

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA
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**TU 27a**

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 Hearing Date: 3/9/99
 Commission Action:

STAFF REPORT: PERMIT AMENDMENT

APPLICATION NO.: 4-83-257-A11

APPLICANT: Ventura Port District AGENT: Richard Parsons

PROJECT LOCATION: Ventura Harbor Entrance and Waterways, McGrath State Beach and Cells #1 and 2 of the Pierpoint Groin Field.

DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT PREVIOUSLY APPROVED: Maintenance dredging/sand bypassing of Ventura Harbor, including hydraulic dredging with pipeline disposal into the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone in an area nearby, and north of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The project moves to the beach and surf zone approximately 400,000 and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the inner harbor, sand traps and entrance channel, but typically involves much smaller quantities (50,000—150,000 cubic yards) from the inner harbor only. (Previous permit conditions protect California least tern and grunion, steelhead trout habitats, and public coastal access and recreation. Previous permit conditions require monitoring of the dredging/disposal program to assess impacts on local shoreline sand supply. The Commission originally approved the dredging project on August 24, 1983.)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve proposed amendment No. 4-83-257-A11 authorizing specified changes to Special Conditions 2(a) and 4, with no additional special conditions. Except as specified, all other conditions remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS:

The applicant requests that the following changes be made to Special Condition 4 of the permit:

Special Condition 4:

At least six (6) weeks prior to the dredging and ocean surfzone or nearshore deposition of material from the inner harbor areas, physical analysis shall be done of a representative sample of the sediments to be dredged. Only dredged material meeting EPA criteria for beach replenishment (from any point in the Harbor) shall be placed on the beach. Finer sands and silts meeting applicable federal and state dredge spoil discharge requirements shall be disposed in the surfzone no closer than 100 feet from the Santa Clara River and only while the River is flowing at ~~200~~ 100 cubic feet per second measured at the USCG Montalvo stream gauging station. Additionally localized shoal areas within the inner harbor may be dredged and the material placed in the three identified deposition areas within the harbor as depicted on the attached drawings (Exhibit 4).

The applicant requests that the following changes be made to Special Condition 2(a) of the permit:

Special Condition 2:

2. To avoid impact on public recreational use of the beach and on the spawning of the California grunion, no project activities described in Condition 1 shall take place on any part of the beach and shorefront in the project area from the first predicted grunion run after March 31 through Labor Day in September, except when conditions require emergency dredging as described in Condition 3 and provided that the following requirements are observed:
 - (a) Prior to commencement of any operations described in Special Condition 1 above, during the period ~~between March 15 and~~ commencing March 31, annually, the applicant shall provide at least two weeks' advance notice of proposed operations to the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)....

II. Standard Conditions

1. Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment. The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
2. Expiration. If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. Compliance. All development must occur in strict compliance with the proposal as set forth below. Any deviation from the approved plans must be reviewed and approved by the staff and may require Commission approval.

4. Interpretation. Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
5. Inspections. The Commission staff shall be allowed to inspect the site and the development during construction, subject to 24-hour advance notice.
6. Assignment. The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
7. Terms and Conditions Run with the Land. These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

III. Special Conditions.

NOTE: Unless specifically altered by this amendment, as set forth as described above, all conditions attached to the previously approved permit remain in effect. Special conditions 2(a) and 4 are amended as specified, by this request. Strike-thru text denotes deletion and underscore text denotes addition to the existing condition. No new conditions are imposed as the result of this amendment.

CONDITION 2(a):

2(a) Prior to commencement of any operations described in Special Condition 1 above, during the period ~~between March 15 and~~ commencing March 31, annually, the applicant shall provide at least two weeks' advance notice of proposed operations to the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)....

CONDITION 4:

At least six (6) weeks prior to the dredging and ocean surfzone or nearshore deposition of material from the inner harbor areas, physical analysis shall be done of a representative sample of the sediments to be dredged. Only dredged material meeting EPA criteria for beach replenishment (from any point in the Harbor) shall be placed on the beach. Finer sands and silts meeting applicable federal and state dredge spoil discharge requirements shall be disposed in the surfzone no closer than 100 feet from the Santa Clara River and only while the River is flowing at ~~200~~ 100 cubic feet per second measured at the USCG Montalvo stream gauging station. Additionally localized shoal areas within the inner harbor may be dredged and the material placed in the three identified deposition areas within the harbor as depicted on the attached drawings (Exhibit 4).

A. **Explanation of Amendment Request**

1. REQUEST TO AMEND SPECIAL CONDITION 4:

Special Condition 4 of the permit presently allows for material dredged from the inner harbor to be deposited in the surfzone near the mouth of the Santa Clara River. While that provision works satisfactorily for major area wide channel dredging operations, it is inefficient for small-scale operations designed only to remove localized shoals. The Port District has therefore identified 3 "holes" within the harbor that can accept dredged material and has had a sediment investigation dated December 24, 1998, prepared by Applied Environmental Technologies, Inc., conducted which concludes that the potential sediments to be dredged are consistent with the chemical and physical parameters of the proposed inner harbor deposition areas (holes).

In addition, the applicant requests that the Commission amend the velocity of river flow necessary to dispose of sediments near the Santa Clara River to reflect the same velocity approved for disposal of dredged sediments by the City of Ventura (100 cubic feet per second), and in consideration of the record that indicates that evidence was submitted to show that 100 cubic feet per second was the acceptable velocity in the administrative record for Permit No. 4-83-257 A9. Thus, the applicant believes, and Commission staff has verified, that 100 cubic feet per second is actually the correct velocity for purposes of application to this permit and is consistent with the Commission's most recent permit actions authorizing similar disposal of dredged spoils near the mouth of the Santa Clara River.

Specifically, the proposed changes are as follows:

Special Condition 4:

At least six (6) weeks prior to the dredging and ocean surfzone or nearshore deposition of material from the inner harbor areas, physical analysis shall be done of a representative sample of the sediments to be dredged. Only dredged material meeting EPA criteria for beach replenishment (from any point in the Harbor) shall be placed on the beach. Finer sands and silts meeting applicable federal and state dredge spoil discharge requirements shall be disposed in the surfzone no closer than 100 feet from the Santa Clara River and only while the River is flowing at ~~200~~ 100 cubic feet per second measured at the USCG Montalvo stream gauging station. *Additionally localized shoal areas within the inner harbor may be dredged and the material placed in the three identified deposition areas within the harbor as depicted on the attached drawings (Exhibit 4).*

2. REQUEST TO AMEND SPECIAL CONDITION 2.a):

Special Condition 2.a) sets forth the administrative coordination efforts that must be undertaken with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service if dredge material deposition is to occur between March 15 and March 31 in order to protect possible grunion spawning (which occurs on the full moon as early as the month of March, annually). The applicant requests that the period of time requiring coordination with other agencies be amended to state that the applicable period commences after March 31, instead of March 15.

This change is consistent with the requirements of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and may even have a beneficial effect on grunion spawning because the most productive spawning cycle commences in April, rather than March. If delays occur in March, and dredging must continue in April rather than concluding on schedule, the possibility of even greater impacts on grunion spawning exists as the result of such delay. This is so because grunion spawn on the highest tide of the month, during the full moon. The eggs then hatch on the following full moon, when the tide is again at its fullest and reaches the eggs deposited above the reach of the tide during the remainder of the preceding month. The impact of spoils disposal on grunion spawning occurs when deposited spoils cause the beach to accrete so much that the second full moon tide does not reach the waiting eggs and the offspring die. The risk is not so much of smothering spawning grunion during the initial spawning phase, though this impact is possible. Evidence had been produced during the past three years, however, to indicate that the beaches affected by accretion due to spoils disposal are not broad and sandy enough usually to attract grunion. And monitoring evidence collected during March dredging operations during the past few years has shown that the actual disturbance of the operation deflects grunion from the affected area of the actual dredging and release of dredged materials.

Therefore, the requirement of coordinating extensively with other agencies during the last two weeks of March does not have any significant protective benefits for grunion populations. In addition, the Commission notes that the change would reflect similar timing requirements imposed on the applicant by other agencies, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Specifically, the proposed change to 2(a) is as follows:

SPECIAL CONDITION 2(a):

2. To avoid impact on public recreational use of the beach and on the spawning of the California grunion, no project activities described in Condition 1 shall take place on any part of the beach and shorefront in the project area from the first predicted grunion run after March 31 through Labor Day in September, except when conditions require emergency dredging as described in Condition 3 and provided that the following requirements are observed:

- (b) Prior to commencement of any operations described in Special Condition 1 above, during the period ~~between March 15 and~~ commencing March 31, annually, the applicant shall provide at least two weeks' advance

notice of proposed operations to the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)....

B. Habitat/Marine Resources

The Coastal Act provides:

Section 30230

Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.

Section 30231.

The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.

Section 30233.

(a) The diking, filling, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes shall be permitted in accordance with other applicable provisions of this division, where there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative, and where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects, and shall be limited to the following:

(1) New or expanded port, energy, and coastal-dependent industrial facilities, including commercial fishing facilities.

(2) Maintaining existing, or restoring previously dredged, depths in existing navigational channels, turning basins, vessel berthing and mooring areas, and boat launching ramps.

1. Change in minimum outflow velocities in Santa Clara River.

The proposed amendment to change the Special Condition 4 restriction on Santa Clara River minimum velocity of flow necessary to enable dredge operations to proceed would clarify a previous administrative error that failed to replace the 200 cubic feet per second velocity requirement of outflow from the Santa Clara River with the correct 100 cubic feet per second requested by the applicant at the time of Commission approval of Amendment 9 to the subject permit. In addition, this change is consistent with the Commission's action in approving a similar request by the City of Ventura to dispose of dredged spoils from the Ventura Keys offshore of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The requirement imposed by the Commission on the City's operation was a velocity of flow of 100 cubic feet per second. In addition, the permit issued to the Ventura Harbor District by the Army Corps of Engineers for the same project (Army Permit File #94-00481-TW) calls for only a 100 cubic feet per second minimum velocity to enable discharge of dredged materials.

The California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have determined that 100 cubic feet per second is an adequate velocity to ensure that the turbidity associated with the dredging operation will be masked by the background turbidity associated with the outflow of the Santa Clara River. In other words, the goal is to ensure that a "masking" background effect exists before adding the additional turbidity of the dredging operation, thereby ensuring that no independent, significant effect occurs that would not otherwise have been naturally present, as the result of dredging operations.

Thus, the amended special condition retains an adequate minimum velocity requirement to ensure that water flow is occurring at a sufficient rate, with associated turbidity, while ensuring that the dredging operation is not inappropriately prevented from operating despite consistency with the applicable conditions of other regulatory agencies with authority over the Ventura Port District's dredging operation. Thus, the Commission finds that the change proposed to the Santa Clara River velocity necessary for disposal of dredged spoils, as set forth in the proposed amendment to Special Condition 4 of the subject permit, would not adversely affect marine resources or the quality of coastal waters, and that the affected dredging activity is consistent with the requirements of Coastal Act Section 30233 (a)(2). Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed amendment to Special Condition 4 is consistent with the requirements of Coastal Act Sections 30230 and 30231.

2. Authorization to dispose of small scale dredging operations spoils in low spots within harbor area.

The Ventura Port District additionally proposes to amend Special Condition 4 to authorize smaller dredge operations to dispose of dredged materials by filling in identified low spots within the harbor, rather than disposing of the spoils exclusively offshore of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The materials affected are minimal (approximately 50,000 cubic yards) compared to the volume of produced during full scale operations (as much as 1,000,000 cubic yards) and thus would have an insignificant

impact on sand supply on nearby beaches. Exhibit 4 sets forth the locations that have been identified as low spots for potential future use as requested.

No sensitive habitats or fisheries are known to exist in the mapped harbor areas subject to small scale disposal. These are areas of high, chronic disturbance and do not contain significant, sensitive populations or habitats. In addition, all testing requirements to determine suitability of spoils remain in full force and effect. Therefore, there is no possibility that the alternative disposal of small amounts of dredged spoils in these locations would adversely impact marine habitats or fisheries. The Commission finds that the proposed change to Special Condition 4 to authorize filling low spots in the harbor in lieu of mandatory discharge only at the mouth of the Santa Clara River would not adversely affect marine waters or sensitive habitats, and is therefore consistent with the requirements of Coastal Act Sections 30230 and 30231.

3. Change in administrative coordination requirements for pre-disposal notice to other agencies during March 15-31, regarding potential grunion runs.

Special Condition 2.a) sets forth the administrative coordination efforts that must be undertaken with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if dredge material deposition is to occur between March 15 and March 31 in order to protect possible grunion spawning (which occurs on the full moon as early as the month of March, annually). The applicant requests that the period of time requiring coordination with other agencies be amended to state that the applicable period commences after March 31, instead of March 15.

This change is consistent with the requirements of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and may even have a beneficial effect on grunion spawning because the most productive spawning cycle commences in April, rather than March. If delays occur in March, and dredging must continue in April rather than concluding on schedule, the possibility of even greater impacts on grunion spawning exists as the result of such delay. This is so because grunion spawn on the highest tide of the month, during the full moon. The eggs then hatch on the following full moon, when the tide is again at its fullest and reaches the eggs deposited above the reach of the tide during the remainder of the preceding month. The impact of spoils disposal on grunion spawning occurs when deposited spoils cause the beach to accrete so much that the second full moon tide does not reach the waiting eggs and the offspring die. The risk is not so much of smothering spawning grunion during the initial spawning phase, though this impact is possible. Evidence had been produced during the past three years, however, to indicate that the beaches affected by accretion due to spoils disposal are not broad and sandy enough usually to attract grunion. And monitoring evidence collected during March dredging operations during the past few years has shown that the actual disturbance of the operation deflects grunion from the affected area of the actual dredging and release of dredged materials.

Therefore, the requirement of coordinating extensively with other agencies during the last two weeks of March does not have any significant protective benefits for grunion

populations. In addition, the Commission notes that the change would reflect similar timing requirements imposed on the applicant by other agencies, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For these reasons, the Commission finds that the proposed change to timing of coordination with other agencies requested by the applicant will not adversely affect grunion populations and is therefore consistent with the requirements of Coastal Act Section 30230.

C. CEQA

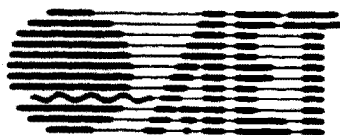
The Coastal Commission's Coastal Management Program has been designated as the functional equivalent of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by the Secretary for Resources. CEQA requires the consideration of alternatives to a proposed project, including alternatives which would be less environmentally damaging, and the adoption of mitigation measures to lessen significant environmental impacts to a level of insignificance. The Commission has reviewed the proposal and determined that the proposed amendment, as submitted, will have no significant effects on the environment within the meaning of CEQA.



EXHIBIT NO. 1A
APPLICATION NO.
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Ventura Port Dist



EXHIBIT NO. 1B
APPLICATION NO.
4-83-257A11
Ventura Port Dist.



APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.

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May 27, 1997
Ref. No. 0048-29

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
2151 Alessandro Drive, Suite 100
Ventura, California 93001

Attention: Ms. Tiffany Welch

California Regional Water
Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754-2156

Attention: Mr. Michael Lyons

Sampling and Analysis Ventura Keys Sediment Investigation, Ventura, California

Introduction

The Ventura Keys requires dredging to keep the area open to the private boats of the residents. The City of Ventura is proposing to conduct maintenance dredging in the future. This report includes the sampling and analysis conducted on the sediments within the Ventura Keys waterways. In addition, this report compares the results of the analyses on the sediments of the Ventura Keys with the sediments found offshore in Cell I, and offshore the Santa Clara River mouth.

Based on the analyses of the sediments, this report provides the alternatives for disposition of the sediments. The disposition of the dredge spoils is contingent on the chemical and physical parameters of the materials to be dredged.

Sampling and Analysis Methodology

Sediment Collection

The sampling included the collection of sediment cores from 17 locations in the Ventura Keys shown on Plate 1. Approximate volumes to be dredged are also shown. The cores were collected using a vibracore mounted on a 36-foot workboat (Early Bird out of Dana Point).

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AET collected sediment samples from the areas of proposed dredging within the Ventura Keys waterways and offshore Cell I north of the harbor, and offshore the Santa Clara River mouth. A total of six (6) composite samples, for analyses, were removed from the areas to be investigated. One composite sample was collected in each of the 3 Ventura Keys waterways (see samples 2, 3, and 4 on Plate 1), 1 composite sample was collected in the connecting channel to Ventura Harbor (see sample 1 on Plate 1), 1 composite sample was collected offshore Cell I north of the harbor, and 1 composite sample was collected offshore the Santa Clara River mouth (see Plate 2).

The sample collected offshore Cell I north of the Ventura Harbor was not originally included in the workplan for the sediment investigation. Based on the high sand content observed in the samples from the Keys, and the nourishment need of sand for Cell I, the City of Ventura elected to conduct additional investigation offshore Cell I north of the harbor. The sample was composited similar to the sample collected offshore the Santa Clara River mouth.

In addition to the sample collected offshore Cell I, the conditions at the river mouth were investigated. A composite sample was collected from the river mouth above high tide.

The samples within the Ventura Keys were collected with an electric vibracore. The vibracore system consisted of two contrarotating vibrators with a centrifugal force up to 11,000 lbs. The vibracore's weight in air is 450 lbs. Cores were logged in the field by a geologist to evaluate physical characteristics. A Van Veen box corer was used to collect the samples offshore of the Santa Clara River mouth and Cell I. The samples from the river mouth were collected as grab samples.

The depth of the samples within the individual waterways was approximately -14 feet MLLW (proposed dredge depth is -12 ft MLLW). The depth of the samples from the connecting channel was approximately -17 feet MLLW (proposed dredge depth is -15 ft MLLW). Depths of individual cores are presented in Appendix A (Raw Data of Individual Samples).

The sample collected from each sample location within a particular sampling area (i.e. Ventura Keys connecting channel) was extruded from the liner and placed in a plastic lined channel for logging and sampling. After measuring and logging the core, representative portions of the core were transferred to a container for compositing. When all sample locations within a sampling area were collected, the composite sample was thoroughly mixed, and samples collected for chemical analyses and grain size analysis. The samples for chemical analyses were placed in laboratory supplied "precleaned" glassware, labeled and stored on blue ice pending transport to American Scientific Laboratories LLC, a analytical laboratory certified by the state for the required analyses. Strict chain-of-custody documentation was followed. Grain size samples were separated into a plastic bag and transported on blue ice to MEC Analytical Systems..

The composite samples from offshore Cell I and the river mouth were collected with a box corer that sampled the top 10 cm of the sediment. Three samples were collected at each

location along the expected beach disposal area at water depths of approximately -40 feet to -48 feet MLLW. The 3 samples from each location were composited into a single sample for analysis and handled as discussed above for the Ventura Keys samples.

The sample collected from the river mouth above the high tide line was collected in glass grab containers. Three samples from the river mouth were composited into a single sample.

Sample Analysis

The objective of the sediment chemical analyses is to characterize the composition of sediment to be dredged from the Keys and identify any compounds that may potentially be released as dissolved constituents to the receiving waters.

The composite samples from each sampling area were analyzed for grain size. Grain size analyses, to determine general size classes that make up sediment (gravel, sand, silt, clay), were measured using nested sieves and pipette method for small particle sizes. Frequency distribution of size ranges (reported in millimeters) of sediments are presented in this report.

The samples, excluding the sample from the river mouth above the high tide line, were analyzed for constituents required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region. The analysis of each sample included the constituents shown on Table 1.

Findings

The raw data from the individual sample locations are included in Appendix A (attached). In summary, the sediments of the Ventura Keys consisted of silty clay less than 2 feet thick followed by very fine to fine sand to total depth. Gravel layers were encountered at various locations around the Ventura Keys. Organic debris was encountered in the Connecting Channel near the south west end.

The grain sizes of the individual Ventura Keys samples, the composite offshore samples, and the sample from the river mouth are shown in Appendix B. The average grain sizes of the Ventura Keys, offshore and river mouth samples are shown on Table 2. The percentages that would be retained on a 200 sieve are approximately 41% for the Connecting Channel, 65 to 79% for the individual channels, and approximately 79% for the sample offshore the Santa Clara River, approximately 56% for the sample offshore Cell I, and approximately 24% for the sample at the river mouth.

The sediment samples were measured for total percent solids. The range of solids measured was 67.5 to 73.8 percent for the Ventura Keys Samples and 69.7 to 73 percent for the offshore samples (see Laboratory Results in Appendix C).

The sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon (TOC). The results showed that between 0.49 and 1.84 percent of the samples in the Ventura Keys contained organic carbon

(see Laboratory Results in Appendix C). The offshore samples contained 0.42 to 0.45 percent TOC (see Laboratory Results in Appendix C).

The sediment samples were analyzed for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Samples 1 and 4 contained minor concentrations of some of the constituents. Sample 1 contained 0.04 mg/kg Benzo(k)fluoranthene, 0.06 mg/kg Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, 0.03 mg/kg Fluoranthene, and 0.03 mg/kg Pyrene (see Appendix C). Sample 4 contained 0.02 mg/kg Benzo(b)fluoranthene, and 0.02 mg/kg Fluoranthene (see Appendix C). No other detection of PAHs was measured.

The chemical analyses conducted on the samples resulted in no detectable concentrations of volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), organochlorine pesticides, phenols, phthalate esters, organotin compounds, and cyanide. The laboratory results are attached in Appendix C.

Metals analyses were conducted on the sediment samples. No Selenium or Silver concentrations were detected in the samples. Mercury was detected only in Sample 2 (Ventura Keys Channel 3) at a concentration of 0.04 mg/kg, below any agency standards. Arsenic was detected only in the sample from offshore Cell I at a concentration of 3.21, which is below any regulatory limit. A summary of the concentrations of metals measured are shown on Table 3. No concentrations were measured that exceed the total threshold limit concentration (TTL) which identify the material as hazardous. No concentrations were measured that were 10 times the soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC) which would infer that the sediments do not contain hazardous levels of a metal.

Discussion and Conclusions

Based on the chemical analyses conducted on the samples from the Ventura Keys and Connecting Channel, and the offshore areas, there is no significant difference. No detectable concentrations of volatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), organochlorine pesticides, phenols, phthalate esters, organotin compounds, and cyanide were measured in the samples collected. The analysis for total solids and total organic carbon are comparable for both the Ventura Keys and offshore areas. Minor concentrations of PAHs were measured in 2 samples from the Ventura Keys. The concentrations are considered insignificant and not deemed an environmental concern.

Various metals were detected in the Ventura Keys and offshore area samples. None of the concentrations detected exceed Title 22 standards. It is our opinion that no impacts due to metals would occur from discharge of dredged materials from the Ventura Keys to the marine environment offshore.

According to discussions with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, chemical concentrations that show a low potential for adverse biological effects are not of concern when discharging sediments into marine environments. A study on the "Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects Within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and

Estuarine Sediments" was published in 1995. Guidelines for effects range-low (ERL) on marine environments with concentrations of various chemicals were published in this report. Based on the published concentrations, no chemical concentration exceeds its particular ERL.

It is the conclusion of this report that the chemical concentrations measured in the Ventura Keys sediments are not environmentally significant and are comparable to the concentrations detected in offshore samples.

The sediment grain size results from the Ventura Keys channels show that up to approximately 80 percent of the material sampled would be retained on the 200 sieve. The sample from the Connecting Channel had only an expected 41 percent retention on the 200 sieve. The sample collected from offshore the Santa Clara River mouth, also showed a sediment grain size of approximately 80 percent that would be retained on the 200 sieve. The sample from offshore Cell I contained less sand and would only be expected to retain up to approximately 56 percent on the 200 sieve.

Based on the results of the grain size analysis for the sample offshore Cell I, it is our conclusion that the sediments from the Ventura Keys Channels (Channels 1, 2, and 3) would be acceptable for beach nourishment along Cell I. In fact, we have been informed that the beach along Cell I is in need of beach replacement. The sediments from the Ventura Keys Channels are expected to be acceptable for beach replacement in Cell I because the average grain size for the Ventura Keys Channels is approximately 74% which is greater than the grain size measure in Cell I waters (56%).

The Connecting Channel sample contained only 40.7 percent sediment that would be expected to be retained on the 200 sieve. This sediment is not considered to be suitable for discharge at Cell I but would be expected to be acceptable for discharge off the Santa Clara River Mouth which is the second alternative for sediment dispersement for the Ventura Keys Channels.

Based on the results of the grain size analyses, it is our opinion that the dredged sediments from the Ventura Keys Channels can be discharged at Cell I, however the second alternative is the discharge of the dredged sediments to the intertidal areas in the vicinity of the Santa Clara River. Based on information collected, the sediments are suitable for beach replenishment in the vicinity of the Santa Clara River Mouth.

The sample collected from offshore the Santa Clara River mouth showed a grain size of approximately 80 percent that would be retained on the 200 sieve. This percentage is much greater than was observed during previous investigations. This may be due to the loss of fine materials (i.e., silts and clays) from the box sampler during ascent from the bottom to the vessel, or that the sediments sampled offshore are to be considered anomalous. For example, in 1994, samples collected from offshore the river mouth showed approximately 30 percent material being able to be retained on the 200 sieve. This is further substantiated by previous studies conducted on the grain sizes of the Santa Clara River. The sample collected from the river mouth above

the high tide line showed a grain size of approximately 24% which is consistent with previous years.

Based on studies conducted by R. P. Williams (1978, "Sediment Discharge in the Santa Clara River Basin, Ventura County, California", USGS Water Resources Investigation 79-78), the sediment grain sizes discharged by the Santa Clara River range from clays and silts to gravels. Particle size measurements were collected during the years 1969 to 1975. Silts and clays comprised a majority (over 79 percent) of the sediments discharged by the Santa Clara River during these years. The river has discharged between 0.4 and 40,200,000 tons per day (estimated 0.3 to 30,000,000 cubic yards per day) from the river mouth into the marine environment. The estimated mean daily total sediment discharge during the period 1950 to 1975 for the Santa Clara River was 9,720 tons. This can be estimated to consist of over 2.5 million cubic yards of sediment per year. The discharge of sediments is highly variable depending on rainfall and flooding, and it is our opinion that the dispersment of sediments in the vicinity of the river mouth would not affect the marine ecosystem significantly.

The sediment proposed for discharge from the Ventura Keys Channels 1, 2 and 3 is approximately 79,000 cubic yards. Of this volume, approximately 74 percent is a grain size larger than the 200 sieve (58,500 cubic yards). This sand would be expected to replenish the beach in the vicinity of Cell I.

The sediment proposed for discharge from the Connecting Channel is 70,000 cubic yards. This is considered to be an insignificant volume when compared to the annual discharge from the Santa Clara River. No affect to the environment would be expected from the discharge of the Connecting Channel sediments to the area near the Santa Clara River mouth.

It is the conclusion of this report that the sediment in the Connecting Channel is comparable with the sediments regularly discharged by the Santa Clara River and is not expected to affect the marine ecosystem significantly. As stated previously, it is the conclusion of this report that the sediment from the Ventura Keys Channels 1, 2 and 3 can be discharged either to Cell I or near the river mouth without causing a long term alteration of the grain size distributions in either of these areas.

Limitations

This report has been prepared as a field assessment of sediment conditions in Ventura Keys. In performing our professional services, we have applied present engineering and scientific judgement and used a level of effort consistent with the standard of practice measured on the date of this report and in the locale of the project site for similar type studies. Applied Environmental Technologies, Inc., makes no warranty, expressed or implied, in fact or by law, whether of merchantability, fitness for any particular purpose, or otherwise, concerning any of the materials or "services" furnished by Applied Environmental Technologies, Inc., to the client.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

May 27, 1997
Page 7

The results of this report have been developed based on a limited number of sediment sample analyses from discrete locations in the Ventura Keys and offshore the Santa Clara River mouth. It should be recognized that sediment conditions can vary laterally and with depth below a given location.

Should you have any questions or comments concerning this report, please contact us.

Very truly yours,
Applied Environmental
Technologies, Inc.

Harry C. Finney, REA
Senior Marine Ecologist

HCF/wp

cc: Mr. Richard Parsons, Dredging Program Manager, City of Ventura

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

100 SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA
 89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200
 VENTURA, CA 93001
 (805) 641-0142

Chrono
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 Gen Mgr
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 Asst Harbormaster
 Admin Asst
 Admin Secy
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VENTURA PORT DIST.



NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AN AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

On February 8, 1996, the California Coastal Commission granted to Ventura Port District an amendment to Permit No. 4-83-257A9, subject to the conditions attached, for changes to the development or conditions imposed on the existing permit. The development originally approved by the permit consisted of maintenance dredging/sand bypassing of Ventura Harbor, including hydraulic dredging with pipeline disposal into the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone in an area nearby, and north of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The project moves to the beach and surf zone approximately 400,000 and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the inner harbor, sand traps and entrance channel, but typically involves much smaller quantities (50,000--150,000 cubic yards) from the inner harbor only. Previous permit conditions contain provisions protecting California least tern and California grunion habitats, steelhead trout habitats, and public coastal access and recreation. Previous permit conditions also require monitoring of the dredging/disposal program to assess its impacts on local shoreline sand supply. The Commission originally approved the dredging project on August 24, 1983. The permit has been extended twice previously.

at: Ventura Harbor Entrance and Waterways, McGrath State Beach and Cells #1 and 2 of the Pierpont Groin Field

Changes approved by this amendment consist of the applicant requests four changes to the existing permit conditions: (1) change Special Condition 2 of the existing permit to prohibit surf zone deposition of dredged materials through March 31, rather than through March 15 as presently required; (2) change Special Condition 4 of the existing permit to redefine the area at the mouth of the Santa Clara River where the discharge of material from the inner harbor is permitted and change the velocity of river flow necessary for deposition from 200 cubic feet per second to 100 cubic feet per second; (3) change Special Condition 9 of the existing permit to extend the term of the permit (which expires in December, 1995) from three to five years; and (4) change Special Condition 11 of the existing permit to eliminate presently required repetitive post dredge surveys (at approximately 3, 5, 8 and 11 months following disposal) only when dredging is accomplished by a clamshell or hopper dredge utilizing a nearshore disposal area (surveys have shown negligible changes when dredging is accomplished in this manner) specifically described in the application filed in the Commission offices. Elimination of the monitoring program repetitive surveys of the beach profiles and bathymetry is applicable to downcoast disposal sites only where dredging and disposal has previously taken place pursuant to this permit. The monitoring program, including repetitive quarterly surveys, shall be required for dredged materials at any upcoast sites.

EXHIBIT NO. 3
APPLICATION NO. 9 1290
4-83-257A11
Ventura Port Dist

February 8, 1996

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4-83-257A9

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

Unless changed by the amendment, all conditions attached to the existing permit remain in effect.

The amendment is being held in the Commission office until fulfillment of the Special Conditions 1-11, imposed by the Commission. Once these conditions have been fulfilled, the amendment will be issued. For your information, all the imposed conditions are attached.

Issued on behalf of the California Commission on November 14, 1995.

PETER M. DOUGLAS
Executive Director

By: REBECCA K. RICHARDSON
Coastal Program Analyst

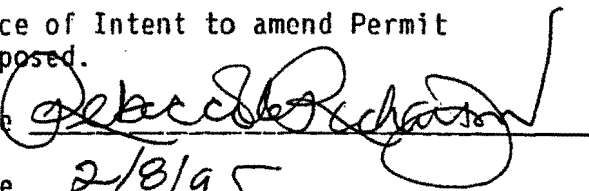
Please sign and return a copy of this form to the Commission office.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have read and understand the above Notice of Intent to amend Permit 4-83-257-A9, including all conditions imposed.

Signature

Date



2/8/95

0207e/RR/sm
C4: 4/88

February 8, 1996

Page 3

4-83-257A9

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

Special Conditions.

NOTE: Unless specifically altered by the amendment, all conditions attached to the previously approved permit remain in effect. Special Conditions 2, 9 and 11 are amended by this request. Strike-thru text denotes deletion and underscore text denotes addition to the existing condition. For clarity all the Special Conditions applying to this permit as amended with the current request are included below. Exhibit 1 contains the approved conditions through Amendment A-8 and Exhibit 2 contains the applicant's proposed amendments to the Special Conditions, for comparison.

1. To avoid interference with Least Tern nesting there shall be no operation of equipment, spoil disposal, placement or removal of disposal pipelines, or other construction, maintenance, material removal or activities involving mechanized equipment within 100 yards of, and on the entire beach seaward of, the Least Tern nesting area identified annually by the Department of Fish and Game or the State Park Resource Protection Area (Exhibit 1B of CDP 4-83-257-A-8) from April 15 through September 1.
2. To avoid impact on public recreational use of the beach and on the spawning of the California grunion, no project activities described in Condition 1 shall take place on any part of the beach and shorefront in the project area from the first predicted grunion run after ~~March 15~~ March 31 through Labor Day in September, except when conditions require emergency dredging as described in Condition 3, and provided that the following requirements are observed:

(a) Prior to commencement of any operations described in Special Condition 1 above, during the period between March 15 and March 31, annually, the applicant shall provide at least two weeks' advance notice of proposed operations to the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Applicant shall provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Executive Director that these agencies have been timely notified of proposed operations, and have found that no significant, adverse impacts to the grunion, least tern or western snowy plover will result. Said notice to the Executive Director shall include copies of written findings from DFG and USFWS and shall be received in the Commission's closest District office (generally Ventura) no less than five (5) business days prior to the commencement of the proposed operations. Applicant shall not commence proposed operations until the Executive Director has determined that the requisite notice is satisfactory and that no adverse impacts to grunion or to the Least Tern will occur as the result of the proposed activities. The Executive Director's determination shall be made within five (5) business days of receipt of the required notice.

b) In the event that dredging extends beyond March 15, the applicant shall also fully implement the contingency plan for protection of the western snowy plover reviewed by the Coastal Commission in Consistency Determination No. CD-54-94, pages 5 and 6, herein incorporated by reference and attached as Exhibit 3.

3. Emergency conditions shall be deemed to exist only when unanticipated shoaling creates a bona fide hazard to navigation or threat of closure at

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

the Ventura Harbor Entrance Channel. In this event, clean sand, meeting EPA and Regional Water Quality Control Board beach disposal criteria may be discharged as provided by this permit and in accordance with the following single point surf zone deposition plan as described with mitigation measures in the Corps of Engineers Final Environmental Assessment dated September, 1988:

- a) A zone of operations a maximum of 500 feet in width shall be fixed for each dredging episode in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). Written confirmation of the zones location and plans showing such location shall be provided to the Executive Director for review and approval a minimum of 10 days prior to each dredging episode or, alternatively, may be provided for all zones prior to mobilization of the dredging equipment.
- b) Primary and alternate discharge pipes shall be located perpendicular to the shoreline and shall extend seaward beyond the Mean-Higher-Tide Lines as indicated on Exhibit 2 of this staff report.
- c) As the material deposited within the zone of operations accumulates, the discharge pipe will be extended seaward. Lateral movement of the outfall shall only be permitted when seaward extension of the pipeline is no longer feasible; however, the discharge point may only be moved within the zone of operations and in such location that dredged material remains within the 500 ft. zone of operations.
- d) Slotted or perforated pipe shall be used in the final length of the discharge line to insure maintenance of the sand mount upon which the line lays.
- e) Monitoring of this disposal method shall be conducted upon the beginning of the California grunion spawning season in consultation with DFG and DPR. Should these agencies determine that adverse impacts to grunion spawning are occurring within the 500 ft. zone of operations, the applicant shall provide a written report of the determination to the Executive Director. Reasonable alternative disposal methods and/or remedial measures shall be evaluated and implemented within five working days of the determination.
- f) In consultation with the USFWS, the DFG, and the DPR, the applicant shall prepare a monitoring report for the Executive Director evaluating the physical and wildlife impacts of the above-described method of dredge spoils disposal conducted under this permit as

February 8, 1996

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

amended. This report shall in part form the basis for future evaluations of the extension of this permit or other Coastal Commission approvals for disposal of dredged spoils from the Ventura Harbor maintenance dredging program and shall be transmitted for the Executive Director's review and approval no later than 60 days of completion of the dredging program or August 15 of each year, whichever comes sooner.

4. At least six (6) weeks prior to the dredging and ocean surfzone or nearshore deposition of material from the inner harbor areas, physical analysis shall be done of a representative sample of the sediments to be dredged. Only dredged material meeting EPA criteria for beach replenishment (from any point in the Harbor) shall be placed on the beach. Finer sands and silts meeting applicable federal and state dredge spoil discharge requirements shall be disposed in the surfzone no closer than 100 feet from the Santa Clara River and only while the River is flowing at 200 cubic feet per second measured at the USCG Montalvo stream gauging station.
5. Deposition of sandy dredge spoils in the Least Tern nesting area for enhancement purposes may be permitted in consultation with the USFWS, the DFG, and the DPR, in an amount determined appropriate by these agencies. Deposition shall only be permitted when it is accomplished prior to April 15 or after Labor Day in September of any given year. Notice that such deposition is taking place shall be provided to the Executive Director and interested parties at least five working days prior to the disposal.
6. Deposition of sandy dredge materials meeting EPA and RWQCB criteria for beach replenishment may be conducted on Marina Park Beach and within Cells 1 and 2 of the Pierpont Beach Groin Field with the consent of the DPR and the City of San Buenaventura. Said deposition within Cells 1 and 2 shall be in accordance with the beach profiles attached hereto as Exhibit 3. Deposition on Marina Park Beach shall be accomplished in a location and fashion acceptable to the City of San Buenaventura, the DPR and the Executive Director. Notice of such upcoast disposal shall be conducted in the same manner as the downcoast bypassing operation, and notice that such activity is proposed and has been reviewed and approved by the above agencies shall be provided to the Executive Director for review and approval a minimum of 5 days prior to the proposed activity.
7. At the completion of each year's dredging and deposition, but prior to the disposal prohibition period, the sand deposited on the beach shall be graded and groomed to natural beach contours to facilitate recreational use.
8. No pipes nor any other equipment, except for a buried permanent pipeline, shall be stored on the beach during the period from April 15 through September 1 except for emergency dredging.

February 8, 1996

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

9. The term of this permit shall be ~~three~~ five years, renewable by the Commission for a longer term if the Commission finds no adverse effects have resulted from these operations. The applicant shall keep records of and report the total volume and grain size distribution of material dredged and placed on permitted sites.
10. The applicant shall continue to conduct a shoreline monitoring program which shall include beach profile surveys, aerial photography and dredging records review. The monitoring program shall document shoreline changes in the project vicinity. Documentation shall commence prior to any disposal taking place in order to accurately document pre-project conditions. The monitoring program shall provide documentation of shoreline change and shall continue concurrent with the life of the permit as extended. Documentation shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) Aerial photographs made available as a result of applicants' agreements with adjacent shoreline owners and interested public entities;
 - b) Wave data reporting including reporting of wave height and wave energy collected at the nearest buoy by the Coastal Data Information Program or other acceptable substitute program, and analysis of that data sufficient to identify the role of wave energy in causing profile changes. This component may be excluded from the program if it is shown that reasonably obtainable data cannot produce useful, quantitative results.
 - c) Annual beach profiles shall be provided for by the applicant. The profiles shall be taken (1) in January of each year or immediately prior to dredging mobilization; and (2) by October 15. The profiles shall be at the eleven locations utilized in the baseline survey and shall be performed in a manner consistent with the profile surveys of 1989, 1990 and 1991. Minimum and maximum tide levels at the time of profile survey shall be noted on the profiles.
 - d) An indication of beach width and sand volume changes on the beaches within the area profiles as well as data detailing the annual quantity and placement of dredged material.

The monitoring information shall be submitted to the Commission or its successor agency by July 1 of each year as well as to other public and federal, state and local entities who wish to obtain such information. At a minimum, the annual reports shall be furnished to the Executive Director of the Commission, the Cities of Ventura and Oxnard, the Corps of Engineers (Los Angeles District) and BEACON.

February 8, 1996

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AMENDMENT
TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

11. As an alternative to hydraulic pipeline dredging and disposal, maintenance dredging may be conducted using clamshell or hopper dredge with nearshore disposal off McGrath State Beach as shown in Exhibits 4A and B. Upcoast nearshore disposal may also be conducted pursuant to the beach nourishment agreement with the City of San Buenaventura, off San Buenaventura State Beach downcoast of the Ventura Pier as shown in Exhibit 3. In order to evaluate the appropriateness of nearshore disposal at Ventura Harbor and its effectiveness in beach nourishment, the nearshore alternative shall be subject to the review and approval of the Executive Director based on the following monitoring report:
- A. The applicant shall measure and document the response of adjacent shorelines to the placed berm and the prevailing environmental conditions, and document the dispersion and migration of the berm itself. The monitoring program parameters shall correspond to the draft 1981 Maintenance Dredging Monitoring Plan proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers For Nearshore Disposal (Exhibit 6), including pre- and post-dredge surveys, and repetitive surveys of the beach profiles and bathymetry at approximately 3/8 and 11 months following completion of disposal. Monitoring results shall be provided to the Executive Director following completion of the first year of the program. Subsequent utilization of the nearshore method shall require Executive Director review and approval, and shall be contingent upon the monitoring program demonstrating that no adverse impacts to downcoast shoreline sand supply result from this method. The Executive Director's consideration will include impacts to recreational uses including surfing and swimming. A monitoring plan corresponding to that described in Exhibit 6 conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be an acceptable substitute.

Elimination of the monitoring program repetitive surveys of the beach profiles and bathymetry is applicable to downcoast disposal sites only where dredging and disposal has previously taken place pursuant to this permit. The monitoring program, including repetitive quarterly surveys, shall be required for disposal of dredged materials at any upcoast sites.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200
VENTURA, CA 93001
(805) 641-0142

**AMENDMENT TO COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**

Date November 14, 1996

Permit Number 4-83-257-A10 issued to Ventura Port District

for Maintenance dredging/sand bypassing of Ventura Harbor, including hydraulic dredging with pipeline disposal into the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone in an area nearby, and north of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The project moves to the beach and surf zone approximately 400,000 and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the inner harbor, sand traps and entrance channel, but typically involves much smaller quantities (50,000--150,000 cubic yards) from the inner harbor only. Permit conditions contain provisions protecting California least tern and California grunion habitats, steelhead trout habitats, and public coastal access and recreation. Permit conditions also define area desposition shall occur, the velocity of the Santa Clara River Flow necessary for depostion and require monitoring of the dredging/disposal program to assess its impacts on local shoreline sand supply, only when dredging is accomplished by a clamshell or hopper dredge utilizing a nearshore disposal area. The Commission originally approved the dredging project on August 24, 1983. The permit has been extended twice previously and will expire in December, 2000.

at Ventura Harbor Entrance and Waterway, McGrath State Beach and Cells #1 and 2 of the Pierpont Groin Field.

has been amended to include the following change:

(2) change Special Condition 4 of the existing permit to redefine the location of measuring river flow of the Santa Clara River from the USGS Montalvo Station to an alternative location in the vicinity of the Victoria Avenue bridge.

This amendment will become effective upon return of a signed copy of this form to the Commission office. Please note that the original permit conditions unaffected by this amendment are still in effect.

PETER M. DOUGLAS
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rebecca Richardson".

By: Rebecca Richardson
Title: Coastal Program Analyst

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200
VENTURA, CA 93001
(805) 641-0142

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PERMIT AMENDMENT

TO: All Interested Parties
FROM: Peter Douglas, Executive Director
DATE: October 31, 1996
SUBJECT: Permit No. 4-83-257A9 granted to Ventura Port District

for: Maintenance dredging/sand bypassing of Ventura Harbor, including hydraulic dredging with pipeline disposal into the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone from McGrath State Beach northward along South Peninsula Beach. Finer silts from the inner harbor areas are dispersed in the surf zone in an area nearby, and north of the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The project moves to the beach and surf zone approximately 400,000 and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the inner harbor, sand traps and entrance channel, but typically involves much smaller quantities (50,000--150,000 cubic yards) from the inner harbor only. Permit conditions contain provisions protecting California least tern and California grunion habitats, steelhead trout habitats, and public coastal access and recreation. Permit conditions also define area desposition shall occur, the velocity of the Santa Clara River Flow necessary for deposition and require monitoring of the dredging/disposal program to assess its impacts on local shoreline sand supply, only when dredging is accomplished by a clamshell or hopper dredge utilizing a nearshore disposal area. The Commission originally approved the dredging project on August 24, 1983. The permit has been extended twice previously and will expire in December, 2000.

at: Ventura Harbor Entrance and Waterways, McGrath State Beach and Cells #1 and 2 of the Pierpont Groin Field

The Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission has reviewed a proposed amendment to the above referenced permit, which would result in the following change(s): (2) change Special Condition 4 of the existing permit to redefine the location of measuring river flow of the Santa Clara River from the USGS Montalvo Station to an alternative location in the vicinity of the Victoria Avenue bridge.

FINDINGS

Pursuant to 14 Cal. Admin. Code Section 13166(a)(2) this amendment is considered to be IMMATERIAL and the permit will be modified accordingly if no written objections are received within ten working days of the date of this notice. This amendment has been considered "immaterial" for the following reason(s): The proposed project, as amended, will not result in any additional impacts which were not previously addressed in the original approval and is consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act and with past Commission action.

If you have any questions about the proposal or wish to register an objection, please contact Rebecca Richardson at the Commission Area office.

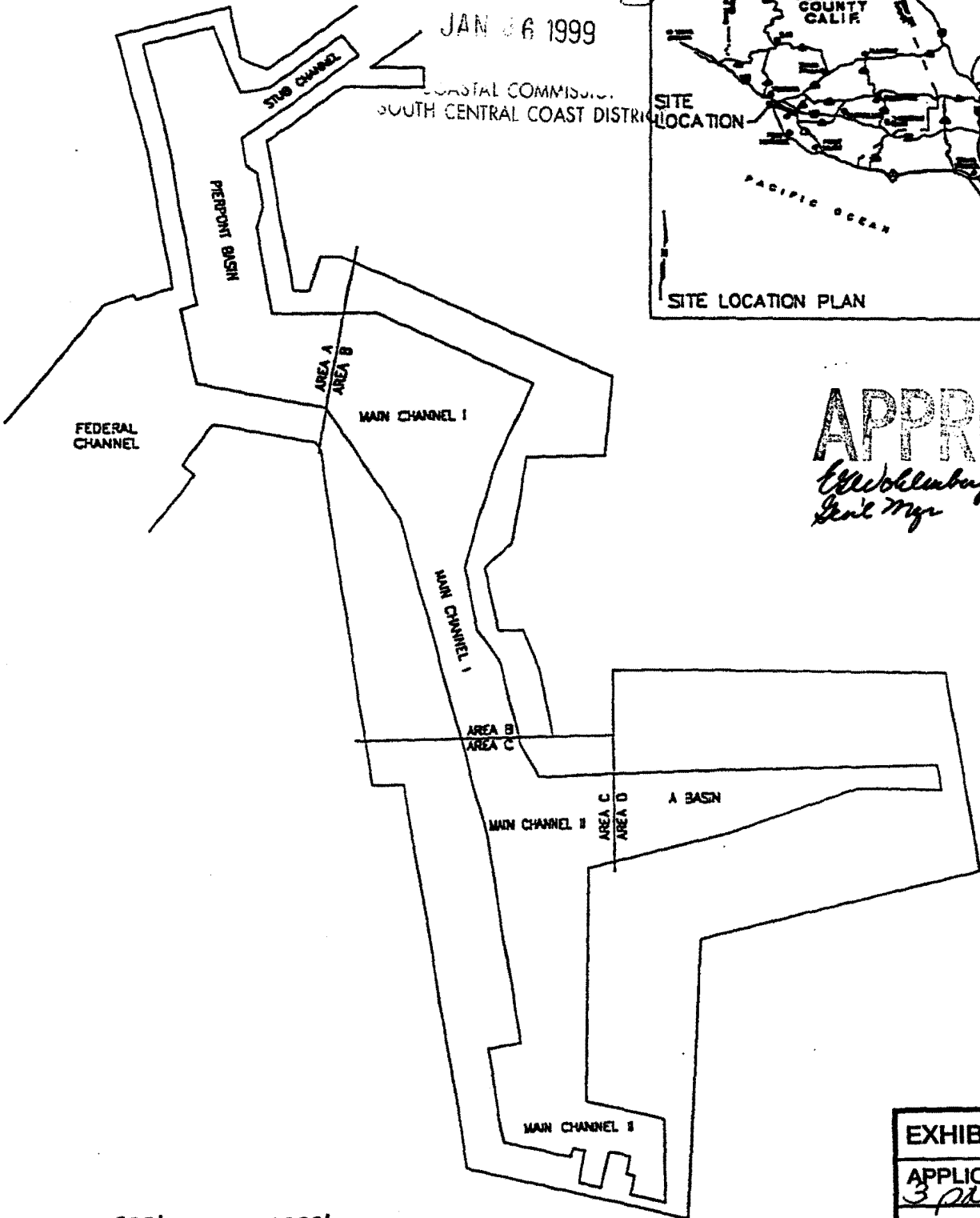
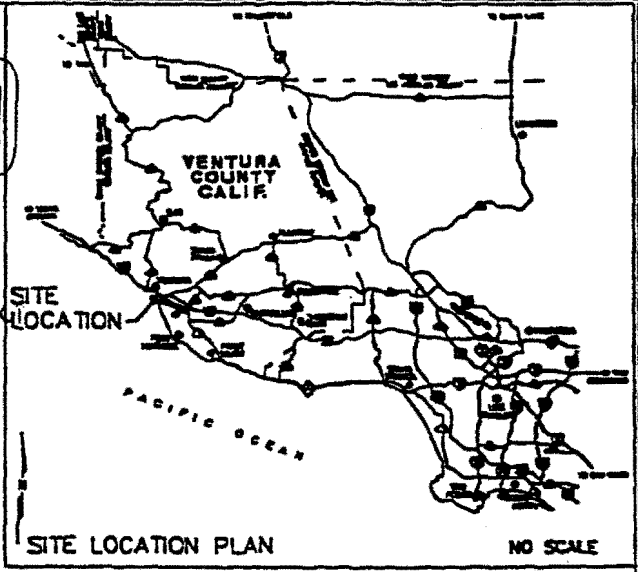




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JAN 26 1999

COASTAL COMMISSION
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST DISTRICT



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 Gen'l Mgr 1/16/99

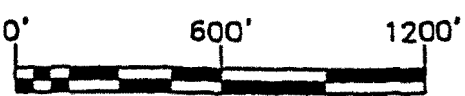


EXHIBIT NO. 4
APPLICATION NO. 3 pages
4-83-257-A11
Ventura Port AD

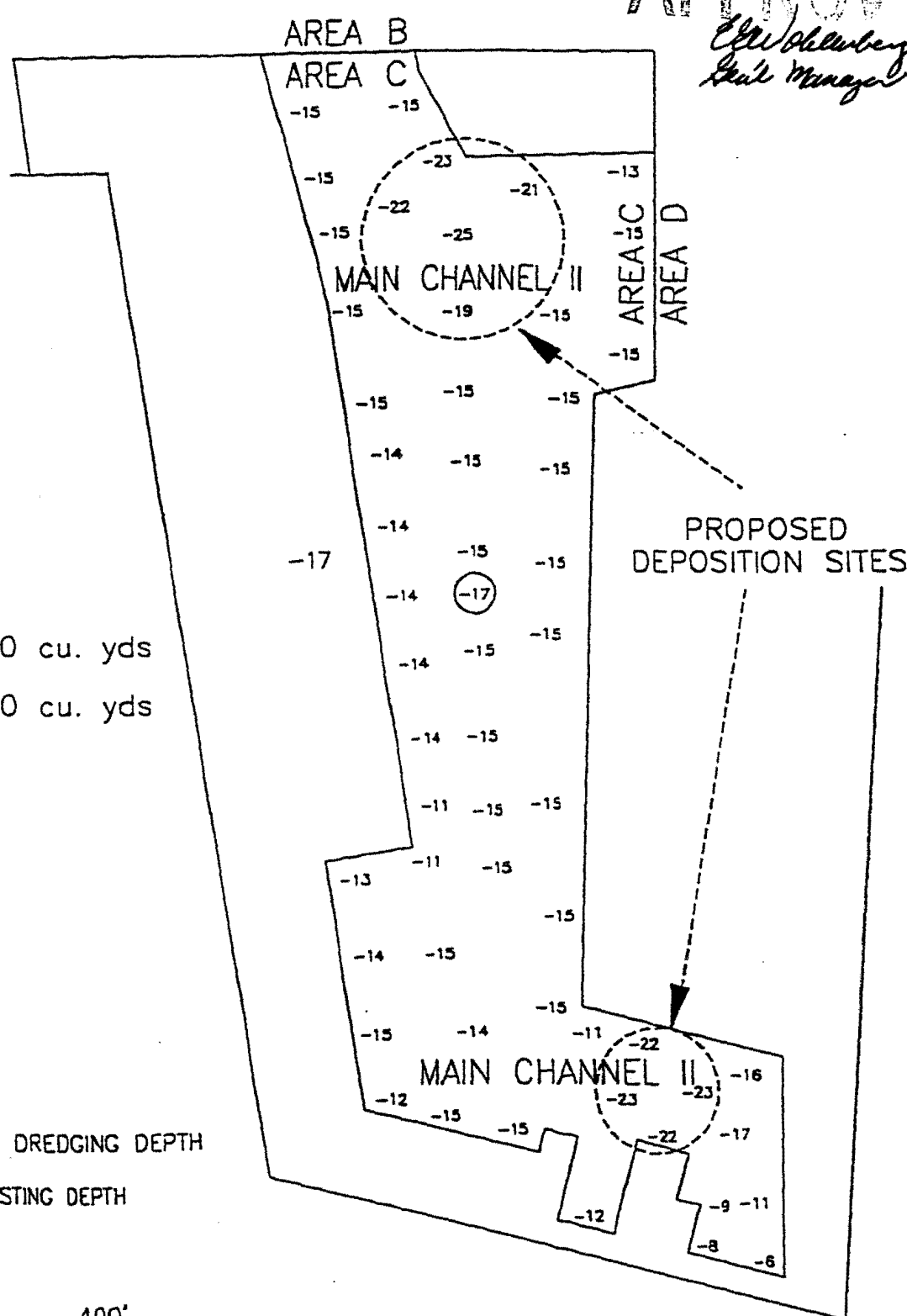
 Applied Environmental Technologies, Inc.

SITE PLAN
 VENTURA PORT DISTRICT
 VENTURA HARBOR
 PROJECT NUMBER 0062-19 8-25-98

PLATE
 1

APPROVED

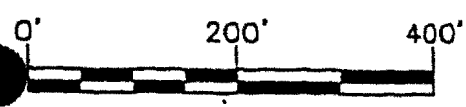
Elm W. Oberberg
District Manager 1/6/99



-17 = 28,000 cu. yds
 -19 = 46,000 cu. yds

LEGEND

- 17 MLLW PROPOSED DREDGING DEPTH
- 15 MLLW APPROX. EXISTING DEPTH



Applied Environmental Technologies, Inc.

AREA C
 VENTURA PORT DISTRICT
 MAIN CHANNEL I

PLATE 1C

PROJECT NUMBER 0062-19

8-25-98

