## CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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# Item W 15c

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## STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR

APPLICATION NUMBER: 5-01-067

APPLICANT: County of Orange, Public Facilities and Resources Department

AGENT: Vincent Rosales, Design Division Manager

- PROJECT LOCATION: Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel (Facility No. MO2) from 500 feet downstream of I-5 Freeway to El Camino Real, City of San Clemente (Orange County)
- **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Partial removal of an existing concrete trapezoidal channel and construction of a new concrete rectangular channel with water quality enhancements.
- LOCAL APPROVALS RECEIVED: Adoption of Negative Declaration No. IP 00-164 for Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel (MO2) by County of Orange on January 15, 2001 and adoption of Resolution No. 01-31 by the City of San Clemente Planning Commission
- SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS: City of San Clemente Certified Land Use Plan (LUP); Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Channel Replacement, Segunda Deshecha Canada Flood Control Channel, San Clemente, CA dated August 2000 prepared by Bing Yen & Associates, Inc.

## SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The County of Orange proposes improvements to an existing concrete storm water channel located in the northern portion of the City of San Clemente. The proposed improvements will increase the capacity of the deteriorated channel and will include measures to improve water quality. The major issues of this staff report include flood and geologic hazard, water quality, and public access. Polluted runoff has the potential to affect the public's use and enjoyment of the beach. The channel will continue to outlet into the Pacific Ocean at North Beach, a popular public beach. Therefore, the proposed water quality improvement measures are an integral part of the proposed channel reconstruction project.

Staff recommends <u>APPROVAL</u> of the proposed development subject to four (4) special conditions which require 1) conformance of the final design and construction plans to the geotechnical reports; 2) submittal of an Erosion, Sediment and Chemical Control Plan (ESCCP); 3) submittal of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP); and 4) maintenance of public access during construction.



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## **EXHIBITS:**

- 1. Vicinity Map
- 2. Location Map
- 3. Coastal Zone Boundary Map
- 4. Public Access Points Map
- 5. Project Plans (Partial)
- 6. Photos of Existing Channel
- 7. Example of Proposed BMP
- 8. Correspondence from City of San Clemente

## **STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends that the Commission <u>APPROVE</u> the permit application with special conditions.

## MOTION:

*I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit #5-01-067 pursuant to the staff recommendation.* 

## STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF APPROVAL:

Staff recommends a <u>YES</u> vote. Passage of this motion will result in approval of the permit as conditioned and adoption of the following resolution and findings. The motion passes only by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present.

## **RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PERMIT:**

The Commission hereby approves a coastal development permit for the proposed development and adopts the findings set forth below on grounds that the development as conditioned will be in conformity with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act and will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because either 1) feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives have been incorporated to substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the development on the environment, or 2) there are no further feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

## II. STANDARD CONDITIONS:

- 1. <u>Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment.</u> 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. <u>Expiration.</u> If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date this permit is reported to the Commission. 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. <u>Interpretation.</u> Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.

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- 4. <u>Assignment.</u> 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.
- 5. <u>Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.</u> 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:

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## 1. Conformance of Design and Construction Plans to Geotechnical Reports

- A. **PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, evidence that an appropriately licensed professional has reviewed and approved all final design and construction plans and certified that the final plans incorporate all of the recommendations contained in the engineering geologic reports entitled *Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Channel Replacement, Segunda Deshecha Canada Flood Control Channel, San Clemente, CA* dated August 2000 prepared by Bing Yen & Associates, Inc. for the project site.
- B. The applicant shall undertake development in accordance with the approved final plans. Any proposed changes to the approved final plans shall be reported to the Executive Director. Proposed changes to the approved final plans shall not occur without a Coastal Commission-approved amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is required.

## 2. Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan

A. **PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall provide, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, an Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan (ESCCP) to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, erosion, sedimentation, and the release of pollutants to receiving waters during and after construction.

The ESCCP shall provide for controlling the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment and pollutants by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, as well as retaining sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The ESCCP shall include provisions for minimizing to the maximum extent practicable the dispersion of dust, cement waste, and construction materials.

The ESCCP shall also minimize to the maximum extent practicable the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances or other pollutants, and ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic substances and construction-related materials. The Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan shall incorporate the Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other specifications as listed below.

## <u>Grading</u>

- The ESCCP shall delineate the areas to be disturbed by grading or construction activities including any temporary access roads, trenches, staging areas, and stockpile areas.
- 2) Any undisturbed natural areas on the site shall be clearly demarcated on the project site with fencing or survey flags.

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- 3) Clearing and grading activities shall be timed to avoid the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- 4) If any work does occur during the rainy season, the applicant shall install or construct BMPs appropriate to achieve the above-stated goals of the ESCCP. Such measures shall include, but are not limited to, temporary sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins or silt traps); temporary drains and swales; sand bag barriers; silt fencing; stabilization of any stockpiled fill, disturbed slopes, and cut and fill slopes with geofabric covers or other appropriate cover; and installation of geotextiles or mats on all disturbed areas.
- 5) If grading or site preparation should cease for a period of more than 30 days, the same BMPs as listed in Special Condition 3 shall apply. These BMPs shall be monitored and maintained at least on a weekly basis until grading or construction operations resume.
- 6) The applicant shall minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time (phased grading) and clear only areas essential for construction.
- 7) Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and control dust.
- 8) Wind-born dust shall be controlled through the installation of wind barriers such as hay bales and/or sprinkling, and any other appropriate BMP.

## **Runoff Control and Conveyance**

 Nuisance flows shall be diverted and conveyed around the project area to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant transport.

## **Chemical and Debris Control**

- 10) All construction material shall be covered, enclosed, and shall not be stored in contact with the ground surface. All materials shall be stored as far away from any storm drain inlet or waterway as possible.
- 11) All debris generated on the construction site shall be disposed in the proper trash or recycling receptacle at the end of every construction day.
- 12) Construction entrances shall be fitted with appropriate BMPs to prevent tracking of sediment and mud.
- 13) Cement shall not be disposed of in the watercourse. No hardened cement except as shown on the site plans shall be left in the watercourse.
- 14) The applicant shall ensure no vehicles or machinery shall be parked or stored in Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel.
- 15) Excess fill shall not be disposed of in the Coastal Zone unless authorized through either an amendment to this coastal development permit or a new coastal development permit.
- 16) The ESCCP shall outline the appropriate BMPs to ensure the proper handling, storage, and application of petroleum products and other construction materials. These shall include a designated fueling and vehicle maintenance area with appropriate berms and protection to prevent any spillage of gasoline or related petroleum products or contact with runoff. It shall be located as far away from the flood control channel and storm drain inlets as possible.
- 17) The applicant shall develop and implement spill prevention and control measures.
- 18) The applicant shall maintain and wash equipment and machinery in confined areas specifically designed to control runoff. Thinners or solvents shall not be discharged into sanitary or storm sewer systems. Washout from concrete trucks shall be disposed of at a location not subject to runoff and more than 50 feet away from a stormdrain, open ditch or surface water.
- The applicant shall provide adequate disposal facilities for solid waste, including excess concrete produced during construction.





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B. The applicant shall undertake development in accordance with the final ESCCP approved by the Executive Director. No proposed changes to the approved final plans shall occur without a Commission amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is required. The applicant shall be fully responsible for advising construction personnel of the requirements of the Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan.

## 3. Post-Construction Water Quality Management Plan

A. **PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicants shall provide, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the contribution of pollutants to coastal waters through the Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel. The WQMP shall include, but is not limited to, a trash boom, a rubber dam drop structure, and sediment berms, as described in the application for Coastal Development Permit.

The WQMP shall also indicate how this development will integrate with city-wide source control efforts for polluted runoff as needed to comply with the Orange County Municipal Storm Water Permit.

The WQMP shall outline a monitoring and maintenance program for all structural BMPs. Maintenance shall be done as specified by the manufacturer. The BMPs shall be inspected, at a minimum, just before the onset of the rainy season (October 15) and once per month during the rainy season.

B. The applicant shall undertake development in accordance with the final WQMP approved by the Executive Director. No proposed changes to the approved final plans shall occur without a Commission amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is required. The applicant shall be fully responsible for advising construction personnel of the requirements of the Water Quality Management Plan.

## 4. Maintenance of Public Access

The construction activities authorized pursuant to Coastal Development Permit No. 5-01-067 shall minimize impacts to public access to San Clemente's beaches during the peak use season, defined as the period starting the day before the Memorial Day weekend and ending the day after the Labor Day weekend of any year.

**PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION**, the applicant shall submit, for review and approval by the Executive Director, a Public Access Maintenance Plan, which shall be in effect during the peak use season. The Plan shall incorporate the following provisions:

- 1) At least one lane shall remain open in each direction along El Camino Real and Avenida Pico during the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m on weekdays. All lanes shall remain open on weekends.
- 2) Construction staging areas and employee parking shall not displace public beach and recreational parking at the North Beach parking lot. A map shall be included that depicts employee parking areas and staging areas.

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## IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS:

The Commission hereby finds and declares:

## A. <u>PROJECT LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND</u>

## Project Location

The project limits extend from the upstream side of El Camino Real to approximately 500 feet downstream of the I-5 freeway near Calle de Industrias within the northern portion of the City of San Clemente, Orange County (Exhibits 1 & 2). The total length of the project is approximately 4,000 feet. Approximately 600 linear feet of the project extends inland of the Coastal Zone Boundary (Exhibit 3). The nearest public access to the coast is available approximately 250 feet southwest of the şeawardmost extent of the project site via an at-grade railroad crossing at North Beach (Exhibit 4).

## Project Description

The applicant proposes major improvements to the Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel (Facility No. MO2), a hydraulically deficient and dilapidated concrete storm water channel located within a developed portion of San Clemente. Currently, the channel provides only ~60% of the 100-year storm protection. The channel improvements will provide 100-year storm protection. Specifically, the project involves replacement of the existing concrete trapezoidal channel with a 20.7-foot wide by 10-foot high single-barrel box culvert between El Camino Real and Avenida Pico for a length of 400 feet (Exhibit 5). Upstream of Avenida Pico, an 18-foot wide reinforced concrete open rectangular channel will be constructed to the upstream terminus of the project, approximately 500 feet downstream of the I-5 freeway. Channel wall heights will vary between 9 and 15 feet. A maintenance path and/or maintenance road will be constructed adjacent to the channel within the existing right of way. The width of the right-of-way varies between 41 and 46.5 feet.

Construction of the proposed project will require approximately 8,300 cubic yards of excavation, 27,300 cubic yards of backfill and 6,900 cubic yards of reinforced concrete. Existing concrete removed during the contractor's operation will be property disposed of outside the coastal zone. Excavation, shoring and backfill will be in accordance with the geotechnical report prepared by Bing Yen & Associates, Inc. Geotechnical issues will be discussed in Section B (Hazards) of the current staff report.

The applicant has also incorporated water quality enhancements into the proposed channel design. These include: debris removal with a trash boom, establishment of a limited soft-bottom habitat and installation of a removable barricade/dam to prevent hazardous materials from reaching the ocean in the event of a spill. The Segunda Deshecha Cananda Channel outlets at North Beach. As such, polluted runoff and/or hazardous materials entering the ocean would adversely affect marine resources and beach access. The proposed enhancements will be described further in Section C (Water Quality).

The project will commence in late Spring/early Summer 2002 and continue for approximately nine months. Potential impacts to public access during construction will be discussed in Section D (Public Access).

## Project Background/Existing Conditions

The existing concrete trapezoidal channel was constructed in 1963 and varies in base width from 12 to 16 feet with a depth of 9.5 feet. Photos of the existing channel are provided in Exhibit 6. According to the applicant, the channel is hydraulically deficient and capable of conveying only ~60% of the 100-year design flow. The channel cannot be enlarged laterally, as a variety of industrial, commercial and residential development directly abuts the channel right-of-way. There

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are also some surrounding areas with earthen side slopes outside of the right-of-way that extend as much as 50 feet above the existing channel's concrete slope. Along the southern bank of the channel, approximately 400 linear feet of the surrounding property is at the same elevation as the top of the existing channel.

The channel crosses beneath two roads within this segment of the Segunda Deshecha Channel one at Avenida Pico and the other at Calles de Los Molinos. The crossing under Avenida Pico consists of a 10' wide x 10' high double-barrel box culvert. The crossing at Calle de los Molinos consists of a 10' wide x 8' high double barrel box culvert. No improvements to the two box culvert crossings are proposed.

During the 1993 rainy season, significant rainfall caused several segments of the existing concrete channel, adjacent earthen slopes, and adjacent walls to fail. Overtopping occurred upstream of El Camino Real, causing the destruction of a hotel as the ensuing flows continued downstream. Repairs to the channel were made in the summer of 1993. A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Damage Survey Report was written in 1993 for additional repairs to the seriously damaged segment upstream of El Camino Real. In 1995, after another series of storms, the County submitted an application to FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The FEMA grant was approved for the construction of ultimate 100-year discharge improvements for the 4,000-foot long stretch between El Camino Real and approximately 500 feet downstream of the I-5 freeway. Construction of the proposed project will be funded 75-percent by the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the remaining share by the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) and the City of San Clemente.

The proposed project is intended to increase storm drain system capacity and correct previous design deficiencies, thereby preventing future damage from flooding. Hazards will be discussed in Section B. The proposed project will also include measures to improve water quality. Water quality issues will be discussed further in Section C of the current staff report and public access will be discussed in Section D.

## **Jurisdiction**

Approximately 3,500 linear feet of the proposed 4,000-foot long channel reconstruction project lies within the Coastal Zone in the City of San Clemente. The City of San Clemente does not have a certified Local Coastal Program. As such, the Commission retains coastal development permit jurisdiction in the City of San Clemente pursuant to Section 30600 of the Coastal Act. The inlandmost portion of the project extends inland of the Coastal Zone Boundary. However, because the project is being undertaken using federal funding (FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program), a Consistency Determination from the Commission is also required. Additionally, the applicant must obtain approval from the City of San Clemente, a US Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) 404 permit, a Department of Fish and Game (DFG) 1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement and a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) 401 Certification. At the time of this staff report, the applicant has obtained approval from the local government, the Department of Fish and Game and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. US Army Corps of Engineers approval is pending a Consistency Determination.

## B. <u>HAZARDS</u>

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act states in relevant part:

New development shall:

(1) Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard.

(2) Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.

The proposed project consists of reconstruction of an existing storm water channel within the flood control right-of-way. Construction of the proposed project will require approximately 8,300 cubic yards of excavation, 27,300 cubic yards of backfill and 6,900 cubic yards of reinforced concrete. Existing concrete removed during the contractor's operation will be properly disposed of outside the coastal zone.

A geotechnical investigation was prepared by Bing Yen & Associates dated August 2000. In preparing the report, the geotechnical consultant *"reviewed available geotechnical data, studied historic aerial photographs, secured site access, performed drilling, sampling and CPT soundings, installed standpipe piezometer and slope inclinometers, performed laboratory testing, conducted engineering analysis, participated with County staff."* The purpose of the investigation was to develop geotechnical parameters for design alternatives and safe and cost effective construction methods for the channel replacement.

The consultant found that the materials beneath the channel consist of fill, alluvium, terrace deposits, and bedrock of the Capistrano Formation. In general, the consistency of the materials beneath the channel is soft or loose in the upper 5 to 10 feet, then improve with depth. The geotechnical investigation states that groundwater was generally encountered at elevations near the invert and *"in some cases, slight artesian conditions are known to exist beneath the channel."* 

As described in the report, special measures will be required to stabilize temporary slopes for construction of the new channel due to existing soil conditions, adjacent structures, and the required widening of the channel base. Various alternatives are offered in the geotechnical report, including soils nails, soil anchors and soldier piles with tiebacks.

The geotechnical consultant concluded that the proposed development is feasible from a geotechnical point of view, provided the recommendations presented in their reports are fully implemented in the design and construction of the project. The Geotechnical Investigation of the Segunda Deshecha Channel prepared by Bing Yen & Associates provides recommendations for the channel replacement project that include,

"...removing the existing concrete, including cut off wall, within the excavation footprint, providing a continuous drain system consisting of gravel, drain pipe, and filter fabric beneath and around the base of the channel. Dewatering during construction will be important aspects of temporary slope stability and constructability. Recommendations for lowering groundwater in the channel using shallow dewatering wells have been provided. Localized sump pumping may also be required. To mitigate rutting and heaving of saturated materials beneath the channel bottom, and to provide separation between these sediments and the gravel drain material, we recommend that the excavated channel bottom be underlain with a synthetic filter fabric material. Above the backdrain on the side of the channel, we recommend that a relatively impervious zone of backfill be placed to prevent infiltration from the ground surface. We recommend providing positive drainage of surface runoff toward the channel. Details of these recommendations are provided in the report."

To affirm that the proposed development will assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area and to assure that risks to life and property are minimized, the Commission finds that the applicant shall, as a condition of approval, incorporate the geologist's recommendations into the final design and construction plans of the proposed project. Special Condition No. 1

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requires the applicant to submit plans that show evidence of conformance with all geotechnical recommendations.

As conditioned for conformance with recommendations contained in the geotechnical report, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act.

## C. WATER QUALITY

Section 30230 of the Coastal Act states, in pertinent part:

Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored.

Section 30231 of the Coastal Act states:

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 30232 of the Coastal Act states, in pertinent part:

Protection against the spillage of crude oil, gas, petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall be provided in relation to any development or transportation of such materials.

The proposed project involves improvements to an existing concrete channel running through a developed portion of San Clemente. The channel outlets at North Beach. Run-off from urban development into the storm drain system is commonly polluted with petroleum hydrocarbons including oil and grease from vehicles; heavy metals; synthetic organic chemicals including paint and cleaners; soap and dirt from washing vehicles and hardscape areas; dirt and vegetation from yard and common area maintenance; litter; fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides; and bacteria and pathogens from animal waste. The discharge of these pollutants to coastal waters can cause: eutrophication and anoxic conditions resulting in fish kills and diseases and the alteration of aquatic habitat, including adverse changes to species composition and size; excess nutrients causing algae blooms and sedimentation increasing turbidity which both reduce the penetration of sunlight needed by aquatic vegetation which provide food and cover for aquatic species; disruptions to the reproductive cycle of aquatic species; and acute and sublethal toxicity in marine organisms leading to adverse changes in reproduction and feeding behavior. These impacts can reduce the biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes and reduce optimum populations of marine organisms and have adverse impacts on human health. The applicant has provided a description of both construction and post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be employed to protect and enhance marine resources.

## **Construction Impacts to Water Quality**

As described previously, the project involves reconstruction of an existing storm water channel leading to the ocean. Construction impacts have the potential to negatively affect water quality. Storage or placement of construction materials, debris, or waste in a location which may be discharged into coastal waters would result in adverse impacts upon the marine environment that would reduce the biological productivity of coastal waters. For instance, construction debris

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entering coastal waters may cover and displace soft bottom habitat. In addition, sediment discharged to coastal waters may cause turbidity which can shade and reduce the productivity of eelgrass beds and foraging avian and marine species ability to see food in the water column.

The applicant states that "construction runoff will be monitored for erosion, sediment, storm water and non-storm water discharges and discharges off-site." Additionally, the Negative Declaration for the proposed project states that temporary discharges of sediments and toxins into surface waters that could occur during construction will be mitigated through the imposition of conditions contained in the "<u>Standard Specification for Public Works Construction</u>, the project-specific 'Plans and Special Provisions for Construction,' the general NPDES dewatering permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the general NPDES Permit for Construction Activities issued by the California Water Resources Board and the Areawide Urban Stormwater Run-off Permit for Orange County issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board." While these measures can mitigate potential impacts to water quality, additional project-specific detail is required prior to issuance of the coastal development permit.

To further lessen the potential for pollutants and/or debris to appear on the sandy beach or enter coastal waters, the Commission imposes the following special condition related to construction-related impacts on water quality. Special Condition No. 2 requires the submittal of an Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan (ESCCP) to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, erosion, sedimentation, and the release of pollutants to receiving waters during and after construction. The ESCCP shall provide for controlling the amount of runoff and its ability to carry sediment and pollutants by diverting incoming flows and impeding internally generated flows, as well as retaining sediment that is picked up on the project site through the use of sediment-capturing devices. The ESCCP shall include provisions for minimizing, to the maximum extent practicable, the dispersion of dust, cement waste, and construction materials. The ESCCP shall also minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the application, generation, and migration of toxic substances or other pollutants, and ensure the proper storage and disposal of toxic substances and construction-related materials. The ESCCP shall incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other recommended specifications for grading, runoff control and conveyance, and chemical and debris control.

## Post Construction Impacts to Water Quality

Compliance with the specifications outlined in the Erosion, Sediment, and Chemical Control Plan discussed above will mitigate temporary water quality impacts during construction. However, they do not address potential impacts from post-construction run-off. Since the project proposes reconstruction of an existing channel, the project presents an opportunity to improve the quality of water entering the ocean from the Segunda Deshecha Channel through new design features. The applicant was asked by Commission staff to evaluate measures that could be included to improve water quality. Such measures could include the creation of soft bottom habitat, use of detention basins, filtering of inlets, etc.

County staff has provided an "alternatives analysis" to the proposed project design that includes the soft bottom alternative and has described various water quality enhancement measures to be included in the current project. The proposed project includes several post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) intended to improve the water quality of runoff entering the ocean via the Segunda Deshecha Channel. They include:

### Remove debris associated with the "first flush":

A trash boom will be installed downstream of Calle de Los Molinos. The device will be constructed of Styrofoam covered with vinyl-coated canvas. A galvanized steel cable located between the two channel walls will suspend the boom. A two-foot deep "skirt" will

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be suspended below the boom to prevent objects from washing beneath it. (See Exhibit 7 for manufacturers brochure and photos.) After flood runoff in the channel subsides, maintenance crews will remove the trapped debris. During the non-storm season, debris will be periodically removed. According to the applicant, the device is very effective in removing floatable debris such as vegetation, litter and pathogenic microbes attached to such debris. The device is currently in use in numerous channels in Orange County, as well as the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Ventura, San Diego and Alameda Counties and has shown to be very effective in removing floatable pollutants.

## 2. Establish a limited "soft-bottom" habitat in the proposed channel:

Sediment retention bumps will be constructed to trap sediment. This concept will provide a substrate for wetland plants and animals during periods of low flow. As described by the applicant, the trapped sediment will also contribute in the removal of pathogenic microbes or other pollutants by screening them out of the runoff.

## 3. Installation of removable barricade/dam:

Slots in the channel invert and walls downstream of Avenida Pico will be constructed to provide a secure point to install removable barricades to dam the flow in the channel (when necessary) to prevent hazardous materials or sewage spills from reaching the ocean. The barricade materials will be stored adjacent to the channel for quick access and installation when needed for these purposes. Portable pumps will be used to remove the contaminated water for treatment and disposal.

In addition to the water quality enhancements discussed above, the applicant is working with the City of San Clemente to incorporate a drop inlet feature that would facilitate future construction of a water quality enhancement project developed by the City of San Clemente. The City has submitted correspondence that addresses the drop inlet feature, the water quality enhancement project alternatives and the treatment of pollutants (Exhibit 8). As discussed in their letter, various water quality project concepts have been developed for the Segunda Deshecha Channel. The concepts include *"vortex separation technology along with high-rate disinfection and are sized to treat dryweather runoff or all or a portion of wet-weather first-flush' storm flows."* The selected water quality device would then be sited within the drop inlet structure. The City Council has not yet directed City staff to implement such a structural treatment project. Nonetheless, the County is incorporating the drop inlet feature in the current project plans to avoid channel modifications and *"avert throw-away costs of removing a section of the channel at a later time during the construction of the water treatment unit."* If and when the City is ready to move forward with implementation of a structural runoff treatment facility within the channel, the City would be required to obtain a separate coastal development permit.

The post-construction BMPs proposed by the applicant will serve to minimize the contribution of pollutants to coastal waters through the Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel. To ensure that the water quality enhancement proposed by the applicant are properly implemented and maintained, the Commission imposed Special Condition No. 3. Special Condition No. 3 requires the submittal of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), for the review and approval of the Executive Director, prior to issuance of the permit. The WQMP shall include, but is not limited to, a trash boom, a rubber dam drop structure, and sediment berms, as described in the application for Coastal Development Permit. The WQMP shall also indicate how this development will integrate with city-wide source control efforts for polluted runoff as needed to comply with the Orange County Municipal Storm Water Permit. The WQMP shall outline a monitoring and maintenance program for all structural BMPs. Maintenance shall be done as specified by the manufacturer. The BMPs

shall be inspected, at a minimum, just before the onset of the rainy season (October 15) and once per month during the rainy season.

### Alternatives

The County evaluated several alternatives to the proposed project, including a concrete trapezoidal channel, a covered channel, offline retarding, online retarding and a soft bottom channel. The applicant notes that throughout the planning phase, they explored alternatives that would minimize disturbance to the geotechnically sensitive adjacent side slopes. The concrete trapezoidal channel (currently in place) was determined to be undersized for protecting adjoining properties during a 100-year storm and is only capable of conveying 60% of the design discharge. A covered channel alternative was estimated to cost \$8 million, which rendered it economically prohibitive. The offline retarding concept requires flat topography adjacent to the channel in order to enable diversion over a side weir and into a side basin. The applicant states that the deeply incised channel rendered this concept incompatible. Online retarding was explored upstream of the I-5 freeway, inland of the Coastal Zone. According to the applicant, to achieve proper retarding, the pond depth required is in excess of 25 feet. Substantial land acquisition would be required, as well as significant flood control improvement to the upstream system. This alternative was deemed "impractical" by the applicant. A soft bottom channel was also explored and rejected due to limitation in permissible velocities, hydraulic considerations and cost. According to the applicant, velocities in soft bottom channels greater than 5 to 6 feet per second may cause extensive erosion to the soft bottom and side slopes, potentially undermining structures adjacent to the channel. Due to the steepness of the existing and proposed channel, velocities exceed 30 feet per second in some reaches. (Supporting hydraulic data for the existing trapezoidal channel provided by PFRD.) The applicant claims that to flatten the slope of the channel and reduce the velocities to allowable soft bottom standards, construction of extensive concrete grade stabilizers and the acquisition of private and public property would be required. Additionally, the road crossings at Avenida Pico and Calle do Los Molinos would have to be replaced. Lastly, the County asserts that the cost to construct a soft bottom channel is prohibitive. Costs would include the relocation of several businesses and residences located next to the channel, reconstruction of the street crossings and associated road construction, utility relocations and the channel construction. As such, the County found the soft bottom alternative to be infeasible in this instance.

The Commission notes that project cost is not a Coastal Act issue. However, the construction constraints and complications associated with property acquisition are acknowledged. The Commission's water quality analyst for the South Coast District has reviewed the project as proposed by the County and determined the water quality "enhancements" to be consistent with the marine protection and water quality policies of the Coastal Act if appropriately implemented and maintained. Therefore, the applicant's proposed alternative is allowable as conditioned.

## Conclusion

Only as conditioned for submittal of an Erosion and Sediment and Chemical Control Plan and a Water Quality Management Plan does the Commission find that the proposed development is consistent with Sections 30230, 30231 and 30232 of the Coastal Act.

## D. PUBLIC ACCESS

Section 30212(a)(2) of the Coastal Act states:

(a) Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where:

(I) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources,

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## (2) adequate access exists nearby

Section 30213 states, in pertinent part,

Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided.

Parking in North Beach is discussed in Chapter 2 (Area Description) of the LUP as follows:

An off-street parking lot with metered parking, as well as on-street metered and non-metered spaces are available at North Beach. There are approximately 350 parking spaces available at this location, consisting of 250 metered off-street and 100 metered on-street spaces.

North Beach is the location of the City's Metrolink train station. The Metrolink station shares 150 parking spaces with beach and recreational parking. Approximately 100 spaces are reserved for recreational and beach parking only.

The project involves major improvements to the Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel. The channel outlets into the Pacific Ocean at North Beach, a popular public beach in San Clemente. Polluted runoff has the potential to affect the public's use and enjoyment of the beach. Therefore, the proposed water quality improvement measures are an integral part of the proposed project. The special conditions imposed in Section C (Water Quality) address potential impacts to marine resources and the County's proposed enhancements to improve water quality. As previously conditioned, the Commission finds that the project contains mitigation measures which minimize potential adverse impacts to public access and recreation that may be caused by polluted runoff carried in the storm drain system.

In addition to potential impacts to public access caused by polluted runoff, the proposed channel reconstruction project has the potential to affect public access during construction. The proposed project is located between two major beach access routes, El Camino Real and Avenida Pico within the northern portion of San Clemente (Exhibits 1 & 2). The proposed development is not located between the sea and the first public road, but is located as close as one block (approximately 250 feet) from the ocean at its southwestern terminus. The nearest vertical public beach access is available at North Beach (Exhibit 4). Access at North Beach is available via an atgrade railroad crossing adjacent to the public parking lot.

While the project involves construction near primary beach access routes, the applicant has stated that the proposed activities will not obstruct public access, as the work will be carried out within the flood control right-of-way and will not hinder continued public use of Avenida Pico or El Camino Real. During construction, workers will park in designated areas and not in the designated beach and recreational spaces at the North Beach parking lot. Equipment will be stored in an appropriate off-street location within the right-of-way where possible. In addition, the contractor will secure approvals from the City of San Clemente and the County of Orange for proposed access points, hauling routes, staging areas and traffic control plans.

Although the applicant intends to minimize impacts to coastal access during construction, the proposed project will take approximately nine months to complete. As such, construction will occur during the peak beach use season, typically defined as Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend. To guarantee that public access is maintained during this peak beach use season, the Commission imposes Special Condition No. 4. Special Condition No. 4 requires the applicant to submit a Public Access Maintenance Plan prior to commencement of construction that outlines the access points, hauling routes, staging areas and traffic control plans as approved by the City and

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County. Maps of the staging areas and employee parking must also be submitted. The special condition requires that the plan incorporate the following provisions during the peak beach use season: 1) at least one lane shall remain open in either direction along El Camino Real and Avenida Pico, and 2) staging activities and/or employee parking shall not displace public beach and recreational parking at the North Beach parking lot.

Only as conditioned for maintenance of public access along public roadways and as previously conditioned for water quality BMPs does the Commission find the proposed development consistent with Section 30212 and 30213 of the Coastal Act.

## E. GROWTH INDUCEMENT

Section 30254 of the Coastal Act states, in relevant part:

New or expanded public works facilities shall be designed and limited to accommodate needs generated by development or uses permitted consistent with the provisions of this division...

The proposed project is an upgrade to an existing under-capacity and deteriorated storm drain system that serves the northern portion of the City of San Clemente. The County's Negative Declaration for the improvement project states that the proposed channel improvements will not increase the development potential of the area served by the proposed improvements. The project is located within a fully developed area of the City, seaward of the I-5 Freeway. Increasing the capacity of the storm water system will not be pivotal to increasing development density within the portion of the service area located within the Coastal Zone. Therefore, the Commission finds the proposed development will not be growth-inducing and is consistent with Section 30254 of the Coastal Act.

## F. LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM

Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act provides that the Commission shall issue a coastal permit only if the project will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction to prepare a Local Coastal Program which conforms with Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The Commission certified the Land Use Plan (LUP) for the City of San Clemente on May 11, 1988, and certified an amendment approved in October 1995. On April 10, 1998, the Commission certified with suggested modifications the Implementation Plan (IP) portion of the Local Coastal Program. The suggested modifications expired on October 10, 1998. The City re-submitted on June 3, 1999, but withdrew the submittal on October 5, 2000. Therefore, the Commission retains coastal development permit jurisdiction in the City of San Clemente.

As conditioned, the proposed development is consistent with the policies contained in the certified Land Use Plan regarding public access. Therefore, approval of the proposed development will not prejudice the City's ability to prepare a Local Coastal Program for San Clemente that is consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act as required by Section 30604(a).

## G. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Section 13096 of the Commission's regulations requires Commission approval of coastal development permit applications to be supported by a finding showing the application, as conditioned by any conditions of approval, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(A) of CEQA prohibits a proposed development from being approved if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse effect which the activity may have on the environment.

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As explained in the findings set forth above in this staff report, all feasible mitigation measures have been adopted to avoid or reduce any significant adverse effects the project may have on the environment. Mitigation measures, in the form of special conditions, require 1) conformance of the final design and construction plans to the geotechnical reports; 2) submittal of an Erosion, Sediment and Chemical Control Plan (ESCCP); 3) submittal of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP); and 4) maintenance of public access during construction. In addition, the Commission finds that there are no other feasible alternatives available that would avoid or substantially reduce any significant adverse effects the project may have on the environment. Therefore, the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with the applicable requirements of CEQA.

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

DONSTRUCT DEBRIS NOSE AT AVENIDA PICO AND CALLE DE LOS MOUNOS PER PLAN AND DETAILS BHEET & AND PFRD STD. PLAN 1324.

	AVENIDA PICO	CALLE DE LOS MOLINOS
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STATION Y	20+69.30	47 + 65.91
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H	9.75 FT	8.00 FT
H1	4.2 FT	3.25 FT
Ł	23 FT	20.50 FT
LI	4.2 FT	3.25 FT

## **DEBRIS NOSE DIMENSION SCHEDULE**







### CONSTRUCTION MOTES

- [2] CONSTRUCTION REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX-CULVER PER PLANS AND PROFILE SHEETS, TYPICAL SECTION, DETAILS, SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND PERD STD. PLAN 1803.
- 3 CONSTRUCTION CHANNEL INVERT TRANSITION PER PLAN AND
- CONSTRUCT PCC MAINTENANCE ROAD APPROACH WITH 0.5" PCCNS PER PLANS, DETAILS SHEETS 9, 10 AND 11 AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS.
- CONSTRUCT MAINTENANCE ROAD OR WALKWAY WITH 0.5 ABMS, WIDTH PER PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS, DETAILS SHEETS 18 AND 19 AND X-SECTIONS.
- CONSTRUCT SIDE INLET PER PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS, DETAILS SHEET IT AND PTRO STD. PLAN 1314.
- CONSTRUCT MODIFIED & VEE-DITCH MER PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS 18 AND 19 AND MERD STD. PLAN 1332.
- CONSTRUCT INLET AND HEADWALL PER PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS AND DETAILS SHEET 19.
- III INSTALL & CHAIN LINK FENCE PER PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS, TYPICAL SECTION, DETAILS AND PERD STD. PLAN 600-0-0C.
- INSTALL 5' HIGH CHAIN LINK DOUBLE SWING BATE, WIDTH PER PLANS AND DETAILS SHEETS 9, 10 AND 11 AND PFRD STD. PLAN 600-0-0C.
- INSTALL MARKER TYPE "CULVERT MARKER" PER PFRO STD. PLAN 1402, PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS AND DETAILS SHEET 19 AND AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.







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+ 23.51	0	90"	4" PVC N/A ±	2 24.1	4" PVC N/A	LEFT SIDE CHANNEL		CHANNEL	$\sim$	سا با المرب	1111		STD. PLAN 1931	1 .	<u> </u>	- manual î
+ 72.95	8	90"	F PVC N/A 1	16' 27.	I 4" PVC N/A	LEFT SIDE (CONCRETE ENCASED		- DUSTING BOT	ТОМ	EXISTINGAIN					1	
- 96.06	10	90* 1	18" CMP 1"-1" MR. ±	5' 25,	3 18" ACP 2,000	LEFT SIDE CHANNEL		OF DOWNDR	AIN	DOWINNUNE	;=- \			1		I i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
+ 12.42	"	90.	4" PVC N/A 1	8 25.	4" PVC N/A	LEFT SIDE CHANNEL	بننتا		21	1	- \			<u> </u>	1	
+ 38.63	12	45' 2	ee" CMPS-4" MIRL ±	10' 25.	5 24" RCP 1,760	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL		IT X			-0 6" x 6"	TING P.C.C. DOWNDRA W1.4 x W1.4 WELDED	in with Wire Mesh	E A	RCP LENGTH	"L" (EXIST. ~ PIPE)
+ 71.22	13	46. 1	TO CMP 7-F WAL 1	18 27.1	8 18" ACP 2,000	CONVECT AT NW	1			-' ' ad	WNDRAIN (EXISTING	DOWNORAIN CONSTR STD. PLAN 1321 SHT	RUCTED PER	- <u>t</u> -yt-\	AND NOTES BEI	LOW
+ 10.30	14	90- 11	HE CHIPT-F MAL I	2 28.	18" HCP 2,000	PICHT SIDE CHANNEL		1 21	4	DOWNDRAIN	TO PIPE TRANSIT	ION				
- 39 98	10	45.	18" BCP 2'-8" +	23 28	0 18" BCP 2 000	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL			TING P.C.C.	SEC	TION VIEW				DETAILS FOR W	ALL THICKNESS
+ 98.00	17	90*	4" PVC N/A 1	18' 38.	5 4" PVC N/A	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL	ELEVATION DET	TERMNED	CAPITIC	1	N.T.S.		COUPLING OR	ELBOW	AT SPECIFIC STA	ATIONS
+ 01.05	18	30" (	60" ACP 12'-6" 3	1 4" 32.16 /	AX 00" RCP 1,400	SEE NOTE NO. 7 BELOW	ABOYE G.L. IS	WAR HI.		CHANNE	1	R/W	IN THE FIELD (O	NLY FOR	INLEI AND CHAN	INEL JUNCTION STRUCTURE
+ 36.06	19	90*	A" PVC N/A ±	17' 31.	I 4" PVC N/A	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL	APPLICAB	LE) COLIPLING OR F	NOW R/W	WALL			PIPES LESS TI	HAN ER)	P04	N.T.S.
+ 03.92	20	45'	36" SP 4'-0" 1	21' 31.3	10 35" ACP 1,500	SEE NOTE NO. 8 BELOW	num Ti	FITTING AS DETE	RMINED					(LINES	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 1	14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24 & 25)
+ 21.68	21	90*	12" RCP 2'-6" 1	13' 33.	8 18" RCP 2,000	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL	WALL	IN THE FIEL	<b>*</b>							
+15.47	22	80'	4" PVC N/A 1	15' 36.	4 4" PE N/A	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL		NO J.S. TYPE	v 🔪			11		<u>-</u> @		RAW
+44,47	23	90.	12° CMP		18" RCP	LEFT SIDE (CONCRETE ENCASED	li Mi	······································		i			/		TOP	
+ 80.30	24	40 3	36" CMP 4"-0" 13	10' 40.	8 36" HCP 1,800	LEFT SIDE CHANNEL TO R/W	I Inndan - ∔	····	··	.1			/		OF WALL	
- 04 17	20		4" DVC	10 41	2 24 1101 1,700	INSHI SIDE URAMINEL IV N/W		┉╻			int lot 1	1000	7-77.5	-8	0000	° • • • • • • •
+ 00.00	27	90.	MAL 1	11- 04104	AT PE N/A	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL		PE OR PVC	: AS (E	XIST PIPE)			HEIGHT VARIES	(EQUST, - PIPE) I		
+ 32.00	28	90*	DOLDRAW N/A 1	11' 0 0	4" PE N/A	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL		INDICATED I	THE ELEVA	tion determined in Ield (max. ht. above ~			OF EXISTING INLETS	1	<u>िं</u> स	
+ 58.00	29	90'	DOFDRAM N/A	tr' Perent	A PE NIA	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL		PROPERTY AND A DECK OF A D	GLIS	4'WHEN APPLICABLED NDICATED IN THE DATA		1	SECTION F	, 3" RAD		
+ 71.77	30	45"	S" PVC N/A 1	11' PETER	B" PE NIA	RIGHT SIDE CHANNEL	THE FIELD (	AAX, HT. ABOVE	T	BLE THIS SHEET.		DUSTING P.C.C.		Cern		Land
OLYETHY	ENE PIPI	F	~	$\sim$	SEE PHO	OGRAPHS OF EXISTING INLET	G.L. IS 4' WHE OR AS INDICATI	n applicable) 51 Ed in the data	DE INLETS (TYPE	<u>XU</u>		C TRAP CHANNEL	SECTION B-B		1- The	
TEEL PIP	F		5	11	N area	ICATINANA SECTION P	TABLE TH	IIS SHEET.	PLAN VIEW	X	21,11		N.T.S.	ELEY. 3	1	2 DAIN)
POLYVINI	1 CHLOR	il)e	$\sim$	- U	1		(LIN	IES 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1	1, 15, 17, 19, 22,	26, 27, 28, 29)	X ·					
				$\cdot $	, T			DOWN	DRAIN TO	PIPE TRANS	SITION TABLE					RCP LENGTH L
			~	1.0	<b>.</b> .						EVICTING				SEE 1	TABLE THIS SNEET I B (EXIST PIPE)
OTES			U U	- VI	1			STATION	RCP SIZE	D - LOAD	*L DOWNDRA	IN			•	SECTION A-A
EVATIONS	AND LE	IGTHS AR	E APPROXIMATE -	EXACT MEAS	BUREMENT SHALL BE	DETERMINED IN THE FIELD					WIDTH					Pictual.
' SHALL B	E 90' OR	OTHERWI	BE DETERMINED I	FIELD.				27+61	18"	2,000	<u>± 25' 36"</u> + 25' 38"				1 1/2 9	
AREAS V	MERE SH	KORING IS	REQUIRED TO SU	PPORT THE	EXCAVATED CUT SLOP	E, THE RCP AND COLLAR		36+48	18"	2,000	1 18' 36"				S Inches on c	original drawing
LAR SHA	L EXTEN	TO THE	E R/W. HOWEVER, I	ULL OR PA	RTIAL REMOVAL OF P	C.C. TRAP. CHANNEL AND		39+35	18*	2,000	± 18' 36"					ORANGE COUNTY
LY PIPES	18" AND	LARGER	REQUIRED IN C	STRUCTUR	ADRESTRUCT THE DRUGN	AGE INLETS.		40+40	18"	2,000	± 18' 36"	l.				PURCH PROVINCE NOV RESOURCES OF WITHOUT
LENGTH	OF PIPE	IS A DIST	TANCE DETERMINED	BY A HOP	IZONTAL PROJECTION.			42+53	18*	2,000	± 18' 36"					BEGATEDA DESPECIAS CANADA CHANNEL.
NHT SIDE	OF CHAN	NEL. CUT	PIPE BACK TO R/	W & BEYO	ND AS NECESSARY TO	CONSTRUCT		44+03	18-	2,000	± 18' 12"	O PROTE	CT IN PLACE			
ALAN &	OF CHAN	NEL COM	CRETE COLLAR DEZ	HEACE OF I	MAINTENANCE ROAD			45+28	18-	2,000	<u>± 18' 12"</u> + 15' 22"		VE INTERFERING PORT	TIONS	EVISION &	SIDE INLETS AND
DAMAGED	SO THA	A WATE	R TIGHT SEAL CAN	NOT BE A	CHIEVED OR IF THE L	EFLECTION ANGLE		*NOTES		<u> </u>	210 1 18			Address Party P		DOWNDRAIN DETAILS
auun (Ni	N A LUL	unit is Ki	COUNTED. SEE SMEE	20 104	du- nup alignment d	LIAIL.		1. LENGTHS ARE	APPROXIMATE - EXACT	MEABUREMENT SHALL	BE DETERMINED IN THE FIE	10. V				R. CAUT
								BE REQUIRED I	N ORDER TO CONSTR	UCT THE DOWNDRAIN T	O PIPE TRANSITION AND	ι <b>τ</b>			<u> </u>	
								ASSUMATED IN	ZI ƏFRÜGTÜRES.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			A same 12-14-84 M82-181-4 OF 29

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![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

5 - 1

## Downstream Avenida Pico looking upstream

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel

daa M02 Regulatory/photos

View from above

Upstream Avenida Pico looking downstream

![](_page_40_Picture_2.jpeg)

Upstream Avenida Pico looking downstream

![](_page_40_Picture_4.jpeg)

2 Segunda Dechecha Canada Channel

M02 Regulatory/photos.doc

400 feet Upstream Avenida Pico looking upstream –City's water treatment plant in background

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

Approximately 1000 feet upstream of Avenida Pico looking downstream – View of commercial development

![](_page_41_Picture_3.jpeg)

M02 Regulatory/photos.doc

# 1000 feet downstream of Calle de Los Molinos looking upstream

![](_page_42_Picture_1.jpeg)

## View from Calle de Los Molinos looking downstream

![](_page_42_Picture_3.jpeg)

Ex. 6 4/6

View from Calle de Los Molinos looking upstream

![](_page_43_Picture_1.jpeg)

Immediately upstream of Calle de Los Molinos looking downstream

![](_page_43_Picture_3.jpeg)

EX. () 5/6

5 Segunda Deshecha Canada Channel

M02 Regulatory/photos.doc

500 feet upstream of Calle de Los Molinos near end of project - looking downstream

![](_page_44_Picture_1.jpeg)

Immediately downstream of 15'x15' box culvert at commercial center – Upstream terminus of project

![](_page_44_Picture_3.jpeg)

EX. 6

**KEPNER PLASTICS** ABRICATORS

 3131 Lomita Boulevard, Torrance California USA 90505-5158

 TEL: (310) 325-3162
 FAX: (310) 326-8560

 e-mail: larry@kepnerplastics.com

 Web Page: http://www.kepnerplastics.com

![](_page_45_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Picture_3.jpeg)

# **Debris Barriers**

![](_page_45_Picture_5.jpeg)

Kepner Plastics Fabricators, Inc. has been a leader in the oil pollution control industry for over 30 years. As a major manufacturer of oil booms, skimmers, collapsible tanks and related products Kepner has a reputation for producing innovative high quality products. Kepner Plastics was the largest supplier of oil containment booms during the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska.

Utilizing the experiences gained during three decades of manufacturing environmental protection products, Kepner Plastics developed the <u>SeaCurtain Debris Barrier</u>.

When installed properly, the debris barrier is a practical, cost effective method of controlling and containing a high percentage of the trash and other debris which collects in storm channels, streams and other tributaries. During rainy periods these secondary waterways dump tons of trash into mainstream channels which can eventually make their way to environmentally sensitive areas.

SeaCurtain Debris Barriers are designed to <u>divert and contain</u> the flow of debris to areas best suited for prompt cleanup. By placing Debris Barriers at strategic locations, a large portion of the plastic bottles, styrofoam, paper and other trash do not reach protected wetlands, marshes, lakes or the ocean.

To date, SeaCurtain **Debris Barriers have been used effectively throughout California** by both Public Work and Beaches & Harbor Departments in Orange, San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura and Alameda Counties.

The SeaCurtain Debris Barrier can be viewed on our web page at www.kepnerplastics.com

![](_page_46_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_1.jpeg)

3131 LOMITA BLVD - TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90505-6158 - USA - TEL. (310) 325-3182 - FAX: (310) 325-8860

Ex. 7 2/3

![](_page_47_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Picture_0.jpeg)

# City of San Clemente Engineering Division

William E. Cameron, City Engineer Phone: (949) 361-6120 Fax: (949) 361-8316 CameronW@San-Clemente.org

February 20, 2002

Ron Gaut County of Orange PFRD - Flood Control Design 300 N. Flower Street, Room 509 Santa Ana, CA 92703 **COASTAL COMMISSION** 5-01-067 EXHIBIT #\_\_\_\_\_ PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF\_\_\_\_3

## Subject: City Conceptual Water Quality Improvement Projects for the Segunda Deshecha (M02) Channel

## Dear Mr. Gaut:

This letter is in response to your request for more information on the City's conceptual water quality improvement projects for the M02 channel.

## Description

Three water quality project concepts have been developed for the M02 channel, each of which would be located near the mouth of the M02 channel (refer to attached figure). The concepts consist of vortex separation technology along with high-rate disinfection and are sized to treat dryweather runoff or all or a portion of wet-weather "first-flush" storm flows. The general treatment process is as follows:

- Runoff is diverted into the facility through the drop inlet structure, which would not impede flow within the channel.
- Runoff flow would then pass through an EPA swirl concentrator to remove suspended sediment, other non-dissolved pollutants associated with fine sediment and floatables such as trash/debris and oils/grease. These pollutants would be stored in sump tanks for periodic removal and disposal. Note that the conceptual projects have been developed to allow bypassing of larger-grained sediment (typically beneficial for beach sand nourishment) normally associated with flows greater than first-flush flows.
- Treated flow from the swirl concentrator would then pass through a disinfection contact chamber to remove bacteria. Chlorination/dechlorination is the recommended disinfection alternative because it offers the most economical bacteria reduction process when treating high runoff volumes from large drainage areas. However, the City is currently investigating additional technologies such as ultraviolet light and/or ozonation which might be used instead of chlorination for dry-weather flows.
- After the disinfection contact chamber, treated runoff flow would be returned to the channel.

## City of San Clemente

EX. 8 2/2

## <u>Cost</u>

Capital costs for the conceptual M02 treatment projects are estimated from \$340,000 for the dryweather facility up to \$3.2 million for the "full-scale" (most of first-flush) facility. Annual operation and maintenance costs are likewise estimated from \$86,000 up to \$162,000.

## Implementation Timeline

As you might be aware, a new regional NPDES stormwater permit that was just adopted requires the City to implement source control measures such as public education, water quality monitoring and inspection/enforcement (although additional measures such as structural treatment projects are not necessarily precluded). Thus, the City will direct its efforts toward the required source control measures, but may also supplement these efforts with structural projects such as the concept identified for the M02 channel. However, the City Council has not yet directed which structural projects identified in the City's Urban Runoff Management Plan should be implemented. If and when the City is ready to move forward with implementation of a structural runoff treatment facility on the M02 channel, the City would obtain a coastal development permit as a separate applicant.

Sincerely,

emp

William E. Cameron City Engineer

CC: Tom Bonigut, Senior Civil Engineer

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![](_page_50_Figure_0.jpeg)

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