

**CALENDAR ITEM**

**C13**

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W 26282

K. Foster

**GENERAL LEASE – PUBLIC AGENCY USE**

**APPLICANT:**

California Department of Parks and Recreation  
301 Caspian Way  
Imperial Beach, CA 91932

**LAND TYPE AND LOCATION:**

Sovereign lands in the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Border Field State Park, city of Imperial Beach, San Diego County.

**AUTHORIZED USE:**

Deposit a maximum of 60,000 cubic yards of sediment in the Pacific Ocean, in three phases between October 1, 2008 and February 15, 2009.

**LEASE TERM:**

Six months, beginning October 1, 2008.

**CONSIDERATION:**

The public use and benefit; with the State reserving the right at any time to set a monetary rent if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest.

**SPECIFIC LEASE PROVISIONS:**

Applicant shall be required to conduct a mean high tide line survey within 60 days prior to commencing the first phase of deposition activities and shall provide such survey for Commission staff review and approval.

**OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:**

1. Applicant owns the uplands adjoining the lease premises.
2. Applicant manages the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve (TRNERR), which includes Border Field State Park (BFSP) and the Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge. Recently constructed catch basins in Goat Canyon trap high volumes of sediment generated from the

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Goat Canyon Creek watershed south of the International border and help prevent the sediment from silting up and changing the character of environmentally sensitive marsh areas within BFSP. Previously, material removed from the catch basins has been disposed of at upland disposal sites, depriving local beaches of a natural source of sediment which is needed to prevent a possible future breach of the barrier beach and dune system separating the TRNERR from the ocean.

The Tijuana River Sediment Fate and Transport Study (Study) was designed to investigate the feasibility of utilizing sorted sediments generated at the Goat Canyon catch basins for beach replenishment. Analysis of the current sediment stockpile indicates the material would have a grain size distribution of approximately 50 percent sand and 50 percent fines (silt/clay). However, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines for beach replenishment projects limits suitable beach replenishment material to no more than 20 percent fines unless additional information can show that placement of material exceeding the guideline will not result in environmental degradation. The Goat Canyon sediment, along with numerous other sources of coastal sediment that exceed the USEPA guideline, would ordinarily be excluded for beach replenishment use and would be disposed of at upland disposal sites.

The Study proposes to place approximately 60,000 cubic yards of sediment, sorted and tested under existing permits for grain size and contaminants, in the intertidal zone south of the Tijuana River mouth along a 2,600 foot long stretch of beach adjacent to BFSP. Placement would take place in three phases between October 1, 2008, and February 15, 2009. Once placed, sediment dispersion would be monitored by the US Geological Survey as discussed in the Construction Monitoring Plan (attached as Exhibit D), to assess the extent and duration of turbidity and sedimentation and to identify any adverse affects such fine grained sediment might pose to the coastal and marine environment. The resulting data would ultimately be used to help determine if material with a higher percentage of fines than currently allowed can be successfully used for future beach nourishment projects at the Tijuana River estuary and elsewhere.

3. A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared and adopted for this project by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The California State Lands Commission's staff has reviewed such document. A Mitigation Monitoring Program was adopted by the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

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4. This activity involves lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 6370, et seq. Based upon the staff's consultation with the persons nominating such lands and through the CEQA review process, it is the staff's opinion that the project, as proposed, is consistent with its use classification.

**APPROVALS OBTAINED:**

California Department of Parks and Recreation

**FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:**

California Coastal Commission, US Army Corps of Engineers, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service

**EXHIBITS:**

- A. Site and Location Map
- B. Land Description
- C. Mitigation Monitoring Program
- D. Construction Monitoring Program

**PERMIT STREAMLINING ACT DEADLINE:**

December 8, 2008

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

**CEQA FINDING:**

FIND THAT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND A MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM WERE PREPARED AND ADOPTED FOR THIS PROJECT BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. ADOPT THE MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM, AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT C, ATTACHED AND BY THIS REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

**SIGNIFICANT LANDS INVENTORY FINDING:**

FIND THAT THIS ACTIVITY IS CONSISTENT WITH THE USE CLASSIFICATION DESIGNATED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE LAND PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTIONS 6370, ET SEQ.

CALENDAR ITEM NO. **C13** (CONT'D)

**AUTHORIZATION:**

AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE OF A GENERAL LEASE – PUBLIC AGENCY USE TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 2008, FOR A TERM OF SIX MONTHS, TO ALLOW FOR THE DEPOSITION OF GOAT CANYON CATCH BASIN SEDIMENTS ON THE BEACH IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN ADJACENT TO BORDER FIELD STATE PARK BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 2008, AND FEBRUARY 15, 2009, AS SHOWN IN EXHIBIT A AND AS DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT B ATTACHED AND BY THIS REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF; CONSIDERATION IS THE PUBLIC USE AND BENEFIT, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO SET A MONETARY RENT IF THE COMMISSION FINDS SUCH ACTION TO BE IN THE STATE'S BEST INTEREST.

NO SCALE

## SITE

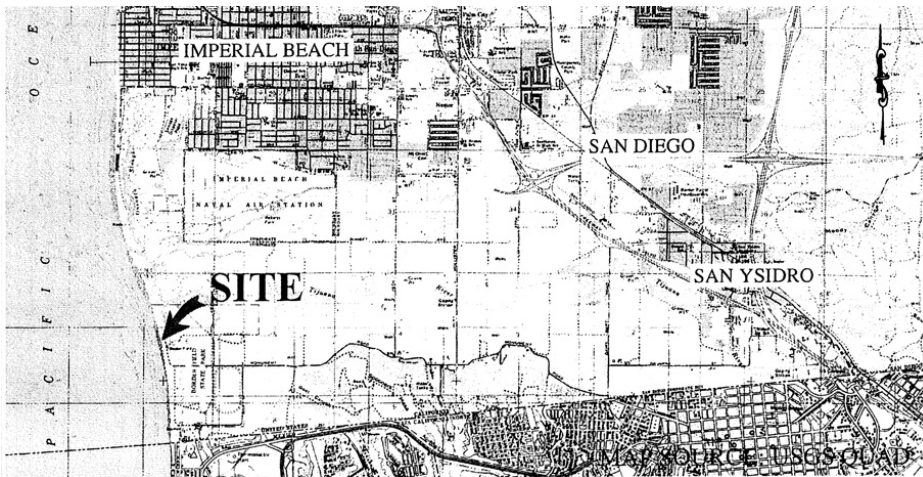
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### TIJUANA ESTUARY SEDIMENT FATE AND TRANSPORT STUDY, BORDER FIELD STATE PARK

NO SCALE

## LOCATION



This Exhibit is solely for purposes of generally defining the lease premises, is based on unverified information provided by the Lessee or other parties and is not intended to be, nor shall it be construed as, a waiver or limitation of any State interest in the subject or any other property.

## **Exhibit A**

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DEPT. PARKS &

RECREATION

PUBLIC AGENCY

LEASE

SAN DIEGO COUNTY



## EXHIBIT C

W 26282

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by CDPR as part of the Science Study:

### AIR QUALITY

#### MITIGATION MEASURE AIR-1

- Work areas, including stockpiled sediments, shall be wet down regularly;
- Traffic speed on the unpaved horse trail road shall be limited to 15 miles per hour; and
- All equipment engines shall be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (per manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and Federal requirements; and
- **Efforts shall be made (where practicable) to minimize idling times for all construction equipment utilized by the proposed project.**

### BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

#### MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1

- A qualified wildlife biologist shall monitor project implementation to ensure that active nesting behavior by all raptors and threatened and endangered bird species is protected through use of appropriate buffers, rerouting of haul trucks or suspension of project activities;
- A bio-monitor shall be present regularly on-site during all phases of project implementation to ensure that perimeter construction fencing is being maintained and to minimize the likelihood that nests containing eggs or chicks are abandoned or fail due to construction activity. A bio-monitor shall perform a pre-construction survey and also perform periodic inspections of the construction site during all phases of project implementation to ensure that impacts to all sensitive plants and wildlife are minimized. Regular inspections should take place once or twice a week, depending on the sensitivity of the resources. The bio-monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to CDPR and shall notify both CDPR and CDFG immediately if project activities extend outside the permitted project footprint;
- A minimum 400-yard buffer zone south of the slough mouth shall be incorporated into the project design to minimize impacts to the over-wintering population of snowy plover. This buffer shall be staked and delineated with signs as described in **MITIGATION MEASURE REC-1**; all vehicle traffic and primary construction activities shall be prohibited from this area;
- The project shall utilize a-project monitors ~~and including~~ qualified western snowy plover biologists to ensure compliance with the above measure and to monitor plover behavior. The monitor, in consultation with the CDPR, shall have the authority to suspend work as needed or increase the required buffer to up to 600 yards south of the slough mouth to protect the plover;
- All heavy equipment operation shall be prohibited from the dunes and beach berm, except where the horse trail road and Monument Road enter the beach, where steel grating plates shall be employed at dune crossing points. All construction activity would be precluded from the beach berm which would be staked and signed "no vehicle entry" and enforced by project monitors.
- Monument Road would be used as the wet-weather truck haul route; and
- The horse trail road would be used only during dry weather conditions and regular monitoring and/or implementation of sediment control measures (see **MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1**) would be required to ensure erosion is minimized.

### CULTURAL RESOURCES

#### MITIGATION MEASURE CULTURAL-1

- A historic study, including a map and literature review, in order to define the precise location of the remains and foundations of historic WW-II buildings that lie beneath and around Monument Road shall be completed;

- Archaeological testing to identify building foundation edges, confirm mapped building locations and current elevation for remains of those historic structures in close proximity to or underlying Monument Road that have the potential to be affected by compression or compaction from heavy vehicle use or by any road repairs/improvements deemed necessary for successful implementation of the proposed project shall be undertaken;
- An engineering review of the structural adequacy of Monument Road to (1) accommodate heavy haul equipment, (2) the estimated potential for such haul traffic to cause substantial damage to the road, (3) identify any possibility of subsurface compaction or compression below the road grade, (4) recommendations for any road improvements that would be necessary to prevent damage to the road and those resources beneath the road, and (5) determination of any road improvements needed to accommodate the project and/or return the road to its pre-project state shall occur; **and**
- **The roads utilized for sediment transportation and the surrounding areas shall be photo documented before, during, and after completion of the project in order to document environmental conditions before, during, and after all stages of work;**
- **All vehicles associated with the project shall remain on designated roadways at all times, with the exception of clearly defined beach areas. An archaeologist shall conduct "spot checks" of the work to ensure the transport vehicles are remaining on the designated roadways;**
- **In the event that road work is necessary before, during, or after the completion of the project, a qualified archaeological monitor shall be required to be present during the work to ensure that any accidental discoveries of archaeological resources are correctly identified and evaluated for their significance. The Native Americans on the contact list shall be advised of the road work and invited to participate in the monitoring activities. The monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily stop work in the immediate vicinity of the find, if necessary. Work shall be suspended until the appropriate evaluations and treatments are conducted and approval is obtained from CDPR to continue work. During this time, work may be redirected to other areas while the cultural resources are evaluated;**
- **In the event any human remains, associated funerary objects, or items as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), including sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony, are discovered during any ground-disturbing activities, work shall be stopped immediately and the archaeologist(s) shall be immediately consulted. In addition, the following guidelines shall be adhered to:**
  - **All discovery remains shall be treated with dignity and respect and unnecessary disturbance of remains or associated objects will be avoided;**
  - **The area of discovery shall be isolated and the State Representative notified; and**
  - **Pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, the County Coroner shall be notified to make a determination whether the remains are Native American or not; and**
- **Any recovered artifacts shall be collected and prepared for curation according to Departmental standards. If road improvements or upgrades are required, an archaeological monitor shall be present during all road repair/construction activities and empowered to stop work or direct other modifications as needed to protect cultural remains.**

## **GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

### **MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1**

- **Detailed best management practices (BMPs) shall be developed prior to implementation of the proposed project to address erosion, sedimentation, and surface water runoff concerns; and**
- **The horse trail road would not be used during rain events. Additionally, the road would be monitored and any necessary erosion control measures would be implemented to prevent erosion and sedimentation to the surrounding marsh areas. At the discretion of the project monitor and State Park personnel, erosion control measures may include limited use of gravel within the existing**

road bed and installation of silt fencing and straw waddle and/or other sediment-retention measures along the edges of the road. The road would be restored to its existing condition upon cessation of the proposed project.

## **HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

### **MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-1**

- All equipment shall be inspected for leaks immediately prior to the start of project activities, and regularly inspected henceforth until equipment is removed from the premises;
- The contractor(s) shall prepare an emergency spill response plan prior to the start of the project and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the duration of the proposed project. The emergency plan shall include a map delineating staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. In the event of a spill or release of any chemical during activities associated with the proposed project, on or adjacent to wetlands or on park property, the contractor shall immediately notify the appropriate CDPR staff (e.g., project manager or supervisor). Emergency containment procedures shall be initiated immediately to prevent wetland or beach contamination;
- Equipment shall be cleaned and repaired outside park boundaries, with the exception of emergency situations. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds shall be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a permitted or authorized location; and
- All sediment being transported, sorted, and deposited shall be first screened, tested, and treated for trash, fecal coliform bacteria, heavy metals, petroleum distillates and any other contaminants. If treatment does not bring sediment to acceptable usable levels, sediment shall be disposed of at an approved disposal site.

### **MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-2**

- Sediment used for the proposed project shall be screened, tested, and treated; **a tracking log or similar safeguard procedure shall be used to ensure all necessary soil testing has been conducted and all identified hazardous substances have been removed prior to the transport and deposition of sediment onto the beach;** and
- Workers shall employ the following measures to minimize exposure to potential pathogens associated with untested sediment or that which was found to be contaminated and not approved of for disposal on beach:
  1. Wash hands regularly, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the restroom
  2. Wear gloves
  3. Cover wounds with clean, dry bandages

### **MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-3**

- A safety plan shall be developed and reviewed by all project staff prior to the start of any work, including measures to reduce fire hazards;
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers shall be required for all heavy equipment;
- Work crews shall be required to park vehicles away from flammable vegetation, such as dry grass and brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire; and
- Park staff shall be required to have a State Park radio on-site, which would allow for direct contact to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and centralized dispatch center, to facilitate the rapid dispatch of control crews and equipment in case of a fire. Fire suppression equipment (i.e., fire extinguishers) shall also be available on park grounds.

## **HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY**

### **MITIGATION MEASURE WATER QUAL-1**

- Sediment shall be screened to remove trash during the sorting process;
- Sediment shall be tested for fecal coliform bacteria and treated through aeration and UV exposure as necessary prior to use;



- Sediment shall be tested for contaminants such as heavy metals and petroleum distillates prior to transport to beach; and
- If contamination is detected, sediments shall not be deposited on beach unless contamination can be removed or treated to acceptable levels.

## NOISE

### MITIGATION MEASURE NOISE-1

- Construction activities should generally be limited to daylight hours. No work shall take place on holidays. Work should be avoided on holiday weekends (e.g., Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years);
- Internal combustion engines used on the project site would be equipped with a muffler type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks should utilize the best available noise-control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary; and
- Truck speed shall be regulated to less than 25 mph (15 mph on the horse trail road per **MITIGATION MEASURE AIR -1**) to reduce noise levels and protect public safety.

## RECREATION

### MITIGATION MEASURE REC-1

- CDPR should post notices at key access points in the TRNERR that detail the proposed project's construction schedule, including the timing and duration of planned road or trail closures, and include a map of alternative beach access points and trails which would remain open to the public. **Additionally, as soon as the contractor's schedule is established, the open and closed information will be added to the park's website (<http://www.tijuanaestuary.org>). All notices and boundary markers shall be sturdy enough that they will not make noise in the wind that may distract or startle horses (i.e., use orange mesh or wooden fencing instead of ribbon markers);**
- CDPR should post a larger visible sign along Monument Road east of the project area warning the public of ongoing construction activities and likely disruption of recreational access off of Monument Road;
- CDPR Visitor Center staff should be informed of the project and briefed to direct the public to other trail and beach access points;
- CDPR should provide notice of the project on its website;
- All sediment hauling and beach area construction activities shall be prohibited on holiday weekends (i.e., **November 27 through 30, 2008 for Thanksgiving, December 25 through 28, 2008 for Christmas, January 1 through 4, 2009 for New Year's**); and
- Monument Road should remain open to BFSP overlook; a flagger should be provided as needed to ensure safe public access to this facility; and
- **Heavy equipment operators shall be briefed on equipment-equestrian interaction safety. In the event of an encounter with an equestrian during construction, all vehicles shall stop until they are at least 100 yards apart. Honking horns, flashing lights, and yelling at riders and horses shall be prohibited.**

## TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

### MITIGATION MEASURE TRANS/TRAFF-1

- Notice of hours of project operation and duration, along with a map of the aerial extent of activities and potential access closures shall be posted at all beach and trail access points leading into the project vicinity;
- Project traffic control monitors shall be posted at the north and south ends of the beach with the authority to turn beach users away during periods of high activity. However, reasonable attempts shall be made to keep as much of the project area open to access as is deemed safe during project implementation; and

- Traffic control and alternate access route information shall be provided including alternate horse trails. Where equestrian trails must cross truck haul routes, traffic control would be provided to ensure safety to horses and riders.

**TIJUANA ESTUARY SEDIMENT FATE AND TRANSPORT STUDY  
CONSTRUCTION MONITORING PLAN  
May 7, 2008**

**1.1.1. Proposed Monitoring**

A primary objective of the program is to assess effects of beach nourishment on area beaches. Construction monitoring data will be one metric used to quantify the project impacts on the environment. The monitoring data will be important in assessing the success of the program in order to make future adjustments for optimization, if appropriate. The following construction monitoring program components are recommended.

**1.1.2. Sandy Intertidal Monitoring**

California grunion are known to spawn on nearby Imperial Beach (USACE 1995). California grunion spawn at night as the highest tides recede and after approximately two weeks, recently hatched fish larvae are swept out to sea during high tides. California grunion use the upper intertidal habitat of beaches for spawning from late February to early September. Grunion activity is expected to be concentrated from late March to early June, which does not coincide with the proposed project's implementation schedule. Therefore, no grunion monitoring is proposed.

Other sandy intertidal fauna are anticipated to be present at the project placement site, including macroinvertebrates. These resources are anticipated to be monitored as part of a separate, long-term Biological Monitoring Plan effort over a period beginning prior to placement and extending post-placement. Monitoring during placement operations is not proposed.

**1.1.3. Nearshore Sandy Bottom Habitat and Nearshore Reef Monitoring**

Pre-project biological surveys noted the presence of sand dollar (*Dendraster excentricus*) beds in the nearshore, in the vicinity of the outer limit of the surf zone direct. Since sand dollars have the ability to move vertically in the sediment and are subject to natural sedimentation events of a far greater magnitude from the Tijuana River, it is anticipated that the population will not be impacted by the project. It is anticipated that the population will be studied separately as part of the long-term Biological Monitoring Plan. Monitoring during the construction phase will not be undertaken due to the likely exceedance of water quality criteria during the wet season.

Monitoring of nearshore reefs is not recommended for the Border Field State Beach site as a result of the lack of nearshore reefs in the area. The closest nearshore reefs are located to the north of the Tijuana River mouth, well outside the immediate area of impact. These reefs consist of a patchy cobble substrate and sand, an environment which is likely near equilibrium with sedimentation loads flowing into the nearshore from the Tijuana River during the wet season (the average of which are several times the volume of the proposed project). Offshore kelp forest resources are located at a greater distance, and also consist of a cobble substrate.

Since nearshore reefs are not present in the immediate vicinity of the project site, and construction will take place during the winter when river discharge may cause bacteriological contamination (and thereby limit water contact), no monitoring is proposed.

#### 1.1.4. Snowy Plover Monitoring

It is well known that an over-wintering population of snowy plovers regularly inhabit the dunes south of the Tijuana River slough mouth, and monitoring provisions were included in the project as a mitigation measure for potential impacts (CDPR 2008). A minimum 400-yard buffer south of the slough mouth will be staked and delineated with signs, and all vehicle traffic and primary construction activities shall be prohibited from this area.

A qualified wildlife biologist monitor will be utilized to both ensure compliance with the mitigation measures and observe plover behavior. The monitor will perform a pre-construction survey and also perform periodic inspections of the construction site during all phases of project implementation to ensure that impacts to all sensitive plants and wildlife are minimized. Inspections should take place once or twice a week, depending on the sensitivity of the resources. The monitor shall have the authority to expand the buffer zone from the south of the slough mouth up to 600 yards, and suspend work activities if necessary, to ensure protection of snowy plovers.

#### 1.1.5. Turbidity

Turbidity will be monitored throughout construction to qualify the effect on ocean water clarity from the project. Conditions in the area are typically moderately clear in the surf zone due to resuspension. Occasional storms cause high turbidity events due to both increased wave action and discharge of suspended solids from the Tijuana River. The project is anticipated to result in increased turbidity, but the condition will be short-lived, limited to the surf zone, and should diminish shortly after construction activities are halted. Turbidity will be monitored by an observer from a vantage point (such as a bluff top landward of the placement site) noting the extent of turbid conditions. The observer will map the area of turbidity each day on a base map and photograph the turbidity in the ocean. A map will be created by the observer, and they will document all other pertinent environmental conditions such as waves, wind, and weather. If monitoring indicates excessive turbidity (greater than ambient beyond one-half mile offshore at or downcoast of the placement site) for a prolonged period (five days), then placement may be modified or halted to reduce turbidity. This judgment will be made by the project engineer in consultation with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), the City of Imperial Beach and regulatory staff assigned to the project.

#### 1.1.6. Bacteriological Monitoring

Sediments were tested for bacteria contact and found to contain coliform and enterococcus bacteria. Levels were below the criteria set forth in California Assembly Bill 411, and it is anticipated that further aeration and ultraviolet light exposure during the sediment sorting process and during rehandling during the project would further reduce or eliminate bacteria in sediments proposed for placement.

However, the data demonstrate that bacteriological impacts are a potential issue with respect to water quality, and it is therefore proposed that triplicate monitoring be undertaken once per week during placement activities in the swash zone 100 feet downcurrent of the operations. Testing will include total and fecal coliform (using SM 9221 E) and enterococcus (using SM 9230 B), and be coordinated to occur at the same time as the county's program.

#### 1.1.7. Beach Profiling

Beach profiles will be monitored to quantify sand accretion or loss at Border Field State Park beach. The survey is to provide data that enables the State Parks and the City of Imperial Beach to determine the sand gain or loss at the placement site from the project. A licensed surveyor experienced with the survey methods and the specific project site will generate beach profiles of the site pre- and post-construction. There are two established profiles that will be used for this study. Tasks for beach profiling include:

- 1) Utilize two existing beach profile transects to document pre- and post-construction conditions. These transects include one that is located within the beach fill footprint that is designated as SS-0005 and one located just downcoast of the site that is designated as SS-0003. Beach profiles at these transects will be surveyed within 30 days prior to construction, and within 14 days after construction to record pre- and post construction conditions, respectively.
- 2) Record beach and seabed elevation along the profiles from the back of the beach out to the depth of 30 feet relative to mean lower low water. Survey equipment to be used includes:
  - a) Standard survey equipment (level, Global Positioning System or GPS, and rod) for work on land; and
  - b) A survey boat with a fathometer and GPS for work on the water to tie into the land profile.
- 3) Reduce data and produce receiver site profiles to compare pre-project with post-project profiles for interpretation and reporting

#### 1.1.8. Surfing

Monitoring of surfing is intended to provide qualitative information to understand if projects caused negative impacts to surfing at Border Field State Beach. This monitoring is not required to be technical nor precise, but rather to be non-technical to simply obtain a sense from observations and periodic interviews/questioning of surfers if the program is problematic to the activity. If so, possibly more detailed data can be obtained to verify concerns. If not, projects should be able to continue without modification. State Parks or City staff or volunteers should be able to perform this monitoring without necessarily being surfers. Simple counts of the number of surfers in the water during the peak surfing times (generally in the morning) should roughly indicate if changed conditions affected surfing. General surfing conditions should be observed and noted over a period of 14 days prior to construction and for at least 14 days after construction, and for no longer than 30 days afterward.

The frequency of observations should be three times per week, with one day falling on a weekend. More frequent observations should be made during construction, such as five times per week.

Observations can be relative short in time, possibly for 15 minutes at some point between the hours of 6 and 9 AM. Observations and notes should be recorded on data recording forms specifying the general conditions:

- month/date/time,
- approximate wave height and direction estimated by the eye,
- tide from a tide book,
- wind as roughly estimated by the observer,
- water temperature from lifeguards, the newspaper, or the observer,
- qualitative water clarity by the observer, and
- number of surfers in the water.

The involved agency staff should perform short interviews with surfers periodically (once during most visits) to ascertain effects of the project that may not be able to be determined from observations. For instance, asking how frequently a person surfs that location and why they surf there rather than elsewhere should help solicit their feelings and experience about the site. Finally, the involved agency staff may surf the site as needed before and after the project to identify potential effects first-hand.

#### 1.1.9. Recreation and Access

Recreation, other than surfing, includes such activities as sun-bathing, swimming, bird-watching, sightseeing, and equestrian uses. The project has the potential to disrupt recreation and access to the BFSP during construction due to the use of Horse Trail Road and Monument Road by heavy equipment. Although the project does not include long-term closure of these roads, vehicular access to the Border Field State Park overlook and parking area may be interrupted along Monument Road. In addition, the horse trail road would be temporarily closed during periods of sediment transport. During construction a flagman and signage at key park access points will be provided to ensure safe public access to the Border Field State Park. In addition, heavy equipment operators shall be briefed on equipment-equestrian interaction safety.

#### 1.1.10. Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring will occur over time from pre- to post-construction as described below.

- 1) Pre-Project Baseline Monitoring – Surveys of the two beach profiles and general surfing conditions will occur within one month prior to construction to observe and document the baseline condition.
- 2) Construction Monitoring – Turbidity will be observed during construction to document project effects on a daily basis, and surfing will be observed five days per week. Plover monitoring will be undertaken at times during which heavy equipment is operated at the placement site. Bacteriological testing shall be undertaken weekly.

- 3) Post-Construction Monitoring – Beach profile monitoring will occur immediately after construction to quantify initial project conditions. Beach profiling will occur at two locations as performed before construction.
- 4) Longer-Term Post-Project Monitoring – Monitoring will continue after construction to quantify project effects. Beach profiles will be recorded twice for one year after construction. They are to be recorded in fall and spring seasons after construction to determine changes and account for the natural seasonality. Surfing should be observed for at least 14 days, and for no longer than 30 days after construction to identify any trends.

#### 1.1.11. Sediment Screening

Unsorted sediments currently stockpiled at the project site have been characterized in terms of their physical, chemical, and biological characteristics (AMEC 2008). It is anticipated that these sediments will be transported to the placement site during the first and possibly the second placement events. To complete the second and third placement events, it is anticipated that sediments currently residing in the Goat Canyon retention basins will require additional confirmation testing to ensure that their characteristics are similar, and suitable for beach placement. The confirmation testing will include collection of sediments once they are stockpiled (this is anticipated to occur within the October to November 2008 time period). The methods and techniques employed for the initial characterization will be employed (per the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan), but with a much-reduced sampling frequency, since watershed land uses have not changed significantly in the last year. Results of the confirmation testing shall be reported to regulatory agencies in order to obtain a letter of permission well in advance of their placement on the beach.

#### 1.1.12. Reporting

A Project Notification Report (PNR) must be submitted to the USACE, California Coastal Commission, California State Lands Commission, and the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to any construction actions. The PNR presents the material source information, specifies the placement site, timing, methods and any other relevant information in context with permit conditions. Reporting requirements are specified and an example of a completed PNR is included in the SCoup Plan document as Appendix E.

Annual monitoring reports will be submitted to the permitting agencies. Project-specific monitoring reports will also be submitted to all permitting agencies, at 60 days after construction, at 6 months afterward, and at one year after construction (included in annual reports).