015, for field personnel, managers, and other staff who are performing activities regulated under this Programmatic Individual Permit.



10. This condition is a result of site inspections of specific LACDPW basins. Mention of basins in this condition does not eliminate any Proposed General Condition or Special Condition for the Table 1 basins or any other basins.

Big Dalton and Englewild - LACFCD shall a) work between August 15th and November 15th; and b) leave large trees in place where possible, even within the 25%-100% area(s).

Hook East - LACFCD shall avoid habitat on side slopes.

Sawpit - LACFCD shall avoid tributaries entering the debris basin unless they are inundated with sediment.

Santa Anita - LACFCD shall a) work between August 15th and November 15th, and b) avoid existing large willows near the dam on both sides of the basin. Willows on the upstream dam face may be removed only for dam safety requirements.

Mullally and Linda Vista - An exception will be made for Mullally and Linda Vista Debris Basins. Mullally and Linda Vista may be cleaned when at 5% capacity regardless of the condition of the upstream watershed. This exception is due to the fact that Mullally and Linda Vista are significantly undersized at this time. Should the facilities be redesigned, LACDPW shall consult with the Corps on the proposed capacity in order to allow area for riparian vegetation to develop. This special condition will be void if the basins are redesigned and rebuilt.

Sierra Madre - The DSOD requires Sierra Madre Dam to be cleaned out whenever the accumulated debris surface reaches a target elevation of 1,128.9 feet above mean sea level (msl). This elevation corresponds to the maximum water and silt level at which the debris basin could safely operate in the event of a maximum credible earthquake.

Wilson -The area within the 25% contour that would be downstream of the July 2008 mature vegetation line (as indicted by a purple line on attached graphic) would be mowed annually in its entirety. Beginning at the edge of the mature vegetation line, the remainder of the 25% contour would be segregated into two areas by the control line. The eastern section would be mowed during even numbered years and the western portion would be mowed during odd numbered years. Training channels would be cut along the toe of both sides of the basin.

- The training channel along the west side of the basin would collect waters flowing from the canyon. This western channel would be maintained up to the mature vegetation line annually during odd numbered years, when the western half of the mature area would be cleared, the training channel would be extended to the furthest upstream point to collect the canyon runoff.

- The training channel along the east side would collect water coming from a natural spring along that bank of the channel. A culvert would be placed to funnel the water under the basin access road and would be maintained annually.

- A 15-foot wide radius clearance area around the outside surface of the outlet tower would be cleared annually of debris, vegetation, and sediment to unclog the outlet tower inlets, ensure proper drainage, and to direct storm flows into the outlet tower.

11. The permittee shall dispose of all excavated sediment and debris at a legal upland disposal site. Disposal or stockpile of sediment on adjacent native habitat areas, State or federal waters of the United States is prohibited.

12. If the permittee proposes to remove any native vegetation beyond those areas cited above, the permittee shall submit a request to the Corps with an accompanying letter from Dam Safety stating

the need and reasons for the additional vegetation removal. The permittee shall not initiate any removal of native vegetation beyond those areas cited above unless the Corps of Engineers has provided written approval for the additional vegetation removal.

C. Emergency Sediment Removal without Condition(s) - Emergency situations are those situations where a basin has filled more rapidly than expected and must be cleared in response to a public safety need. In the event that any emergency sediment removal is to be implemented without use of any of the Special Conditions above:

1. The permittee must notify, in advance of the emergency action, the Regulatory Division, Los Angeles Section Chief, or the Project Manager for Los Angeles County by telephone or voice mail, (213-452-3660, 805-585-2145, respectively) of the project, location, the condition(s) that cannot be implemented, and the reason for the proposed action(s) without conditions;
2. The permittee must submit a notice to the Corps within three working days following work approval and/or to request remediation measures for impacts. The notice shall include a summary of activities that occurred including the location, the condition(s) that were not implemented, and a justification for implementation without condition(s).

D. Non-emergency sediment removal without Condition(s) - In the event that any non-emergency sediment removal is proposed to be implemented without any of the Special Conditions in A above, the permittee shall notify the Corps and receive prior approval.

#### **B. Prospective Sediment Debris Basins for projects other than those listed in Table 1:**

For projects other than those listed in Table 1 or for enlarging sites in Table 1, LACDFD shall initially submit a "complete notification package" to the Corps that includes the following information:

1. Location of the proposed project, including a vicinity map;
2. Project purpose such as sediment removal, road maintenance, entrainment channel maintenance, etc. or all of the above;
3. Citation of this Programmatic Individual Permit;
4. A copy of the valid Nationwide Permit or Standard Individual Permit for the Sediment Debris Basin.
4. Other information: a) a brief description of the proposed project, b) the extent of work being proposed, c) latitude and longitude, d) a copy of the US Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the watershed of the proposed sediment entrapment basin, e) a to-scale plan view and cross-section drawing of the sediment entrapment facility with the 25%- and 100%- full capacity contour clearly demarcated, f) names of the drainages from the basin to the drainage which enters the Pacific Ocean, g) whether the drainage at the sediment entrapment basin is ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial, h) acreage and volumes of the 25%- and 100%-capacity areas, i) a discussion of the 5%-capacity area; (Note: 25% and 100%- lines may be approximate.)
6. A copy of a letter to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) inquiring about the presence or absence of listed and/or eligible sites for listing in the National Historic Register in the proposed project area that may be affected by the proposed activity;

7. A copy of a letter to the FWS inquiring about the presence or absence of any federally listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat in the proposed project area that may be affected by the proposed activity;

8. A migratory bird and endangered species survey. If construction work for a proposed sediment entrapment facility must occur between March 15 and August 15, a migratory bird and endangered species survey must be initiated during the appropriate season and be submitted to the Corps and FWS. Survey personnel, timing, and protocol shall be coordinated and approved by the Corps in consultation with FWS prior to initiation of the regulated activity to insure appropriate survey results;

9. A 401 Water Quality Certification, WDR's, or waiver from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). A complete application for the proposed activity should be submitted simultaneously to the RWQCB. The 401 Water Quality Certification, WDR's, or waiver from the RWQCB shall be obtained and submitted to the Corps prior to final project verification by the Corps under this Programmatic Individual Permit;

10. The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) or the South Pacific Division Nationwide Permit Preconstruction Notification (PCN) form) may be used as the notification but must clearly indicate that it is a notification under the Los Angeles County Debris Basin Maintenance Program Programmatic Individual Permit, and must include all of the information mentioned above. Work may not commence until verification of compliance with this Programmatic Individual Permit is received from the Corps, or forty-five days have passed since the Corps received a complete notification package;

11. Once LACFCD receives verification that maintenance/cleanout of this sediment entrapment facility meets the requirements for this Programmatic Individual Permit, the Corps will amend Table 1 of the Programmatic Individual Permit to include the facility.

For additional information please call Jerry Hidalgo of my staff at (805) 585-2145 or via e-mail at [Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil](mailto:Gerardo.L.Hidalgo@usace.army.mil). This public notice is issued by the Chief, Regulatory Division.

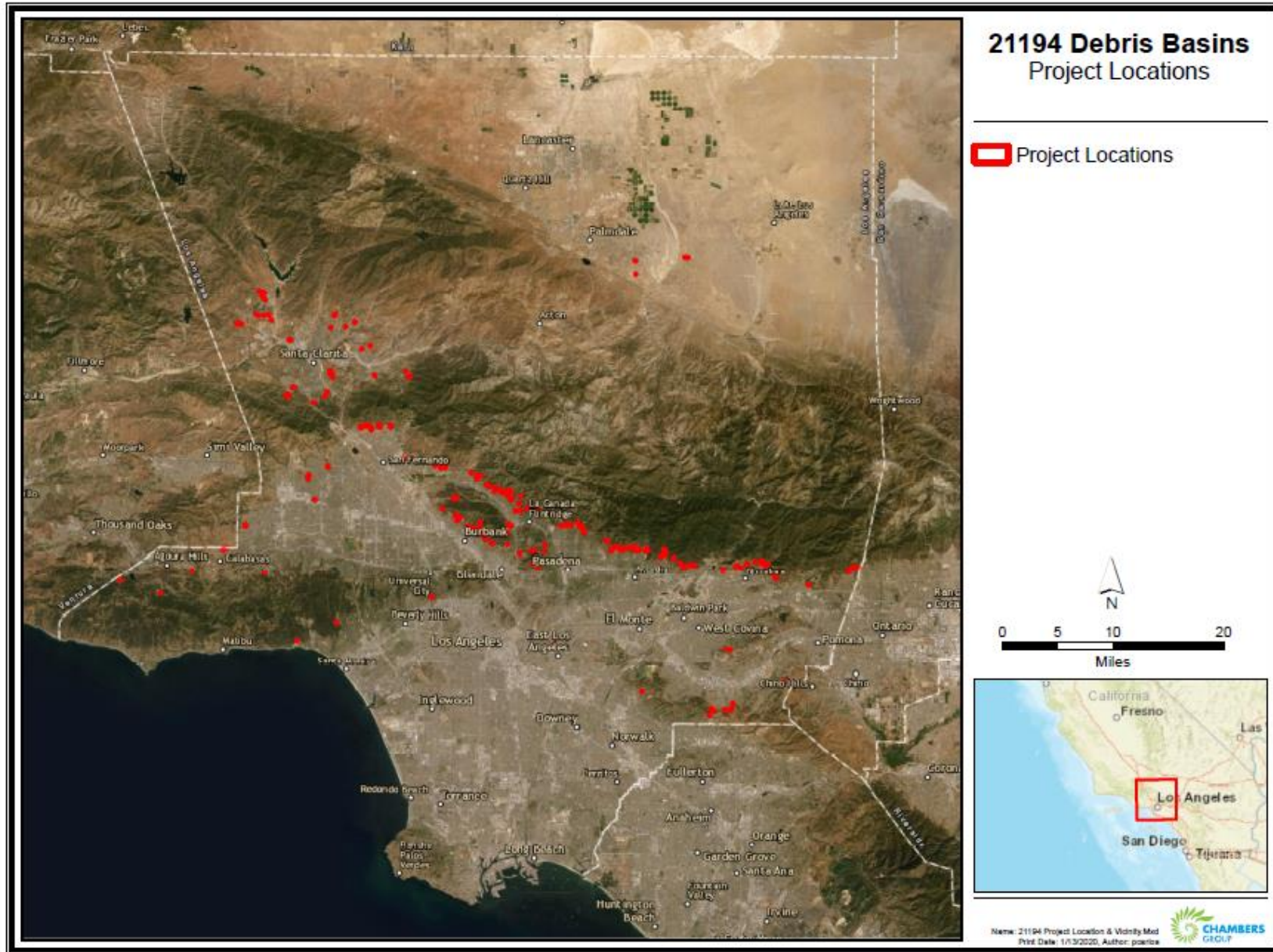


*Regulatory Program Goals:*

- To provide strong protection of the nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands.
- To ensure the Corps provides the regulated public with fair and reasonable decisions.
- To enhance the efficiency of the Corps' administration of its regulatory program.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**WWW.SPL.USACE.ARMY.MIL/MISSIONS/REGULATORY**



**Table 1. LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT'S MASTER LIST OF 173 DEBRIS BASINS**

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
1	Aliso	18100 San Fernando Mission Rd., Granada Hills	Oat Mountain	34 16'33"	118 31'32"	Aliso Creek
2	Arbor Dell (MTD 207 U02)	5400 Arbor Dell Pl., Eagle Rock	Pasadena	34 08'50"	118 11'30"	Unnamed canyon near Eagle Rock Reservoir
3	Auburn	700 Auburn Ave., Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10'26"	118 03'20"	Unnamed canyon, near Sierra Madre City Parkland
4	Avenue S Retention Basin (PD 2136)	9300 Ave S, Littlerock	Little Rock	34 33'25"	117 57'40"	Desert Wash
5	Avenue T-8 Retention Basin (PD 2103)	4880 Ave T-8, Palmdale	Palmdale	34 32'00"	118 02'25"	Walnut Creek
6	Bailey	700 Oakcrest Dr., Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10'19"	118 03'29"	Bailey Canyon
7	Bakerton (MTD 1548)	28268 Bakerton Ave., Santa Clarita	Mint Canyon	34°26'09"	118°27'47"	Unnamed canyon, near Santa Clara River
8	Beatty	500 Sierra Madre Ave., Azusa	Azusa	34 08'52"	117 33'37"	Beatty Canyon
9	Bell Creek	6950 Valley Circle Blvd., West Hills	Calabasas	31 12'00"	118 39'20"	Bell Creek
10	<b>Bentley Court Basin (MTD928) &lt;NEW&gt;</b>	<b>South of Bentley Court Terminus</b>	<b>Baldwin Park</b>	<b>34°02'38.8"</b>	<b>117°53'13.9"</b>	<b>San Jose Hills</b>
11	Big Briar (PD 638)	5400 Haskell St, La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'26"	118 11'57"	Unnamed canyon, between Hay and Gould Canyons
12	Big Dalton	1000 Glendora Mt. Rd., Glendora	Glendora	34 09'19"	117 50'00"	Big Dalton Canyon
13	Blanchard	6400 Day St., Tujunga	Sunland	34 15'10"	118 16'12"	Blanchard Canyon
14	Blue Gum	10320 Haines Canyon Ave., Tujunga	Sunland	34 15'20"	118 16'30"	Blum Gum Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
15	Bowie (MTD1647)	4519 Bowie Ave., Claremont	MT Baldy	34 08' 46"	117 42' 04"	Chicken Canyon
16	Brace (MTD 266)	3440 Brace Canyon Rd., Burbank	Burbank	34 12' 52"	118 19' 19"	Brace Canyon
17	Bracemar (MTD 266)	3361 North Lamer St., Burbank	Burbank	34 12' 50"	118 19' 26"	Unnamed canyon, near Brace Canyon
18	Bradbury	72 Bliss Cyn Rd., Bradbury	Azusa	34 09' 21"	117 58' 02"	Bradbury Canyon
19	Bramhall	18909 Branhall Ln. Rowland Heights	La Habra	33 58' 00"	117 52' 30"	Vernon Channel
20	Brand	1700 Brand Park Dr., Glendale	Burbank	34 11' 03"	118 16' 31"	Brand Cyn
21	Buena Vista	1165 Norumbega Dr. Monrovia	Azusa	34 09' 45"	117 58' 40"	Unnamed canyon, near Bliss Canyon
22	Caitlyn Circle (MTD 1589)	1369 Caitlyn Circle, Westlake Village	Point Dume	34°07'21"	118°51'09"	Unnamed canyon, near Las Virgenes Reservoir
23	Calle Robleda (PD1505)	4900 Calle Robleda, Agoura Hills	Calabasas	34 08' 15"	118 44' 20"	Liberty Canyon
24	Camp Plenty (PD 354)	27950 Camp Plenty Rd., Canyon Country	Mint Canyon	34 25' 50"	118 28' 30"	Unnamed canyon, near Santa Clara River
25	Cardiff (PD 2097)	22350 Cardiff Dr., Saugus	Newhall	34 24' 15"	118 37' 30"	Unnamed canyon, near South Fork Santa Clara River
26	Carriage House	1600 Winding Way, Pasadena	Mount Wilson	34 10' 33"	118 04' 07"	Unnamed canyon, between Hastings and Bailey Canyons
27	Carter	600 N. Baldwin Ave., Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10' 26"	118 02' 58'	Unnamed canyon, near Sierra Madre City Parkland
28	Cassara	11500 Christy Ave., Sylmar	Sunland	34 16' 44"	118 21' 23"	Cassara Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
29	Chamberlain	1400 Chamberlain Rd., Pasadena	Pasadena	34 10'07"	118 10'51"	Unnamed canyon near Scholl Canyon
30	Chandler	9900 Roscoe Blvd., Sun Valley	Burbank	34 13'24"	118 20'41"	Chandler Canyon
31	Childs	1790 Allen Ave., Glendale	Burbank	34 11'20"	118 16'43"	Childs Canyon
32	Cloud Creek (PD 891)	2978 Hawkridge Dr., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'49"	118 14'34"	Unnamed canyon near Ward Canyon
33	Cloudcroft	3400 Cloudcroft Dr., Malibu	Topanga	34 02'57"	118 34'12"	Parker Canyon
34	Contento (MTD 1221)	1042 Calle Contento, Glendale	Pasadena	34 10'15"	118 13'15"	Sycamore Canyon Channel
35	Cooks	5025 Boston Ave., Glendale	Burbank	34 14'49"	118 15'42"	Cooks Canyon
36	Cooks M1-A	5026 Boston Ave., Glendale	Burbank	34 14'56"	118 15'38"	Cooks Canyon
37	Copper Hill Line "B" (PD 1386)	Copper Hill Dr. & Buckhorn Ln., Saugus	Mint Canyon	34 27'40"	118 29'50"	Unnamed canyon tributary to Bouquet Canyon
38	Cordoba (PD 2284)	30530 Gibraltar Pl., Castaic	Val Verde	34 28'40"	118 38'40"	Unnamed canyon near Villa Canyon
39	Crescent Glen	200 N. Crescent Glen Dr., Glendora	Glendora	34 08'30"	117 49'15"	Oak Park Drain System
40	Crestview	12 Crestview Ct., Duarte	Azusa	34 09'12"	117 56'53"	Unnamed canyon near Maddock Canyon
41	Crystal Springs #1 (PD 2223)	27130 Crystal Springs Rd., Canyon Country	Mint Canyon	34 24'25"	118 24'30"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River
42	Deer	1290 Beaudry Blvd., Glendale	Pasadena	34 11'35"	118 14'27"	Deer Creek
43	Denivelle	7710 Denivelle Rd., Tujunga	Sunland	34 16'20"	118 17'59"	Unnamed canyon near Big Tujunga Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
44	Devonwood	505 Devonwood Rd., Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'25"	118 07'49"	Unnamed canyon near Las Flores Canyon
45	Dry Canyon – South Fork	22820 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas	Canoga Park	34 08'10"	118 37'25"	Unnamed canyon near Dry Creek Canyon Park
46	Dunsmuir	5145 Dunsmore Ave., Glendale	Burbank	34 14'51"	118 15'07"	Dunsmore Canyon
47	Eagle	2700 Harmony Pl., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'07"	118 14'09"	Eagle & Goss Canyon
48	Elmwood	1260 East Elmwood Ave, Burbank	Burbank	34 11'27"	118 17'07"	Elmwood Canyon
49	Emerald - East	4854 emerald Avenue, La Verne	Glendora	34 07'38"	117 45'53"	Unnamed canyon near Live Oak Reservoir
50	Englewild	4700 Englewild Dr., Glendora	Glendora	34 09'32"	117 50'52"	Englewild Canyon
51	Fair Oaks	300 Loma Alta Dr., Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'12"	118 08'23"	Unnamed canyon near Chiquita Canyon
52	Fern	3500 Chaney Trail, Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'13"	118 08'51"	Chiquita Canyon
53	Fieldbrook	18566 Fieldbrook St., Rowland Heights	La Habra	33 57'51"	117 53'39"	Unnamed canyon between Brea and Powder Canyons
54	Ft. Tejon (PD 2101)	4800 Essex Dr. Palmdale	Palmdale	34 33'15"	118 02'30"	Desert Wash
55	Fullerton (PD 2202-U2)	2300 Fullerton Rd. Rowland Heights	La Habra	33 58'0"	117 53'30"	San Jose Creek
56	Garnet Canyon (PD 2176)	29090 High Sierra Trail, Saugus	Newhall	34°28'33"	118°31'15"	Unnamed canyon near Los Angeles Aquaduct
57	Golf Club	3065 E. Chevy Chase Dr., Glendale	Pasadena	34 10'10"	118 12'11"	Sycamore Canyon
58	Gooseberry	1600 Crest Drive, Altadena	Chico Flat	34 20'30"	118 07'15"	Gooseberry Creek



	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
59	Gordon	1900 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora	Glendora	34 08'29"	117 49'42"	Gordon Canyon
60	Goss Inlet (PD 503)	2550 Rockdell St., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'15"	118 13'15"	Goss Canyon
61	Gould	800 Green Ln, La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 12'54"	118 11'33"	Gould Canyon
62	Gould Upper (PD 655)	Cul-de-sac of Lone Grove Wy., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'24"	118 11'33"	Gould Canyon
63	Green Hill #1 (PD 1974)	32200 Green Hill Dr., Castaic	Whitaker Peak	34 30'00"	118 37'45"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon
64	Green Hill #2 (PD 1974)	28410 Avion Ct., Castaic	Whitaker Peak	34 30'10"	118 37'50"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon
65	Greensbrier (PD 2495)	24800 Greensbrier Drive, Stevenson Ranch	Oat Mountain	34°22'13"	118°35'35"	Dewitt Canyon
66	Halls	2100 Cross St., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'20"	118 13'15"	Hall Beckley Canyon
67	Harbor Blvd. (PD2202-U2)	3500 Harbor Blvd., Rowland Heights	La Habra	35 58'00"	117 54'00"	San Jose Creek
68	Harrow	4800 Easely Canyon Rd., Glendora	Glendora	34 09'23"	117 51'40"	Harrow Canyon
69	Harter Lane (PD 222)	5400 Harter Ln., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'30"	118 11'45"	Harter Canyon
70	Haven Way (MTD 1008)	3630 Haven Wy., Burbank	Burbank	34 12'38"	118 19'09"	McClure Canyon
71	Hay	1235 El Vago St., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'26"	118 12'16"	Hay Canyon
72	Hazel Nut (PD 2488)	1900 Hazel Nut Ct., Agoura	Point Dume	34 6'25"	118 47'17"	Unnamed canyon near Seminole Hot Springs
73	Hillcrest	1800 Hillcrest Ave., Glendale	Burbank	34 10'43"	118 15'54"	Hillcrest & Sherer Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
74	Hillman	2332 Hillman Lane, Rowland Heights	La Habra	33 58'30"	117 53'00"	San Jose Creek
75	Hipshot (PD 1683 U01)	31675 Hipshot Dr., Castaic	Newhall	34 29'10"	118 37'30"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon and Castaic Valley
76	Hog	15455 Glenoaks Blvd., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'50"	118 27'50"	Hog Canyon
77	Hook-East	9200 Sierra Madre Ave., Glendora	Azusa	34 09'12"	117 52'35"	Unnamed canyon near Glendora Wilderness Park
78	Hook-West	9201 Sierra Madre Ave., Glendora	Azusa	34 09'13"	117 52'44"	Unnamed canyon near Glendora Wilderness Park
79	Inverness	1377 Edgehill Place, Pasadena	Pasadena	34 10'40"	118 10'51"	Unnamed canyon near Arroyo Seco
80	Irving (MTD 329)	940 Irving Dr., Burbank	Burbank	34 12'26"	118 19'15"	Unnamed canyon near Craig Canyon
81	Kinneloa-East	2300 Kinneloa Canyon Road	Mount Wilson	34 10'59"	118 04'58"	Unnamed canyon near Pasadena Glen and Eaton Canyon
82	Kinneloa-West	2300 Brambling Lane, Unincorporated	Mount Wilson	34 11'04"	118 05'05"	Unnamed canyon near Pasadena Glen and Eaton Canyon
83	Knoll (PD 2279)	28450 Knoll Ct., Castaic	Val Verde	34 28'00"	118 38'00"	Unnamed canyon near Villa Canyon
84	La Salle (PD 1358)	23700 La Salle Canyon Dr., Santa Clarita	Oat Mountain	34 21'40"	118 33'00"	Unnamed canyon near Gavin Canyon
85	La Tuna	9050 La Tuna Canyon Rd., Sun Valley	Burbank	34 14'12"	118 19'37"	La Tuna Canyon
	Laguna Retention Basin*	1255 Corporate Center Dr., Monterey Park	Los Angeles	34 02' 47"	118 10' 04"	Unnamed
86	Lannan	2701 Santa Anita Avenue, Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10'56"	118 01'56"	Unnamed canyon near Sierra Madre City Parkland

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
87	Las Flores	3200 Rubio Canyon Rd., Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'32"	118 07'32"	Las Flores Canyon
88	Las Lomas	50 Las Lomas Road, Duarte	Azusa	34 09'14"	117 56'40"	Unnamed canyon near Duarte Wilderness Preserve between Maddock and Van Tassel Canyons
89	Limekiln	10500 Tunney Ave., Los Angeles	Oat Mountain	34° 15'38"	118°33'25"	Limekiln Canyon
90	Lincoln	600 Loma Alta Drive, Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'10"	118 09'22"	Unnamed/West Ravine Cyn
91	Linda Vista	3200 Linda Vista Rd., Glendale	Pasadena	34 10'14"	118 11'54"	Unnamed canyon near Sycamore Canyon
92	Little Dalton	110 Glendora Mountain Rd., Glendora	Glendora	34 09'25"	117 50'14"	Little Dalton Canyon
93	Lopez	12000 Paxton St., Lake View Terrace	San Fernando	34 17'30"	118 24'15"	Lopez Canyon
94	Maddock	400 Vineyard Avenue, Duarte	Azusa	34 09'16"	117 57'03"	Maddock Canyon
95	May #1	13500 Fritz Ln., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'52"	118 25'42"	May Canyon
96	May #2	13500 Fritz Ln., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'48"	118 25'38"	Unnamed canyon near May Canyon
97	Montana (MTD 510)	530 South Via Montana, Burbank	Burbank	34 12'00"	118 17'25"	Story Canyon
98	Monument	23746 Monument Cyn Dr., Diamond Bar	San Dimas	34 00'05"	117 48'10"	Unnamed canyon between Brea and Tonner Canyons
99	Moon Dust (PD 2544)	29250 Moon Dust Ct., Saugus	Newhall	34°28'38"	118°31'07"	Unnamed canyon near Los Angeles Aquaduct

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
100	Morgan	2100 Valiant Street, Glendora	Glendora	34 08'28"	117 49'10"	Morgan Canyon
101	Mount Baldy Lower (MTD1647)	Mt. Baldy Rd. (South of Fergus Falls)	Claremont	34 09' 07"	117 42' 17"	Chicken Canyon
102	Mount Baldy Upper (MTD1647)	Mt. Baldy Rd. (South of Fergus Falls)	Claremont	34 09' 11"	117 41' 13"	Chicken Canyon
103	Mountbatten (MTD 787 U02)	1150 Mountbatten Dr., Glendale	Pasadena	34 10'39"	118 14'25"	Unnamed canyon near Dead Horse Canyon
104	<b>Mt. Tricia Basin (MTD 954) &lt;NEW&gt;</b>	<b>Southwest of intersection of Hillside Drive and Mt. Tricia</b>	<b>Baldwin Park</b>	<b>34°02'44.2"</b>	<b>117°53'40.2"</b>	<b>San Jose Hills</b>
105	Mull	1800 North Gordon Rd., Glendora	Glendora	34 08'27"	17 49'36"	Mull Canyon
106	Mullally (PD 274)	2000 Manistee Dr., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 14'28"	118 13'14"	Mullally Canyon
107	Mustang (PD 2049)	32350 Mustang Dr., Castaic	Whitaker Peak	34 30'00"	118 38'00"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon
108	Nichols	1920 Nichols Canyon Rd., Los Angeles	Hollywood	34 06'23"	118 21'31"	Nichols Canyon
109	Newhall Ranch (MTD 1718)	28400 Newhall Ranch Rd.	Newhall	34 26' 32"	118 35' 25"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River
110	Oak (MTD 864)	5324 Quail Canyon Rd., Glendale	Pasadena	34 14'40"	118 14'45"	Unnamed canyon near Ward Canyon
111	Oakdale (PD 2389)	26500 Oakdale Canyon Ln., Canyon Country	Mint Canyon	34 23'52"	118 27'17"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River
112	Oakglade	900 Ridgeside Drive, Monrovia	Azusa	34 10'25"	117 59'39"	Unnamed canyon near Ruby Canyon
113	Oakmont (MTD 806)	2940 Oakmont View Dr., Glendale	Pasadena	34 12'14"	118 14'23'	Unnamed canyon near Verdugo Wash
114	Oak Park	2357 Oak Park Rd., Glendora	Glendora	34 08'30"	117 49'15"	Oak Park Drain System

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
115	Oliver	11300 Dominica Ave., Lake View Terrace	Sunland	34 16'34"	118 20'52"	Oliver Canyon
116	Padua Upper (MTD1647)	Padua Ave./South of Appalachian Ave.	Claremont	34 09' 11"	117 41' 38"	Chicken Canyon
117	Padua Middle (MTD1647)	Padua Ave./South of Appalachian Ave.	Claremont	34 09' 07"	117 41' 53"	Chicken Canyon
118	Padua Lower (MTD1647)	Padua Ave./South of Appalachian Ave.	Claremont	34 09' 00"	117 41' 53"	Chicken Canyon
119	Pickens	4628 Briggs St., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 13'16"	118 13'43"	Pickens Canyon
120	Pinelawn (PD 1053)	2850 Pinelawn Dr., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 13'16"	118 13'43"	Unnamed canyon near Ward Canyon
121	Rolling Ridge (PD 2176)	22050 Rolling Ridge Dr., Santa Clarita	Newhall	34 23'24	118 31'24"	Unnamed canyon near South Fork Santa Clara River
122	Rowley	10720 Las Lunitas Ave., Tujunga	Sunland	31 15'50"	118 17'25"	Rowley Canyon
123	Rowley Upper	10890 Amidon Pl., Tujunga	Sunland	34 16'05"	118 17'08"	Rowley Canyon
124	Royal Terminus (PD 1920)	28410 Royal Rd., Castaic	Val Verde	34 29'30"	118 37'45"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon and Castaic Valley
125	Rubio	3200 Rubio Canyon Rd., Altadena	Mt. Wilson	34 11'56"	118 07'19"	Rubio Canyon
126	Ruby Lower	300 Scenic Drive, Monrovia	Azusa	34 09'51"	117 39'54"	Ruby Canyon
127	Saddleback #1 (PD 2247)	15230 Saddleback Rd., Santa Clarita	Mint Canyon	34 23'30"	118 24'00"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River
128	Saddleback #2 (PD 2247)	15200 Saddleback Rd., Santa Clarita	Mint Canyon	34 24'00"	118 24'00"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
129	Saddleback #3 (PD 2247)	15200 Saddleback Rd., Santa Clarita	Mint Canyon	34 23'30"	118 24'00"	Unnamed canyon near Santa Clara River
130	Sagecrest (PD 2537)	30050 & 30062 Sagecrest Way, Castaic	Val Verde	34 27' 45"	118 40'2"	Unnamed canyon near Hasley Canyon
131	Santa Anita	2000 Oak Place, Arcadia	Mount Wilson	34 10'14"	118 01'16"	Santa Anita Canyon
132	Sawpit	700 North Canyon Road, Monrovia	Azusa	34 10'05"	117 59'05"	Sawpit/Monrovia/Spanish Cyn
133	Schoolhouse	14500 Olive View Dr., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'32"	118 27'29"	Schoolhouse Canyon
134	Schwartz	9825 Foothill Blvd., Sylmar	Sunland	34 16'32"	118 20'32"	Schwartz Canyon
135	Shadow (PD 2099)	29000 Shadow Valley Ln., Saugus	Mint Canyon	34 28'12"	118 29'24"	Unnamed canyon near Bouquet Canyon
136	Shields	5300 La Crescenta Ave., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'23"	118 14'22"	Shields Canyon
137	Shields Upper (PD 769)	5670 Pine Cone Rd., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'52"	118 14'15"	Shields Canyon
138	Sierra Madre Dam	900 Brookside Lane, Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10'34"	118 02'31"	Little Santa Anita Canyon
139	Sierra Madre Villa	1150 Sierra Madre Villa Ave., Pasadena	Mount Wilson	34 10'16"	118 04'36"	Pasadena Glen/Hastings Cyn
140	Skyridge (MTD 1317)	5190 Sky Ridge Dr., Glendale	Sunland	34 14'50"	118 15'40"	Unnamed canyon near Cooke Canyon
141	Sloan (PD 1726)	5850 Sloan Pl., Calabasas	Calabasas	34 10'10"	118 41'45"	Gates Canyon
142	Snover	5250 Escalante Dr., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'48"	118 13'22"	Snover Canyon
143	Sombrero	Cul-de-sac of Sombrero Cyn Rd., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'52"	118 28'07"	Sombrero Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
144	Spinks	17 Woodlyn Land, Bradbury	Azusa	34 09'06"	117 37'42"	Spinks Canyon
145	Starfall (PD 1081)	2700 Starfall Dr., La Crescenta	Pasadena	34 14'47"	118 14'11"	Eagle Canyon
146	Stetson	13877 Glenoaks Blvd., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'41"	118 28'27"	Unnamed canyon near Stetson Ranch Park
147	Stevenson Ranch (PD 2528)	25305 Pico Canyon Rd., Stevenson Ranch	Newhall	34°22'53"	118°34'56"	Pico Canyon
148	Stough	1150 Walnut Ave., Burbank	Burbank	34 12'00"	118 18'09"	Stough Canyon
149	Stratford (PD 2097)	25450 Stratford Dr., Saugus	Newhall	34 24'00"	118 37'40"	Oakdale Canyon
150	Sturtevant	500 Lotus Lane, Sierra Madre	Mount Wilson	34 10'18"	118 02'22"	Unnamed canyon near Sierra Madre City Parkland
151	Sullivan	2200 Queensferry Rd., Los Angeles	Topanga	34 04'24"	118 30'26"	Sullivan Canyon
152	Sunnyside	4100 Park Vista Dr., Pasadena	Mount Wilson	34 10'26"	118 03'52"	Unnamed canyon between Hastings and Bailey Canyons
153	Sunset Canyon-Deer Canyon	1270 Country Club Dr., Burbank	Burbank	34 12'05"	118 17'10"	Deer Canyon
154	Sunset Lower	455 Country Club Dr., Burbank	Burbank	34 11'09"	118 17'04"	Sunset Canyon
155	Sunset Upper	1500 Country Club Dr., Burbank	Burbank	34 12'18"	118 17'03"	Sunset Canyon
156	Thousand Oaks (PD 1726)	25800 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Calabasas	Calabasas	34 10'00"	118 41'50"	Unnamed canyon near Gates Canyon
157	Turnbull	13600 Turnbull Canyon Road, Whittier	Whittier	33 59'15"	118 01'35"	Turnbull Canyon

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
158	Valley Glen (PD 2537)	30005 & 30015 Valley Glen St., Castaic	Val Verde	34 27' 50"	118 40' 19"	Unnamed canyon near Hasley Canyon
159	Verdugo	3500 La Crescenta Ave., Glendale	Pasadena	34 12'06"	118 14'09"	Verdugo Wash
160	Victoria (PD 2275)	28632 Victoria Rd., Castaic	Whitaker Peak	34 30'20"	118 38'10"	Unnamed canyon near Virgin Canyon
161	Ward	3145 Markridge Rd., Glendale	Pasadena	34 14'39"	118 14'52"	Ward Canyon
162	Wedgewood (PD 2467)	Cul-de-sac of W. Wedgewood Ct., Castaic	Newhall	34 28'00"	118 37'10"	Villa Canyon
163	Wellington (PD 2202 UIII)	1792 Harbor Blvd., La Habra heights	La Habra	33 57' 26"	117 55' 13"	Unnamed canyon between Brea and Powder Canyons
164	West Ravine	3600 Chaney Trail, Altadena	Pasadena	34 12'18"	118 08'51"	Unnamed canyon near West Ravine and Chiquita Canyons
165	Westridge	1000 Westridge Avenue, Glendora	Glendora	34 09'01"	117 52'15"	Unnamed canyon near Glendora Wilderness Park
166	Whitney (PD 2444)	30530 Whitney Dr., Castaic	Val Verde	34 28'30"	118 38'30"	Villa Canyon
167	Wilbur	19000 Nordhoff Ave., Northridge	Canoga Park	34 13'45"	118 32'45"	Aliso & Wilbur Canyon
168	Wildwood (PROJ 1222)	23145 Davey Ave., Newhall	Oat Mountain	34 22'06"	118 31'56"	Wildwood Canyon
169	William S. Hart Park (RDD 341)	22900 Market St., Newhall	Oat Mountain	34 22'27"	118 31'42"	Unnamed canyon near William S. Hart Regional Park
170	Wilson	14301 Saranac Dr., Sylmar	San Fernando	34 19'46"	118 26'41"	Wilson Canyon
171	Winery	1409 El Vago St., La Canada-Flintridge	Pasadena	34 13'30"	118 12'33"	Winery Canyon



	FACILITY	ADDRESS	USGS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	UPSTREAM CANYON WATERCOURSE
172	Yucca (PD 2157)	30570 Yucca Pl., Castaic	Newhall	34 28'12"	118 37'12"	Unnamed canyon near Villa Canyon and Castaic Valley
173	Zachau	10905 Sevenhills Dr, Tujunga	Sunland	3416'02"	118 17'25"	Zachau Canyon

\*Red text = New DBs to be added

\*Green shading = Laguna Retention Basin is not under Regional General Permit (RGP) 45 (SPL-2003-00411-BLR), but is covered under Water Quality Certification File No. 02-144

\*Blue shading = updated USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle

#### SUMMARY OF NEW DBs ONLY

	FACILITY	ADDRESS	Maximum Capacity CY	100% Area Acres	25% Area Acres
1	Mt. Tricia Basin (MTD 954) <NEW>	Southwest of intersection of Hillside Drive and Mt. Tricia	8,745	0.21	0.11
2	Bentley Court Basin (MTD928) <NEW>	South of Bentley Court Terminus	3,550	0.21	0.18

## **DEBRIS BASIN MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

The operation of the LACFCD of Los Angeles Debris Basin Maintenance Program requires regular vegetation mowing and/or periodic removal of vegetation and sediment from debris basins throughout the LACFCD of Los Angeles. LACFCD defines three sub-areas in each debris basin to describe the limits of the basin and interior work areas. These three areas, in order of increasing size, include the 25% capacity elevation contour boundary (25% of design capacity), the mowing contour boundary, and the 100% capacity elevation contour boundary (100% of design capacity). (The current LACFCD design capacity for a debris basin is the volume of debris a basin can impound, which depends on the characteristics of the upstream watershed and rainfall data for the area.)

- The 25% contour delineates the portion of the debris basin that receives periodic sediment removal as needed to maintain the capacity of the basin at or below this contour elevation. Maintenance of each basin at or below the 25% contour provides that adequate capacity is available to protect downstream areas from future storm water flows.
- The mowing contour is similar to and often overlaps the 25% contour and is the portion of the debris basin that receives annual vegetation trimming and/or mowing.
- The debris basin limit contour delineates the design capacity of each basin (i.e. the 100% contour). The boundary of the LACFCD-owned property containing the debris basin generally extends outside the basin limit contour, and often includes an access road for LACFCD maintenance vehicles.

### **Routine Maintenance Activities**

Routine maintenance (RM) activities consist of hand clearing, annual mowing, debris basin cleanouts, or other means of minor vegetation management and/or structural repairs necessary to maintain the functionality of the debris basin and comply with State Division of safety of Dams (DSOD) and vector and fire control requirements. RM would consist of any combination of the following activities.

#### **A) The Removal of Fallen and Dead Trees and Annual Brush Maintenance**

The removal of fallen and dead trees and annual brush maintenance will not to exceed 50 cubic yards, combined fallen, dead trees and brush, annually. Heavy equipment such as dump truck and backhoes will not be utilized in areas of the basins where vegetation may be crushed or damaged outside the 25% contour. Outside the 25% contour all debris clearing and tree trimming shall be done by hand using hand tools, and only to the extent necessary to facilitate the project goals. It is understood that in some situations heavy equipment must be utilized to remove large, cumbersome, or dangerous materials. When heavy equipment must be utilized the biologist shall clearly mark a path to and from the debris to be removed and equipment Permittee's shall stay within the demarcated zone. If any plant or animals identified as California Department of Fish and Wildlife ('Department') species of special concern, or U S Fish and Wildlife Service ('Service') state listed or threatened species may be impacted as a result of these activities, the Service shall be contacted PRIOR to any work being conducted and an exclusionary plan shall be created and implemented to avoid impacts to those resources. For purposes of mowing only: after appropriate surveys have been conducted by a qualified biologist and no sensitive species have been observed utilizing the area, LACFCD may mow within the 25% contour without PRIOR notification to the Department. However, if biological surveys indicate a state listed or candidate species could be impacted, no maintenance may be conducted, and consultation with the Department is REQUIRED.

#### **B) Tree Trimming**

Trees throughout the riparian areas outside the 25% contour, other than willow species, that require trimming shall only be trimmed under supervision of a tree surgeon or qualified arborist. This Agreement does not authorize the removal of any trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of greater than 4 inches without PRIOR Department approval. Based on new information additional protective measures and mitigation may be required.

### **C) Brush Clearance and Vegetation Mowing**

The brush clearance program requires removal and reduction of dead trees and trimming or thinning of bushes and shrubs, and removal of other combustible refuse near roads, fences, buildings, and combustible fences. Where brush clearance activities are to be conducted outside the 25% contour, no more than 50 total cubic yards of this types material shall be removed annually without additional consultation from the Department. If greater than 50 cubic yards of materials need to be cleared from any one debris basin during any one RM activity additional consultation with the Department shall be required and additional protective measures and/or mitigation may be required. This Agreement does not authorize large scale fuel modification activities.

Vegetation removal and facility repairs within LACFCD's debris basin limits would be performed as required or requested by the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), the Agricultural Commission (AC), the Vector Control District (VCD), or local fire Departments. Upon receipt of notices from DSOD, AC, VCD or local fire Departments that vegetation removal and/or repairs are required, LACFCD would inform the Department and provide copies of the notices or email requests. LACFCD must remove vegetation that would be creating a fire hazard, vector, and/or odor nuisance to adjacent properties or that may be detrimental to the public health and safety, and the stability of the debris basin. If removal of this vegetation requires passing through an area that would be outside the boundaries of the notice, LACFCD would provide a description of that path when notifying Department.

1. Vegetation mowing at all debris basins would be performed annually between August 16<sup>th</sup> and March 15<sup>th</sup> to prevent any impacts to nesting birds that could occur.
2. If mowing during the nesting season (e.g., mid-February through mid-August) is necessary, a qualified biologist shall perform a nesting bird survey prior to initiation of mowing if there would be a potential for impacts to nesting birds, and findings must be submitted to the Department for concurrence. Additional restrictions and protective measures can be found in the Resource Protection portion of the Agreement.
3. Mowing using mechanical mowers would be performed within the 25% contour of debris basins. Exotic and invasive/weed removal would be performed by hand between the 25% and 100% contours for fire and invasive vegetation control.
4. The 25% contour location is based on previous surveys performed at the basins. Handheld GPS equipment would be used in the field to determine several points in the debris basin that define the 25% contour. These GPS points would be imported into database spreadsheets. The data would be used in the field to determine or mark the 25% contour limits prior to initiation of mowing activities.
5. Invasive vegetation would be removed first by hand and put onto a tarp or handled according to the different methods discussed below under "Exotic Species Eradication Control".
6. All pre- and post mowing site visits would be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that all mowing activities are performed according to the provisions of the Long-term Agreement or other applicable regulatory agency permits. Before and after photos (either by biologists or LACFCD staff), monthly schedule updates, and biological monitoring status reports from the biologists would be conducted and included as part of the annual debris basin maintenance monitoring report.

### **D) Entrainment Channel and Outlet Tower Area Clearing**

1. Maintenance of a small (i.e., no more than 10-foot wide) entrainment channel that

extends from the debris basin outlet tower to the upstream end of the LACFCD easement along the flow path, and a 15-foot wide radius area immediately around the outside surface of an outlet tower at the top of the deposited debris would be performed annually to prevent clogging of the tower inlet and to direct the low flow discharge from the basin into the outlet tower.

2. In cases where a debris basin, in a non-burned watershed that has less than 25% capacity, has sufficient accumulated debris to require clearing around the outlet tower (i.e., greater than 5-feet deep from the bottom of the debris basin), the following condition shall apply when removing sediment around the outlet tower: Sediment clearing around the tower to ensure a clean tower inlet would require excavating a 15-foot radius from the tower's outer surface to the basin bottom elevation. This bottom basin elevation would be as shown on the ultimate cut plan for that basin. At the outer circumference of the 15-foot cleared area, a 2:1 slope shall be constructed to meet the existing debris surface. This would ensure that no material would fall against the tower during or after a storm event. Therefore, excavating would require additional vegetation and sediment removals, as necessary, to create a 2:1 slope from the top of the sediment to the bottom of the excavated area to operate a backhoe (or gradall) and provide access for a truck to remove the excavated debris.

3. These annual maintenance activities would be performed immediately following the mowing activities to minimize impacts on vegetation, or thereafter during the storm season as deemed necessary by LACFCD. If work needs to be performed during the nesting season, a biological monitor would be present and/or available during the mowing activities to ensure compliance with nesting bird requirements. Both mechanical and non-mechanical tools would be used, as necessary, to perform the maintenance activities.

#### **E) Sediment Removal**

Sediment removal would be authorized under the following conditions: Removal of accumulated sediment is necessary when the debris basin capacity reaches or exceeds the 25% contour. Sediment removal is completed with heavy equipment, such as a backhoe(s) or excavator(s), transferring the sediment into a dump truck(s). Generally, 10-cy trucks are used to transport the sediment from the debris basin to a designated sediment placement site. There are multiple variables that contribute to the rate at which the 25% contour would be filled, thereby triggering a cleanout requirement. Many of these factors, such as wildfires, amount of annual rainfall, and changes in land use conditions upstream of the basin, cannot be anticipated. These types of variables make it impractical to predict the frequency of debris basin sediment removal activities, however, historically the debris basins have been cleaned out generally once every 5 to 20 years. The overall cleanout period can be longer (i.e., up to 12 weeks) for larger basins because of weather delays, as sediment clearing is suspended for rain. Although sediment clearing is generally accomplished in the months prior to the rainy season (between mid-August and early November), this activity can occur year-round as needed to adequately maintain the flood-control facilities. If maintenance activities are proposed at a time that sensitive biological resources may be affected, such as the nesting bird season, specific preventative measures would be implemented in accordance with all applicable permits, including the proposed provisions of this Agreement discussed further below.

1. When the quantity of sediment in a debris basin has reached or exceeded the 25% of the debris basin's volume.

2. When the quantity of sediment in a debris basin has reached or exceeded 5% or more of the basin's capacity and more than 20% of the watershed upstream of the debris basin has burned within the previous 5 years.



3. Sediment removal in all debris basins would occur between August 16<sup>th</sup> and March 15<sup>th</sup> of any given storm season unless prior approval is received from the Department. If work in progress could potentially extend beyond March 15<sup>th</sup> LACFCD would be required to perform the necessary nesting bird surveys, in accordance with other provisions of this Agreement, before work may continue uninterrupted.
4. Sediment removal below the cleanout thresholds listed above would only be performed after prior approval from all agencies.
5. Sediment removal usually involves excavation, fill, and land clearing activity. The work would be performed using mechanical equipment and non-mechanical activities such as hand clearing. Work would be performed within the existing and defined right-of-way easements. All buried vegetation within the sediment deposition zone would be removed with the sediment as part of the removal activity.
6. A qualified biological monitor would be present or available before and during the sediment removal activities to ensure protection of resources.
7. A Water Diversion Plan would be prepared and appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) installed prior to start of work when a basin has ponded or flowing water. The plan would include appropriate BMPs and water sampling and testing protocols to comply with applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements. Similar to the RWQCB permit conditions, copies of the water sampling testing results would be submitted to the Department for its records.
8. Two standard water diversion plans (diversion plans) that have been previously approved by agencies and used by LACFCD during previous basin cleanouts that involved ponded or flowing water are included as part of the Long-term Agreement. Any future debris basin cleanout activity would use either one of the diversion plans and would notify the Department in writing. No diversion plans would be submitted prior to start of the cleanout. However, if LACFCD believes there would be a need to deviate from the pre-approved water diversion plan, a modified diversion plan would be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

#### **F) Maintenance of Access Road and Other Appurtenances**

1. Maintenance would be authorized, including restoration/reconstruction of existing access roads to and into debris basins, parking and turnaround areas, crest of spillway and spillway structures, provided the footprint does not change and the minimum width and length of the road necessary to provide access for routine maintenance and sediment removal. Reconstruction and maintenance of fences and other appurtenances would be also authorized. Appropriate BMPs would be installed prior to start of performing maintenance activities.

2. Annual inspections of the debris basin structures would be conducted, including minor repairs of outlet towers and access railings/stairs, graffiti removals, spillway, inlet and outlet pipe structures/chutes, riprap, trash racks, facing slabs, gage boards, slow and down drains, fence, unclogging of outlet towers, and other appurtenances to ensure compliance with other agency requirements and for the safety of the basin dam structures. This may require the use of hand and/or mechanical equipment and trucks to enter the basins to perform the repairs

#### **G) State Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) Compliance**

Removal of vegetation and/or accumulated trash/debris, including repair of rodent-damaged portions on the upstream and downstream faces of the debris basin dam and abutments would be allowed as necessary to comply with dam safety requirements of the DSOD and/or to ensure the integrity of the embankment. Additional maintenance activities may be required by State DSOD and shall be performed accordingly to comply with applicable regulations, including notification and coordination with Department and other agencies.

#### **H) Storm Damage Repair and Restoration Projects**

Storm damage repair and restoration of existing structures back to pre-storm conditions includes eroded or damaged slopes and embankments, down drains, inlet and outlet pipes and related structures, and other on-site structures. E-mail notification to the Department would be required prior to initiation of any such storm damage repair or restoration projects for existing structures.

#### **Conditions**

Sediment removal from debris basins would be allowed whenever necessary to protect downstream public health, safety and welfare. Debris basins with special situations that warrant specific conditions are listed below in Table 2 with the appropriate restrictions necessary to protect the environmental resources values present. Wilson Debris Basin requires a phased clearance program which is intended to reduce the amount of vegetation removed in any one year from vegetation mowing activities.

Table 2-Special Conditions

<b>Debris Basin</b>	<b>Special Condition</b>
<b>Big Dalton &amp; Englewild</b>	Sediment removal activities would be conducted between August 15th and November 15th and would avoid major trees located within the slopes of the basin banks where at all possible, even when cleaning within the 25%-100% contour.
<b>Linda Vista &amp; Mullally</b>	These basins are significantly undersized and require sediment clearing whenever the basin reaches 5% of maximum capacity, regardless of the upstream watershed conditions. Should the facility be redesigned, LACFCD would consult with the agencies on the proposed capacity in order to allow area for riparian vegetation to develop. This special condition would be void once the basins were built.

<b>Santa Anita</b>	<p>Sediment removal activities would be conducted between August 16th and November 15th and would avoid existing large willows near the dam on both sides of the basin. Willow growth on the upstream dam face may be removed to meet dam safety requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 10-foot wide channel within the path of the inflow, through the willow grove located at the upstream end of the basin reservoir, would be maintained as-needed to relieve the blockage of debris upstream of the trees and allow debris and sediment to reach the basin.</li> <li>• A 16-foot wide access area along the toe of the upstream dam embankment face and the west embankment (adjacent to the access road and the residential homes) would be cleared of vegetation and maintained to allow maintenance vehicle trucks or equipment to access the outlet tower from the west invert access ramp for maintenance, to conduct upstream spillway embankment inspection, and to maintain a fire hazard clearing area on the west side of the basin.</li> <li>• A 15-foot wide radius clearance area around the outside surface of the tower would be cleared of debris, vegetation, and sediment to unclog the outlet tower inlets, ensure proper drainage, and to direct storm flows into the outlet tower.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawpit</b>	<p>LACFCD would avoid tributaries entering the debris basin unless they are inundated with sediment.</p>
<b>Sierra Madre Dam</b>	<p>The State Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) requires Sierra Madre Dam to be cleaned out whenever the accumulated debris surface reaches a target elevation of 1,128. 9 feet above mean sea level (msl). This elevation corresponds to the maximum water and silt level at which the debris basin could safely operate in the event of a maximum credible earthquake.</p>
<b>Wilson</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area within the 25% contour that would be downstream of the July 2008 mature vegetation line (as indicated by a purple line on attached graphic) would be mowed annually in its entirety. Beginning at the edge of the mature vegetation line, the remainder of the 25% contour would be segregated into two areas by the control line. The eastern section would be mowed during even numbered years and the western portion would be mowed during odd numbered years. Training channels would be cut along the toe of both sides of the basin.</li> <li>• The training channel along the west side of the basin would collect waters flowing from the canyon. This western channel would be maintained up to the mature vegetation line annually. During odd numbered years, when the western half of the mature area would be cleared, the training channel would be extended to the furthest upstream point to collect the canyon runoff.</li> <li>• The training channel along the east side would collect water coming from a natural spring along that bank of the channel. A culvert would be placed to funnel the water under the basin access road and would be maintained annually.</li> <li>• A 15-foot wide radius clearance area around the outside surface of the outlet tower would be cleared annually of debris, vegetation, and sediment to unclog the outlet tower inlets, ensure proper drainage, and to direct storm flows into the outlet tower.</li> </ul>