

CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN

Project Environmental Impact Report /
Environmental Impact Statement

DRAFT Scoping Report

Fresno to Bakersfield Section
High-Speed Train
Project EIR/EIS

(Amended Merced to Bakersfield
Scoping Report)

December 2009



California High-Speed
Rail Authority



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Railroad Administration



CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN PROJECT EIR/EIS

FRESNO TO BAKERSFIELD SECTION

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

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Summary

The purpose of this report is to summarize the scoping process and comments received during the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the California High-Speed Train (HST) system. The report provides a brief project background, a description of the scoping process and meetings, a list of other outreach activities, and a summary of the public and agency comments received during scoping.

In 2005, the California High-Speed Rail Authority (Authority) and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) completed a Statewide Program EIR/EIS as the first-phase of a tiered environmental review process for the proposed California High-Speed Train (HST) system. On February 24, 2009, the Authority distributed a California State Notice of Preparation (NOP) to the State Clearinghouse; elected officials, local, regional, and State agencies; and the interested public for a project EIR/EIS on the Merced to Bakersfield section of the HST. A Notice of Intent (NOI) for this EIR/EIS was published by the FRA in the *Federal Register* on March 16, 2009.

The Authority encourages broad participation during EIR/EIS scoping and review of the draft environmental documents. Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested agencies and the public to insure the full range of issues related to the proposed action are addressed, including all reasonable alternatives. In particular, the Authority is interested in determining where there are areas of environmental sensitivity and where there could be a potential for significant impacts from the HST project.

In response to the NOP/NOI, public agencies with legal jurisdiction were requested to advise the Authority and the FRA of the applicable permit and environmental review requirements of each agency, and the scope and content of the environmental information that is germane to the agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Public scoping meetings were scheduled as an important component of the scoping process for both the State and federal environmental review.

During the scoping period, five public scoping meetings were held between March 18 and March 26, 2009, with a total of 400 people attending the five meetings. The Authority and FRA received a total of 188 comments from individuals and organizations and 33 comments from agencies on the proposed project. Major issues identified as a result of scoping are listed below.

- The location of stations
- The location of the HST alignment
- The location of the maintenance facility
- The benefits of HST, including air quality, congestion relief, and economic development
- Connections to local transit
- Fast tracking of the project
- Agricultural impacts
- Natural resource impacts
- Noise impacts
- Cost and financing of the system
- Use of U.S. labor and products for HST construction
- Power source and requirements
- Economic growth issues
- Location of the test track
- Benefits/impacts on local businesses
- Employment opportunities
- Ridership estimates
- Property acquisition
- Displacement of people
- Potential devaluation of property
- Rail consolidation

Subsequent to these scoping meetings, the Authority and FRA determined that the environmental effects of the HST system from Merced to Bakersfield are more appropriately assessed in two separate EIR/EIS documents, one from Merced to Fresno and the other for Fresno to Bakersfield. The decision to complete two separate EIR/EISs was made because the project sections are of sufficient length, with logical termini, allowing for an analysis of environmental matters on a broad scope to ensure that the project will function properly without requiring additional improvements elsewhere; and the assessment of HST alternatives in the Fresno to Bakersfield section will not restrict consideration of alternatives for other transportation improvements.

As a result of this determination, the environmental process was amended and a new NOP was distributed by the Authority on September 29, 2009 for a project EIR/EIS on the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the HST. The FRA published an NOI for this EIR/EIS in the *Federal Register* on October 1, 2009. In the NOP and NOI, the Authority and FRA solicited additional oral and written comments, suggestions, and requests for information, and requests for public meetings no later than October 30, 2009. These comments will receive equal consideration as comments presented during the March 2009 scoping period for the former Merced to Bakersfield HST Project EIR/EIS.

During the public review period for the NOP/ NOI for the Fresno to Bakersfield section, between September 29, 2009 and October 30, 2009, a total of 13 written comments from public agencies, organizations, and private companies were received by the Authority. No requests were made for additional public meetings. Major issues identified in these comments were similar to those received during the March 2009 scoping period for the former Merced to Bakersfield HST Project EIR/EIS.

1.0 Introduction

The following report summarizes the scoping process for the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the California High-Speed Train (HST) project. This report includes a project description, explains the purpose of scoping, describes the scoping notification process, summarizes the five project scoping meetings, summarizes the comments received from individuals, organizations and public agencies, and describes the next steps for the project.

1.1 Description of Project

Since 1992, extensive information has been gathered and a preliminary evaluation has been completed concerning the potential environmental effects associated with numerous HST corridor alternatives throughout California. From feasibility studies through conceptual design, a variety of technical studies have been undertaken to address the engineering, operational, financial, ridership, and environmental aspects of such a system. The findings of these studies resulted in a Final Business Plan prepared by the California High-Speed Rail Authority (Authority) (Authority, November 2008). The Authority was established in 1996 and is authorized and directed by statute to undertake the planning and development of a proposed statewide HST network that is fully coordinated with other public transportation services. This study concluded that California would benefit substantially from HST transportation and the Authority initiated further evaluation of a HST system connecting the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The proposed statewide HST system (Figure 1-1) consists of 800 miles of dedicated, fully grade-separated, state-of-the-art track with trains operating at speeds in excess of 200 miles per hour.

In 2005, the Authority and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) completed a Final Program Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Proposed California High-Speed Train System (Statewide Program EIR/EIS) as the first phase of a tiered environmental review process. The Authority certified the Final Program EIR under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and approved the proposed HST System, and FRA issued a record of decision under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on the Statewide Program EIR/EIS. The Statewide Program EIR/EIS established the purpose and need for the HST system, analyzed a HST system, and compared it with a No Project/No Action Alternative and a Modal Alternative. In approving the Statewide Program EIR/EIS, the Authority and the FRA selected the HST Alternative, selected certain corridors/general alignments and general station locations for further study, incorporated mitigation strategies and design practices, and specified further measures to guide the development of the HST system in site-specific project environmental review to avoid and minimize potential adverse environmental impacts.

The Fresno to Bakersfield HST Section Project EIR/EIS will tier from the Final Statewide Program EIR/EIS in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations §1508.28) and CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §15168[b]), building upon all previous work prepared for and incorporated in the Statewide Program EIR/EIS. Tiering is a staged approach to NEPA and CEQA in which broad programs and issues are evaluated in initial (Tier 1) analyses and site-specific proposals and impacts are evaluated in subsequent tier studies.



Figure 1-1. Proposed California HST System

The Fresno to Bakersfield HST Project EIR/EIS will describe site-specific environmental impacts, identify specific mitigation measures to address those impacts, and discuss design practices the Authority proposes to use to avoid and minimize potential adverse environmental impacts. The FRA and the Authority will assess the site characteristics, size, nature, and timing of proposed site-specific HST project sections to determine whether the adverse impacts are potentially significant as defined by NEPA and CEQA, and whether adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated. This document and other project EIR/EISs will identify and evaluate reasonable and feasible site-specific alignment alternatives, and evaluate the impacts from construction, operation, and maintenance of the HST system.

1.2 Project Alternatives

The Fresno to Bakersfield HST Project EIR/EIS will consider a No Action or No Project Alternative and an HST Alternative for the Fresno to Bakersfield corridor. These alternatives are briefly described below.

1.2.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative (No Project or No Build) represents the conditions in the corridor as it existed in 2009, and as it would exist based on programmed and funded improvements to the intercity transportation system and other reasonably foreseeable projects through 2035, taking into account the following sources of information: the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) for all modes of travel, airport plans, intercity passenger rail plans, and city and county plans.

1.2.2 HST Alternative

The Authority proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an electric-powered steel wheel- on-steel-rail HST System, about 800 miles long, capable of operating speeds of 220 mph on dedicated, fully grade-separated tracks, with state-of-the art safety, signaling, and automated train control systems. The Statewide Program EIR/EIS generally selected the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) corridor for the high-speed train route from Fresno to Bakersfield and the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR) corridor was selected through the urban area of Fresno, with stations in downtown Fresno and Bakersfield (Figure 1-2). The Statewide Program EIR/EIS also stated that the project EIR/EIS for the HST in this portion of the Central Valley would evaluate an alignment around Hanford and a potential station location in the Visalia/Hanford/Tulare area. The HST would operate in this section at speeds up to 220 mph.

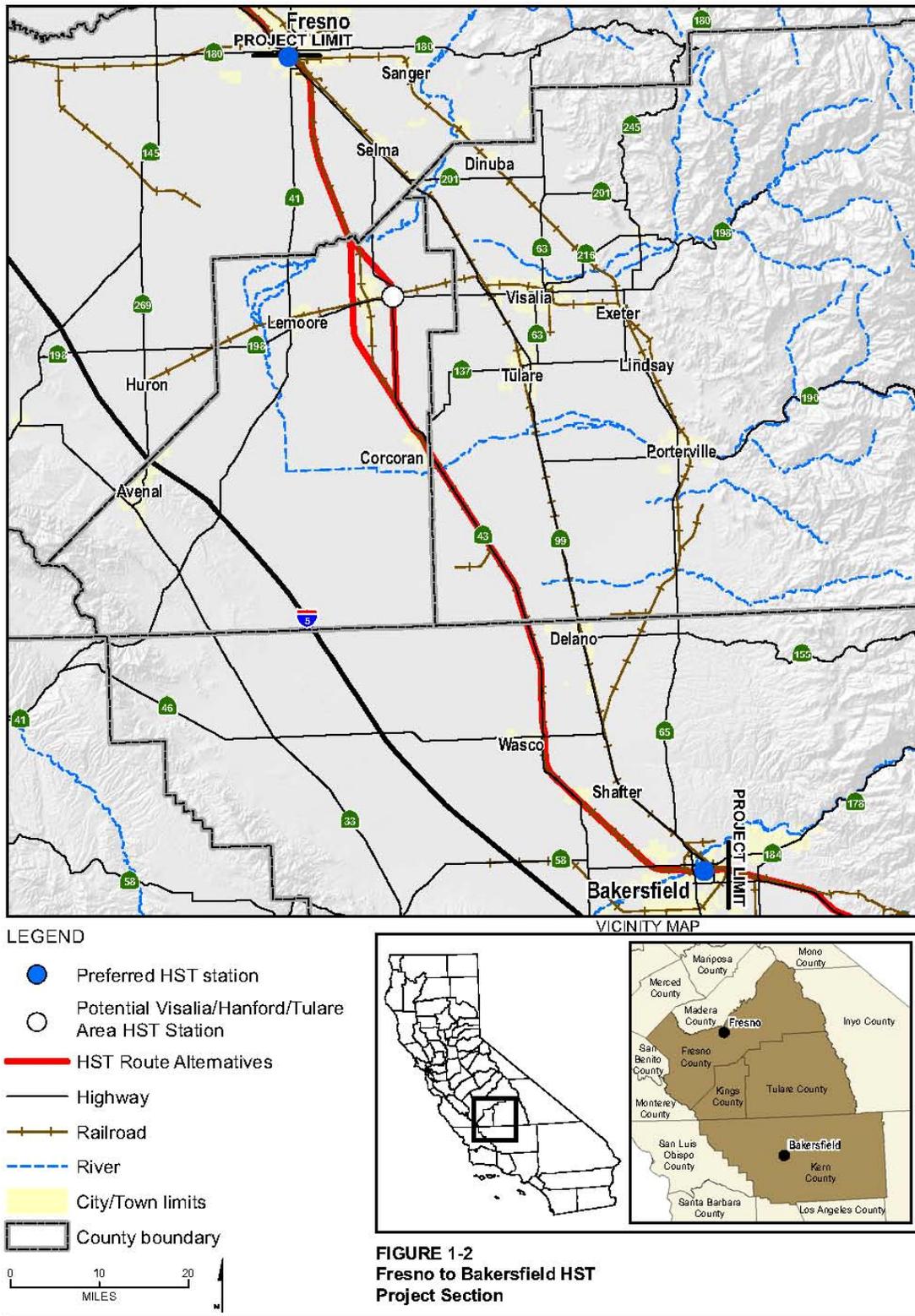


Figure 1-2. Fresno to Bakersfield HST Project Section from NOP

1.3 Purpose of Scoping

Public scoping is an important element in the process of determining the focus and content of an EIR/EIS. Scoping helps to identify the range of actions, alternatives, environmental effects, and mitigation measures to be analyzed in depth, and helps eliminate from detailed study those issues that are not pertinent to the final decision on the proposed project. Scoping is also an effective way to bring together and address the concerns of the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties. Significant issues may be identified through public and agency comments. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Section 1501.7 and CEQA section 21083.9 describe scoping as required by NEPA and recommended by CEQA.

Scoping is not conducted to resolve differences concerning the merits of a project or to anticipate the ultimate decision on a proposal. Rather scoping helps ensure that a comprehensive and focused EIR/EIS will be prepared that informs the project decision-making process.

The intent of the California High-Speed Train Project Fresno to Bakersfield section scoping process is to:

- Inform public agencies and interested members of the public about the proposed project, including compliance with NEPA and CEQA requirements, and the FRA's and Authority's actions in relation to it.
- Assist with identifying a range of alignments and station locations along the Fresno to Bakersfield section that may be considered in the EIR/EIS.
- Assist with identifying the range of concerns and project-related issues to be considered in the EIR/EIS.
- Assist with identifying mitigation measures, strategies, and approaches to mitigation that may be useful and explored further in the EIR/EIS.
- Develop an expanded mailing list of agencies and individuals interested in the future actions relative to the EIR/EIS.

The scoping process and the input gathered during the scoping period are documented herein for the Fresno to Bakersfield Section Project-Level EIR/EIS.

1.4 Notification of EIR/EIS Scoping

Initially, the Authority and FRA planned to prepare a project EIR/EIS for the Merced to Bakersfield section of the HST system. To initiate the environmental review process for the Merced to Bakersfield section, the Authority issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) (Appendix A) that was distributed to the State Clearinghouse; local, regional, and state agencies; and interested public and agencies (Appendix D). The federal process began with the publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) (Appendix B) in the *Federal Register*. The NOP was distributed on February 24, 2009, and the NOI was published in the *Federal Register* on March 16, 2009.

The NOP and NOI discussed the purpose of the study, the project limits, the need for agency input, potential environmental impacts of the project, contact name for additional information regarding the project, and a description of alternatives to be considered.

In addition, an invitation letter was sent directly to representatives at the federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and tribes on the project mailing list inviting them to do the following:

- Provide written comments on scoping through the NOP and NOI, including advising FRA and the Authority of the applicable permit and environmental review requirements of the agency and the

scope and content of the environmental information germane to the agency’s statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.

- Attend the scoping meetings.
- Distribute scoping meeting information or post information about the upcoming scoping meetings and post information provided on agency website or newsletter.

Public notification for the scoping meetings was made through a scoping meeting announcement (Appendix C) distributed to those on a mailing list and email list derived from past work and current project outreach and to property owners within 50 feet of each side of the proposed alignments and 500 feet of proposed station locations. Approximately 2,980 notifications were mailed. The proposed alignments and station locations are based on the Statewide Programmatic EIR/EIS and the Bay Area-to-Central Valley Programmatic EIR/EIS. See Appendix D for the scoping notice distribution lists. Notification was also provided on the Authority’s website. Table 1-1 lists the publications and dates for the display advertisements and legal notices as well as articles and editorials published prior to and during the scoping process. Appendix K includes copies of articles and editorials.

**Table 1-1
 Published Public Notifications - Merced to Bakersfield Section
 (All Dates 2009)**

Publication	Display Ad	Legal Notice	Articles/Editorials
Atwater Signal	March 13	March 13	
Atwater Times	March 5, March 12	March 5, March 12	
Bakersfield Californian	March 15	March 14	March 23
Chowchilla News	March 11	March 11	
Comtex News Network			March 14
Delano Record	March 19	March 19	
El Sol (Spanish)	March 13	March 13	
Fresno Bee	March 14	March 14	March 5
Fresno COG Outlook			March
Hanford Sentinel	March 15	March 13	March 23
Kingsburg Recorder	March 18	March 18	
Lamont Reporter	March 18	March 18	
Lemoore Advance	March 19	March 19	
Madera Tribune	March 5, March 12	March 5, March 11	
Merced County Times	March 5, March 12	March 5, March 12	March 26
Merced Sun-Star	March 4, March 11	March 5, March 11	March 7, 17, 19
Reed Print, Inc.	March 18	March 18	
Selma Enterprise	March 18	March 18	
Shafter Press	March 18	March 18	
Technology Marketing Corporation (tmcnet.com)			March 16
Tulare Advance Register	March 13	March 13	
Visalia Times Delta		March 13	March 3
Wasco Tribune	March 18	March 18	

Following the scoping meetings held for the Merced to Bakersfield section, the FRA and the Authority determined that the environmental effects of the HST system from Merced to Bakersfield are more appropriately assessed in two separate documents; one for Merced to Fresno and another for Fresno to Bakersfield. The decision to complete two separate EIR/EISs was made because the project sections are of sufficient length, with logical termini, allowing for an analysis of environmental matters on a broad scope to ensure that the project will function properly without requiring additional improvements elsewhere; and the assessment of HST alternatives in the Fresno to Bakersfield section will not restrict consideration of alternatives for other transportation improvements.

As a result of this determination, the environmental process was amended and a new NOP was distributed by the Authority on September 29, 2009 for a project EIR/EIS on the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the HST (Appendix A). This NOP was distributed to the same agencies, organizations, and individuals as the Merced to Bakersfield section NOP (Appendix D). The FRA published an NOI for this EIR/EIS in the *Federal Register* on October 1, 2009 (Appendix B). In the NOP and NOI, the Authority and FRA solicited additional oral and written comments, suggestions, and requests for information, and requests for public meetings no later than October 30, 2009.

1.5 Scoping Process

The scoping activities for the California High-Speed Train System Merced to Bakersfield section were conducted between February 24 and April 10, 2009 (scoping period). The geographical extent and complexity of the proposed project necessitated scoping meetings be held in several locations in the project corridor. Five public scoping meetings were held between March 18, 2009, and March 26, 2009, as shown in Table 1-2. All meetings were held between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. to allow representatives from agencies and the public the opportunity to participate. Scoping meetings were held in an open house format, allowing people to arrive at any time to obtain information and provide input. Project team members were available throughout the meetings to respond to questions and record comments. The deadline for submitting scoping comments for the Merced to Bakersfield section was April 10, 2009, although the Authority has considered and included comments it received up to the preparation of this report. Comments received during the public scoping process for the Merced to Bakersfield section that are relevant to the Fresno to Bakersfield section are be considered by the Authority and FRA in preparing the Fresno to Bakersfield Project EIR/EIS.

**Table 1-2
 Scoping Meeting Locations
 (All Dates 2009)**

Date	City	Location/Address
March 18	Merced	Merced Community Senior Center, 755 W. 15th St., Merced
March 19	Madera	Madera County Fairgrounds, 1850 W. Cleveland Ave., Madera
March 24	Visalia	Visalia Convention Center, 303 E. Acequia Ave., Visalia
March 25	Fresno	Fresno Convention Center Exhibit Hall, 848 M St., Fresno
March 26	Bakersfield	Rabobank Theater Lobby, 1001 Truxtun Ave., Bakersfield

In the NOP and NOI for the Fresno to Bakersfield section, the Authority and FRA solicited requests for additional public scoping meetings. No requests were received; therefore, no additional scoping meetings were held.

Materials developed for use in the scoping process included the following, which can be reviewed in Appendices A, B, C, F, and G, respectively:

- Copy of the NOPs
- Copy of the NOIs
- Scoping meeting announcement mailer and scoping information brochure
- Information boards displayed on easels
- Scoping period comment card

Members of the public; affected federal, state, and local agencies; interest groups; and other interested parties participated in the scoping process by attending the scoping meetings for the Merced to Bakersfield section and/or providing written and verbal comments or recommendations concerning project alignment and station alternatives, maintenance facility location alternatives, potential environmental impacts to be analyzed in the EIR/EIS, and other project-related issues during the scoping period for the Merced to Bakersfield section and the additional scoping period for the Fresno to Bakersfield section.

Although scoping is a distinct stage in the EIR/EIS process, public involvement activities will extend throughout preparation of the EIR/EIS. These activities allow for interaction and exchange of information and discussion of issues and concerns among the public, agencies, and EIR/EIS preparers throughout the study process.

2.0 Public and Agency Involvement During Scoping

Throughout the scoping period, the Authority and FRA encouraged public input through a variety of activities. As noted, the Authority issued the NOPs and the FRA published the NOIs in the *Federal Register*, initiating the scoping process.

Agency representatives attended the scoping meetings and numerous letters in response to the NOP/NOIs were received. Members of the public and representatives from organizations also attended the meetings, some providing comments at the meetings.

2.1 Summary of Noticed Scoping Meetings

The scoping meetings were open to both the general public and agencies. Attendance lists for the scoping meetings are included in Appendix E. Copies of the materials provided at the scoping meetings are included in Appendix F, Public Scoping Meeting Display Boards; and Appendix G, Public Scoping Comment Card and Handouts.

Scoping comment cards were provided at each of the meetings for attendees to provide comments on the materials and information presented in Appendix G. Written scoping comments and questions collected at the meetings, written on flip charts and large maps at the meetings, or submitted via mail or through the Authority's internet website and verbal comments recorded at the scoping meetings through a court reporter are included in Appendix H and Appendix I, respectively, and summarized below in Section 3, Scoping Summary of Issues. Agency responses to the NOPs and NOIs are included in Appendix J and summarized in Section 3.4.

Approximately 400 people attended the combined scoping meetings and approximately 188 individuals and organizations and 33 agencies provided comments. The scoping meetings are summarized in the following sections.

2.1.1 Merced, March 18, 2009

On March 18, 2009, the Authority held a scoping meeting at the Merced Community Senior Center from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. A total of 176 people signed in at the meeting, including representatives from the City of Merced, Merced County, City of Chowchilla, City of Livingston, City of Modesto, Madera County, Madera County Transportation Commission, Merced County Association of Governments, Merced Irrigation District, City of Atwater, University of California – Merced, Merced College, Mariposa County, Merced Redevelopment Agency, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Merced County Farm Bureau. A representative for State Senator Jeff Denham and Assemblywoman Cathleen Galgani also attended. The Greater Merced High-Speed Rail Committee, Sierra Club, Valley Land Alliance, Defenders of Wildlife, and Merced County Asthma Coalition were also represented.

Since Merced is at the junction of another component of the statewide HST project which is also undergoing scoping, the San Jose-to-Merced Section, this meeting was a joint scoping meeting for both sections. This enabled area stakeholders to attend a single meeting for their area and minimized confusion about the projects.

Of those that signed in, approximately 24 individuals indicated that they were most interested in the San Jose to Merced Section. Other attendees indicated interest in both, interest in Merced to Bakersfield only, or did not indicate an interest. Although the Altamont Section is an independent project from the HST system being pursued by the Authority at this time, a project representative with information about that project was present at the scoping meeting due to the project's proximity to the Merced to Bakersfield and San Jose to Merced sections.



Scoping meeting at the Merced Community Senior Center.

The meeting was in open house format, with information stations and staff available to answer questions through informal discussions. A welcome table provided an area to sign in, receive meeting handouts, ask questions, and receive general orientation. Attendees arrived at different times throughout the meeting. Seven separate stations with poster displays on easels provided information for attendees. These stations provided information on the California High-Speed Train Project, High-Speed Trains, Merced to Bakersfield HST Section, Alternatives Analysis, Environmental Process, San Jose to Merced High-speed Train Section, and Altamont Section. A 25-minute video presentation providing background information on the California HST project and the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section played in a continuous loop.

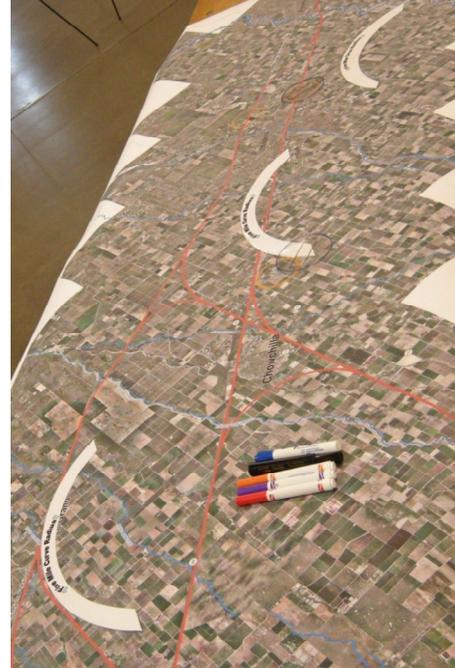


Comment stations at meetings in Madera (top) and Merced provided people with a place to offer comments.

Two comment stations were available at the meeting. One station provided a place for people to sit down to compose their comments on the comment cards supplied or to give comments verbally to a court reporter. The second comment station consisted of two tables with large aerial maps of the project area with lines representing a proposed alignment along the BNSF and UPRR railroad corridors based on the Statewide Programmatic EIR/EIS and the Bay Area-to-Central Valley Programmatic EIR/EIS. The maps also included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. A larger scale map was provided of the Merced area to facilitate discussions regarding potential station locations.



Large-scale maps of the Merced area with tools to illustrate station area and rail alignment facilitated discussion.



Marking pens were available for attendees to use to write comments on the map or indicate specific natural or community resources or areas of concern. The maps also included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. A larger-scale map was provided of the Merced area to facilitate discussions regarding potential station locations. Moveable track curve and station area templates were available for both the large alignment maps and the station area map to enable participants to understand how the proposed facilities could be sited in other areas along the project corridor.

For native Spanish speakers, a staff member fluent in Spanish was present to assist with answering questions and submitting comments if needed.

2.1.2 Madera, March 19, 2009

On March 19, 2009, the Authority held a scoping meeting at the Madera County Fairgrounds from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. Forty-four people signed in at the meeting, including representatives from Madera County, City of Madera, Madera High School, Madera County Transportation Commission, Caltrans, and the Chowchilla Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was in an open house format, with information stations and staff available to answer questions through informal discussions. A welcome table provided an area to sign in, receive meeting handouts, ask questions, and receive general orientation. Attendees arrived at different times throughout the meeting. Five separate stations with poster displays provided information for attendees. These stations provided information on the California High-Speed Train Project, High-Speed Trains, Merced-to-Bakersfield High-speed Train Section, Alternatives Analysis, and Environmental Process. A 25-minute video presentation providing background information on the California HST project and the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section played in a continuous loop.

Two comment stations were available at the meeting. One station provided a place for people to sit down to compose their comments on the comment cards supplied or to give comments verbally to the court reporter.

In the center of the room, two tables with large aerial maps of the project area were provided with lines representing a proposed alignment along the BNSF and UPRR railroad corridors based on the Statewide Programmatic EIR/EIS and the Bay Area-to-Central Valley Programmatic EIR/EIS. Marking pens were available for attendees to use to write comments on the map or indicate specific natural or community resources or areas of concern. The maps also included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. A larger-scale map was provided of the Merced area to facilitate discussions regarding potential station locations. Moveable curve and station area templates were available for both the large alignment maps and the station area map to enable participants to understand how the proposed facilities could be sited in other areas along the project corridor.

For native Spanish speakers, a staff member fluent in Spanish was present to assist with answering questions and submitting comments if needed.

2.1.3 Visalia, March 24, 2009

On March 24, 2009, the Authority held a scoping meeting at the Visalia Convention Center from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. Forty-three people signed in at the meeting, including representatives from the City of Tulare, Tulare County Association of Governments, Tulare County, City of Porterville, City of Corcoran, City of Hanford, City of Visalia, Caltrans, California Public Utilities Commission, and Visalia Economic Development Commission.

The meeting was presented in an open house format, with information stations and staff available to answer questions through informal discussions. A welcome table provided an area to sign in, receive meeting handouts, ask questions, and receive general orientation. Attendees arrived at different times throughout the meeting.

Five individual stations with poster displays provided information for attendees. These included large posters presenting information on the California High-Speed Train Project, High-Speed Trains, Merced-to-Bakersfield High-speed Train Section, Alternatives Analysis, and Environmental Process. A 4-minute video presentation providing background information on the California HST project and the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section played in a continuous loop.

Three comment stations were available at the meeting. Two stations provided a place for people to sit down to compose their comments on the comment cards supplied. At a third station, people could provide comments verbally to a court reporter. In the center of the meeting space two tables were set up to display large aerial maps of the project area with lines representing the EIR/EIS programmatic HST alignments through the Central Valley. Marking pens were available for attendees to use to write comments on the map or indicate specific resource areas. The maps included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. Moveable curve and station area templates were available to enable participants to understand how proposed facilities could be sited in other areas along the project corridor. A map of the Merced-to-Fresno Section of the proposed HST was also available for review by the public.

A Spanish interpreter was present to help native Spanish speakers submit comments and answer any questions. Hard-copy meeting materials were also available in Spanish.

2.1.4 Fresno, March 25, 2009

On March 25, 2009, the Authority held a scoping meeting at the Fresno Convention Center from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. Fifty-one people signed in at the meeting, including representatives from Caltrans, California Public Utilities Commission, City of Clovis, City of Sanger, and the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

The meeting was presented in an open house format, with information stations and staff available to answer questions through informal discussions. A welcome table provided an area to sign in, receive meeting handouts, ask questions, and receive general orientation. Attendees arrived at different times throughout the meeting.

Five individual stations with poster displays provided information for attendees. These included large posters presenting information on the California High-Speed Train Project, High-Speed Trains, Merced-to-Bakersfield High-speed Train Section, Alternatives Analysis, and Environmental Process. A 4-minute video presentation providing background information on the California HST project and the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section played in a continuous loop.

Three comment stations were available at the meeting. Two stations provided a place for people to sit down to compose their comments on the comment cards supplied. At a third station, people could provide comments verbally to a court reporter. In the center of the space two tables were set up to display large aerial maps of the project area with lines representing the EIR/EIS programmatic HST alignments through the Central Valley. Marking pens were available for attendees to use to write comments on the map or indicate specific resource areas. The maps included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. Moveable curve and station area templates were available to enable participants to understand how proposed facilities could be sited in other areas along the project corridor. A map of the Merced-to-Fresno Section of the proposed HST was also available for review by the public.

A professional Spanish interpreter was present to assist native Spanish speakers submit comments and answer any questions. Hard-copy meeting materials were also available in Spanish.

2.1.5 Bakersfield, March 26, 2009

On March 26, 2009, the Authority held a scoping meeting at the Rabobank Theater in Bakersfield from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. Eighty-four people signed in at the meeting, including representatives from the Federal Transit Administration, Caltrans, California Public Utilities Commission, City of Shafter, City of Tehachapi, City of Bakersfield, City of Wasco, Kern County, Kern County Council of Governments, Golden Empire Transit District, Congressman Jim Costa's office, North of the River Recreation and Parks District, Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, and the Lamont Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was presented in an open house format, with information stations and staff available to answer questions through informal discussions. A welcome table provided an area to sign in, receive meeting handouts, ask questions, and receive general orientation. Attendees arrived at different times throughout the meeting.

Five individual stations with poster displays provided information for attendees. These included large posters presenting information on the California High-Speed Train Project, High-Speed Trains, Merced-to-Bakersfield High-speed Train Section, Alternatives Analysis, and Environmental Process. A 4-minute video presentation providing background information on the California HST project and the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section played in a continuous loop.

Three comment stations were available at the meeting. Two stations provided a place for people to sit down to compose their comments on the comment cards supplied. At a third station, people could provide comments verbally to the court reporter. In the center of the space two tables were set up to display large aerial maps of the project area with lines representing the EIR/EIS programmatic HST alignments through the Central Valley. Marking pens were available for attendees to use to write comments on the map or indicate specific resource areas. The maps included circles sized to scale to represent potential maintenance facility locations. Moveable curve and station area templates were available to enable participants to understand how proposed facilities could be sited in other areas along

the project corridor. A map of the Merced to Fresno Section of the proposed HST was also available for review by the public.

A Spanish interpreter was present to assist native Spanish speakers in submitting comments and to answer any questions. Hard-copy meeting materials were also available in Spanish.

2.2 Summary of Outreach Activities

The scoping period officially began February 24, 2009, with the receipt of the NOP for the Merced to Bakersfield section at the State Clearinghouse. However, outreach to stakeholders in the Merced to Fresno and Fresno to Bakersfield sections began earlier. Beginning outreach early improved awareness of the project so that, as the Authority began the scoping period, the stakeholders could be better prepared to offer pertinent comments. Activities included outreach to business and community groups, early agency coordination, and elected official briefings, and are listed below in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1
 Summary of Outreach Activities**

Date	Organization/Individual	Topic
November 10, 2008	Mike Olmos and City Manager, and staff from Tulare County, City of Tulare, and Tulare County Association of Governments	HST in Tulare County, Central Valley , Invite and discussion on Scoping Meeting
December 10, 2008	Madera County Staff	Merced-to-Fresno Section planning, upcoming scoping process
December 10, 2008	City of Madera Staff	Merced-to-Fresno Section planning, upcoming scoping process
December 11, 2008	City of Chowchilla Staff	Merced-to-Fresno Section planning, upcoming scoping process
December 11, 2008	City of Merced Staff	Merced-to-Fresno Section planning, upcoming scoping process
December 11, 2008	Merced County Staff	Merced-to-Fresno Section planning, upcoming scoping process
January, 12 2009	City of Hanford, City Manager	HST station in Hanford, invite to scoping meeting
January 12, 2009	Kings County Board of Supervisors, CAO	HST in Kings County, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 12, 2009	Kings County Planning Department, Planning Director	HST in Kings County, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 13, 2009	City of Visalia, Asst. City Manager	HST Central Valley, discuss scoping meetings
January 13, 2009	Tulare County Board of Supervisors, County Clerk	HST in Central Valley
January 13, 2009	Meeting with Fresno Mayor	HST in Fresno, invite to scoping meeting
January 22, 2009	City of Visalia Conference Call, City Manager and Asst. City Manager	HST in Central Valley, discuss scoping meeting
January 23, 2009	City of Fresno Staff	HST in Fresno, city/regional issues
January 27, 2009	Centennial Corridor Open House – Caltrans/TRIP	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 28, 2009	Tulare County Board of Supervisors	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting

**Table 2-1
 Summary of Outreach Activities**

Date	Organization/Individual	Topic
January 28, 2009	Kern County Supervisor Don Maben	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 28, 2009	City of Bakersfield staff, Mayor Harvey Hall and Councilman Harold Hanson	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 28, 2009	Kern County Supervisor Ray Watson	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 28, 2009	Kern Council of Governments	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 29, 2009	Kern County Resource Management staff	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 29, 2009	Ahron Hakimi, Caltrans Corridor Project Manager, TRIP office	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 29, 2009	Bakersfield City Councilwoman Sue Benham & Councilman David Couch	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
January 29, 2009	Bakersfield Vice Mayor Zack Scrivner, Councilwoman Jackie Sullivan, & Councilman Ken Weir	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
February 6, 2009	Keith Bergthold, City of Fresno	Station and maintenance facility criteria and moving forward on rail consolidation and HST, discuss scoping meetings
February 6, 2009	Clark Thompson, Fresno COG and Fresno Area Residents for Rail Consolidation (FARRC)	HST and rail consolidation, discuss scoping meetings
February 6, 2009	City of Fresno Staff	Downtown station planning and alignments, discuss scoping meetings
February 10, 2009	Fresno Business Council	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
February 12, 2009	Cross Valley Rail Joint Powers Authority	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
February 12, 2009	City of Chowchilla City Council meeting gave general HST overview presentation	HST overview presentation, extend invitations to attend scoping meetings on March 18 and 19
February 17, 2009	Hanford City Council Study Session	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
February 19, 2009	Madera County Supervisor Frank Bigelow	HST in Madera, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
February 24, 2009	Madera Mayor Sam Armentrout	HST in Madera, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
February 26, 2009	Paramount Farms	HST in Bakersfield, Central Valley
February 26, 2009	Shafter/Wasco Outreach Meeting	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
February 26, 2009	City of Corcoran Manager Ron Hoggard and Mayor Ray Lerma	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting

**Table 2-1
 Summary of Outreach Activities**

Date	Organization/Individual	Topic
March 2, 2009	Tulare County Supervisor Phil Cox, Pete Vander Poel, and Debbie Vaughn	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
March 2, 2009	Tulare County Supervisor Steve Worthley and Mike Ennis	HST in Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
March 2, 2009	Tulare County Supervisor Allen Ishida	HST in Central Valley , invite to scoping meeting
March 2, 2009	Meeting with City Staff at Visalia City Manager's Office	HST in Central Valley , invite to scoping meeting
March 2, 2009	Visalia City Council Study Session	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 3, 2009	Kings County Board of Supervisors Study Session	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 4, 2009	Bakersfield Breakfast Rotary	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 3, 2009	Sons of Retirement	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation
March 4, 2009	Noah Lor, Merced City Council	HST in Merced, Central Valley
March 4, 2009	Supervisor Hub Walsh, Merced County	HST in Merced, Central Valley
March 9, 2009	Supervisors Moss and Wheeler, Madera County	HST in Madera, Central Valley
March 9, 2009	Patricia Taylor, Madera County Transportation Commission	HST in Central Valley
March 9, 2009	Meeting with Supervisor Pedrozo, Merced County	HST in Merced, Central Valley
March 11, 2009	Presentation to Merced support group including Mayor of Merced, Merced County Supervisors, Laotian Community representatives, business community representatives, City of Merced staff, representative from Senator Denham's office, representative from Representative Cardoza's office, President of Merced College, and UC - Merced Vice Chancellor	HST in Merced, Central Valley
March 12, 2009	Madera County and City of Madera staff.	HST in Madera County, Central Valley
March 9, 2009	Madera County Supervisor Vern Moss & Tom Wheeler	HST in Madera, Central Valley, invite to scoping meeting
March 9, 2009	Madera City Councilman Robert Poythress	HST in Madera, Central Valley
March 10, 2009	Fresno County Board of Supervisors	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint Presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 11, 2009	City of Fresno Council President, Cynthia Sterling	HST in Fresno, invite to scoping meeting
March 12, 2009	Madera Supervisor Max Rodriguez	HST in Madera, invite to scoping meeting

**Table 2-1
 Summary of Outreach Activities**

Date	Organization/Individual	Topic
March 12, 2009	Madera County Resources Management Agency	HST in Madera, invite to scoping meeting
March 16, 2009	Bakersfield City Council	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 16, 2009	Kern COG Board	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint Presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 17, 2009	Fresno City Council	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation, invite to scoping meeting
March 19, 2009	City of Chowchilla Mayor and staff meeting	HST in Central Valley
March 26, 2009	Caltrans Statewide Environmental Managers Meeting	California High-Speed Rail Authority PowerPoint presentation

3.0 Scoping Summary of Issues

The goals of project scoping include identification of the range of alternatives and environmental effects that will require analysis in the EIR/EIS. The California High-Speed Train Merced to Bakersfield and Fresno to Bakersfield scoping process identified issues with proposed alignments and stations, suggestions for new or modified alignments, stations, and maintenance facilities, and areas of potential concern related to the proposed high-speed train system. The following is a summary of the comments received during the scoping process. Comments were submitted in the following ways:

- Comment forms submitted at scoping meetings
- Verbally to court reporters
- Map mark-ups and flip-chart notes
- Personal comment letters
- Mailed comment forms
- E-mails
- Agency letters

The flip-chart comments reiterated comments submitted on comment forms at the scoping meetings. Over 190 written and verbal scoping comments were received. Several individuals submitted two or more comments. Comments are reproduced in Appendices H and I and should be referred to for the complete content.

The summary is divided into three major topic areas. Comments regarding proposed alternatives and station locations are summarized first, followed by a summary of comments related to environmental concerns and, finally, a summary of comments related to technical or engineering concerns. Each of these topic areas is organized by project segment. In addition, Table 3-1 summarizes the written comments received by topic and type of commenter (agency, organization, or public and property owners), and Table 3-2 summarizes verbal comments.

In general, the comments received addressed the following topics:

- The location of stations
- The location of the HST alignment
- The location of the proposed maintenance facility
- The benefits of HST, including air quality, congestion relief, and economic development
- Connections to local transit
- General support for the project
- Fast tracking of the project
- Agricultural impacts
- Natural resource impacts
- Noise impacts
- Questions about cost and financing of the system
- The use of U.S. labor and U.S. products for HST construction
- Power source and requirements of the system
- Economic growth issues
- Location of the test track
- Benefits/impacts on local businesses
- Employment opportunities
- Ridership estimates
- Property acquisition
- Displacement of people
- Potential devaluation of property
- Rail consolidation

3.1 Alternatives

The following discussion summarizes public comments received pertaining to route, alignment, station, and maintenance base facility location preferences for the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the proposed HST project.

3.1.1 Station

A. Fresno Area

The majority of those commenting on the location of a station in Fresno preferred a station in the downtown area, west of SR 99; some specifically stated the station should be south of Grizzly Stadium, between G and H streets and Mono and Tulare avenues, near Chinatown, and next to the historic Southern Pacific railroad station. Approximately 12 such comments were received. Other comments stated the need to locate the station near transit and other ground transportation and provide a connection to the Fresno Air Terminal.

B. Visalia/Tulare/Hanford Area

The majority of commenters preferred a station in or near Visalia and/or Tulare County, east of Hanford. Approximately 20 such comments were received. Specific statements included preference for a station in the Visalia/Hanford/Tulare area, in Visalia, near the Visalia airport, in the City of Tulare, in Tulare County, east of Hanford, at the Cartmill Avenue site in Tulare County, at SR 99 by Highway 198, and not locating the station to the west of Hanford. Five commenters referenced the need to provide a bus connection to a Visalia station or place the station close to transit.

C. Bakersfield Area

The majority of commenters preferred a downtown station in Bakersfield, including three comments expressing a preference for a station south of or near the current Amtrak station and central to local transit. Two comments stated that the station should not be downtown and that an airport or freeway station would be better. Another comment noted the need to provide a station near transit. One commenter stated that the HST project alignment has fatal flaws in that it does not include a station at Los Angeles International Airport, only provides one station in Los Angeles, which has one third of the state's population, and does not account for likely ridership from segment to segment.

3.1.2 Route

A. Fresno Area

Commenters generally agreed with an alignment that brings the HST into the downtown area. One commenter stated that tracks should be located below grade through Fresno and another stated that tracks should be underground through all cities. One commenter suggested using the Union Pacific tracks through Fresno and another stated that the alignment should be along I-5 to the west.

The Fresno Area Residents for Rail Consolidation (FARRC) advocates an HST route to the west along with relocation of the UPRR tracks and rail yard, using the vacated UPRR right-of-way for BNSF's new double track corridor to be used by Amtrak and two local HST tracks and downtown multi-modal station. FARRC believes that HST express service through downtown Fresno will create noise and disruption from construction, whereas a western alignment and relocation of the UPRR has safety advantages, causes less disruption to freight railroads, and provides for locating the maintenance facility at the UPRR rail yard in central Fresno.

B. Visalia/Tulare/Hanford Area

Commenters generally agreed with an alignment on the east side of Hanford. However, two commenters stated an alignment east of Hanford will induce growth east of Highway 43 and will remove farmland. Another commenter opposed the BNSF alignment, because it is too far away from Visalia/Tulare. A number of commenters stated that the alignment should not go through Wasco or Shafter. One commenter suggested a route from Mojave over to Taft instead of going over the Tehachapi

C. Bakersfield Area

Concerns about the alignment were voiced by individuals from smaller communities north of Bakersfield. Several commenters expressed concerns over impacts on smaller towns like Shafter, Wasco, Delano, and McFarland. Specific concerns regarding farm worker housing and industrial park impacts were mentioned for Wasco.

D. Maintenance Facility

Five commenters preferred to have the maintenance facility in Fresno or Fresno County, two commenters preferred to have the maintenance facility in Visalia, and one commenter suggested locating the maintenance facility between Wasco and Corcoran.

3.2 Environmental Concerns

The following discussion summarizes public comments received pertaining to environmental concerns for the Fresno to Bakersfield section of the proposed HST project. The list below includes all environmental issues mentioned.

- Visual impacts: project in general, stations, elevated track, glare
- Air quality: if project not implemented, HST's potential emissions, dust
- Impacts on agricultural resources
- Conversion of agricultural land, Williamson Act compliance
- Impacts on environmental justice communities
- Community cohesion
- Fiscal impacts
- Construction impacts
- Safety
- Global warming (if HST is not implemented)
- Growth inducement
- Water resource impacts
- Harm to historic structures
- Hazardous materials impacts
- Electromagnetic field impacts on humans and animals
- Listed species and habitat impacts
- Noise impacts
- Transportation impacts: crossings, blocked roads, blocked intersections, congestion if HST is not implemented
- Impacts on Amtrak

3.2.1 Project-wide

Comments were received that expressed concerns that apply to the entire HST system. A few comments noted economic impact concerns: one commenter asked about impacts on Amtrak, a couple of commenters expressed concern regarding cost overruns or fare shortfalls resulting in increased taxes, a

few commenters asked about the price of a ticket, and a couple of commenters referenced hiring local contractors. One commenter stated that the project should use materials made in the U.S.

A few comments emphasized the need for sufficient parking, particularly affordable parking and long-term parking, at the stations. Another commenter stated that all stations should provide for childcare facilities nearby to make it easier for working parents to use the system.

UPRR stated that its rail network in the Bay Area and Central Valley is vital to the economic health of the nation and use of the UPRR right-of-way threatens the shippers that use its services and the economy. In addition, UPRR noted that many shippers have loading and storage facilities adjacent to the right-of-way and locating HST in the UPRR right-of-way would potentially terminate its ability to serve these and future shippers. In addition, UPRR stated that its Fresno freight yard is crucial to providing its service and is not available in whole or in part for HST and will not be made voluntarily available.

The California Farm Bureau Federation (Farm Bureau) submitted the following comments on the scope of the EIR/EIS pertaining to agricultural impact analysis:

- Complete an identification of agricultural resources, including incorporation of the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program maps maintained by the California Department of Conservation, the acreage of farmland that will be converted or impacted, any other changes which could result in the conversion of agricultural to nonagricultural use, and discussion of areas outside the Important Farmland Map boundaries based on definitions in the Williamson Act.
- Consider the impacts of construction of ancillary facilities and supporting infrastructure, as well as growth-inducing impacts as the combination of new transportation infrastructure linking people to jobs and cities in combination with lower cost lands such as agricultural lands can lead to conversion of agricultural lands.
- Describe measures to fully mitigate impacts on agricultural land, including provision of sufficient funding to replace farmland loss with similar or better agricultural land through permanent easement.
- Comply with the Williamson Act, map the location of agricultural preserves and Williamson Act contracted land, provide acreage and type of Williamson Act contract land directly or indirectly impacted by the project, and analyze impacts of acquisition of areas under Williamson Act contracts on nearby properties also under contract.
- Adhere to the requirements under the Williamson Act regarding acquisition of Williamson Act contracted properties and maximize use of property already in public ownership.
- Analyze impacts of the project groundwater quality and quantity, including impacts on water supply otherwise available for production agriculture as well as alternatives for mitigation, such as increased recharge.
- Analyze social and economic impacts on the agriculture industry and rural communities, including loss of jobs, sales tax revenue and subsequent reduction of social services, and loss of agriculture-related businesses.

The organization Transportation Involves Everyone (TIE) questioned several Authority projections for the system, including stating that the air travel diversion estimates are too high, greenhouse gas reduction estimated is inconsequential and too costly for the amount of reduction, and ridership projections are too high. TIE also noted that cost estimates increased by 50 percent and stated that additional taxes will be necessary, because the revenues from ridership will not be enough to cover the costs.

3.2.2 Fresno to Bakersfield

A number of commenters noted the benefits of HST, including economic benefits and jobs, air quality improvement, traffic congestion relief, and energy conservation. Primary environmental concerns related to noise and aesthetics. A number of commenters expressed concern about the level of noise the high-speed trains may generate and how sensitive receptors will be identified. Concerns about railroad "whistles" were voiced. Several commenters recorded concerns about aesthetics. In general, those that commented had concerns about how HST facilities may affect existing landscapes. Two commenters remarked that the design of the railroad facilities needs to be considered.

Various other environmental concerns were mentioned in the comments received. These included dust control, conversion of agricultural land, potential impacts on historic structures, hazardous spills, and growth inducement.

Commenters expressed concern over transportation impacts due to HST crossings of roads and the potential to block roads and intersections. Concerns regarding displacement of residents and devaluation of property were also expressed. One commenter noted the familial and cultural connections between the rural communities of Malaga, Easton, Caruthers, Fowler, Selma, Hanford and Riverdale and the need to maintain access between them. In addition, there were a number of comments related to economic issues, including cost and financing of the system, use of U.S. labor and U.S. products, economic growth potential, benefits and impacts on local businesses, and employment opportunities.

3.3 Technical/Engineering Concerns

The following section summarizes public comments received pertaining to technical/engineering concerns for the Merced-to-Bakersfield Section of the proposed HST project.

3.3.1 Project-wide

One commenter suggested using HST for freight to increase system revenues. One commenter, although supportive of the project, questioned the statewide ridership projections, feeling that they are high. One commenter stated that the rail line should be completed at the same time from Sacramento to Los Angeles.

UPRR noted various technical issues, including a right-of-way width of only 100 feet for most of its corridor in the project area. UPRR also cited the requirement to obtain authority from the federal Surface Transportation Board in order to abandon or discontinue freight services over main or branch lines of a railroad and stated that any attempt to interfere with operations or appropriate by eminent domain will force a de facto abandonment of freight service in violation of federal law. UPRR further stated it has no interest in freight consolidation. UPRR stated that slow freight and HST are incompatible on the same tracks and noted that freight requires a higher overhead clearance of 23 feet 6 inches than the Authority. UPRR also stated that grade-separated crossings must be provided for freight, that freight on any HST trackage should not be contemplated, and freight must comply with all FRA regulations. Finally, UPRR believes that it is not possible or practical to devise mitigation to permit shared use of any of its track.

TIE stated that, for safety reasons, there should be a 600-foot separation between freight trains and HST trains.

3.3.2 Fresno to Bakersfield

There were minimal technical or engineering concerns raised. The most prevalent comment related to power and how the HST would use electric power. Commenters raised questions concerning the power source for HST, including the power requirements, whether the source will be nuclear or hydroelectric,

and what suppliers will be used. One commenter asked if the rail cars will tilt based on speed and degree of curve and speed and whether some trains will have more stops than others. One commenter questioned where the test track will be located. Numerous commenters expressed support for rail consolidation and stated that HST needs to connect to local transit. A commenter from Pacific Gas and Electric requested coordination with the Authority to identify potential conflicts with gas and electric transmission lines.

3.4 Agency Responses to NOP/NOIs

The following section summarizes the 46 comments received from agencies in response to the NOP/NOIs and/or provided at one of the scoping meetings. This section is subdivided into federal, state, regional, and local agencies. Agency comments are reproduced in Appendix J and should be referred to for the complete content of the letter.

3.4.1 Federal

A. Federal Emergency Management Agency (March 9, 2009)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) suggested review of the current flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) for cities and counties in the project area and notes that the cities of Merced, Madera, Visalia, Bakersfield, and Fresno and the counties of Merced, Madera, Tulare, Kern, and Fresno are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The minimum NFIP floodplain management building requirements are summarized in the letter.

B. U.S. Coast Guard (March 6, 2009)

The U.S. Coast Guard Bridge Office noted that its office should be invited to participate as a cooperating agency for NEPA. The agency stated that the General Bridge Act of 1946 requires the locations and plans for bridges over navigable waters of the United States be approved by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard prior to construction. An address was provided for applications for bridge permits. In addition, the Coast Guard's letter indicated that the application must be supported by sufficient information to permit a thorough assessment of the impact of the bridges and approaches on navigation and the environment. The Coast Guard recommended discussing the proposed impacts and procedures for constructing, altering, and demolishing bridges and requests data on the number, size, and types of vessels using or projected to use the waterway in the EIS.

C. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (April 10, 2009 and October 30, 2009)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended FRA and the Authority follow through with mitigation commitments from the Statewide Programmatic EIR/EIS and attached that list. EPA also provided recommendations for continued interagency and community coordination and recommendations, information sources, and guidance for various analyses such as:

- The relationship between this project and other transportation projects.
- Land use and transportation linkages, including analysis of Central Valley routes with and without bypasses to demonstrate full impacts of bypasses and provide flexibility in determining best mix of bypass and mainline routes.
- Analysis of impacts on water resources, biological resources and wildlife (including wildlife movement impacts), noise and vibration (to residents and wildlife), energy resources, air quality (including greenhouse gases), environmental justice communities, and invasive species.
- Cumulative impacts

- Growth inducement
- Tunneling impacts

The EPA recommendations are detailed, and the reader is referred to the original correspondence in Appendix J.

D. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (October 26, 2009)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expressed concerns with the potential adverse effects to listed species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. The HST will bisect the entire Central Valley and fragment wildlife species, including listed-species such as the federally-endangered San Joaquin kit fox, and California tiger salamander. Minimization measures which may be considered for adverse effects from fragmentation would include appropriately placed overcrossings and /or underpasses to facilitate the movement of species throughout the Central valley. Consideration needs to be given for preserving refuges and other conservation lands as they currently exist. The Pixely Wildlife Refuge and the Allensworth Ecological Reserve are two key preserves located within the proposed Fresno to Bakersfield HST alignments.

E. U.S. Congressman Dennis Cardoza, 18th Congressional District, California (March 18, 2009)

Congressman Cardoza noted that the state's existing transportation system does not meet the current needs or the demands of the growing population and that HST offers a common-sense solution to the state's transportation, congestion, energy, and air quality challenges while providing a vision for the state's infrastructure and economic future. Congressman Cardoza believes HST offers tremendous benefits to the Central Valley, noting its high growth rate and projected growth. He stated that the Valley is the main artery of the state's transportation system, making it especially important to consider the unique challenges and needs of the Central Valley in the EIR/EIS. Citing the region's poor air quality designation, second only to the Los Angeles air basin, he stated that it is important for the EIR/EIS to provide a thorough air quality analysis and the project's contribution toward meeting AB 32 and SB 375 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Noting the Central Valley's lack of easy access to other population centers, he believes the HST project will transform intercity mobility in the Valley and the state, bringing greater economic, educational, and cultural opportunities to the Valley. He also stated that the EIR/EIS should incorporate job creation and economic development analysis, especially since the area has some of the highest unemployment in the nation. Finally, Congressman Cardoza urged the Authority to select the Castle Airport, Aviation and Development Center in Merced County for the location of the maintenance facility because it meets the Authority's criteria, is in public ownership, has available land, and has connections with other rail and air services.

3.4.2 State

A. California Department of Fish and Game (April 8, 2009)

The California Department of Fish and Game previously commented on the Statewide and Bay Area-to-Central Valley Program EIR/EIS documents and incorporated those comments by reference. The department is concerned about significant impacts on wildlife from placement of a grade-separated track throughout the length of the Central Valley as well as impacts on the department's Allensworth Ecological Reserve (ALER) adjacent to the BNSF right-of-way. The department is a trustee and a responsible agency pursuant to CEQA, and the letter outlines the Department's authority. The department noted that, because the department will use the EIR/EIS to issue findings, the document should summarize the

technical data, maps, plans, diagrams, and similar information to permit full assessment of all significant impacts.

The department feels that there has been no coordination between the Authority and the department and that the Authority has failed to acknowledge the potential HST impacts on department lands and plants and animals. The Department of Fish and Game further stated that the preferred alternative was selected without active coordination with the department despite requests for coordination and consultation and apparently without consideration of information provided by the department. The department reiterated that it is important for the Authority to consult with the department and regulatory agencies well in advance of any ground disturbance to allow permitting and construction to proceed smoothly.

The department informed the Authority that an incidental take permit is required for projects that could result in a "take" of species listed as threatened or endangered by the state. The department also has regulatory authority for activities in streams and lakes that could adversely affect fish or wildlife and notes that a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement will likely be necessary for the project.

The department stated that the single biggest biological impact potentially arising from construction of the HST is to the regional movements of wildlife and connections between habitats. The department believes that HST has the potential to disrupt already beleaguered wildlife passages, threatening the continued viability of many species due to the creation of barriers to their movement. This movement is necessary for wildlife to access food, shelter, and breeding areas, and isolation can lead to local extinctions and prevent recolonization.

The department recommended that all segments of the HST not using existing rails be elevated to reduce impacts on animal movement and migration by allowing wildlife to pass freely. The department believes that the wildlife underpasses/overpasses proposed by the Authority are not as effective as elevation of the system. However, if such underpasses/overpasses are used, the department stated extensive research should be conducted to determine the appropriate locations, number, and types of such structures, and noted that specific alternatives, including elevating and tunneling, may not be suitable for all species and locations. The department outlined methods to determine the best locations for wildlife movement structures or avoidance.

Regarding the ALER, the department questioned whether sufficient right-of-way exists along the BNSF alignment to accommodate an additional track for HST without encroaching on department lands, which have been set aside for the protection of sensitive species and habitats and are extremely valuable as part of an ecologically significant area of native habitat in the Central Valley that includes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services' Pixley National Wildlife Refuge and California State Parks' Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park. In addition, the department noted that some sections of the ALER were acquired as mitigation for impacts from other projects and loss of this land would require significant compensation on the part of the Authority. Finally, the department provided guidance and information sources regarding analysis of impacts on species and habitat and encourages close coordination with the department regarding species surveys.

B. California Department of Parks and Recreation (April 9, 2009)

The California Department of Parks and Recreation's Tehachapi District's letter stated that the agency is a Responsible Agency and a Trustee Agency as defined by CEQA. The department is responsible for the stewardship of Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, and is concerned that there may be significant impacts associated with the proposed project. It provided a list of issues to be addressed in the EIR/EIS and recommends doing the following:

- Consider only rail corridor alternatives that avoid impacts on Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park and other critical conservation lands in order to avoid habitat fragmentation and degradation. One of the proposed alignments may have potential adverse impacts that would traverse Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.

- Analyze noise and vibration impacts on Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park as well as other environmentally sensitive protected lands that could affect cultural, wildlife, and park and recreation resources.
- Analyze impacts on the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park's aesthetic values and propose measures for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of these impacts. Analysis should include identification of critical public viewing areas, such as the new proposed visitor center, highways, trails, pullouts, and parks, and include intrusion of the linear corridor into the landscape. Short-term impacts associated with construction and site-specific restoration efforts to return areas to a natural appearance should be detailed.
- Address potential direct and cumulative impacts on connectivity for wildlife. The proposed project would have significant effects on terrestrial movement of wildlife, and impacts on listed species and habitats must be viewed in the context of the effects of the proposed project on surrounding areas as well as direct impacts. The proposed project has the potential to restrict terrestrial wildlife and reduce their numbers by increasing the impediment to move between the Pixley Wildlife Refuge and Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.
- Analyze direct and cumulative effects of removal of grasslands on avian species such as the black-shoulder kite, northern harrier, and golden eagle.
- Analyze the relative compatibility between the existing and proposed land use in the EIR/EIS. Adjoining agriculture next to protected wildland can be compatible if properly managed.
- Address the potential direct and cumulative impacts on cultural resources and propose measures for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of these impacts.
- Include analysis of land use compatibility with Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park in terms of views, light, noise pollution, and traffic as well as recreational impacts and elimination of foraging wildlife habitat.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects.

C. California Department of Transportation (April 7, 2009 and October 29, 2009)

Caltrans is requesting permission to participate as a responsible agency pursuant to CEQA and as a cooperating agency pursuant to SAFETEA-LU and looks forward to the development of a coordination plan between the FRA, the Authority, and Caltrans. Caltrans would like to participate in all aspects of the environmental document and approval process including developing a refined purpose and need, input during alternative selection, and offering expertise on impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation efforts.

Caltrans is interested in any impacts of the proposed project on the physical, human, and natural environment and would like to evaluate measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any adverse impacts. Of particular concern is increased traffic to and from proposed train stations which may have a significant impact on the state highway system. The agency noted that future grade separations may also have operational impacts on the state highway system and recommended that these be analyzed in the EIR/EIS. Typical cross sections presented for HST show right-of-way requirements at 60 feet and Caltrans wants to ensure that an increased width is taken into account at grade separations.

At locations where HST parallels a highway, Caltrans requested studies documenting impacts due to turbulence to lighter vehicles traveling on the highway. The agency was also concerned about visual distractions caused by the passing of a high-speed train and flying debris. Specific impacts at all state facility crossings should be included in the study to avoid additional studies in the future.

Caltrans also noted that an individual Project Initiation Document (PID) will be required to gain conceptual approval and a Project Report will be necessary to select a preferred roadway alternative. The letter included references and an internet link to the Caltrans Project Development Procedures Manual and the Highway Design Manual. The agency also noted that encroachment permits must be obtained for placement of encroachments within, under, or over state highway right-of-way and work within the right-of-way must be performed to state standards and specifications.

Finally, Caltrans stated that its staff is available to meet with the project staff and welcomes the opportunity to be invited to Technical Advisory Group team meetings. Caltrans is particularly interested in the development of proposed station locations; sites for right-of-way maintenance, train storage, and heavy maintenance and repair facilities; and alignments as they relate to existing and future Caltrans facilities. The agency offered the Authority and its consultants access to its environmental staff and documents that explain sensitive environmental issues unique to the Central Valley.

D. California Native American Heritage Commission (March 2, 2009)

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommended actions to assess whether the project will have an adverse effect on historic resources and require mitigation of project-related impacts as required by CEQA, including contacting the appropriate regional archaeological information center for information on previous surveys, known cultural resources, and probability for cultural resources within the project area; submission of an archaeological inventory if required; contacting the NAHC for a sacred lands file check; and inclusion in the mitigation of a plan for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archaeological resources. The NAHC also provided a Native American contact list.

E. California Public Utilities Commission (April 10, 2009 and October 23, 2009)

The Public Utilities Commission submitted comments regarding Kings and Tulare counties. The Commission stated that it has jurisdiction over the safety of highway and rail crossings in the state and states that it is a responsible agency under CEQA for this project. An application to the Commission is required for construction of railroad access across a public road. The Commission provided a reference to design criteria for crossings in order to comply with the Commission's General Orders and lists the General Orders that are potentially applicable.

The Commission recommended consolidation and grade separation of all existing crossings and HST operation entirely within a dedicated fully grade-separated track, and lists safety reasons for these recommendations. The Commission noted that local entities must be allowed to amend their general plans and incorporate the HST project into existing footprints to allow for future right-of-way preservation. The Commission stated that vandal-resistant fencing or barriers along any at-grade portions of the alignment should be provided. The Commission noted that the information available on the HST is general and more detailed information is necessary.

The Commission requested that all proposed grade-separated structure locations be identified. Because the HST project requires electrification to operate the system, discussions regarding the placement of electrical lines must be held with Commission staff so that existing utilities are not impacted and minimum clearances are met. In addition, the Commission stated that meetings should be arranged with the Commission's staff to discuss safety issues and conduct diagnostic reviews of any proposed and impacted crossing locations along the BNSF railway alignment.

Finally, the Commission requested that an administrative draft of the Draft EIR be provided to the Commission so that all parties are able to address any issues before publication of the Draft EIR. A list of railroad crossings along the proposed BNSF alignment is provided.

F. Department of California Highway Patrol (October 8, 2009 and October 27, 2009)

The HST will not have a significant impact on statewide departmental operations. Information and procedures outlined in the Transportation Planning manual, HPM 41.1, Chapter 6, "Environmental Documents", should serve as a guideline when reviewing transportations-related documents

G. California State Lands Commission (October 21, 2009)

The California State Lands Commission is a responsible and/or trustee agency for any and all projects that could directly or indirectly affect sovereign lands, school lands, and their accompanying Public Trust resources or uses. The Commission advised that use of any sovereign or school lands for any part of the Fresno to Bakersfield section requires obtaining a lease from the Commission. Based on the information provided it is not possible to determine if any sovereign or school lands are within the project area. The Commission requests that the following be discussed in the EIR/EIS:

- As part of the air quality analysis, green house gas emissions information consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32) should be included.
- Any impacts to aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial species should be fully discussed in the EIR/EIS, including a determination of the significance of the impact, and mitigation measures to reduce that impact.

H. California Department of Conservation – Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (October 30, 2009)

With the preliminary information received, the Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources estimated that there are approximately 7 active wells and 4 abandoned wells within the project boundaries. Impacts to these wells will have to be addressed as the project progresses. The Division recommends that no structure be built over or in proximity to an abandon well location. If the above noted or any other abandoned or unrecorded wells are uncovered or damaged during excavation or grading, remedial plugging operations may be required.

I. California Department of Education (November 2, 2009)

The Department expressed concern about the potential impact of the HST project on Bakersfield High School, and specifically, the loss of the school's principle classroom building which could occur under either alignment scenario under consideration. If this is the case, at least the main classroom building will need to be relocated on the existing campus. If this is necessary, the facilities would need to be constructed as far away from the HST alignment as possible. The Department also expressed concerns about electrical and magnetic field (EMF) setbacks, and stated that an assessment needs to be undertaken to know what EMF setback is required. The Department also noted that the historical and cultural value of Bakersfield's first high school is significant. Finally, the social and economic backgrounds of the present student population served at Bakersfield High School need to be properly considered and effectively addressed.

J. California State Senator Jeff Denham, 12th Senate District (March 18, 2009)

Senator Denham expressed his support for the project, noting roadway congestion, air pollution, and the need for jobs in the Central Valley as it faces record unemployment. He further advocated for location of the maintenance facility in Merced County at the former Castle Air Force Base, because it is already established for industrial development and will bring jobs to the Central Valley.

3.4.3 Regional

A. Central Valley Flood Protection Board (March 10, 2009)

The Central Valley Flood Protection Board enforces standards for construction, maintenance, and protection of adopted flood control plans that will protect public lands from floods. The Board outlined activities that require a Board permit.

B. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (October 30, 2009)

The SJVAPCD supports the HST project. Implementation of the HST project is one of the measures that the District included in its plan to accelerate attainment of the ozone standard in the San Joaquin Valley. District recommendations that the EIR/EIS address potential project impacts to air quality.

3.4.4 Local Agencies

A. City of Dinuba (April 10, 2009 and April 14, 2009)

In its April 10, 2009, letter, the City of Dinuba expressed strong support for HST through the San Joaquin Valley and urged consideration of an alignment in the Tulare-Kings County area to accommodate a future station along or near Highway 99. The City believes that this location is cost-effective for serving the largest number of residents in the area and noted its support for the City of Visalia's April 6, 2009, NOP response letter. The City stated that the alignment would influence growth patterns and that growth needs to be accommodated in a location better suited for urban development rather than more remote locations without infrastructure to support it and where impacts on natural resources and conversion of agricultural land is greater. The City also noted its social and economically underserved populations. In its April 14, 2009, letter, the City reiterated many of these points and further recommended consideration of an elevated alternative to provide flexibility in crossing roads and highways and maximize speed.

B. City of Fresno (April 7, 2009)

The City of Fresno expressed its long-time support of the HST project and the environmental, social, and economic benefits it will provide for the state and the San Joaquin Valley. The City stated that the HST project should be designed to provide an appropriate stop in downtown Fresno, noting it is the center of legal, governmental, medical, and banking facilities that need to reduce congestion, provide efficient land use, and attract talented workers. The City further stated that a downtown Fresno station is an integral part of the City's revitalization efforts and will improve air quality and farmland preservation by supporting intensified mixed-use development served by intermodal transportation facilities.

The City believes that the benefits of HST and efforts to revitalize downtown would be enhanced by partnering with the Authority to identify strategies to relocate the BNSF and UPRR freight corridors to the west of downtown closer to the current location of heavy industries. This would enable the former freight lines through downtown to be used for HST rather than acquiring a new corridor. Therefore, the City requested analysis of constructing a bypass loop corridor west of downtown for relocation of the freight services be incorporated in the EIR/EIS. The City believes this option would enhance HST operations and mitigate environmental impacts such as safety, noise, vibration, air quality, property value decrease, and economic loss.

C. City of Hanford (April 10, 2009)

The City of Hanford expressed its opposition to placement of high-speed rail along 13th Avenue, because rail in this location would interfere with ongoing projects. In addition, the City expressed concern about the integration of rail with the vehicle and pedestrian traffic from a new high school and college campus between Grangeville Boulevard and Lacey Boulevard. The City also stated that if a station is proposed

east of State Highway 43 and north of State Highway 198, the following should be analyzed in the EIR/EIS:

- Grade separation between HST and any roadway.
- Impacts on Amtrak trains in the San Joaquin Valley and how HST would affect ridership.
- Economic impacts on businesses during construction and operation.
- Various track alternatives (2,3, or 4 sets) and how the impacts differ.
- Noise and vibration impacts and mitigation.
- Visual impacts based on the options for numbers of rail sets, profile, and noise walls.
- Traffic impacts.
- Biological resource impacts.
- Climate change.

D. City of Shafter (March 26, 2009)

The City of Shafter's Community Development Director, Jake Sweeny, submitted written comments at the Bakersfield scoping meeting. In his comments, he requested that the HST route avoid downtown Shafter due to noise, aesthetic, and hazard concerns. He stated that a route along Highway 99 to a point 2 or 3 miles north of Shafter then northwesterly to north of Whistler is more appropriate.

E. City of Tulare (April 10, 2009)

The City of Tulare expressed its strong support for the HST system and urged strong consideration of an HST alignment in the Tulare-Kings County region that could accommodate a future station along the Highway 99 corridor in the Tulare-Kings County region. In support of locating a station in the area, the City listed the following:

- The Visalia/Tulare area is the central urban area between Fresno and Bakersfield, where residents of smaller cities travel for a broader range of services and resources.
- Compared to the state as a whole, Tulare County has a larger percentage of the population that is minority or speaks a language other than English at home, a smaller percentage have high school diplomas and college degrees, and a larger percentage of the population lives in poverty, and HST would provide an affordable means for access to medical care, education, training, and jobs to an underserved population.
- The Visalia/Tulare area has several junior and 4-year colleges that could benefit from HST access.
- Current and projected population of Tulare County and the Tulare/Visalia area provide will provide a stable ridership base.
- The City of Tulare is willing to provide support and flexibility to support a station in the Visalia/Tulare area and has identified a potential station site in the northern portion of the city along the existing UPRR alignment, with frontage on an arterial street that includes a planned and funded interchange connecting to Highway 99 and a grade separation of the UPRR crossing scheduled to start in June 2010.
- Visalia and Tulare are centrally located along Highways 99 and 198, providing convenient access for the entire region.
- Tulare County has a mechanism to support transit development to the station via Measure R.
- Most alignments in Tulare County impact less farmland and sensitive habitat.
- In order to realize air quality benefits, the system needs to be accessible and convenient to the greatest number of potential riders and the population in the Tulare/Kings region is primarily on the

east side of the San Joaquin Valley in Tulare County, as opposed to Hanford in Kings County. Tulare County offers convenient access to an HST station due to its location along Highways 99 and 198, the Visalia Transit system, Tulare and Kings County transit systems, Visalia Airport, and planned regional rapid bus and light rail systems.

The City also noted its preference for and requested analysis of an elevated system parallel to the UPRR corridor and Highway 99 for most of the Bakersfield-to-Fresno Section, which would reduce the overall length of the section by eliminating the westward swing toward Hanford, offsetting the increased costs of elevating the system. The City further stated that an elevated system would reduce impacts on wildlife and farm operations and be more compatible with urban development. The City also suggests placing tracks below grade in troughs to minimize noise and visual impacts.

The City asserted that the baseline alignment shown in HST studies does not take into full consideration the region's population needs, locating the facility well to the west of the region's population center, and the City advocates location along Highway 99/UPRR with a Visalia/Tulare area station.

F. City of Visalia (April 6, 2009)

The City of Visalia expressed strong support for the HST system and urged strong consideration of an HST alignment in the Tulare-Kings County region that could accommodate a future station along the Highway 99 corridor in the Tulare-Kings County region. In support of locating a station in the area, the City listed the following:

- Visalia is the central urban area between Fresno and Bakersfield, where residents of smaller cities travel for a broader range of services and resources
- Compared to the state as a whole, Tulare County has a larger percentage of population that is minority or speaks a language other than English at home, a smaller percentage are high school and college graduates, and a larger percentage of the population lives in poverty. HST would provide an affordable means for access to medical care, education, training, and jobs to an underserved population.
- Visalia has several junior and 4-year colleges that could benefit from HST access.
- Current and projected population of Tulare County and the Tulare/Visalia area provide will provide a stable ridership base.
- The City of Visalia is willing to provide support and flexibility to support a station near Visalia and owns land on the west side of Highway 99 and the UPRR that it would make available for a station site.
- Visalia and Tulare are centrally located along Highways 99 and 198, providing convenient access for the entire region.
- Tulare County has a mechanism to support transit development to the station via Measure R.
- Most alignments in Tulare County impact less farmland and sensitive habitat.
- In order to realize air quality benefits, the system needs to be accessible and convenient to the greatest number of potential riders and the population in the Tulare/Kings region is primarily on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley in Tulare County, as opposed to Hanford in Kings County. Visalia offers convenient access to an HST station due to its location along Highways 99 and 198, the Visalia Transit system, Tulare and Kings County transit systems, Visalia Airport, and planned regional rapid bus and light rail systems.

The City also noted its preference for and requested analysis of an elevated system parallel to the UPRR corridor and Highway 99 for most of the Bakersfield-to-Fresno Section, which would reduce the overall length of the section by eliminating the westward swing toward Hanford, offsetting the increased costs of elevating the system. The City further states that an elevated system would reduce impacts on wildlife and farm operations and be more compatible with urban development. The City also suggests placing tracks below grade in troughs to minimize noise and visual impacts.

The City asserted that the baseline alignment shown in HST studies does not fully consider the region's population needs, locating the facility well to the west of the region's population center, and the City advocates location along Highway 99/UPRR with a Visalia/Tulare area station.

G. City of Shafter (October 28, 2009)

The City of Shafter's Community Development Director, Jake Sweeny, submitted written comments at the Bakersfield scoping meeting. In his comments, he requested that the HST route avoid downtown Shafter due to noise, aesthetic, and hazard concerns. In his March 26, 2009 letter submitted for the Merced to Bakersfield project, he stated that a route along Highway 99 to a point 2 or 3 miles north of Shafter then northwesterly to north of Whistler is more appropriate.

H. Council of Fresno County Governments (April 9, 2009)

The Council of Fresno County Governments (COG) comment letter reiterated and attached comments submitted on the Draft Statewide Programmatic EIR/EIS to the Authority on August 27, 2004. These comments noted the following issues:

- The need to analyze potential impacts on farmland and the preference to utilize existing railroad right-of-way to minimize disruption to farmland.
- The need for at least five of the daily express trains in each direction to stop in Fresno in addition to the non-express trains.
- The possibility of accommodating truck trailers and containers for freight on the HST system to further reduce congestion and improve air quality as well as increase financial viability.
- A concern about the viability of downtown businesses in smaller communities with the construction of lengthy overpasses and/or underpasses.
- The location of the station in downtown Fresno, allowing for maximum multimodal interface.
- Alignments along the UPRR corridor should avoid traveling through the small cities of Fowler, Selma, and Kingsburg, and additional costs associated with this should be included in HST financing.
- Funds identified in the Draft EIR/EIS to construct a bypass loop around Fresno should be used to relocate Amtrak and BNSF services within the UPRR corridor. If not technically feasible, these funds should be used to mitigate the impact on rail consolidation/relocation and other regional rail issues created by placement of HST within the UPRR corridor.
- The Authority should consider locating the proposed maintenance facility in the city of Fresno or the Fresno area.
- The Central Valley Section of the HST system should be implemented first, because its construction is not as complex or costly.

In addition, the COG emphasized the following two points from their original comment letter: location of the maintenance facility/operations center in Fresno County and the importance of alternatives in the EIR/EIS that are appropriate for rail consolidation, including a bypass loop/corridor west of the

metropolitan area that could be used to relocate one or more of the rail freight services and high-speed express tracks.

I. County of Fresno, Department of Public Works and Planning (March 25, 2009 and April 21, 2009)

The County supported the BNSF alignment south of Fresno. The south corridor cities (Fowler, Selma, and Kingsburg) agreed with this position. The County supported a downtown Fresno station along the UPRR corridor and recommended maximum multi-modal interface. The County supported the location of the maintenance facility yard in the Fresno area. The County was open to the Authority's consideration of an additional station in Tulare County if this option would not require a return to the UPRR corridor or a Greenfield alignment in Fresno County. The County also supported a minor diversion from the BNSF corridor to avoid the community of Laton. The County noted that the EIR/EIS should address compliance with the Noise element of the General Plan.

J. Fresno County Flood Control District (March 2, 2009)

In response to a request by the Fresno-to-Bakersfield consultant team, the Fresno Flood Control District provided a CD that lists existing and proposed master plan storm drainage facilities within the existing railroad rights-of-way. The District also provided the following information regarding drainage facility impacts:

- The Authority will be required to contribute its pro-rata share of the cost and/or construction of the drainage system to mitigate the impacts of the project on storm drainage should it receive service from the District.
- Relocation, construction, or reconstruction of drainage facilities will need approval from the District prior to implementation.
- Revisions in rail lines that alter historical drainage patterns will require a "major storm" study.
- The District will review and approve final improvement plans for the project within its boundaries to ensure consistency with the approved Storm Drainage Master Plan.

K. Kings County Office of Education (March 11, 2009)

The Kings County Office of Education expressed support for the project, noting the opportunities it provides to the communities, school districts, and students in Kings County. The Office of Education requested an extended review period of 90 days for the Draft EIR due to the unusual nature of the project and provides a list of issues that it believes should be addressed in the EIR/EIS:

- Student transportation.
- Separation of districts by the creation of barriers within school districts.
- Proximity to existing school sites and potential electrical fields, noise, and hazards.
- Safety in terms of walking routes to schools and safety measures for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular traffic.
- Population growth due to HST and its potential impact on class sizes and availability of adequate student housing.
- Increased traffic around existing school sites if a station is located in Kings County.

- Reduction in school district bonding capacity and ability to pay current bonds due to property purchased for the project and taken off taxable roles.

The Office of Education also listed numerous benefits of HST that would only be realized with the location of a station in the Kings/Tulare County area:

- Increased options for field trips and school sports programs
- Increased ability to recruit employees
- Additional business opportunities for the community to support Kings County families

L. Tulare County Association of Governments (April 3, 2009 and April 27, 2009)

The Tulare County Association of Governments (TCAG) requested an extension of the April 10, 2009, comment deadline in order to allow time for their Board to formally approve a comment letter at its scheduled April 20 meeting. The Authority received TCAG's comment letter on April 27, 2009. The TCAG urged the Authority to consider an HST alignment to accommodate a future station in the Tulare/Kings County region, noting that such an alignment along Highway 99 has broad support in the region. The TCAG listed reasons supporting a station in Tulare:

- Visalia and Tulare are centrally located along Highways 99 and 198 and will provide convenient station access for the entire region.
- Visalia/Tulare area has the largest populated urban area in the Tulare/Kings region and is projected to be one of fastest growing areas in California. Tulare County also has a higher population than Kings County. There will be more residents in close proximity to the station than the Kings County option.
- City Councils of Visalia and Tulare are willing to provide support and offer flexibility in local plans to support the alignment and a stop.
- Less farmland would be disrupted by an alignment in Tulare County.
- Tulare County is a self-help region and has a mechanism to support transit development (Measure R).
- The cities of Visalia and Tulare have available land for potential station site.
- The Visalia/Tulare area is the only location in the Tulare/Kings region that has a number of colleges and a four-year university that would benefit from high speed train access.
- Alignment options in Tulare County pose the least threat to sensitive habitat in the region.
- Nearly 24% of Tulare County's population lives in poverty and many lack a safe and affordable means to travel throughout the state. HST would provide greater access to medical care, education, training and jobs to an underserved population.

In addition, TCAG stated that the Visalia-Tulare-Hanford Station Feasibility Study dated August 1, 2007 inaccurately characterizes certain areas as less feasible because of population in the catchment areas. TCAG asserted that the catchment areas are arbitrarily set at a 20 mile radius. The study indicates that the Hanford area would provide HST access to the highest population, but TCAG stated that it is more likely that a more centralized station for cities, easy freeway access and proximity to a large population core such as that found in Tulare County would offer residents of the surround area the best location for an HST station.

M. Kern High School District (October 16, 2009)

The District stated that construction of the Blue Line Corridor would result in the elimination of the Bakersfield High School Industrial Arts building. In addition, the construction activity and the operation of the HST would be within 100 feet of the school's cafeteria and Harvey Auditorium classrooms, and within 150 feet of Spindt Hall classrooms and the school's library.

The loss of the Industrial Arts building, the proximity of the rail line to other school buildings, the loss of property on a school site of extremely limited acreage, and the limited options for school site expansion are major concerns. This corridor would result in Bakersfield High School no longer being able to operate as a viable comprehensive high school.

Construction of the Red Line Corridor would result in the elimination of the Industrial Arts building. However, this alignment would be approximately 350 feet from the cafeteria and Harvey Auditorium classrooms, and approximately 400 feet from Spindt Hall classrooms and the school's library.

Mitigation for the project must consider:

- The replacement of the Industrial Arts building's facilities, school site modifications, street realignment, and property acquisitions must be completed prior to the initial construction of the HST. (This process must begin 4-5 years prior to the start of construction.)
- All new construction and/or building replacement will require the approval of the California Department of Education, the Division of the State Architect, and other State of California agencies. These agencies may also require school site modernization activities that are in addition to the replacement of lost classrooms.

3.5 Summary Comment Tables

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
Congressman Dennis Cardoza, US House of Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Speed Rail offers a common-sense solution to our state’s transportation, congestion, energy, and air quality challenges and also provides a vision for our state’s infrastructure and economic future. 	Chapter 2, Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Valley is the main artery of the state’s transportation system, so it is especially important for the High Speed Rail Authority to consider the unique challenges and needs of the Central Valley when evaluating the Merced to Bakersfield Project Level EIR/EIS. 	3.1 Transportation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A High Speed Rail system, with links up and down the Valley will help to alleviate our air quality and congestion problems. It is important for the Project Level EIR/EIS to incorporate a thorough air quality analysis. The Authority should incorporate greenhouse gas emission reductions into its review, analyzing the project’s potential contribution toward meeting AB32 and SB375 greenhouse gas emission reduction regional transportation targets for the Valley. 	3.2 Air Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting Valley communities together and connecting the Valley to the other major urban areas of the state will provide a long term foundation for transformational shift in intercity mobility for the Valley and for the State. It will also bring greater economic, educational and cultural opportunities to the Valley. 	Chapter 2 Purpose and Need; 3.1 Transportation, 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is crucial that the Authority incorporate job creation and economic development into its project level analysis. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Gregory Blackburn, CFM, Branch Chief, Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch, FEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please review the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the Cities of Merced, Madera, Visalia, Fresno, Bakersfield, and their respective counties. That the Cities of Merced, Merced County, Madera, Madera County, Visalia, Tulare County, Bakersfield, Kern County, and Fresno, Fresno County, California are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The minimum, basic NFIP floodplain management building requirements are described in Vol. 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR), Sections 59 through 65. Many NFIP participating communities have adopted floodplain management building requirements which are more restrictive than the minimum federal standards described in 44 CFR. Please contact the local community’s floodplain manager for more information on local floodplain management building requirements. 	3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
David H. Sulouff, Chief, Bridge Section, Eleventh Coast Guard District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The General Bridge Act of 1946 requires that the location and plans for bridges over navigable waters of the United States be approved by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard prior to commencing construction. Coast Guard Bridge permitting is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Coast Guard should be invited to participate as a cooperating agency for NEPA. 	3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources
Tom Plenys, Environmental Review Office, US Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If properly planned, EPA supports the concept of a high speed train (HST) system in California that can provide an alternative to increasing vehicle miles traveled and lead to reduced environment impacts. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend that FRA and CHSRA follow through with the mitigation measure commitments made in the statewide Tier 1 Final Programmatic EIS. 	Chapter 3 Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA commends the previous efforts of FRA and CHSRA in coordinating with our agency to highlight the potential environmental impacts of and HST system for all of California as outlined in our April 2003 Interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). EPA is available for continued coordination with FRA/CHSRA and other resource agencies to discuss potential environmental concerns and solutions at the earliest possible opportunity. Methods to incorporate effective public participation into the NEPA process should be fully described and implemented early to better address public concerns during the planning process. Where potential acquisition of property is proposed, and open, participatory process involving affected residents should be implemented. 	7.2 Agency Consultation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft EIS should identify all transportation improvements proposed to provide access to the proposed Project from anticipated key rider groups along the Merced to Bakersfield corridor and surrounding population centers, including transit connections, new methods to move people while reducing congestion, and increased bus service. Analyze and disclose the temporary and permanent environmental impacts of constructing stations, parking facilities, maintenance and storage facilities, power propagation infrastructure, and required road developments and modifications. Draft EIS should describe the specific modifications to the existing rail network and rail crossings required to be compatible with an HST system. The Draft EIS should also demonstrate avoidance and minimization measures to reduce environmental impacts associated with the construction of passenger stations and maintenance facilities, such as multi-level parking structures as opposed to large expansive parking lots; disclose the associated impacts from station development on planned and unplanned growth. Describe the expected land use changes associated with station locations, including new transit services and other methods for riders to access the stations. Describe the associated environmental impacts of those land use changes, including indirect and 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.4 EMI/EMF; 3.5 Public Utilities and Energy; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources; 3.8 Geology, Soils, Seismicity; 3.9 Hazardous Waste, Materials; 3.10 Safety and Security; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; 3.13 Parks, Recreation and Open Space; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality; 3.15 Cultural Resources; 3.16 Cumulative Impacts

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<p>cumulative impacts. Identify parties responsible for mitigating the environmental impacts associated with the indirect and cumulative impacts. Identify the timeline for improvements and maintenance. As applicable, the Draft EIS should include a comparison of potential impacts from 1) an alternative that would provide for concurrent construction of one project allowing for high speed train technology in addition to commuter train technology, and 2) construction of a proposed commuter rail project followed by a second, separate project of construction of a future high speed train corridor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the number of parking spaces to the greatest extent possible at the station in order to facilitate the use of transit; coordinate with other transit providers to maximize station access by transit, design the new facilities to be pedestrian and bicycle-friendly, in addition to linking with other modes of transit, and support policies that will increase density and mixed-uses in the station areas. • For the alternatives in the Central Valley that may include an express loop in addition to a route through a community, provide a comparison chart of environmental impacts associated with each bypass proposed. Separate the reporting of environmental impacts associated with mainline routes only and mainline routes plus bypass express loops. Clarify why loop construction, in addition to mainline routes, is warranted in each community in light of additional farmland, noise, and visual impacts. Examine additional, less-damaging measures, other than loop configurations that result in farmland and habitat fragmentation, to reduce urban impacts and logistical challenges. Specify why, in the Central Valley, alignments incorporate loops and bypasses while in other geographic areas there are no proposed loops and bypasses. <p>• Draft EIS for the Fresno to Bakersfield HST section; follow through with commitments made in the Final Programmatic EIS (Final PEIS): "Avoidance and minimization measures would be incorporated into the development, design, and implementation phases at project-level environmental analysis." Ensure the mitigation measures as listed in the table starting on page 3.17-28 of the Final EIS are incorporated in the Draft EIS. Demonstrate that all potential impacts to waters of the United States have been avoided and minimized. Or demonstrate how cost, logistical, or technological constraints preclude avoidance and minimization of impacts. Identify design measures and modifications to avoid and minimize impacts to water resources. Quantify the benefits achieved for each alternative studied. Identify all protected resources with special designations and all special aquatic sites and waters within state, local, and federal protected lands. Additional steps should be taken to avoid and minimize impacts to these areas. Include a compensation proposal for unavoidable impacts to CWA regulated waters that complies with new regulations for compensatory promulgated in April 2007 (40 CFR 230 Subpart J).</p>	<p>3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources</p>

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate waters of the United States within the project area using CWA jurisdictional determinations, which should be submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers for verification. Provide maps of the estimated or verified CWA jurisdictional determinations. Provide specific descriptions of proposed activities in CWA regulated waters including grading plans and cross sections. Include the classification of waters and the geographic extent of waters and adjacent riparian areas. Characterize the functional condition of waters and adjacent riparian areas. Describe the extent and nature of stream channel alteration, riverine corridor continuity, and buffered tributaries. Include wildlife species affected that could reasonably be expected to use waters or associated riparian habitat and sensitive plant taxa that are associated with waters or associated riparian habitat. Analyze the potential flood flow alteration. Characterize the hydrologic linkage to any impaired water body. Analyze the potential water quality impact and potential effects to designated uses. Address techniques proposed for minimizing surface water contamination due to increased runoff from additional impervious surfaces. To demonstrate compliance with CWA Guidelines, FRA/CHSRA must explore on-site alternatives to avoid or minimize impacts to specific waters. The Draft EIS should include a complete systematic analysis for drainage crossings which identifies and prioritizes the potential for improvements to the aquatic system and for wildlife use at each crossing, as applicable. Temporary and permanent impacts to waters of the U.S. for each alternative studied should be quantified; for example, acres of waters impacted, etc. For each alternative, the Draft EIS should report these numbers in table form for each impacted water and wetland feature. The Draft EIS should address wildlife movement impacts associated with the proposal and present mitigating measures, if appropriate. Proposed stream and wash crossings should be designed to maintain or improve existing wildlife passages. Incorporate information developed for the California Missing Linkages Report and identify how Project alternatives have been designed to allow for continued wildlife movement. Use data developed for the statewide California Wildlife Action Plan (CWAP) to inform the siting of Project alternatives and mitigation. Identify in the Draft EIS the specific design changes proposed to avoid resources. Facilitate a meeting of scientists and local experts to explore specific locations and design features for wildlife crossings that are needed. Identify the connections that would likely remain after construction of the HST system and highlight these areas as “connectivity zones” for protection and preservation. Identify specific commitments for preservation of these corridors through mitigation measures and cooperative agreements. Disclose how fencing the train route will affect wildlife movement and discuss how fencing for safety purposes will be integrated with proposed wildlife passages, such as culverts, bridges, viaducts, underpasses, and overpasses. Describe efforts to avoid and/or minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species and associated habitats, as well as preserves, parks, and restoration and 	<p>3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands</p>

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<p>habitat management areas. Efforts to minimize or avoid impacts to resources should be presented with a quantification of specific resources avoided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All noise impacts to should be fully analyzed and presented in the Draft EIS, and the Draft EIS should include commitments to implement measures to adequately mitigate noise impacts associated with the Project. The Draft EIS should address nocturnal and diurnal impacts to wildlife activities that may be affected by new noise and vibration introduced to natural habitats. • Identify the number and capacity of energy facilities that were either operational or under construction as of 2008 and discuss whether the future supply is expected to be adequate to meet growth in demand, given the number of power plants planned. Discuss the cumulative impact of other reasonable foreseeable projects that will also increase demand on the existing energy supply. • Provide a detailed discussion of ambient air conditions, nonattainment areas, and potential air quality impacts of the project for construction and operation (including cumulative and indirect impacts) for each alternative. Disclose the available information about the health risks associated with vehicle emissions, sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project area, and how the proposed project will affect current emission levels. Work with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), Caltrans, and regional planning agencies to ensure that methods to estimate emissions and anticipated emissions values from the proposed project are consistent with Air Quality Management Plan and Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) conformity determinations. Use the most current EPA-approved model to estimate emissions. Include an identification of potential hotspot impacts, especially where parking lots, idling locomotives, idling buses, and road modifications are proposed. If required, the Draft EIS should include the general conformity determination with related mitigation commitments. The Draft EIS should demonstrate that FHWA or FTA –funded or –approved project elements are included in a conforming transportation plan and a transportation improvement program. The Draft EIS should included SJVAPCD requirements to reduce emissions. In addition to these measures, EPA recommends additional measure to reduce the impacts resulting from future construction associated with this Project. (listed in letter) • In light of the serious health impacts associated with PM2.5 (fine particulate matter) and diesel exhaust exposure, we recommend that the best available control measures for these pollutants be implemented at all times and recommend that a Construction Emissions Mitigation Plan is incorporated into the Draft EIS. • Install wind fencing and phase grading operations where appropriate, and operate water trucks for stabilization of surfaces under windy conditions. When hauling material and operating non-earthmoving equipment, prevent spillage and limit speeds to 15 miles per hour 	<p>3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands</p> <p>3.5 Public Utilities and Energy</p> <p>3.2 Air Quality</p>

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<p>(mph). Limit speed of earth-moving equipment to 10 mph.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize use, trips, and unnecessary idling of heavy equipment. Please refer to our detailed comments on the HST Project Environmental Analyses Methodologies for recommendations on the analysis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the project level EISs. EPA recommends the Draft EIS should ultimately identify the cumulative contribution and reductions to GHG emissions that will result from implementation of the Project. We also recommend that the Draft EIS discuss the potential impacts of climate change on the Project and identify if there are specific mitigation measures needed. Any design and operation measures that can be identified as reducing GHGs should be identified with an estimate of the GHG emissions reductions. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify tunneling methodology and impacts. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cumulative impacts analysis should provide the context for understanding the magnitude of the impacts of the alternatives by analyzing the impacts of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects or actions and then considering those cumulative impacts in their entirety. These actions include both transportation and non-transportation activities. Where adverse cumulative impacts are identified, the Draft EIS should disclose the parties that would be responsible for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating those adverse impacts. EPA recommends that FRA and CHSRA use the Caltrans cumulative impacts guidance, which is applicable to cumulative impact analyses for non-road projects. 	3.16 Cumulative Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA recommends that FRA and CHSRA make both the methodology and the assumptions in the growth inducing analysis as transparent as possible to the public and decision makers. Ground truth the results of the land use model. Use the results of the growth inducement analysis to inform station locations, and parking lot size and locations, as well as mitigation measures to reduce environmental impacts. Use the results of the growth inducement analysis to estimate growth inducement impact to CWA regulated waters and inform LEDPA identification. Address potential growth-related mitigation efforts. Use FHWA and Caltrans growth-related impacts guidance. 	3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; 3.16 Cumulative Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council on Environmental Quality has developed guidance concerning how to address Environmental Justice in the environmental review process. Identify how the proposed alternative may affect the mobility of low-income or minority populations in the surrounding area. Provide specific, appropriate mitigation measure for any anticipated adverse impacts to community members. Include opportunities for incorporating public input to promote context sensitive design, especially in Environmental Justice communities. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent that this project will entail new landscaping and tree replacement, the mitigation measures should describe how the project will meet the requirements of Executive Order 13112 by using native species. Replacement of trees and re-vegetation should be coordinated with appropriate city and county urban foresters and native species should be utilized where feasible. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality
Peter Cross, Deputy, U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expressed concerns with the potential adverse effects to listed species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. The HST will bisect the entire Central Valley and fragment wildlife species, including listed-species such as the federally-endangered San Joaquin kit fox and California tiger salamander. Minimization measures which may be considered for adverse effects from fragmentation would include appropriately placed overcrossings and /or underpasses to facilitate the movement of species throughout the Central valley. Consideration needs to be given for preserving refuges and other conservation lands as they currently exist. The Pixely Wildlife Refuge and the Allensworth Ecological Reserve are two key preserves located within the proposed Fresno to Bakersfield HST alignments. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands
STATE AGENCIES		
Jeffrey R. Single, Ph.D., Regional Manager, Department of Fish and Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department is concerned about the significant impacts the placement of a grade-separated, access controlled track throughout the length of the Central Valley will have on wildlife movement in the region. The preferred alignment will also directly impact the Department’s Allensworth Ecological Reserve (ALER) The Authority proposes to use a variety of wildlife under- and overpasses to facilitate animal movement along the rail line, it is unclear where and at what intervals these will be placed. As a superior alternative to using wildlife movement corridors only at certain locations along the rail, the Department recommends that all segments of the railway that are not using existing rails be elevated. If wildlife movement passage structures will be used instead of elevated tracks, extensive research should be conducted to determine the appropriate locations, numbers and types of such structures. Specific alignments and wildlife passage structures may not be suitable for all species and locations and would need to be evaluated carefully. Methods to determine the best locations for wildlife movement structures or avoidance should include at a minimum: 1) track count surveys, 2) ditch crossing surveys, 3) monitoring trails with infrared or Trailmaster cameras, and 4) GIS habitat modeling to identify likely wildlife travel corridors and anthropogenic barriers. Wildlife habitat linkages will need to be identified using habitat models, information from the movement studies, GIS analyses, and Department expertise. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department questions whether there will be enough room in the existing BNSF right-of-way to accommodate an additional track without encroaching on Department lands. Some sections of ALER were acquired as mitigation for impacts from other projects. The loss of this land would require significant compensation on the part of the Authority as this land was already used to compensate for other project impacts to Threatened and Endangered species. The Department recommends that the HST rail line that runs adjacent to Department lands, Federal land, State Parks lands or any other lands of conservation importance along the route be fully elevated in order to provide for adequate movement of species that inhabit these lands on either side of the tracks. The EIR/EIS should contain an accurate and complete description of the existing biological conditions in and around the HST project site, including all specially-designated species and habitats that may occur within at least 5 miles of HST alignment. Through consultation with the Department, the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), state and federal resource agency lists, California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CWHR) California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory, agency contacts, environmental documents for other projects in the vicinity, academic, professional and scientific organizations, and other sources. The Authority should briefly address each species and habitat on the generated list to determine which species and habitats will need to be addressed in more detail in the EIR/EIS. If a species is not addressed in more detail in the EIR/EIS, a brief explanation why should be provided. Survey protocols for listed species and/or sensitive habitats should be approved by the Department, USFWS, and other relevant regulatory agencies prior to implementation. Animal surveys should follow protocols adopted by the Department, USFWS and United States Geological Survey (USGS), where they exist. Plant survey should follow the adopted Guidelines developed and maintained by the Department. Comprehensive survey work should be carried out in time to inform the analysis of the EIR/EIS, and not deferred to the pre-construction phase 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination between the Authority and the Department has to this point not occurred as the Authority has failed to fully acknowledge potential HST impacts to Department lands and the plants and animals that we manage. The selection of preferred alternatives for HST routes was made without active coordination with the Department. 	7.2 Agency Consultation

**Table 3-1
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Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
<p>Kathy Weatherman, District Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Parks is concerned that there may be significant impacts on the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park associated with this project. • State Parks encourages the California High-Speed Authority to consider only rail corridor alternatives which either direct or indirect impacts to Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park and other critical publicly and privately protected conservation lands in order to avoid habitat fragmentation and degradation of public held natural resource values. • The draft EIR/EIS should analyze the environmental acoustics, noise intrusion and vibrations impacts to Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, as well as other environmentally sensitive publicly protected lands. • The draft EIR/EIS should analyze impacts to the Park’s aesthetics values. Impacts need to be identified and measures proposed for avoidance, minimization or mitigation of these impacts. Specific analysis should focus and identify critical public viewing areas such as the new proposed visitor center, highways, trails, pullouts, parks, and should include intrusion of the linear corridor into the landscape. Short-term impacts associated with the construction phase, should also be discussed. Site specific restoration efforts should be detailed. • The draft EIR/EIS should address the potential direct and cumulative impacts on connectivity. • The proposed project has the potential to restrict terrestrial wildlife and reduce their numbers by increasing the impediment to their movement between the Pixley Wildlife Refuge and Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park. • The proposed EIR should analyze the direct and cumulative effects of the removal of grasslands on avian species. • Adjoining agricultural use next to protected wildland can be compatible if properly managed. They provide some habitat value, and they buffer the protected area from more intensive human uses. • The draft EIR/EIS should address the potential direct and cumulative impacts on cultural resources. • The draft EIR/EIS needs to include in its analysis of land use compatibility with Colonel Allensworth state Historic Park the issues mentioned in the NOP (views, light, noise, pollution, and traffic) as well as recreational impacts, and the elimination of foraging wildlife habitat. • The draft EIR/EIS should consider the cumulative effects of past, present, and reasonably anticipated future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including those projects outside the lead agency’s control. 	<p>3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.13 Parks, Recreation and Open Space; 3.16 Cumulative Impacts</p>

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Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Carol McDonald, High Speed Rail Coordinator, Office of Transportation Planning, District 6, Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One area of concern is the increased traffic traveling to and from the proposed train stations, which may have significant impacts to the State highway system. Future grade separations may also have operational impacts to the State highway system and it is recommended that these potential traffic impacts be analyzed and included in the study. At locations where the high-speed train line parallels the highway, please provide studies documenting the impacts due to turbulence to lighter vehicles, i.e. motorcycles, traveling on the highway. We also have concerns with the possible visual distractions and flying debris and trash onto the State highways. 	3.1 Transportation
Katy Sanchez, Program Analyst, Native American Heritage Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adequately assess and mitigate project-related impacts to archaeological resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions: 1) Contact the appropriate Regional Archaeological Information Center for a record search. 2) If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey. 3) Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for: A Sacred Lands File Check and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for consultation. 4) Lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archaeological resources, for the disposition of recovered artifacts, and for discovery of Native American human remains. 	3.15 Cultural Resources
R.M. Nannini, SSM III, Commander, Department of California Highway Patrol – Special Projects Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HST will not have a significant impact on statewide departmental operations. Information and procedures outlined in the Transportation Planning manual, HPM 41.1, Chapter 6, “Environmental Documents”, should serve as a guideline when reviewing transportation-related documents. 	7.2 Agency Consultation
Marina Brand, Assistant Chief, Division of Environmental Planning and management, California State Lands Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The California State Lands Commission is a responsible and/or trustee agency for any and all projects that could directly or indirectly affect sovereign lands, school lands, and their accompanying Public Trust resources or uses. The CSLC advised that use of any sovereign or school lands for any part of the Fresno to Bakersfield section requires obtaining a lease from the CSLC. Based on then information provided it is not possible to determine if any sovereign or school lands are within the project area. The CSLC requests that the following be discussed in the EIR/EIS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the air quality analysis, green house gas emissions information consistent with 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and land Use 3.2 Air Quality

**Table 3-1
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Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	the California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32) should be included. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any impacts to aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial species should be fully discussed in the EIR/EIS, including a determination of the significance of the impact, and mitigation measures to reduce that impact. 	
Brian Leung, Rail Crossings Engineering Section, Consumer Protection and Safety Division, California Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevating or lowering the tracks, particularly in the downtown areas, would mitigate trespassing concern. Vandal resistant fencing or barriers along any remaining at-grade portions of the alignment should be a requirement of the project. Discussions in regards to the placement of electrical lines must be held with Commission staff so that existing utilities aren't impacted and minimum required clearances are met. We request to be kept informed of all developments associated with the HST project. We request that an administrative draft of the Draft Environmental Impact Report be sent. 	3.5 Public Utilities and Energy; 3.10 Safety and Security; 7.2 Agency Consultation
David Mitchell, Senior Oil and Gas Engineer, California Department of Conservation – Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the preliminary information received, it appears that there are approximately 7 active wells and 4 abandoned wells within the project boundaries. These will have to be addressed as the project progresses. The Division recommends that no structure be built over or in proximity to an abandon well location. If the above noted or any other abandoned or unrecorded wells are uncovered or damaged during excavation or grading, remedial plugging operations may be required. 	3.6 Public Utilities and Energy, 3.9 Hazardous Waste/ Material
George M. Shaw, School Facilities Planning Division, California Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department expressed concern about the potential impact of the HST project on Bakersfield High School, and specifically, the loss of the school's principle classroom building--- which could occur under either alignment scenario under consideration. If this is the case, at least the main classroom building will need to be relocated on the existing campus. If this is necessary, the facilities would need to be constructed as far away from the HST alignment as possible. The Department also expressed concerns about electrical and magnetic field (EMF) setbacks, and stated that an assessment needs to be undertaken to know what EMF setback is required. The Department also noted that the historical and cultural value of Bakersfield first high school is significant. Finally, the social and economic backgrounds of the present student population served at Bakersfield High School need to be properly considered and effectively addressed. 	3.11 Socioeconomic, Environmental justice, 3.6 Public Utilities and Energy 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and land Use, Public Services

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Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jeff Denham, 12th Senatorial District, California State Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation is a major issue in the Central Valley and throughout all of California. Traffic and congestion plague our roads and highways, and contribute to air pollution. Bringing jobs to the Central Valley is also critical as our region faces record unemployment. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
REGIONAL AGENCIES		
James Herota, Staff Environmental Scientist, Floodway Protection Section, Division of Flood Management, Central Valley Flood Protection Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The jurisdiction of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board includes the Central Valley, including all tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento River and the San Joaquin River, and designated floodways. A Board permit is required prior to starting the work within the Board’s jurisdiction for the placement, construction, reconstruction, removal, or abandonment of any landscaping, culvert, bridge, conduit, fence, projection, fill, embankment, building, structure, obstruction, encroachment, excavation, the planting, or removal of vegetation, and any repair or maintenance that involves cutting into the levee and existing structures that predate permitting or where it is necessary to establish the conditions normally imposed by permitting. 	3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources
Seyed Sadredian, Executive Director/ Air Pollution Control Officer, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SJVAPCD supports the HST project. Implementation of the HST project is one of the measures that the District included in its plan to accelerate attainment in the San Joaquin Valley for Ozone. District recommendations for the environmental review in the EIR/EIS of potential impacts to air quality related to the project are provided. 	7.2 Agency Consultation, 3.2 Air Quality
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Hector Guerra, City Planner Daniel Meinert, Deputy City Manager, City of Dinuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a predominantly elevated rail structure; particularly on that section between Bakersfield and Fresno. The ultimate design could very well be an elevated structure in some segments and a depressed structure in other segments. Factors influencing an elevated or depressed structure include conjoining high speed rail with an existing major transportation corridor; reducing the overall length of this rail segment by eliminating the lengthy westerly swing toward the Burlington-Northern and Santa Fe Railway (BNSF); impacts to wildlife, resource conservation areas, and agriculture; compatibility with urban development where the high speed rail would travel including joint use, street crossings, and pedestrian trails; noise and visual impacts; and the population which will be served. Thus, we strongly urge the HSRA to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the elevated structure alternative. We are very well aware of our social and economically underserved population and strongly encourage a robust evaluation of these and the above noted environmental concerns as the final high speed rail alignment is determined. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use;

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Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Ashley Swearingin, Mayor, City of Fresno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The downtown Fresno HST station is an integral part of our revitalization efforts and will improve air quality and farmland preservation through intensified mixed use development that is served by alternative forms of inter- and intra-public transportation services including Fresno Area Express, Greyhound, Amtrak and High Speed Rail. 	3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Cathy Cain, Interim Planning Manager, City of Hanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a train station is proposed east of State Highway 43 and north of State Highway 198, we believe the following should be analyzed in the EIR/EIS: grade separation, impacts to Amtrak, economic impacts, track alternatives, noise and vibration impacts and mitigations, visual impacts, traffic impacts, biological resource impacts, and climate change. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality
Jake Sweeny, Community Development Director, City of Shafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The noise, aesthetics, and hazards associated with the route through downtown Shafter are among our concerns. 	3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.10 Safety and Security; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality
Craig Vejvoda, Mayor, City of Tulare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a great many compelling reasons for supporting an alignment and station within Tulare County and along the State Route Highway 99 corridor: transportation impacts/social justice, the cities of Visalia/Tulare area is centrally located along Highways 99, 198, 137 and 63, which would provide convenient station access for the entire region, Tulare County is a self-help-region and has a mechanism to support transit development to the station, most alignment options in Tulare County result in fewer acres of farm land being taken, several alignment options in Tulare County pose the least threat to sensitive habitats, and air quality/resource conservation. An alternative that should be considered for the Southern San Joaquin Valley – Bakersfield to Fresno section is to place the rail system on an elevated structure through most or all of this section. This alternative would provide several advantages over a ground level system as follows: conjoin high speed rail with an existing major transportation corridor, reduce the overall length of this rail segment by eliminating the long westerly swing towards Hanford along the BNSF alignment, reduce impacts to wildlife and resource conservation areas, and minimize removal of farmland and reduce impacts to farm operations, compatible with urban development and would be more conducive to joint use, street crossings, pedestrian trails, etc. and facilitate a rail alignment along the Highway 99 corridor, enabling the greatest percentage of population in the Tulare-Kings region to be effectively served. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

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 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jesus Gamboa, Mayor, City of Visalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a great many compelling reasons for supporting an alignment and station within Tulare County and along the State Route Highway 99 corridor: transportation impacts/social justice, the cities of Visalia/Tulare area is centrally located along Highways 99, 198, 137 and 63, which would provide convenient station access for the entire region, Tulare County is a self-help-region and has a mechanism to support transit development to the station, most alignment options in Tulare County result in fewer acres of farm land being taken, several alignment options in Tulare County pose the least threat to sensitive habitats, and air quality/resource conservation. • An alternative that should be considered for the Southern San Joaquin Valley – Bakersfield to Fresno section is to place the rail system on an elevated structure through most or all of this section. This alternative would provide several advantages over a ground level system as follows: conjoin high speed rail with an existing major transportation corridor, reduce the overall length of this rail segment by eliminating the long westerly swing towards Hanford along the BNSF alignment, reduce impacts to wildlife and resource conservation areas, and minimize removal of farmland and reduce impacts to farm operations, compatible with urban development and would be more conducive to joint use, street crossings, pedestrian trails, etc. and facilitate a rail alignment along the Highway 99 corridor, enabling the greatest percentage of population in the Tulare-Kings region to be effectively served. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Barbara Goodwin, Executive Director, Council of Fresno County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts of high-speed rail on farmland must be analyzed and minimized. Existing railroad rights-of-way should be utilized because they would be least disruptive to farmland. • In addition to non-express trains, at least five (5) of the daily “express trains” in each direction must stop in Fresno to accommodate commuters to the major metropolitan areas. • The high-speed rail system should still consider accommodating truck trailers and containers, thereby reducing congestion on highways and improving air quality. Freight service should be feasible at time when it does not interfere with passenger service. The greater they system’s freight capability, the greater its financial viability. • Construction of lengthy overpasses and/or underpasses through the smaller cities of Fowler, Selma and Kingsburg would jeopardize the viability of their downtown business, given the size of those towns relative to construction. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Mitzi Molina, Engineer, Fresno Flood Control District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should CHSRA anticipate receiving drainage service from the District it will be required to contribute its pro-rata share of the cost and/or construction of the drainage system that will mitigate the impacts of the project on the storm drainage system. Any proposed relocation, construction of proposed or reconstruction of existing storm drainage facilities will need to be reviewed and approved by the District prior to implementation. Any proposed revisions in location of rail lines through areas that have existing or proposed storm drainage facilities shall be designed such that there are not adverse impacts to the passage of storm water to the adjacent roadways and existing or proposed storm drainage pipelines and inlets. Revisions in the rail lines that alter historical drainage patterns shall require a major storm study. The District will need to review and approve the final improvements plans (i.e. grading, street improvement and storm drain facilities) for the proposed project that lie within the District’s boundaries to insure consistency with the approved Storm Drainage Master Plan. 	3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources
Stephen Corl, Assistant Superintendent of Business Services, Kings County Office of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are asking the public review period be 90 days due to the unusual nature of this project. HST could create barriers that require additional student transportation. HST should minimize any additional costs to schools by reviewing possible HSTS routes and their impact to student transportation. HST could create barriers within school districts. Routes should look at creating the least separation of districts and possible along district boundary lines. Any new line should be reviewed as to the proximity to existing school sites. Electrical field, noise, and hazards should be kept from school sites at the same standards set by the California Department of Education. We would want to see that any rail line does not compromise safe walking paths. The HST routes should have sufficient safety measure for pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular traffic. HST could have a significant impact to the growth of the communities which has a direct correlation with student enrollment growth. If growth due to HST increases faster than new student housing can be provided, growth could have a negative impact to class sizes and adequate student housing. If a secondary station is located in Kings County, an increase in automobile and transit traffic may occur around the station. Minimizing additional traffic around existing school sites would reduce the additional risks to students. HST should solicit local community input into the selection of the specific route. HST should work with the districts and county office to minimize negative impacts to the districts and their students. The purchase of the right of ways for HST, if taken off the taxable roles, could impact school 	3.1 Transportation; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.4 EMI/EMF; 3.10 Safety and Security; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations; 7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach; 7.2 Agency Consultation

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
	districts’ bonding capacity and could impact the repayment of current bonds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits to the community for the HSTS: Educational Benefits, Professional Recruitment Benefits, School Employees-Transportation options, Sports Programs, additional business opportunities for the community. 	
Dennis Scott, Associate Superintendent, Business, Kern High School District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kern High School District’s expressed concern that Bakersfield High School Industrial Arts building is located adjacent to the BNSF railway. Construction of the Blue Line Corridor would result in the elimination of the Industrial Arts building. In addition, the construction activity and the operation of the HST would be within 100 feet of the school’s cafeteria and Harvey Auditorium classrooms, and within 150 feet of Spindt Hall classrooms and the school’s library. This corridor would result in Bakersfield High School no longer being able to operate as a viable comprehensive high school. The Kern High School District will expect full mitigation for the loss of a high school serving 2700 students. Construction of the Red Line Corridor would result in the elimination of the Industrial Arts building. However, the construction and rail operations would be approximately 350 feet from the cafeteria and Harvey Auditorium classrooms, and approximately 400 feet from Spindt Hall classrooms and the school’s library. The replacement of the Industrial Arts building’s facilities, school site modifications, street realignment, and property acquisitions must be completed prior to the initial construction of the HST. All new construction and/or building replacement will require the approval of the California Department of Education, the Division of the State Architect and other State of California agencies. These agencies may also require school site modernization activities that are in addition to the replacement of lost classrooms. A source of funding, independent of the Kern High School District, is required to complete all school construction activities. Multiple agency cooperation is required for any street realignments or street abandonments. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities, and Environmental Justice
ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, & BUSINESSES		
Tom Bailey, President, Fresno Area Residents for Rail Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routing the express tracks through downtown Fresno will create excess noise and, be very expensive with disruptive construction. A west side alignment would have definite safety advantages. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.10 Safety and Security; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Bert Crane, Citizens for the Betterment of Merced County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It’s good that Merced station is being built downtown and Castle Air Base is being recommended as a Maintenance facility since neither of these properties sacrifice any valuable agricultural land. • We want to see this entire project fast tracked due to the huge economic benefits it would create for the Central Valley and the rest of the state. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Richard Eason, President, Merced Boosters Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help meet California’s growing population and travel demands. • Improve the movement of people, goods and services throughout the state. • Improve capacity for reliable, safe and comfortable travel between major metropolitan areas. • Maintain and improve quality of life for citizens of the Valley and of California. • Generate jobs for the residents of our state. • Help relieve increased traffic congestion. • Improve air quality by reducing pollution. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Scott Galbraith, President, Merced County Economic Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New investment and employment generated by the project and sustainable economic development for the cities and county of Merced. In addition to direct employment for construction, new business investment induced by the improved transportation access will add expanded business and consumer services. Property and sales tax revenue from these enterprises will support local public services and help address a chronic unemployment situation. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Kenneth Gostin, Transportation is for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of high speed rail on greenhouse gas reduction (GHG) reduction is both inconsequential and costly. There is a need for an objective, independent assessment of high speed rail’s CO2 impacts. • CHSRA 2030 ridership projections are absurdly high. • For safety reasons, there should be at least 600’ separation between freight trains and HST train operations. • CHSRA projections indicate that high speed rail would attract from approximately 60 percent to 95 percent of the combined Los Angeles-San Francisco Bay are high speed rail-air market in 2030. The air-diversion estimates are all exceedingly optimistic. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.10 Safety and Security
Angelo Lama, Greater Merced High Speed Rail Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will offer many benefits to our Valley and California. The Committee and its representatives from the County, various Cities, and citizens are currently working together to ensure coordinated support for high speed rail and we look forward to working with the Authority as it moves forward on this important and historic project. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Nellie McGarry, Co Owner, Russ McGarry Rental Property Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like this entire project fast tracked due to the huge economic benefits. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations
Nicholas Ortiz, Government Affairs Manager, Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HST is vital to the future economic development of the Central Valley. The opportunity for new jobs and increased business activity is a unique opportunity to reduce vehicle miles traveled through the Central Valley, which has a large impact on our regional air quality issues. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Billy Powell, Business Manager, IBEW 684 (Electrical Workers union)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IBEW will help in any way possible to get the HST started and completed. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Mauricio H. Rehbein, Owner Bilingual Tax Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We feel that the high speed rail system will: • Help meet California’s growing population and travel demands. • Improve the movement of people, goods and services throughout the state. • Improve capacity for reliable, safe and comfortable travel between major metropolitan areas. • Maintain and improve quality of life for citizens of the Valley of California. • Generate jobs for the residents of our state and Merced in particular. • Help relieve increased traffic congestion. • Improve air quality by reducing pollution. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
<p>John R. Weech, Associate Council, California Farm Bureau</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural lands surrounding the rout must be accurately and completely depicted. The California Department of Conservation (“DoC”), through the farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (“FMMP”), monitors changes in Prime farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance. The EIR/EIS must incorporate the FMMP Maps as a basis for its analysis. The acreage of farmland that will be converted and/or impacted from this project must be included in the EIR/EIS. Additionally, any other changes in the existing environment due to the project location or nature, could result in conversion of agricultural to nonagricultural use must also be examined. • The Farm Bureau also recommends that an agricultural impact discussion for areas outside Important Farmland Map boundaries be based on the agricultural land definition in the Williamson Act. This would also be in accordance with the definition of “agricultural land” in CEQA. • The analysis should consider the construction of ancillary facilities and supporting infrastructure, as well as growth-inducing impacts. The permanent and temporary disturbances caused directly by construction activities must be fully analyzed in the EIR/EIS. • All impacts to agricultural resources must be fully mitigated. Sufficient funding must be allocated for mitigation of agricultural land loss on a per acre basis. • This project must comply with the Williamson Act. • Public acquisition of property for this project must be limited. • The EIR/EIS must also analyze the impacts of this project to water quality. This analysis must involve an examination of water supply impacts and how that might impact the water supply otherwise available for production agriculture as well as alternative for mitigation such as increased recharge. • Social and economic impacts must be analyzed. The siting of a high-speed rail through agricultural lands will greatly impact the agricultural industry as a whole, as well as local rural communities. • We would like to request timely notice of all future meetings and review dates regarding the EIR/EIS and subsequent meetings that are part of the CEQA/NEPA process regarding the proposed complex. 	<p>3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; Chapter 7 Public and Agency Involvement</p>

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jerry Wilmoth, General Manager Network Infrastructure, Union Pacific Railroad Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Pacific’s rail network in the Bay Area and the Central Valley is vital to the economic health of California and the nation as a whole. Union Pacific’s rail service to customers in the Bay Area and Central Valley is crucial to the future success and growth of those customers. • Major rail shippers are located along the Fresno Subdivision. The high speed rail alignment on or adjacent to the Fresno Subdivision potentially would terminate Union Pacific’s ability to serve these shippers, and future shippers needing rail service, leading to serious economic loss to shippers, consumers, the state and the railroad. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Lee Higgins, Chevron Environmental Management Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company’s purpose in responding to notify the Authority as to the location of formerly active crude oil transportation pipelines located along portions of the proposed HST alignment. • Pipeline location information should be incorporated into future engineering and environmental documents associated with the HST. • The CEMC requests to be informed of progress and updates associated with the HST project in the future. • Chevron request the GIS data for the finalized HST alignment be provided. At the Authority’s request, Chevron will provide GIS data that illustrates the location of the former TAOC and Standard pipelines in this section of the HST. 	3.6 Public Utilities and Energy 3.9 Hazardous Waste/ Material

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
<p>Brian Stanke, Executive Director, Californians for High Speed Rail</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The letter covered three areas: 1) high priority criteria and mitigation measures proposed for inclusion in the project level EIR/EIS for HST stations; 2) station sites and track alignments from inclusion in the alternatives analysis; and 3) a discussion of the potential impacts of choosing either the UPRR or BNSF corridors for the track alignments. <p>Land Use and Growth Inducement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of transit oriented development the locality has committed to planning for within a half mile radius of the station site. • Growth management policies the locality has adopted or is committed to adopting that would direct growth into the half-mile radius of the station site. <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation demand management measure to be adopted by the station operator to mitigate automobile trips generated. • Use of the Natural Resources Agency 2009 Proposed Rulemaking to evaluate transportation impacts. • Availability of current and planned local transit access to the HST stations to mitigate traffic generation. <p>Station Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Californians for High Speed Rail support a downtown Fresno station location and oppose any station outside the downtown area. • The Californians for High Speed Rail support a downtown Hanford station just south of the Amtrak station. • The Californians for High Speed Rail support a station at the junction of SR 43 and SR 198 to serve the Hanford/Visalia/Tulare area. The organization does not support a station near the immediate vicinity of Visalia (i.e., SR 99 and SR 198 junction). • The Californians for high Speed Rail supports a station in downtown Bakersfield adjacent to the Amtrak station south of Truxton Avenue (along the BNSF right-of-way). The organization does not support alternative sites in Bakersfield. <p>Alignment Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Californians for high Speed Rail supports the use of the BNSF alignment for the HST between Fresno and Bakersfield. The organization supports variations of the BNSF alignment that allow the HST trains to leave the BNSF corridor to bypass smaller urban areas. 	<p>3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use, 3.1 Transportation, Chapter 2 Alternatives</p>

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Anonymous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of becoming a bedroom community that paves over the Valley. Any benefits from high speed rail would not cover the cost of infrastructure to support increase development. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Joe Aramburu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses could be set-up at community colleges in the valley for servicing and working on the trains to prepare a good work force and promote jobs in the valley. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Sam Armentrout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high speed train will create jobs and eliminate thousands of car trips on highway 99. • Fast clean transportation and reduced pollution in the 2nd worst air pollution area in the nation. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Lee Ayres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the HSR station design with the downtown specific plan & the proposed National Parks & Forests District. 	3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; 3.13 Parks, Recreation and Open Space; 7.2 Agency Consultation
Stephen Balentine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am extremely excited about the prospects of high-speed rail coming to Fresno and the state. Please consider extended hours of service. 	Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations
James Barnes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to lead the nation by setting the standard for 21st transportation, clean reliable and efficient. • Our UC Merced students would benefit significantly in being able to access jobs, internships and family currently only served by bus transportation. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Winnie and Erwin Bartel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts our small community of Shafter, CA in half. Takes out a huge portion of our businesses – dividing our community yet further. • More difficulty for the children that have to walk to and from school, more dangerous. • This destroys the 'spirit of community' that we are constantly seeking to enhance. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Carolyn Becker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts our small community of Shafter, CA in half. Takes out a huge portion of our businesses – dividing our community yet further. • More difficulty for the children that have to walk to and from school, more dangerous. • This destroys the 'spirit of community' that we are constantly seeking to enhance. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Stan Beckham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long over due. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Mark Bowden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need to move forward with this project. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations
John M. Bramble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of the project for economic development will be immense. The improvement of travel for UC Merced students will be helpful and beneficial to air quality. This project assists with air quality and conservation of energy resources. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.5 Public Utilities and Energy; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Ralph Braboy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the levels of noise expected to be generated by operation of the train? What will determine where a 'sensitive receptor' is located relative to the train operation? Are any noise mitigation measure planned for the train? 	3.3 Noise and Vibration
Donald Leroy Brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use rail materials that are manufactured in our United States. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Colon Bywater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North of the river recreation and park district has several facilities near the proposed alignment. Greenacres park is under the curve between Coffee road and Allen road. The park is home to a community center and pool complex used also by Fruitvale Jr. High. 	3.13 Parks, Recreation and Open Space
CABri805@aol.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with the new city walk, a high speed rail station in our downtown will attract a lot more businesses and tourism will increase. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
James Carter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A station in a small city (Hanford) will attract people to the cheap housing while they can keep their jobs in a metropolitan center, and would encourage more cheap low-density houses to be built in that small city. I urge you to study carefully the effects of a station on these towns, as well as the no station alternative. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Allen Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for plentiful low cost parking at all stations. 	3.1 Transportation
Gabriel Coelho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I own 4 residences and a well established dairy farm, through which you plan to run the train. The proposed route runs directly through all and I would be put out of business. Replacing the dairy is almost if not impossible since the permitting process along with environmental regulation is cost prohibitive and right now Madera and Merced counties are not issuing new dairy permits. Please contact me so we can discuss this matter. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Vincent Correll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move it along. You will not please everyone. 	Chapter 7 Public and Agency Involvement

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jody Davidson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing railroad lines have used many toxic substances over the years; the EIR/EIS must consider the following: a complete soil analysis must be done for all toxic substances. Trains running at high velocity will create un-natural winds which are capable of damaging urban gardens and vegetation, natural grasslands, and farmlands. This could create extreme conditions for grass fires. This could cause farmers and residents to use more water at a time when our state is in a drought. Building stations in otherwise rural/farm areas of the state would further burden our water resources, both to the delta and groundwater supplies, by creating sprawl. All measures must be taken to protect all groundwater and watersheds from contamination. If any kind of tunneling or excavation is done which impacts groundwater, I insist that a certified hydrologist from USGS conduct a complete hydrological mapping of this region. Investigate potential health impacts to citizens and wildlife from continuous exposure to strong electromagnetic field radiation (EMF), and RF. Additionally any high-voltage DC transmission (HVDC) that interconnect wind farms, power generating plants, and transformers from power generation and energy storage cells must be thoroughly assessed and mitigated. Please note that sound travels farther on elevated tracks. There is a distinct aerodynamic sound even at lower speeds with high speed rail. Existing acoustical studies from other countries may not be used. 	3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.4 EMI/EMF; 3.7 Hydrology and Water Resources; 3.9 Hazardous Wastes, Materials; 3.10 Safety and Security
John R. Donaldson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreasing our CO2 emissions must be a serious priority. Global warming is the most serious problem before us and the world. 	3.2 Air Quality
Evelyn Eagleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high speed rail would be beneficial to the valley. It is desperately needed! 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Keith Ensminger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elevated expressways currently planned for urban areas will become the predominate skyline in many cities. The elevated structures have the potential to create much more accidents if trains were to fly 40 feet through the air before landing on the ground. 	3.10 Safety and Security; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality
Kim Forrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EIR states 10000 acres of mitigation lands would be purchased. Speculators & developers are buying the land already, & landowners are already refusing to sell conservation easements to FWS. USFWS has provided in-depth comments in 2004 & 2007; they aren't on your website. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 7.2 Agency Consultation
Mr. & Mrs. Franey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrific project to create jobs & save environment. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Jeff Freitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Google Earth/maps for public outreach & feedback. Example: posting preliminary alignments on Google Earth, then solicit public comment. 	

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Garold D. Giersch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HST through the City will separate the west side from the east side and cause miles of travel to go from east to west. How can grade separations be constructed with high speed trains traveling through the City with no stop sites? Will the environmental reports address all the City Master Plans and conflicts with growth? How will HST benefit the people of Chowchilla? How do you claim the number of users from Chowchilla that would use HST? What are the benefits considering that the HST will not serve workers traveling from Chowchilla to Merced; to Madera; to Fresno daily on the work force? 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Gorecki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect of the growth & job generation. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Pete Halver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am looking forward to the high speed train project. California needs this project to help get us back to work and focused on a future for all. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Jim Harris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding running passenger trains along side freight train – derailments. Increase of hazardous materials shipments and the spills that occur when handling hazardous materials 	3.1 Transportation; 3.9 Hazardous Wastes, Materials 3.10 Safety and Security
John Heiser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts in Wasco – along current railroad R/W are located farm worker housing, future 1600 +/- acres industrial park and Hwy 46 widening. Proposed HST alignment will also impact agricultural lands – until industrial park develops. Agricultural lands also utilize aerial crop dusting. Also located in Wasco is an Amtrak station. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Benjamin Kimbal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study negative environment impact that may result from not having a station in Tulare County. Continued reliance on automobile travel and the negative air quality impacts that would arise. Global Warming and possibly significant fiscal impacts associated with not having a station in Tulare County. Environmental Justice issue with the significant minority and impoverished populations in this area not having access to this facility. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Lauren J. Knapp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information put forth by the California High Speed Rail Authority, both in print and online, clearly shows the High Speed Train route to be along the Hwy 99 corridor. Formally request that the comment period for the proposed California High Speed Train System be extended a minimum of 120 days and that additional public meeting be scheduled in Merced, Madera and Fresno. Higher Cost: The Burlington/Santa Fe alignment is a longer route. Threatened and Endangered Species: The Burlington/Santa Fe alignment traverses the designated Vernal Pool Critical Habitat and the Madera Vernal Pool Recovery Core Area identified in the Vernal Pool Recovery Plan. Additionally, HST would adversely affect thousands of acres of pristine vernal pool wetlands and habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, midvalley fairy shrimp, California tiger salamander (CTS) and western spadefoot toad. The disturbance of upland grassland areas would adversely affect adult CTS and western spadefoot toad sheltering habitat, western burrowing owl and San Joaquin kit fox denning and foraging habitat and a San Joaquin kit fox migration corridor. Infrastructure: much of the infrastructure that would be necessary to support California’s High Speed Train system, such as food, lodging and automobile access, already exists along the Southern Pacific alignment. Urban Sprawl: Some of the best farmland in Central California borders the Burlington/Santa Fe alignment. This plan will inevitably draw development east as well and accelerate the loss of this irreplaceable resource. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations; 7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach;
Sherry Knapp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BNSF – High speed rail road would fragment the endangered species habitat, here on our property, and on the adjacent property. Among these species are fairy shrimp, California tiger salamander, western spadefoot toad, western burrowing owl, kit fox, and owl’s clover, Bald Eagles nesting. Under the impression from the map that was sent out, mapping out the route and showing that the new tracks would follow the Union Pacific tracks along the Highway 99, that is would not be in our area. Many of us feel this is very misleading. The folks along the Burlington/Santa Fe from Merced to Fresno need to be notified that you are now considering our area. The Authority needs to set up a meeting with all of us. 	3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands; 7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Julie Linxwiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the entire route through Fresno be elevated? Or will local streets be submerged under on-grade tracks? (noise, glare, dust, turbulence) When is it projected that property acquisition will begin? Air quality: how do the trains emissions “fit in” with the Valley’s already filthy air? Or are there emissions? Where will the electricity for this project come from? 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.3 Noise; 3.5 Public Utilities and Energy; 3.14 Aesthetics and Visual Quality

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Joan Lipton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed up the process. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Lia N. McGinnis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will this create jobs for our local community? Will construction be opened up to local contractors or is a non-USA company handling the construction? How will this impact our agricultural communities and the growth? What happens if the train derails somehow – how close is the train to residents in homes and livestock? 	3.10 Safety and Security; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Mike McLaughlin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many benefits. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Alfredo Mendoza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed to provide services and send skilled, qualified, and knowledgeable individuals to the project at the beginning. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice;
John Pierre Mendoza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The voters voted on the majority by the million indicating that they wanted this project done now. Move On. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Renee Nelson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of remediation for dust, kicked up along route, will be used? Protect the kit foxes! 	3.2 Air Quality; 3.6 Biological and Wetland Resources
Kai Moua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support the California High Speed Train Project: will benefit the people and the next generation. Speed up the project timeline. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Kathleen Satomi Omachi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support you and offer any assistance we can give you to make this dream a solid reality. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Jess Ortiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wasting time with these workshops. Nothing is going to be done until you pick the route and station locations. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives
Art Penner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing rail line splits through the center of Shafter now, and adding the High Speed Train to that would certainly be very disruptive to the entire area. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Donna Penner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing rail line splits through the center of Shafter now, and adding the High Speed Train to that would certainly be very disruptive to the entire area. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Billy Powell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IBEW members are the highest skilled and motivated electricians in the area and look forward to making history in our great state 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Roland Ramirez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will help reduce the cars on the road and create an efficient transportation environment that will support dynamic growth in the region. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Mary K Rau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in favor of a high speed train. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Mauricio H. Rehbein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Speed Rail will create a new phase in the economy for not only Merced but the surrounding communities and will alleviate the congestion in our highways and to avoid more pollution. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Ray Reilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statements are misleading – most people think ‘160,000 jobs’ in construction is for each year – here, today, I am told that is 160,000 man years total – factor of 6-10. Ridership estimate varies from 70-90 million. How many freeway lane miles must you build out of HST? How many jobs (person years) is 450,000 jobs in tourism (etc). 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Carolyn Romersa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Speed Rail in Canada and Europe are either underground or elevated. The HST as proposed here would make the same mistake as is already in place: going through the middle of towns. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Gregory K. Rust Jr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the High Speed rail tie together at the 152 & 99 areas. Maps are not very clear on the land you are going to need. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Anna M. Sanchez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many air quality benefits with the HST. 	3.2 Air Quality
Phillip Sanchez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great alternative to driving, Amtrak, or flying to northern and southern California. 	3.1 Transportation
Michele Stehly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The map indicated the proposed track would run along Highway 99. Since we were not notified about the switch from Highway 99 to the Santa Fe line, we need more time to voice our opinion. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Lizzy Tello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy that someone here finally decided to do something about the congestion, greenhouse gas emissions and travel time. What environmental impact will this construction have? 	3.1 Transportation; 3.2 Air Quality; Chapter 3 Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, Mitigation Measures

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Ben Terrill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the steel for tracks come from US sources? Will rail cars tilt based on curve & speed? 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Greg Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't neglect long term parking. 	3.1 Transportation
Diane Thornhill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support this project. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Jack Tolmosoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My question and comments have to do with the stretch from Bakersfield to LA. Where would I send these comments? 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Fred Valenzano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the power requirements for the train? How often will substations be placed along the track? Which local supplies will be used/connected to? How much additional power transmission line will be needed/installed to serve this system? 	3.5 Public Utilities and Energy
Frank Vierra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like to see the rail line completed at the same time from Sacramento to Los Angeles. This system is greatly needed for the growing populations of the Central Valley. What are the problems with noise and vibrations? 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; 3.3 Noise and Vibrations
Diana Westmoreland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A statewide project needs statewide policies that will protect the farmland that provides the ability to feed ourselves. The state policies need to stop sprawling development in the local jurisdictions. Incentives for thoughtful development must accompany and HST project. The HST cannot be used to commute people from the SJ Valley to jobs in LA or the Bay area. The SJ Valley is the last one there are no more valleys over the hills. Protecting our working landscapes must be our #1 priority for all California residents. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Patricia Wilson Gary Wilson Michele McManus Aarin Hansard James McManus III Jill Tallec Taylor Hansard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shafter is a farming community that enjoys the benefit of small town life. The high speed rail offers no benefit to our community. We still have rail road crossings in our area with no arms. How can you consider putting a train through our small community at 200 miles per hour? 	3.10 Safety and Security; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Stan Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement of the line as proposed would be highly detrimental to the environmental integrity of Shafter residents and would destroy historical structures. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use; 3.15 Cultural Resources

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Protection of the Environment – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Anna Wimpey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the section connecting Fresno to Hanford, studies are needed for the effects this project will have on the ability to maintain cohesiveness of these rural established communities. Maximize access routes so continued participation of these communities and their shared functions can be nurtured, There are important familial and cultural connections between Malaga, Easton, Caruthers, Fowler, Selma, Hanford & Riverdale. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Herb Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 million riders = approx. 3 times state population estimate may be overly enthusiastic. 	3.1 Transportation

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
Congressman Dennis Cardoza, US House of Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly urge the Authority to incorporate the selection of a Main Repair and Maintenance Facility and related test tracks in Merced County at the Castle Airport, Aviation and Development Center, also known as the former Castle Air Force Base. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
STATE AGENCIES		
Jeff Denham, 12th Senatorial District, California State Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High-Speed Rail project will help address these issues when the project comes through Merced, and particularly if a maintenance hub is located at the castle Commerce Center, located at the former Castle Air Force Base. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Hector Guerra, City Planner Daniel Meinert, Deputy City Manager, City of Dinuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urge strong consideration of a high-speed train alignment in the Tulare-Kings Counties region that would accommodate a future station along or as near as practicable to the State Route 99 corridor. We support the findings contained in the Authority’s report titled “Visalia-Tulare-Hanford Station Feasibility Study” date August 1, 2007 that suggests a Visalia-Tulare train station location. As our region grows to an estimated 1 million persons by 2050, this alignment will influence growth patterns and it is our firm belief that much of this growth needs to be accommodated in a location that is better suited for urban-style development rather than a location that is more remote, does not have the infrastructure to support it, would have a greater impact on natural resources, and would lead to the conversion of still more agricultural lands. A highway 99 corridor alignment, particularly along the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) corridor, is also in the best interest of all Californians due to its long-range nature. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Mark Wallace, Mayor, City of Dinuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Dinuba believes that: The best alignment would be on e that would be east of and approximately parallel to the Union Pacific line in Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties as it would be the shortest and most direct route between Merced and Bakersfield; a stop should be provided somewhere along this alignment in the Visalia-Tulare area as it would allow more than ½ million people to readily access this facility, and the elevated Rail Structure Alternative should be considered as it would provide the greatest flexibility in crossing exiting roads, highways and rail lines and allow the train to achieve maximum speeds without these intermodal conflicts. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Ashley Swearengin, Mayor, City of Fresno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed Bay Area-Central Valley corridor should be designed to go through and have an appropriate stop in downtown Fresno. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Cathy Cain, Interim Planning Manager, City of Hanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Hanford has a neutral position on the HST project in general, we are opposed to the placement of a rail line along 13th Avenue. This alignment would interfere with ongoing projects in that location and could disrupt projects that have been many years in planning. There is a new high school and college campus located on 13th Avenue. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
David J. Merchen, Community Development Director, City of Madera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A corridor west of the City of Madera has the potential to avoid several debilitating impacts that would otherwise be created by establishing HST tracks on either the BNSF or UP alignments. The EIR/EIS should consider a westerly alignment, and its ability to address and avoid impacts. The east-west alignment north of Highway 152 does not consider the City of Chowchilla’s General Plan. An alternative alignment south of Highway 152 needs to be evaluated, in order to determine its potential to avoid unnecessary conflicts. The City offers its support for placement of the HST maintenance facility in one of several alternate locations within Madera County. Benefits to the HST system are available by placing a maintenance facility in the County, stemming from the area’s central location, the availability of freeway and rail access, and the ability to place the maintenance facility at or near the point where the east-west and north-south lines meet. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Jake Sweeny, Community Development Director, City of Shafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Shafter requests that the route avoid downtown Shafter. A route along Hwy 99 to a point 2-3 miles north of Shafter, then northwesterly to a point north of Whistler Rd would seem more appropriate. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Craig Vevjoda, Mayor, City of Tulare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We support a high-speed rail alignment in the Tulare-Kings County region that would accommodate a station along the Highway 99 corridor, in the Visalia/Tulare area. The cities of Tulare and Visalia both have possible station locations identified within their growth boundaries for alternative high-speed rail alignments as outlined by the Authority in their report titled ‘Visalia-Tulare-Hanford Station Feasibility Study’ dated August 1, 2007. The baseline alignment that is currently shown in HSRA studies does not take into full consideration of our region’s population needs. Locates the proposed facility well to the west of our region’s population center. A Visalia/Tulare area station makes far more sense. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jesus Gamboa, Mayor, City of Visalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We support a high-speed rail alignment in the Tulare-Kings County region that would accommodate a station along the Highway 99 corridor, in the Visalia/Tulare area. The cities of Tulare and Visalia both have possible station locations identified within their growth boundaries for alternative high-speed rail alignments as outlined by the Authority in their report titled 'Visalia-Tulare-Hanford Station Feasibility Study' dated August 1, 2007. The baseline alignment that is currently shown in HSRA studies does not take into full consideration of our region's population needs. Locates the proposed facility well to the west of our region's population center. A Visalia/Tulare area station makes far more sense. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Alan Weaver, Director, Fresno County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Fresno supports the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) alignment south of Fresno as the less disruptive option for the smaller State Route 99-corridor cities. The BNSF rail corridor also has less impact on local agricultural lands and operations and transportation systems. Support of a downtown Fresno station along the UP corridor. Supports a local maintenance yard and/or operations facility for high-speed rail services in Fresno County. Fresno County is open to the Authority's consideration of an additional station in Tulare County, provided that this option does not require a return to the Union Pacific (UP) corridor or a new green-field alignment in Fresno County. We do support a minor diversion from the BNSF corridor in south Fresno County to avoid the community of Laton, provided the alignment returns to the BNSF in as short a distance as feasible. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Barbara Goodwin, Executive Director, Council of Fresno County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresno County can provide the best location for this facility and stand ready to work with the Authority and the consultant team to identify and secure the best site possible. Alternatives defined in the project level environmental document must be appropriate for rail consolidation as well as the high-speed train. There must be an alternative that provides for a bypass loop/corridor west of the metropolitan area that could be used to relocate one or more of the rail freight services and high-speed train express tracks. Station in Fresno County should be located in downtown Fresno. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Committer	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Mike Ennis, Chair, Tulare County Association of Governments (TCAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCAG and its member agencies believe that a stop in the Tulare/Kings Area, and especially a stop in Tulare County, will help better meet the needs of the Central Valley and California. An alignment along the 99 corridor has broad support in the Tulare County region and the cities of Visalia and Tulare have expressed their desire to work with the Authority to make an alignment and future station in Tulare County a reality. TCAG and its member agencies contend that an assumption made in the Visalia-Tulare-Hanford Station Feasibility Study dated August 1, 2007 inaccurately characterizes certain areas as less feasible because of the population found in their station “catchment areas.” The assumption that the population found in a catchment area represents the population that would be served by a station is faulty due to the catchment area’s arbitrary 20 mile radius. In reality it is likely that a station, like the potential sites identified in Tulare County, that provides a centralized location for cities within a reasonable distance, easy freeway access, is close to be the largest population core, and offers a convenient location would offer residents of the surrounding area the best location for a high speed rail station. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, & BUSINESSES		
Tom Bailey, President, Fresno Area Residents for Rail Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routing the HST express tracks to the west along with relocating the UP tracks and rail yard. After completion of the above, the vacated UP right-of-way would then be available for construction for the BNSF’s new double track corridor (also used by Amtrak,) as well as the two local HST tracks and a new downtown multi-modal station. The vacated UP rail yard in central Fresno would also provide an excellent location for the proposed HST maintenance facility. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Kenneth Gostin, Transportation is for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It makes little sense that the high speed train would have to double back after visiting Merced in order to continue south. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Nellie McGarry, Co Owner, Russ McGarry Rental Property Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support the station in downtown Merced and would definitely recommend the former Castle Air Base as a construction and maintenance facility hub. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Nicholas Ortiz, Government Affairs Manager, Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for a downtown station in Bakersfield. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Mauricio H. Rehbein, Owner Bilingual Tax Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We support a High Speed Rail system for California. We strongly support establishing a high speed rail station near or in the City of Merced and a maintenance hub at or near the former Castle Air Force base. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Rico Aguayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance/storage yard located in Fresno County/San Joaquin Valley. Construction of test tracks built in valley first. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Daniel Ainslie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please be sure the stations are located next to or in downtowns, to help promote urban development. Allow this to be a stimulus to further downtown development. Site stations next to freeway on/off ramps, transportation depots, governmental and business centers. If stations are located outside urban cores (downtowns) it will promote greenfield development, and catalyze further gentrification. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Anonymous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not want the station /alignment west of Hanford because all of the newest growth has occurred there and would be wiped out with this alignment. Hanford’s growth on the east is not supposed to extend beyond SR43. I fear a station on this Hanford East alignment may induce growth in this area and take out farmland. A Visalia/Hanford station should be located at the Visalia Muni Airport. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Joe Aramburu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I also support a HST stop/station in Visalia or at the very located East of Hanford. A maintenance facility in Fresno would be nice, it would probably be easier and less expensive to build it at Castle AFB. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Jesse Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maintenance facility should be located at Castle. The land is there and some buildings and this location would not infringe on agricultural land or “future development” land; nor would it interfere with streets, roads or highways. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Lee Ayres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put HST tracks below grade in Fresno. Locate the HST station in downtown Fresno between G&H 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Rob Ball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HST test track - Corcoran to Wasco. This would also make a good maintenance station location. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Winnie ad Erwin Bartel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not put this high speed rail through the center of our small towns. (Shafter) 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
James R. Bates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was there consideration of locating the line over the grapevine? Station needs to be downtown in conjunction with existing Amtrak station (Bakersfield) 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Carolyn Becker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not put this high speed rail through the center of our small towns. (Shafter) 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Michael Berry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A station is needed in Visalia, not Hanford. The majority of the population is situated around Visalia and the area is underserved. A station would link well with our airport and Hwy 99. This is an opportunity to economically grow our area. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
John M. Bramble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefer a UPRR alignment with station in downtown. (Merced) Preference for maintenance facility at Castle Business center. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Donald Leroy Brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the rail thru the San Joaquin Valley from San Francisco or Oakland to Modesto, Merced, Fresno and Bakersfield to Los Angeles route. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
CABri805@aol.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly across from the Amtrak Bakersfield Station is a dirt lot. Make this lot into a high speed rail station. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
James Carter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Visalia/Hanford/Tulare station option, if placed in Hanford, a rather small city, it will promote even more growth in the region. A station in the Visalia area may have less adverse effects on farm land or maybe a no station alternative may be the appropriate choice. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Julie Cates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please consider Visalia as a stop/station on this system. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Jim Claybaugh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Hanford/Visalia/Tulane stop as proximate to Visalia as possible will most efficiently serve the area by providing service to the economic and geographic center of the described area. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Eddie Clement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Fresno the HST must travel through the downtown area, best if near Chinatown. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Scott Cochran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize UP corridor (SR99) as this is the population corridor of the valley. Situate train station at SR99 either by 198 or north in the community of Goshen. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives;
Juan Corona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher consideration should be given to sites that are more ready for a maintenance hub, versus exercising eminent domain and acquiring other sites. Merced County has a prime location at the Castle Commerce Center, and a county and city government that support the project. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Vincent Correll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the UP tracks through Fresno for the High Speed RR. In cities, put tracks below ground level: 1) deflects sound UP, 2) reduces disturbance of city structures. Put stations DOWNTOWN. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
John R. Donaldson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running the line between Hanford & Visalia seems important, although a western route with lots of connectors is possible. A true express route LA – SF, bypassing some or all stations, will be very important for taking traffic off the roads and airlines. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operations
Keith Ensminger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps for Greenfield alignment. (to the east) Aligning the high speed rail along what is known as the Hwy 65 extension or proposed Eastside Freeway would benefit regional transportation. Leverage construction costs of the high speed rail with the Hwy 65 extension and avoid costly property purchases and subsequent demolition of homes and businesses through urban areas. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; Chapter 5 Project Costs and Operation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Farley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chowchilla – Since the train will have to slow down for the tight radius at chowchilla, can a station be added. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Tom Freund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property owner at “G” St & Inyo, vacant lot 1+ acre. Prefer Fresno station south of ball-park. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Garold D. Giersch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the HST in Chowchilla violates the master plan of the City. Maintenance facility should be located at the junction of the west & north projection in the Chowchilla area, could be south of SR152. The location planned at Ave. 24 is not acceptable. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Gorecki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the maintenance hub at Castle AFB. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Jim Harris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue a right away from Mojave over to Taft instead of going over Tehachapi. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Paul Herman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresno station aligned in downtown Fresno between G Street and H Street and Mono Ave and Tulare Ave. Alignment along Golden State Ave and Highway 99 on the Union Pacific corridor. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Barbara Hoffman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle (the old Air Force Base) offers many advantages as a maintenance facility site. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Mark S. Kielty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like to have a station here in Tulare. Makes no sense to put a station in Hanford when the population is located in the cities of Tulare and Visalia. A station should be located at Cartmill Ave and UP railroad tracks, currently under consideration for a new interchange and railroad grade separation. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Karen King	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A central location with good, direct access to public transit should be considered when siting the station. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Lauren J. Knapp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Burlington/Santa Fe alignment is not the best route. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Sherry Knapp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Union Pacific lines and put the new high speed rail road along the Highway 99 corridor, where there is already disruption of habitat and wildlife and pollution. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.6 Biological Resources and Wetlands
Don T. Kojima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a train stop in Chowchilla. Chowchilla will someday provide many riders on this train. Landowners at the intersection of the Santa Fe and the 152 would be prepared to contribute some of our property to this train stop. We are also interested in the hub/service centers. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Harriet Laulor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maintenance facility should be at Castle Air force Base. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Alexander Lu-Pon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A downtown Merced station, located along 16th St would be a great benefit to the now struggling community. A downtown station in Merced makes the most sense because a station placed at Castle would leave passengers stranded with no existing businesses to suit any needs. The downtown station makes sense also to attract more businesses and jobs to the downtown area. A repair station could still be placed at Castle and generate more jobs out of that facility. The Merced Airport at Castle could expand into a fully functioning airport. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Denise Marchant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the possibility or locating a station in Tulare County. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Dr. Charles Martin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madera County/Chowchilla would be a great location for the train to stop. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Dennis Martin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current proposed location of the Bakersfield train station downtown is not suitable. It is difficult to access downtown for any surface transportation. A better location would be the Bakersfield airport (Meadows Field). 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Alfredo Mendoza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Merced (former Castle Air Force Base) as the maintenance hub. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Michael Miller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is imperative that a station be located in the Visalia/Tulare given the population growth projections. To not do so would not fully realize the project’s potential to reduce congestion on regional roadways. The proposed use of the BNSF alignment would result in a Visalia/Tulare/Hanford station being located too far east of Tulare/Kings counties population center and too long a drive for residents of Woodlake, Exeter, Farmersville, Lindsay and Porterville. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
David Pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Central Valley stop should be at a location equidistant between the population centers of Merced and Madera; at the existing hub or near the crossing of Highways 99 & 152 (Fairmead, Chowchilla). The awkward spur north up to Merced from the east/west corridor the bay area would not need to be built. The same hub would be a logical location for a railway service/maintenance yard. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Glenn Pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be more economical to place the station between Merced and Madera near Hwy 152. This would serve both communities. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Art Penner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The route should follow the Union Pacific Railroad out of Bakersfield and then angle north to meet the BNSF alignment somewhere north of Highway 46, thereby keeping the High Speed Trains out of Shafter, Wasco, McFarland and Delano. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Donna Penner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The route should follow the Union Pacific Railroad out of Bakersfield and then angle north to meet the BNSF alignment somewhere north of Highway 46, thereby keeping the High Speed Trains out of Shafter, Wasco, McFarland and Delano 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Roland Ramirez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a station in downtown Merced near 16th and M St. I support turning the former Castle Air Force Base into a maintenance hub for the rail system. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Mauricio H. Rehbein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Speed Rail together with the Main Base in Atwater will be a great help for workers in many professions. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Joe Rivero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castle would provide an excellent High Speed Rail maintenance facility: longest runways in the state, allows quick & easy access to the largest equipment, materials, parts crews or experts needed to keep the High Speed Rail running or efficiently as possible. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Teresa I. Roberts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bakersfield station: due south of the current Amtrak station. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
William C. Sanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can a route south or Chowchilla possible have a Merced station? 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Thomas L. Stohl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put a stop in/near Visalia. It could also be a centrally located maintenance-repair location. Visalia and the surrounding area including Sequoia National Park will be sufficiently populated and in demand to include a stop. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Alignment and Station Alternatives – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Ben Terrill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I suggest a station at Palmdale to airport to relieve air traffic at LAX. An east Hanford route seems to provide greatest advantage as compares to west route to Hanford. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Greg Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I prefer the UPRR N/S alternative as it better connects the downtown centers of the major cities which can help lead to stronger re-development of these areas. Castle Air Force Base is a good location for the major maintenance facility for the CHSRA system. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Debbie Vaughn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put a stop in the Visalia/Tulare area. Assumptions made in the feasibility study were not properly investigated (i.e. general plans making a 99 corridor option appear less feasible than the reality. The majority of population in our area is on the east side of 99. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Frank Vierra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maintenance facility needs to be located at the Castle Airbase facility. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
David Weisser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build near I-5 through the valley it would be a lot cheaper. Have tracks branch out into Fresno and Merced. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Stan Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alignment should not go through the city of Shafter. The line should be located at least 5 miles west or east of both Shafter and Wasco. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Herb Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference for maintenance facility location is Castle. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Connectivity and Coordination with/Impacts to Other Transportation Facilities – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
Tom Plenys, Environmental Review Office, United States Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft EIS should specifically identify how the multiple proposed rail projects in the Central Valley relate to this Project. Address how the proposed Project will insure that potential duplication of efforts and incompatibilities with other rail and/or transit systems will not occur. Identify integration and/or incompatibility of the proposed Project with other existing and proposed projects. Identify the specific features of the Project that are being designed to “link up” with the other transportation, commuting and transit proposals in the region. 	3.1 Transportation
STATE AGENCIES		
Carol McDonald, High Speed Rail Coordinator, Office of Transportation Planning, District 6, Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department is asking to participate within its statutory responsibility during the EIR/EIS process as: a responsible agency and a cooperating agency pursuant. The typical cross-section presented for the high-speed train shows right of way requirements at 60 feet. Please ensure that an increased footprint and right of way width at the grade separations is taken into account for the impact study. All State crossings will require an individual Project Initiation Document (PID) and a Project Report (PR) We have particular interest in the development of proposed station locations, sites for right of way maintenance, train storage facilities, and the heavy maintenance and repair facility, and the alignments as they relate to existing and future Caltrans facilities. Our environmental division offers the High-Speed Rail Authority and its consultant’s access to our environmental staff and our many Caltrans environmental documents that explain the sensitive environmental issues unique to the Central Valley. Encroachment permits must be obtained for all proposed activities for placement of encroachments within, under, or over the State highway rights of way. Activity and work planned in the State right of way shall be performed to State standards and specifications. The Permit Department will review and approve the activity and work in the State right of way before an encroachment permit is issued. 	3.1 Transportation; 7.2 Agency Consultation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Connectivity and Coordination with/Impacts to Other Transportation Facilities – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Brian Leung, Rail Crossings Engineering Section, Consumer Protection and Safety Division, California Public Utilities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The California Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over the safety of highway-rail crossings in California. Application to the California Public Utilities Commission is required for construction of railroad across a public road. The design criteria of the proposed project will need to comply with Commission General Orders The BNSF Railway alignment impacts approximately 9 at-grade crossings in Tulare County and approximately 11 grade-separated crossings, 1 grade-separated-pedestrian crossing and 37 at-grade crossings in Kern County. The Commission recommends the consolidation and grade-separation of all existing at-grade crossings along any adopted alignment in the HST project. It is strongly recommended that the HST project operate on an entirely dedicated and fully grade-separated track. Consideration should be given to grade-separated structures that involve trenching the HST track All proposed and existing grade-separated structure locations must be identified. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.10 Safety and Security
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Ashley Swearingin, Mayor, City of Fresno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real prospective benefits of HST and our efforts to revitalize our Downtown area could be further enhanced by partnering with the Authority in identifying various strategies that could be used to relocate both rail freight corridors, Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), from their current alignments traversing the downtown area to a new alignment west of the downtown. The HST Project EIR/EIS should include the construction of a bypass loop/corridor west of the downtown area that could be used to relocate rail freight services. Additional tracks in a westerly bypass corridor could be devoted to high-speed rail for trains not scheduled to stop in Fresno. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, & BUSINESSES		
Tom Bailey, President, Fresno Area Residents for Rail Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan including relocation of the UP and its rail yard to the west would also allow all phases of construction to be completed with no disruption to either freight railroad. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomic, Communities and Environmental Justice

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Connectivity and Coordination with/Impacts to Other Transportation Facilities – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Jerry Wilmoth, General Manager Network Infrastructure, Union Pacific Railroad Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in Union Pacific’s best interests to permit any proposed high-speed rail alignment on our rights of way. Confirming Union Pacific’s prior statements, both written and oral, we will not voluntarily make these or any part of the Fresno Subdivision available for the high-speed rail alignment. The Fresno Subdivision right of way is 100 feet in width, with limited wider zones in towns and cities for station grounds. At locations between cities where the right of way is wider, the outer portions generally have been given over to public highways or other utility uses. In the Fresno metropolitan area, Union Pacific owns and operates a major freight yard which is crucial to its ability to serve customers on the Fresno Subdivision. Loss of this consolidation point would be a serious obstacle to these smaller rail carriers. As a result, this yard is not available in whole or in part for the HST alignment. The right of way north and south of the Fresno Yard, traversing numerous city streets, is reserved for Union Pacifica and regional carrier freight operations as well. Union Pacific does not intend voluntarily to make any part of its Fresno area right of way or yard available for the HST alignment. Union Pacific likewise is not interested in a consolidated rail corridor in Fresno with any other rail user. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomic, Communities and Environmental Justice; 7.2 Agency Consultation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act prohibits a railroad from abandoning or discontinuing freight services over main or branch lines of railroad without authority from the federal Surface Transportation Board (STB). The Authority may not undertake any action that effectively requires or causes Union Pacific to abandon or discontinue freight service on or over any portion of the Fresno Subdivision unless prior authority from the STB has been obtained. Union Pacific will deem any attempt by HST to interfere with Union Pacific’s operation over the Fresno Subdivision, or to appropriate any part of its right of way by eminent domain, as an attempt to force a de facto abandonment of freight service in violation of federal law. Slow speed freight trains and high-speed trains are incompatible on the same tracks. Union Pacific requires overhead clearance of 23 feet 6 inches, which is higher than the Authority contemplates for its electrical system. The Authority must provide grade-separated cross-overs for freight trains at necessary locations; completely separate freight trackage must be provided. HST must comply with all applicable FRA regulations with regard to freight trackage. Union Pacific does not believe it is possible or practical to devise any mitigation measures which will permit shared use of any part of the Fresno Subdivision right of way. Union Pacific will not voluntarily make this right of way available to HST under any circumstances. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomic, Communities and Environmental Justice; 7.2 Agency Consultation

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Connectivity and Coordination with/Impacts to Other Transportation Facilities – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Alan Weaver, Director, Fresno County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downtown Fresno station must allow for the maximum multi-modal interface with other means of regional and local passenger transportation. 	3.1 Transportation
Barbara Goodwin, Executive Director, Council of Fresno County Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downtown Fresno Station must allow for the maximum multimodal interface with other means of regional and local passenger transportation. 	3.1 Transportation
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Lee Ayres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a freight rail bypass west of Fresno to be used by UP & BNSF to make the UP tracks available for HST would eliminate safety hazard w/ both HST & UP next to each other in an urban area. Cooperate in transfer of BNSF tracks in northwest Fresno to city for alternative transportation purposes, to be included in 4 county trails plan prepared by TreeTOPS. 	3.1 Transportation
Janet Bailey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support consolidating rail w/ BNSF service to get local RR traffic out of neighborhoods in Fresno. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomic, Communities and Environmental Justice
Ralph Braboy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will all the roadway crossings in Metropolitan Bakersfield be grade separated from this train system? 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Julie Cates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, there is no existing public transit system between Porterville – Visalia – Fresno and the rural towns in between. 	3.1 Transportation
Penny Cellini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madera - Now a high speed train is going in and again no station for us. How do we access the train? 	3.1 Transportation
Vincent Correll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move existing freight line out west – in the country where land is less costly. (Fresno) 	3.1 Transportation
Karen King	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIR/EIS evaluated the role that transit plays in starting or completing the total journey. We should not assume that the automobile will be the only mode by which to access the HST. Cross platform transfers would be ideal. 	3.1 Transportation
Karen Langston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the train go somewhere that is accessible and convenient to commuters – minimizing the need for “multiple public transportation methods”. This train station should be able to serve as a central point for a local transit system that will support the HST’s use into and out of the area. 	3.1 Transportation

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Connectivity and Coordination with/Impacts to Other Transportation Facilities – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Melissa Moradian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to communicate to the public how people can use other public transportation to get them to a station, and to understand the vision behind integrating public transportation systems. 	3.1 Transportation
Robert A. Ramsay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high-speed rail line should come through Fresno on an elevated viaduct in order to allow UP and BNSF enough room, with a two-storey station with Amtrak trains using the lower level (on BNSF) and the high-speed trains using the upper level directly overhead. It would be better design for passengers (escalators included). 	3.1 Transportation
Carolyn Romersa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you cannot go to Visalia, run a fast bus from Visalia to Hanford so Visalia to Fresno work commuters can catch the HST in Hanford to go to Fresno. 	3.1 Transportation
Paul Saito	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tie into the Urban Maglev system in Fresno and Madera counties our corporation FAST (Fresno Area Sky Train) is planning. 	3.1 Transportation
Kimely Sawtell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When considering location of the stations, please look at commuter patterns and proximity to local bus lines for people to make connections to other areas. 	3.1 Transportation
Robert Slobodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't miss the opportunity to link in multi modal transport bus i.e. Frankfurt Airport. At Palmdale make routing provisions to go through eventual regional airport that will in future decades take international transport from LAX. 	3.1 Transportation
Greg Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to pursue interconnection with the existing ACE, and BART services in the Altamont Pass area. Co-locate stations to provide convenient transfers with airports, light rail, and other train transportation. 	3.1 Transportation
Michelle Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect rail, bus and air terminals. Most effective would be to co-locate these places in every city and community. 	3.1 Transportation
Herb Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will be initial effects on current Amtrak? 	3.1 Transportation; 3.11 Socioeconomic, Communities and Environmental Justice

Table 3-1
Summary of Written Scoping Comments

Commenter	Alternative Technologies – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Barbara Jamison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather see the BART system extended into the Central Valley - at least as far as Merced. • Perhaps Amtrak service can be expanded. It's already in place facility-wise. Several more north & south trains would help a lot. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Project Funding/Cost – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Rayburn Beach, RMA Director, Madera County Resource Management Agency Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Speed Rail will result in a loss of substantial transportation funding to address continued automobile demand on the States freeway system. 	3.1 Transportation; Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, & BUSINESSES		
Dr. Lee R. Boese Jr., President, Citizens for the Betterment of Merced County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We want to see this entire project fast tracked due to the huge economic benefits it would create for the Central Valley and the rest of the state. 	Chapter 1 Purpose and Need and Project Objectives; Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Kenneth Gostin, Transportation is for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine a more realistic construction cost estimate, it should first be noted that capital costs have risen 50% to \$49.0 billion in 2008\$. It is likely that the HST will fall far short of its revenue projections, leading to a need for substantial additional infusions of taxpayer subsidies. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Nicholas Ortiz, Government Affairs Manager, Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a desire for the project to be completed in the most efficient and cost effective manner. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Project Funding/Cost – Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Anonymous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost will increase and be too expensive. Los Angeles/San Francisco area could get built first due to local money in project and SJV segment not get built, but San Joaquin Valley residents/taxpayers would still have to pay w/o receiving any benefit. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Jesse Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money must be appropriated ASAP. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Daryl Balch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property owners or speculators will attempt to maximize the price of their properties. Sales of adjacent properties will tend to push up property values beyond reasonable prices. Some owners may seek to rezone or subdivide their land to increase values. Enact an eminent domain action to set values at an early date in the process, helping to assure properties would be acquired on a timely basis and allow more time for businesses and companies to relocate. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
James Barnes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With possible stimulus money coming, let's put the project on the fast track! 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Winnie and Erwin Bartel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost factor of buying up businesses and relocating them as well as buying up homes, is so much more costly than buying farm land surrounding these communities. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Caroyln Becker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost factor of buying up businesses and relocating them as well as buying up homes, is so much more costly than buying farm land surrounding these communities. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Donald Leroy Brown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money has been appropriated, now let's get to work and build it. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Mr. & Mrs. Franey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will we long time home owners be taxed out of existence? 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Garold D. Giersch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will the average family pay for the HST in California? 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Don E. Harris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Against CHSRA. What public transportation, in the USA, does not need never ending subsidies. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Lia N. McGinnis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the cost to ride the high speed rail system be affordable to our local lower income people? 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Ray Reilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statements about cost and value are too preliminary to allow you to start spending \$9.95 Billion. The fare estimate is way low. The cost estimate for the core system varies. How much of the \$950,000,000 are you planning to spend on cable cars; Prop 1A section 2704.095 c4 c(4). 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Herb Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will ticket costs compare to current Amtrak? 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Issues Outside Scope of Merced to Bakersfield Study Area Comments	Notes
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
Kim Forrest, Wildlife Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We strongly urge the HSRA to eliminate any high-speed train alignments that cross through or are adjacent to the Grasslands Ecological Area 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Brad Aborn, Mariposa County Supervisor, District 1, Mariposa County Board of Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return the HST route back to the Altamont Pass. The Pacheco Pass is completely unacceptable. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Jerry O'Banion, Merced County Board of Supervisors, District 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My Supervisorial District includes the City of Los Banos, and I share their concern regarding the lack of a station in the area. Los Banos, and many other westside communities have become major commute communities. Any comprehensive project through this area should include a method, (a station is most obvious) to relieve some of the commute impacts. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Diana Westmoreland- Pedrozo, Executive Director, Merced County Farm Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merced County Farm Bureau did not support the Pacheco Pass route and believes that the Altamont needs to be look at as the prime route. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, & BUSINESSES		
Kenneth Gostin, Transportation is for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMT comparisons between Pacheco Pass and Altamont Pass show that Pacheco Pass has 1/3 the traffic of Altamont Pass. Greater congestion and potential for ridership relief exist with an Altamont alignment. Why were VMT comparisons absent from HSRA studies? Condors from the Pinnacles Condor Repopagation Project have been spotted in the area of Pacheco Pass. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Issues Outside Scope of Merced to Bakersfield Study Area Comments	Notes
INDIVIDUALS / PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS		
Jeremiah Alley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HST doesn't plan a stop at LAX. And that is the fatal flaw. 	Comment will be forwarded to appropriate project team
Joe Aramburu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support the Pacheco Pass route as it will provide faster service to San Francisco from Los Angeles. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Jesse Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great use of tunnels going thru Pacheco Pass. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Mark Brux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A train stop is needed in Los Banos/Santa Nella because 1) of the large carbon footprint left by commuters from here thru Pacheco Pass to Gilroy-San Jose; 2) CA. state itself projects Los Banos-Santa Nella area to be 1 of 3 hubs of major population growth in the Central Valley in the next few decades. As for the train being able to reach 200 mph, 1) there are already other stops planned, such as along the Hwy 99 corridor, which are at least as close together as Los Banos/Santa Nella & Gilroy. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Kim Forrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EIS says that there will be no stop in Los Banos (Western Merced County). How can that be assured; the explosive growth that a stop there would cause would destroy the rural & conservation values of the area. The Altamont route is much less environmentally damaging than Pacheco. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Diana Franklin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could students (engineering) at the University of California - Merced possibly intern with various departments? 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Khang Huynh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favor of a high speed rail stop in Los Banos. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Mark Johnston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support Pacheco Pass route and don't support LA-Bakersfield via Palmdale. Consider a Palmdale-Barstow-Las Vegas leg. Gets us a LA-LV route other than some Maglev boondoggle. Consider a Riverside-Indio-Blythe-Phoenix connection in the future. What happened to the LAUS to LAX leg? Finish Irvine-SD, direct rather than wandering via Escondido. If you keep the inland route, consider a Riverside-SB-Victorville-Barstow connection with continued service to Las Vegas. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Christi Obata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rail stop will help ease congestion, improve our air quality and improve the quality of life for many Central Valley residents. Reconsider your decision to forgo the rail stop in Los Banos. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team

**Table 3-1
 Summary of Written Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Issues Outside Scope of Merced to Bakersfield Study Area Comments	Notes
Dale Overbay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify any potential conflicts with PG&E’s major gas and electric transmission lines. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
David Pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy to see the stop in Gilroy. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Glenn Pace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the San Jose/Merced line hug the north or south side of Hwy 152 as it approaches Hwy 99 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Anna M. Sanchez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconsider the route through Los Banos, very near “El Campo” the migrant camp. We may not need a bypass in Los Banos if we get a HST stop available to the city residents. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Robert Slobodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palmdale to San Diego via Cajon Pass option: keep it open as an addition, that way an LA to Las Vegas line is anticipated. 	Comment will be forwarded to Palmdale Project Team
Frank Vierra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More inclined to support an Altamont Pass connection to the bay area than the Pacheco Pass corridor. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team
Diana Westmoreland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not supporting the Pacheco Pass route. HST needs to come up the SJ Valley from LA to the Altamont Pass avoiding our wetlands and farmland that work cooperatively in Merced County. 	Comment will be forwarded to San Jose to Merced Project Team

**Table 3-2
 Summary of Verbal Public Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Verbal Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Bakersfield Public Meeting		
Seth Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'd like to suggest that the route go down along the UP right-of-way instead of the Santa Fe through Bakersfield and follow 99. And then it could transition back to the Santa Fe Burlington Northern and thus avoid the smaller towns like Shafter, Wasco, Delano and McFarland. Also, the Bakersfield station could actually go over by 7th Standard, 99 by the airport and tie into the airport. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Marvin Dean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the contracts are being let that there will also be an opportunity for minority contractors to team up with some of your larger firms such as URS. We do an annual public contracting expose to help grow these small businesses and also be an outreach for public agencies and the prime contractors that are getting these contracts so that they can pair up with some of the smaller companies to ensure minority participation. We want a station and maintenance yard somewhere in Bakersfield instead of on the outskirts of Bakersfield so it can tie in to your local transportation bus line and kind of centrally located. We're asking that we receive a copy of the final version or the draft report. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Dennis Martin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the train station at an easy access location, such as the airport or somewhere close to a major freeway intersection. Possibly Highway 58 and 99 or somewhere other than the existing location proposed downtown. The downtown location has very poor access. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Kevin Bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think this is a wonderful idea bringing the speed rail through here. I will be interested in knowing what the impact would be on businesses along the tracks. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Wesley Gosch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They're using what I call the lower railroad to come by the Amtrak, which is good. But as it goes through it seems like to me it will affect more homes going that way. Where if they use the other rail line going the other way they would affect less homes that way. There would be transportation between the airport and the Amtrak. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Kathleen Ellis-Faulkner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Really looking forward to have it downtown where the Amtrak station is. That's a perfect place. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-2
 Summary of Verbal Public Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Verbal Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Dennis Fox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California has the first in the nations subprime government. And going farther into debt is not the wisest thing to do at the immediate time. Steve Chew, the energy czar, says we should have pump-ups, storage. Not just for water, but the solar pumps the water up—solar and wind, which is very variable. Then you release the water, then you get the generated electricity. The route from Chowchilla to Gilroy is not going to be environmentally easily done. You might be better off going right down the center of the expressway. We have power short in the state. We’re cash short. We’re short ducks in the state and the water. Take care of the first things first before you start turning the shovel. 	Chapter 5 Project Cost and Operations
Fresno Public Meeting		
Eddie Clement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myself and the Carpenters Union of Northern California back this project. If it goes through Fresno, it needs to go through the downtown area, specifically near China Town. That would help with the redevelopment of Fresno. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Jess Mendez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have property located at 1920 Ventura and it is close to where the proposed area is. And if they want to acquire the property and if they are interested, they can contact me. I’ll be willing to sell. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Anthony Jimenez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My father Jesse Mendez would like to offer his property as a maintenance facility or a supply yard. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Adua Butticci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can’t wait for it to happen so I can go to LA and San Francisco. It will reduce the fog congestion and it will be a great thing for the valley. 	3.1 Transportation
Julie Molina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is long overdue. Amtrak is a good source of transportation but it has problems getting people places on time. It is good for senior citizens. 	3.1 Transportation
Paul A. Negrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area where the hub is proposed to be has a high unemployment rate and high poverty rate. It would be great if the project would way out in advance interphase with the local training agencies to develop employment opportunities via training for those specific careers. 	3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice
Erica Yanez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They did a great job presenting information they had to the public today. I think that more of these are needed. 	7.1 Public Involvement and Outreach
Robert Jeffries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it could stop the freight whistles that I hear today. Double pane windows don’t shut it out. So that would be a big concern for us. It is going to take quite a bit of farm property with it, which is shrinking. I would imagine it will devalue my property considerably. Too many roads will be shut off for our access east and west. That is a concern because we travel across the tracks almost daily. 	3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

**Table 3-2
 Summary of Verbal Public Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Verbal Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Carolyn Romersa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run a line through Visalia or run a bus line, a quick bus line, from Visalia to Hanford so they can pick it up and go from Hanford to Fresno. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Bill Parker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate a maintenance facility in the southeast section of Fresno, perhaps in the east end or Calwa area. There are industrial parks and redevelopment zones the city may be able to provide land or incentives that reduce cost in developing in those areas. There is a larger employment pool and technical pool in a major metro area than there is in smaller rural towns such as Merced or Madera. Locating the maintenance facility in a major metro area would be a greater draw to possible employees than relocation to smaller rural locations. Is it possible to use the historic Southern Pacific Depot in downtown Fresno as the intermodal facility for the high speed rail? 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Lupe Perez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm supportive of the proposed site that they are looking at between Stanislaus and Ventura for Fresno. The UP, the rail lines, should be consolidated through Fresno and moved to the outside corridor to pass through Fresno. I would suggest that the maintenance facility's location be in the Fresno County area. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Leonard Louie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would like to see city core tied into city core, municipal transit, the Greyhound, the cabs, the light rail, the Greyhound Depot, the bus line, shopping, retail business and rental cars so people that do get off there, can have transit to go to the direction. The corridor that I like is the one by Highway 99. There should be a package to be reasonable for people that are going to use it for a daily transit. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Dwight Kroll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce some sort of nexus between the Fresno air terminal and the HST Station to try to combine transportation facilities throughout the metropolitan area. This might be accomplished with future relocation of the airport and consequently the station site in Fresno should consider that option. 	3.1 Transportation
John Raymond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the general location of the terminal station in downtown Fresno The main entrance to the terminal would be on the downtown side. So we'd like the designer to take special attention to what happens of the treatment on the backside, which is the China Town area. It is likely to be a place for long-term parking facilities, large parking lots and rental car facilities, so the aesthetics need some special attention. We'd like some input in the planning to the adjacent China Town businesses. I've indicated it in red a couple of sites for the potential maintenance facility in Fresno. One on the west side and one I guess it would be south 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Loran Harding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please consider running the high speed rail closer to the campus of UC Merced. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

**Table 3-2
 Summary of Verbal Public Scoping Comments**

Commenter	Verbal Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Diane Merrill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would like to see rail service rather than a bus connection between Bakersfield and Los Angeles. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Visalia Public Meeting		
Gerald Carroll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for Visalia, I would hope that a station would be part of the plan. It is close to an airport. It is close to bus transit, and light rails being planned for this area. This is a major commercial hub and deserving of a station somewhere in between Visalia and Hanford. At least a secondary maintenance facility located in this area because we have the acreage set aside for it already. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Bonnie Simoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preferred alignment should be along the UP line mainly because of the population base in Tulare verses Kings County. There are 420,000 folks in Tulare County as opposed to 150,000 in Kings County. The UP alignment would avoid any conflicts with the naval air base in Lemoore. And the Great Valley Center has projected that the greatest population growth in this area would be in Tulare County as opposed to Kings County in the next 50 years. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Ron Hoggard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the project looks at going through Corcoran that they are sensitive to the community as far as noise and vibration, preservation of farmland, that the circulation accommodates that we have some real spurs right now that feed our industrial park, and also that we have good access, multiple accesses through the community. 	3.1 Transportation; 3.3 Noise and Vibration; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use
Lou Camara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would prefer the alignment to be just east of Highway 43 and not along 13th Avenue, which is along the west side of Hanford, to avoid bisecting Hanford. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives
Richard Manies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will we have to drive our personal cars back and forth or will they have some kind of transportation system to connect with the high speed rail? 	3.1 Transportation
Bill Pensar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regardless of the alignment, there should be ancillary transportation to the requisite stop to service Kings/Tulare. Very much in favor of a stop in the Kings/Tulare area. Do not overlook the synergy of the airport and the rail track along 99 at the Tulare/Kings County line. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.1 Transportation
Kent McNatt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would recommend that the route closer come to the center of the valley near the 99 corridor. I think it should go on that route instead of through Hanford and Wasco. 	Chapter 2 Alternatives

Table 3-2
Summary of Verbal Public Scoping Comments

Commenter	Verbal Comments	Relevant EIR/EIS Section(s)
Bob Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• My preferred route is along 99 because the population is east of 99 not west of 99.	Chapter 2 Alternatives; 3.11 Socioeconomics, Communities and Environmental Justice; 3.12 Local Growth, Station Planning and Land Use

4.0 Next Steps

Following the scoping process, the project team will conduct an alternatives analysis (AA) to evaluate proposed alternatives at a more general level than would be conducted in a Draft EIR/EIS in order to provide the California High-Speed Rail Authority Board of Directors with information necessary to determine which alternatives should be fully evaluated through the EIR/EIS process. This analysis will be partially based on the comments received during scoping, including alternatives proposed in scoping comments. Throughout the AA process, the project team will coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies.

Once the Authority has determined which alternatives will be evaluated in the Draft EIR/EIS, the project team will begin in-depth analysis of existing conditions in the project area and potential impacts of the project alternatives. Throughout the evaluation process, the project team will coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies. The Authority will also continue to conduct public outreach to ensure that the public is apprised of the project's progress and has the opportunity to provide input.

The analysis of existing conditions and potential impacts of project alternatives will then be synthesized into the Draft EIR/EIS, and the Federal Railroad Administration and the Authority will publish the Draft EIR/EIS. Publication is anticipated in winter-spring 2011. A 60-day comment period will begin following publication of the Notice of Availability in the *Federal Register* and after filing a Notice of Completion with the California State Clearinghouse. The Authority will distribute notices of availability to those on the project mailing list and to potentially affected property owners. In addition, the EIR/EIS will be posted on the Authority's web site. Public hearings will be provided in the project area to provide the public the opportunity to discuss the project based on information in the EIR/EIS with the project team and provide comments. These public hearings will be advertised in local newspapers, included in the Notice of Availability and Notice of Completion, and posted on the Authority's web site.

After close of the public comment period and review of agency and public comments on the EIR/EIS, the Authority's Board of Directors, in conjunction with the FRA, will select a preferred alternative based on the analysis in the EIR/EIS and comments received. Identification of the preferred alternative is anticipated at the end of 2011. Additional analysis of the preferred alternative will be conducted and a Final EIR/EIS published. The Final EIR/EIS will respond to comments received on the Draft EIR/EIS and specify mitigation measures for project impacts. As with the Draft EIR/EIS, a Notice of Availability will be published in the *Federal Register*. The Authority will select the project to be built and prepare a Notice of Determination for the California State Clearinghouse pursuant to CEQA. With appropriate completion of the Final EIR/EIS, the FRA will issue a Record of Decision for the project, which will present the basis for the decision and summarize the mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the project. After the Record of Decision, project final design and construction can commence contingent on funding availability.

APPENDIX A
Notice of Preparation

APPENDIX B
Notice of Intent

APPENDIX C
Scoping Meeting Announcements

APPENDIX D
Public Scoping Notice Distribution List

APPENDIX E
Formal Public Scoping Meeting
Attendance List

APPENDIX F
Public Scoping Meeting Display Boards

APPENDIX G
Public Scoping Comment Card and Handouts

APPENDIX H
Written Public Scoping Comments

APPENDIX I
Record of Verbal Public Scoping Comments

APPENDIX J
**Written Public Agency Responses to Notices
of Preparation/Intent**

APPENDIX K

Media Coverage