

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT STREET, SUITE 2000
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE AND TDD (415) 904-5200



F 12a

Prepared December 8, 2011 (for December 9, 2011, hearing)

To: Coastal Commissioners and Interested Persons
From: Mark Delaplaine, Manager, Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal Consistency Division
Subject: STAFF REPORT ADDENDUM for Item F 12a

**Consistency Determination CD-029-11, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project, Orange County**

The Commission staff proposes changes and clarifications to the staff recommendation. [Proposed new language is shown in underline text; language to be deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ text.]

Conditions 1 & 8 (pages 7-10), make the following changes:

1.1. Unanticipated delays resulting in disposal during grunion season. If unanticipated delays result in a time extension of disposal into the grunion season, the Corps will monitor for the presence of grunions and ~~will cease beach disposal in any areas where grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs during the previous spring tide cycle).~~ prior to any such disposal, the Corps will submit a follow-up Consistency Determination pursuant to 15 C.F.R. section 930.36(d).

8. In-Kind Mitigation. For any mitigation shown necessary by the monitoring, the Corps will not proceed to implement out-of-kind mitigations (e.g., using kelp habitat to mitigate surfgrass impacts, or providing mid-water habitat to mitigate for shallow-water habitat impacts) without first showing to the satisfaction of the Executive Director that in-kind mitigation is infeasible. In addition, if the Corps concludes that in-kind mitigation is infeasible, it will create a proposal for out-of-kind mitigation and submit it for Commission review as a subsequent phase of the subject Consistency Determination pursuant to 15 C.F.R. section 930.36(d). ~~is agreed to and implemented,~~ the mitigation ratio shall be 4:1 (i.e., 4 acres of mitigation for one acre of impact), and the area ~~measured as the impact area shall be the entire seafloor area (and not, e.g., the acreage of scattered boulders alone).~~

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT STREET, SUITE 2000
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE AND TDD (415) 904-5200



Click here to go
to the original staff report.

F 12a

Prepared December 7, 2011 (for December 9, 2011, hearing)

To: Coastal Commissioners and Interested Persons
From: Mark Delaplaine, Manager, Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal
Consistency Division

Subject: STAFF REPORT ADDENDUM for Item F 12a

**Consistency Determination CD-029-11, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project, Orange County**

The Commission staff proposes changes and clarifications to the staff recommendation.
[Proposed new language is shown in underline text; language to be deleted is shown in
~~strikeout~~ text.]

Staff Note (pages 1& 2) Make the following changes:

Staff Note: This revised report is modified with respect to several aspects, compared to the previous versions of the report (issued for the September and November Commission meetings). Discussions with the Corps over the wording of the conditions recommended in both the September and November reports have been ongoing since the September report was issued. A few minor changes were made to several of the conditions in the version of the report issued for the November hearing. In this version of the report (for the December meeting), several additional changes ~~were~~have been made. Two exhibits ~~were~~have been added, and changes ~~were~~are made to two conditions (Conditions 1 and 3). Condition 1 ~~was~~has been modified to prohibit beach disposal during the grunion season if grunions are present. Condition 3 ~~was~~has been modified by adding a sentence (concerning the statistical validity of monitoring samples in the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMRP)) at the end of Condition 3 (v), on page 8. In this addendum, several additional changes have been made. In Conditions 2, 3, 4 & 9, changes were made concerning the process of continuing staff (Executive Director) review of final mitigation and monitoring plans. In Condition 3, two sentences have also been added to subsection (v) to further clarify the process and criteria to be used in the statistical analysis (quantitative sampling and analysis plan) for the final MMRP. In Condition 4, slight changes were made clarifying consideration of control sites for surfing monitoring. Despite the continued discussions, while some concerns have been resolved, ~~several~~two areas of disagreement with the Corps remain, as follows:

(1) The Corps has continued to maintain that existing Corps regulations prohibit reliance on mitigation ratios and thus preclude the Corps from achieving full consistency with the CCMP in the manner recommended in Condition 8. ~~Despite having requested it multiple times, beginning in September 2011, the Commission staff has now yet to received a copy of the regulation cited, but the staff continues to believe the regulation does not prohibit the Corps from using mitigation ratios as a basis for mitigating impacts.~~ Consequently Condition 8 remains as previously recommended.

(2) While project scheduling is intended to avoid the grunion season, in the event the schedule is not met, the staff had previously recommended a contingency plan, based on the SANDAG grunion monitoring model shown in Exhibit 13. The Corps has submitted a separate Grunion Monitoring Plan it prefers to the SANDAG model; the Corps' version is shown in Exhibit 17. Rather than continuing to debate this issue, and after receiving input from the California Dept. of Fish and Game raising concerns over the use of a plan designed for a different location, the staff is now recommending that the Corps simply avoid the grunion season and stop beach disposal operations if grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs during the previous spring tide cycle). This staff report is also incorporating by reference (see Exhibit 18) the Commission's findings adopted in its SANDAG permit review concerning the need to protect this species (Exhibit 18).

~~(3) For several of the conditions (Conditions 2, 3, 4 and 9), where surveys and plans have not been finalized and the staff recommended conditions provide for "Executive Director review and concurrence," or otherwise indicate that construction is not to commence absent Executive Director review and concurrence, the Corps prefers review language such as the following:~~

~~*To continue to work cooperatively throughout the final project planning and construction phases, the Corps will provide ... (PED) phase surveys and the monitoring plans, to the Commission's Executive Director, for his review. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission's Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase.*~~

~~The staff continues to recommend its originally proposed language for these conditions. The language proposed by the Corps is insufficient to provide the needed assurance that the monitoring plans and other measures will be adequate to protect biological resources and assure that impacts will be mitigated and affected habitat restored. Absent such review language, given that the plans have not yet been finalized, the Commission's only other alternative would be to object at this time based on lack of information.~~

Conditions 2, 3, 4 & 9 (pages 7-10), make the following changes:

Conditions:

2. **Final Monitoring Plans.** ~~To continue to work cooperatively throughout the final project planning and construction phases, the Corps will provide, p~~Prior to commencement of construction, ~~a copy of the final Preconstruction Engineering and~~

Design (PED) phase surveys and the monitoring plans, to the Corps will provide to the Commission's Executive Director, for his review. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission's Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase, and concurrently, a copy of the final Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) phase surveys and the subsequent monitoring plans, including:

The PED surveys and monitoring plans will include:

- (a) the final biological (reef/surfgrass) Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMRP), including all surveys conducted in preparation of that plan;
- (b) the surfing monitoring plan;
- (c) the turbidity monitoring plan;
- (d) the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and
- (e) the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan (OSPRP).

3. **MMRP Details.** The final MMRP shall assure: (a) that biological monitoring of all offshore potential impact areas shall be for a minimum of 2 years pre-construction and 2 years post construction; (b) that monitoring and analytical methods are adequate to identify and accurately measure all short- and long-term impacts from the beach nourishment effort; (c) that appropriate mitigation sites are available to address potential impacts; and (d) that the success criteria and analytical methods used are adequate to demonstrate a difference between impact/mitigation site and control sites and shall include the following:

- (i) clear and specific identification of the potential impact areas that will be monitored before and after the beach nourishment efforts, including the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point; and change criteria that will be used to establish thresholds of impacts for mitigation;
- (ii) schedule and frequency of monitoring efforts and monitoring reports;
- (iii) discussion of the monitoring and analytical methods that will be used to evaluation the sites based on the change criteria for both short- and long-term impacts;
- (iv) delineation and characterization of the potential mitigation sites that will be used if short- or long-term impacts are identified that meet the threshold for mitigation
- (v) clear and specific criteria for identifying impacts and for evaluating the success of any necessary mitigation. If statistical tests are proposed, then the plan

must specify biologically meaningful effect sizes (i.e., a difference between the control and the impact site, or between the control and the mitigation site) and specify alpha and beta, with alpha equal to beta. The field sampling plan must include sufficient replication to provide a statistical test with at least 80% statistical power (beta=0.2) to detect an effect of the stated size with alpha = 0.2. The proposed replication must be based on preliminary sampling data and a statistical power analysis. Smaller alpha and beta may be used. Alternatively, in the absence of a statistical analysis, project impacts will be measured as the change in the average metric of interest (e.g., area or density) at the potential impact site relative to the reference site. Prior to construction, the Corps shall develop a quantitative sampling and analysis plan in cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, staff of the California Coastal Commission, and the Corps Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC). This plan will include clear criteria to determine whether impacts to natural resources have occurred and whether any necessary mitigation has been successful. Such determinations will not be based simply on "best profession judgment."

(vi) Identification of the control or reference sites that will be used and the results of a preliminary field sample at both control and potential impact sites demonstrating that the control sites are appropriate.

To continue to work cooperatively throughout the final project planning and construction phases, the Corps will provide, prior to commencement of construction, a copy of the final MMRP, to the Commission's Executive Director, for his review. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission's Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase. Construction shall not commence until the Corps has received written concurrence from the Executive Director that the MMRP satisfies all these criteria.

4. **Surfing Monitoring Details.** The Corps will revise its Surfing Monitoring Plan (Exhibit 15) to include and implement the following features:

(a) adequate baseline data collection, including, if feasible, a full year of pre-construction monitoring to determine the baseline condition (conditions at the project area and, as appropriate, at control sites). If this is infeasible, then another local surf site should be monitored as a control (e.g. Lower Trestles, which is already monitored daily and shown on the website: www.surflife.com). ~~(A control site would also assist in examining and understanding long-term trends.)~~

(b) identification of locations to be monitored, the length of the pre-project monitoring, and interest groups to be involved in establishing the monitoring effort to identify surfing or surf quality changes that might be attributable to the nourishment project, including identifying criteria for a determination of what constitutes a significant

alteration or impact. Another location within the region might also be chosen to act as a control site to help determine if there are changes within the region to surfing conditions that could be attributable to other factors other than project implementation.

(c) supplementing the “wave observation” component of the surf monitoring with observations about the surfing activities, including a usage scale of surfers in the water, both morning and mid-day, and describing the average and maximum ride lengths.

(d) given that video recordings are included, if observer counts are too difficult for one observer, video may be used to augment observer counts.

(e) when collecting user data, the analysis should be disaggregated into weekday and weekend data.

(f) for mid-day observations on days when surfers are kept out of the water by lifeguards, these should be recorded as restricted use days (not zero use days).

(g) establishing mechanisms for informing the local community about the project, and encouraging public comments on surfing quality (or other recreational concerns), including but not limited to: (i) a web site, (ii) pre-construction notifications to the public; and (iii) signs.

To continue to work cooperatively throughout the final project planning and construction phases, the Corps will provide, prior to commencement of construction, a copy of the final monitoring plan, to the Commission’s Executive Director, for his review. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission’s Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase. ~~Construction shall not commence until the Corps has received written concurrence from the Executive Director that the monitoring plan satisfies all of these criteria.~~

9. **Renourishment.** The Corps will notify the Executive Director prior to any reinitiation (after the first phase) of nourishment. ~~and the~~ The Corps shall not implement any such renourishment until the Executive Director has received all of the monitoring reports required by that time, reviewed them, and addressed any comments and concerns regarding ~~agreed that~~ the biological impacts have been mitigated and affected habitat restored to pre-project conditions. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission’s Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase.

Executive Summary (page 4, last paragraph), make the following changes:

The staff is recommending nine conditions to assure the monitoring and mitigation measures are effective, adequate to protect, and if impacts occur, mitigate, the project’s effects on marine resources, and to enable the project to be found consistent with the marine resource policies of the Coastal Act. Included in the ~~nine~~ recommended conditions are ~~would~~ provisions ~~de~~ for: (1) in the event unforeseen circumstances delayed work into the grunion

season, monitoring for the presence of grunions and stopping beach disposal if grunions are present; (2) Commission staff review of ~~and concurrence with~~ the final monitoring plans; (3) specification of success criteria to be included in the monitoring plans to assure they will adequately measure impacts; (4) increasing the mitigation ratio if out-of-kind mitigation is implemented (which is triggered if in-kind mitigation is unsuccessful); (5) ~~lengthening the monitoring period from 2 to 5 years;~~ (6) submitting all monitoring reports to the Commission staff; and (67) assuring that subsequent re-nourishments will not be implemented unless and until the Commission staff has reviewed the monitoring and mitigation intended to assure that and agrees the habitats have been adequately restored and/or that the permanent loss of habitat has been adequately mitigated.

Standard of Review (page 11, first full paragraph), make the following changes and add a new exhibit (EXHIBIT 19 – Corps statement concerning WRDA Section 2036(a) and Planning Guidance Notebook Appendix):

This standard allows a federal activity that is not fully consistent with California’s Coastal Management Program (“CCMP”) to proceed if full compliance with the CCMP would be “prohibited by existing law.” The Corps, in its consistency determination, did not argue that full consistency is prohibited by existing law or provide any documentation to support a maximum extent practicable argument. Therefore, until recently, there was no basis to consider the possibility that existing law applicable to the Federal agency might prohibit full consistency. However, in recent discussions between Commission staff and the Corps, Corps personnel responded to Commission staff’s proposed Condition 8 by stating that existing Corps regulations prohibit reliance on mitigation ratios, and thus, if the Commission were to find that compliance with Condition 8, as proposed, were required to achieve full consistency with the CCMP, then full compliance would, in fact, be precluded by Corps regulations. In any event, the Corps personnel indicated that achieving consistency with the CCMP in the manner recommended in Condition 8 is precluded, which may have “maximum extent practicability” implications. However, the ~~status of the~~ alleged regulation is unclear, as it appears not to be a formal regulation codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, and it is written in the nature of policy guidance rather than an inflexible requirement (Exhibit 19). In addition, other portions of the same planning document urge and encourage the Corps to work cooperatively with reviewing agencies to achieve consensus, as opposed to taking a rigid approach. Moreover, it does not state that using ratios is prohibited. Also, the Engineering Regulation (Planning Guidance Notebook) cited by the Corps includes the following statements, which would appear to encourage flexible approaches:

PGN, p. 2-14:

(2) Corps planners and planning team members should develop partnerships with Federal and State agencies, Native American (Indian) Nations and non-government organizations in the accomplishment of Corps studies and financing. Cooperative efforts may include, for example, information and data base sharing, cooperative planning efforts, as well as collaborative and shared construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring activities. Cooperative efforts, which effectively combine Federal investments, can achieve greater economic, social, and environmental benefits than individual agencies acting alone.

PGN, p. 2-16:

(2) The disciplines should be integrated so that each member of the team communicates their various viewpoints and works together to fashion plans that truly reflect a diversity of perspectives on the problems and opportunities that confront the planning area. An effective plan formulation process requires that the interdisciplinary team be involved in the planning process from the very beginning. While the mix of disciplines required for a planning team varies from study to study, Corps teams may include the following types of experts: archaeologists, attorneys, biologists, chemists, civil engineers, ecologists, economists, geographers, geologists, hydraulic engineers, hydrologists, landscape architects, planners, real estate specialists and sociologists. This list is not intended to exclude any discipline but rather express the diversity that might be included.

In addition, the Commission further notes that existing EPA/Army Corps mitigation guidance that applies through the Corps' regulatory program for Corps reviews of projects affecting waters of the U.S. (MOA Between The Department of the Army and The Environmental Protection Agency, the determination of mitigation under the Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) guidelines) provides:

In determining "appropriate and practicable" measures to offset unavoidable impact, such measures should be appropriate to the scope and degree of those impacts and practicable in terms of cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes. The Corps will give full consideration to the views of the resource agencies when making this determination.

...

In achieving the goals of the CWA, the Corps will strive to avoid adverse impacts and offset unavoidable adverse impacts to existing aquatic resources. Measures which can accomplish this can be identified only through resource assessments tailored to the site performed by qualified professionals because ecological characteristics of each aquatic site are unique. Functional values should be assessed by applying aquatic site assessment techniques generally recognized by experts in the field and/or the best professional judgment of federal and state agency representatives, provided such assessments fully consider ecological functions included in the Guidelines. The objective of mitigation for unavoidable impacts is to offset environmental losses. Additionally for wetlands, such mitigation should provide, at a minimum, one for one functional replacement (i.e., no net loss of values), with an adequate margin of safety to reflect the expected degree of success associated with the mitigation plan, recognizing that this minimum requirement may not be appropriate and practicable and thus may not be relevant in all cases, as discussed in Section II.B of this MOA.⁷ In the absence of more definitive information on the functions and values of specific wetland sites, a minimum of 1 to 1 acreage replacement may be used as a reasonable

surrogate for no net loss of functions and values. However, this ratio may be greater where the functional values of the area being impacted are demonstrably high and the replacement wetlands are of lower functional value or the likelihood of success of the mitigation project is low. Conversely, the ratio may be less than 1 to 1 for areas where the functional values associated with the area being impacted are demonstrably low and the likelihood of success associated with the mitigation proposal is high. In achieving the goals of the CWA, the Corps will strive to avoid adverse impacts and offset unavoidable adverse impacts to existing aquatic resources. Measures which can accomplish this can be identified only through resource assessments tailored to the site performed by qualified professionals because ecological characteristics of each aquatic site are unique. Functional values should be assessed by applying aquatic site assessment techniques generally recognized by experts in the field and/or the best professional judgment of federal and state agency representatives, provided such assessments fully consider ecological functions included in the Guidelines. The objective of mitigation for unavoidable impacts is to offset environmental losses. Additionally for wetlands, such mitigation should provide, at a minimum, one for one functional replacement (i.e., no net loss of values), with an adequate margin of safety to reflect the expected degree of success associated with the mitigation plan, recognizing that this minimum requirement may not be appropriate and practicable and thus may not be relevant in all cases, as discussed in Section II.B of this MOA. In the absence of more definitive information on the functions and values of specific wetland sites, a minimum of 1 to 1 acreage replacement may be used as a reasonable surrogate for no net loss of functions and values. However, this ratio may be greater where the functional values of the area being impacted are demonstrably high and the replacement wetlands are of lower functional value or the likelihood of success of the mitigation project is low. Conversely, the ratio may be less than 1 to 1 for areas where the functional values associated with the area being impacted are demonstrably low and the likelihood of success associated with the mitigation proposal is high.

~~as of the production of this staff report, the Corps has neither clarified the status of the "regulation" nor provided us with a copy. The Commission staff has requested a copy it and will respond further after receiving and considering its implications. Since The Commission therefore does not believe the Corps has established that it is prohibited by existing law or regulation from providing mitigation commitments in the form of mitigation ratios. not formally raised the issue of practicability, as so defined, Therefore, the standard before the Commission as of the issuance of this report is remains~~ full consistency with the enforceable policies of the CCMP, which are the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 30200-30265.5).

Marine Resources/Beach Nourishment/Dredging and Filling (page 26, last paragraph in section), make the following changes:

The recommended conditions would ~~include provisions~~ for: (1) in the event unforeseen circumstances delayed work into the grunion season, monitoring for the presence of grunions and stopping beach disposal if grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs

during the previous spring tide cycle); (2) Commission staff review of ~~and concurrence with~~ the final monitoring plans; (3) specification of success criteria to be included in the monitoring plans to assure they will adequately measure impacts; (4) increasing the mitigation ratio if out-of-kind mitigation is implemented (which is triggered if in-kind mitigation is unsuccessful); (5) ~~lengthening the monitoring period from 2 to 5 years;~~ (6) submitting all monitoring reports to the Commission staff; and (67) assuring that subsequent re-nourishments will not be implemented unless and until the Commission staff has reviewed the monitoring and mitigation intended to assure that ~~and agrees~~ the habitats have been adequately restored and/or that the permanent loss of habitat has been adequately mitigated. If, and only if, the Corps were to agree to implement these conditions, the Commission finds that the proposed project could be found consistent with the marine resources, beach nourishment, and dredging and filling policies (Sections 30230, 30231, and 30233) of the Coastal Act.

In developing mitigation plans for Civil Works projects, the Corps uses a scientific-based approach through the use of a functional habitat evaluation assessment or a habitat-based methodology. This approach is used because the intent of mitigation is to replace the function and value of the habitat significantly impacted. The use of applying ratios without first completing a habitat-based assessment is not a scientific-based approach. The Corps uses an integration of habitat-based analysis, monitoring, and an adaptive management approach from the beginning of Civil Works studies to ensure justification required under law for investment of public money and all environmental realms is considered. The intent of the Corps' Civil Works planning policies is to ensure that projects are developed collaboratively.

The use of a habitat-based methodology is cited in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, Section 2036(a) and in the Corps' Planning Guidance Notebook, Appendix C-3, d (5) which are found below.,

WRDA Section 2036 (a):

5. Policy

a. Mitigation Planning. It is the policy of the Corps of Engineers Civil Works program to demonstrate that damages to all significant ecological resources, both terrestrial and aquatic, have been avoided and minimized to the extent practicable, and that any remaining unavoidable damages have been compensated to the extent possible, as discussed in ER 1105-2-100, paragraph C-3(d)(3)(1). The Corps will continue to utilize the mitigation planning process described in ER 1105-2-100 in order to compensate for non-negligible impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources to the extent incrementally justified and to ensure that the recommended project will not have more than negligible adverse impacts on ecological resources. ER 1105-2-100, paragraph C-3(e), requires the use of a habitat-based methodology, supplemented with other appropriate information to describe and evaluate the impacts of the alternative plans, and to identify the mitigation need of the with-project condition as measured against the future without project condition.

Corps of Engineers, Planning Guidance Notebook:

PGN, Appendix C-3, d - plan formulation and evaluation, (5) Methodology

(5) Methodology. Monetary, as well as a number of non-monetary, values associated with ecological resources arise primarily from the quantity and quality of fish and wildlife habitat within the study area. Therefore, habitat-based evaluation methodologies, supplemented with production, user-day, population census, and/or other appropriate information, shall be used to the extent possible to describe and evaluate ecological resources and impacts associated with alternative plans. Specific guidance for analyses required to evaluate and describe recommended mitigation and restoration features are described below.

Exhibit 19 Corps-submitted PGN language

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT STREET, SUITE 2000
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE AND TDD (415) 904-5200



F 12a

REVISED STAFF RECOMMENDATION**ON CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION**

Consistency Determination No.	CD-029-11
Staff:	MPD-SF
File Date:	6/17/11
60th Day:	8/16/11
75th Day:	8/31/11
Extended to:	12/15/11
Commission Meeting:	12/9/11

FEDERAL AGENCY: **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

PROJECT
LOCATION:

San Clemente State Beach and offshore of Del Mar Boat Basin,
Orange and San Diego Counties (Exhibits 1-2)

PROJECT
DESCRIPTION:

San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project: 50-Year Beach nourishment program for San Clemente State Beach, consisting of initial nourishment on the beach in 2012 of approximately 251,000 cu. yds. of sand dredged from offshore the Del Mar Boat Basin, with periodic renourishment at approximately six year intervals (Exhibits 3-4)

SUBSTANTIVE
FILE DOCUMENTS:

See page 34

Staff Recommendation: Conditional Concurrence. Motion is on page 7. Conditions are on pages 7-10.

Staff Note: This revised report is modified with respect to several aspects, compared to the previous versions of the report (issued for the September and November Commission meetings). Discussions with the Corps over the wording of the conditions recommended in both the September and November reports have been ongoing since the September report was issued. A few minor changes were made to several of the conditions in the version of the report issued for the November hearing. In this version of the report (for the December meeting), several additional changes have been made. Two exhibits have been added, and changes are made to

two conditions (Conditions 1 and 3). Condition 1 has been modified to prohibit beach disposal during the grunion season if grunions are present. Condition 3 has been modified by adding a sentence (concerning the statistical validity of monitoring samples in the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMRP)) at the end of Condition 3 (v), on page 8. Despite the continued discussions, while some concerns have been resolved, several areas of disagreement with the Corps remain, as follows:

(1) The Corps has continued to maintain that existing Corps regulations prohibit reliance on mitigation ratios and thus preclude the Corps from achieving full consistency with the CCMP in the manner recommended in Condition 8. Despite having requested it multiple times, beginning in September 2011, the Commission staff has yet to receive a copy of the regulation cited. Consequently Condition 8 remains as previously recommended.

(2) While project scheduling is intended to avoid the grunion season, in the event the schedule is not met, the staff had previously recommended a contingency plan, based on the SANDAG grunion monitoring model shown in Exhibit 13. The Corps has submitted a separate Grunion Monitoring Plan it prefers to the SANDAG model; the Corps' version is shown in Exhibit 17. Rather than continuing to debate this issue, and after receiving input from the California Dept. of Fish and Game raising concerns over the use of a plan designed for a different location, the staff is now recommending that the Corps simply avoid the grunion season and stop beach disposal operations if grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs during the previous spring tide cycle). This staff report is also incorporating by reference (see Exhibit 18) the Commission's findings adopted in its SANDAG permit review concerning the need to protect this species (Exhibit 18).

(3) For several of the conditions (Conditions 2, 3, 4 and 9), where surveys and plans have not been finalized and the staff-recommended conditions provide for "Executive Director review and concurrence," or otherwise indicate that construction is not to commence absent Executive Director review and concurrence, the Corps prefers review language such as the following:

To continue to work cooperatively throughout the final project planning and construction phases, the Corps will provide ... (PED) phase surveys and the monitoring plans, to the Commission's Executive Director, for his review. The Corps will carefully consider all comments by the Commission's Executive Director and will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the concerns expressed are resolved prior to each construction phase.

The staff continues to recommend its originally proposed language for these conditions. The language proposed by the Corps is insufficient to provide the needed assurance that the monitoring plans and other measures will be adequate to protect biological resources and assure that impacts will be mitigated and affected habitat restored. Absent such review language, given that the plans have not yet been finalized, the Commission's only other alternative would be to object at this time based on lack of information.

List of Exhibits

Exhibits 1 & 2 – Location Map
Exhibit 3 – Borrow Site
Exhibit 4 – Beach Fill and Impact Area
Exhibit 5 – Staging Area
Exhibits 6 – 8 – Offshore Surfgrass and Kelp
Exhibit 9 – Mariposa Point
Exhibit 10 – Larger Beach Fill Alternative
Exhibit 11 – Draft Biological Monitoring Plan MMRP
Exhibit 12 – USFWS Coordination Act Report Recommendations
Exhibit 13 – SANDAG CDP 6-11-018 Permit Condition No. 8 (Grunions)
Exhibit 14 – San Clemente Opportunistic Sand Monitoring Report Conclusions
Exhibit 15 – Draft Surfing Monitoring Plan
Exhibit 16 – NMFS DEIS Comment letter
Exhibit 17 – Corps-submitted Grunion Monitoring Plan
Exhibit 18 – CCC Findings, Grunions, SANDAG CDP 6-11-018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has submitted a consistency determination for San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project, a 50-Year Beach nourishment program for San Clemente Beach, consisting of initial nourishment on the beach in 2012 of approximately 251,000 cu. yds. of sand dredged from offshore the Del Mar Boat Basin, with periodic renourishment. The beach disposal would be on the dry sandy beach, in a 3,412 ft. long area centered around the San Clemente Pier. Dredging would be by hopper dredge; after dredging the dredge vessel would be towed to a mooring offshore San Clemente and the material pumped onshore. The initial phase would be during the fall and winter season, in part to avoid effects on grunion spawning. When the beach erodes to its design width, the Corps would repeat the process, which it estimates would occur, on average, at six-year intervals.

The primary habitat and marine resource concerns raised by the project are potential effects on grunions, least terns, snowy plovers, reef habitats, surfgrass, and giant kelp. The dredging (offshore borrow site) and disposal (beach site) are not themselves environmentally sensitive habitat areas or areas of particularly valuable marine resources. Least terns and snowy plovers do not nest in the project area, and the project has been scheduled to avoid the grunion spawning season. The primary marine resources concerns raised by the project are the *indirect* effects of where and how much material will be transported by waves through the littoral system, where it has the potential to temporarily or permanently affect offshore sensitive marine habitats, which, in San Clemente, consist of offshore surfgrass, reef, and giant kelp habitats.

Unlike the SANDAG beach nourishment project¹ the Commission reviewed in June of this year, which had been previously implemented and studied, no history of large nourishment activities and how sand has moved downcoast is available for San Clemente's offshore area. The Corps has selected a project size that, based on its modeling, it expects to result in only temporary impacts, and it believes that the offshore habitats (particularly surfgrass, likely the most sensitive species potentially affected in this location) will recover from temporary sand cover as it moves downcoast. The Corps acknowledges uncertainties in its modeling and analysis and assumes some mitigation may be necessary. The Corps has committed to monitoring the offshore areas, and also committed, if impacts are found, to provide one acre of surfgrass mitigation and one acre of reef mitigation. The Corps also acknowledges that because surfgrass mitigation success is not currently a known science, and thus its success cannot be guaranteed, if the monitoring shows the need for surfgrass mitigation, and the mitigation is attempted but not ultimately successful, it will then implement kelp mitigation (which is more predictable) to offset surfgrass effects.

The Corps has met with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, the California Dept. of Fish and Game, and the Environmental Protection Agency to discuss the habitat issues, and these agencies have expressed a number of concerns, including the need for: (1) more extensive monitoring and assurances of mitigation success; (2) inter-agency review and agreement before monitoring and mitigation plans are finalized; and (3) identification of backup funding mechanisms and commitments if currently committed funding levels are not sufficient. These agencies have also recommended initial implementation of smaller nourishment project (identified as a 10 meter beach width, as opposed to the proposed 15 meter beach width), until more is learned about the shoreline dynamics in San Clemente. These recommendations are summarized on pages 22-24.

The staff is recommending nine conditions to assure the monitoring and mitigation measures are effective, adequate to protect, and if impacts occur, mitigate, the project's effects on marine resources, and to enable the project to be found consistent with the marine resource policies of the Coastal Act. The recommended conditions would provide for: (1) in the event unforeseen circumstances delayed work into the grunion season, monitoring for the presence of grunions and stopping beach disposal if grunions are present; (2) Commission staff review of and concurrence with the final monitoring plans; (3) specification of success criteria to be included in the monitoring plans to assure they will adequately measure impacts; (4) increasing the mitigation ratio if out-of-kind mitigation is implemented (which is triggered if in-kind mitigation is unsuccessful); (5) lengthening the monitoring period from 2 to 5 years; (6) submitting all monitoring reports to the Commission staff; and (7) assuring that subsequent re-nourishments will not be implemented unless and until the Commission staff has reviewed the monitoring and mitigation and agrees the habitats have been adequately restored and/or that the permanent loss of habitat has been adequately mitigated.

¹ San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) coastal development permit 6-11-018.

If the Corps were to agree to implement these conditions, the staff believes the proposed project could be found consistent with the marine resource and dredging and filling policies (Sections 30230, 30231, and 30233) of the Coastal Act.

In the long-term, the project will improve public access by increasing available public beach area and lessening the need for shoreline protection works such as seawalls or increasing size of the revetment that protects the rail line located inland of the beach. Public access and recreation impact issues include temporary effects blocking access to disposal areas during construction, and possible alteration of offshore bathymetry, which could temporarily affect surfing conditions until the sand moves downcoast. The project is being scheduled to avoid the peak recreation season, and the staging area would not interfere with public accessibility or parking. The Corps has agreed to monitoring effects on surfing. The staff believes additional details and specifications are needed to assure the effectiveness of the monitoring, and is recommending conditions providing for Commission staff review of the final staging and surfing monitoring plans, including several details needed to reduce effects and improve monitoring validity. If the Corps were to agree to implement these conditions, the staff believes the proposed project could be found consistent with the public access and recreation and surfing policies (Sections 30210-30213, and 30220) of the Coastal Act.

Water quality issues include turbidity and practices addressing construction equipment on the beach. With conditions assuring Commission staff review (prior to project implementation) of turbidity monitoring and best management practices for construction activities, the staff believes the project would be consistent with the water quality policy (Section 30231) of the Coastal Act.

STAFF SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

I. STAFF SUMMARY:

A. Project Description. The Corps is proposing a 50-year program to nourish San Clemente State Beach. The initial nourishment would consist of placing 251,000 cu. yds. of predominantly sandy sediment in a 50 ft. wide by 3,412 ft. long area of dry sandy beach (Exhibits 2 & 4). The material would be dredged by a hopper dredge from an offshore area, approximately one mile offshore of the Del Mar Boat Basin on Camp Pendleton, in northern San Diego County, just north of the City of Oceanside (Exhibit 3). The hopper dredge would be filled at the borrow site and transported 21 mi. north to San Clemente, where it would be attached to a moored floating section of pipeline (monobuoy) extending 1,500 ft. to the shoreline. The monobuoy would be anchored in water depths of at least 25 ft. The material would be re-suspended and discharged through the on-board pumping system to the receiver site, which is centered around the San Clemente Pier, and which extends from Linda Lane to the north, to T Street (Esplanade/T Street) to the south.

The material would be placed behind L-shaped beach berms, designed to allow dewatering. The dredge material would be mixed with seawater to form a slurry, which would be pumped onto the beach between the berm and toe of the berm. The berm reduces ocean water turbidity by allowing all the sand to settle inside the bermed area while the seawater is channeled along the berm until it reaches the open end where it drains into the ocean. Temporary dikes within the berm would allow sand to settle in designated areas. Once a 200 ft. section of berm is filled in with sand, another 200 ft. of berm would be created, the pipeline would be moved or extended on the dry beach only into the new berm area, and the process would begin again; the pipeline along the seafloor would not be moved. As the material is deposited behind the berm, the sand would be spread using two bulldozers and one front-end loader to direct the flow of the sand slurry and form a gradual slope to the existing beach elevation. The berm would be subject to the forces of the waves and weather, and would eventually settle down to a natural grade for the beach. The design berm elevation would be + 17 ft. MLLW (17 ft. above mean lower low water), and the design foreshore slope is 8:1 (8 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. vertical), both designed to match historic beach heights and slopes in the area.

For the equipment staging area, the Corps would use the open area on the inland edge of the beach adjacent to the Marine Safety Headquarters (Exhibit 5), which is north of the San Clemente Pier. Offshore equipment would be moored at Dana Point Harbor (5 mi. north) when not in use.

The construction period is approximately four months in duration and would occur from late August/early September, 2012, through March, 2013. It would be timed to avoid the peak recreation period and the least tern breeding and grunion spawning seasons. Dredging would be performed 24 hours/day, 7 days/week. Shore equipment would work 12 hours/day, 6 days/week.

The Corps proposes to conduct long-term monitoring of the shoreline, to determine when renourishment is needed, for the project duration, which the Corps has defined as a 50 year period. Renourishment efforts would occur when the shoreline reaches the base beach width (i.e., approximately 35 ft.) and would likely involve similar dredging and disposal amounts as the initial proposed nourishment.

B. Federal Agency's Consistency Determination. The Corps has determined the project consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the California Coastal Management Program (CCMP).

II. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The staff recommends that the Commission adopt the following motion:

MOTION: **I move that the Commission conditionally concur with consistency determination CD-029-11 and determine that, as conditioned, the project described therein is fully consistent, and thus is consistent to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of the California Coastal Management Program (CCMP).**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends a **YES** vote on the motion. Passage of this motion will result in a conditional agreement with the determination and adoption of the following resolution and findings. An affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present is required to pass the motion.

RESOLUTION TO CONDITIONALLY CONCUR WITH CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION:

The Commission hereby **conditionally concurs** with consistency determination CD-029-11 by the Corps on the grounds that the project would be fully consistent, and thus consistent to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of the CCMP, provided the Corps agrees to modify the project consistent with the conditions specified below, as provided for in 15 CFR §930.4.

Conditions:

1. **Unanticipated delays resulting in disposal during grunion season.** If unanticipated delays result in a time extension of disposal into the grunion season, the Corps will monitor for the presence of grunions and will cease beach disposal in any areas where grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs during the previous spring tide cycle).

2. **Final Monitoring Plans.** Prior to commencement of construction, the Corps will provide to the Commission's Executive Director, for his review and concurrence, a copy of the final Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) phase surveys and the subsequent monitoring plans, including:

(a) the final biological (reef/surfgrass) Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMRP), including all surveys conducted in preparation of that plan;

(b) the surfing monitoring plan;

- (c) the turbidity monitoring plan;
- (d) the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); and
- (e) the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan (OSPRP).

3. **MMRP Details.** The final MMRP shall assure: (a) that biological monitoring of all offshore potential impact areas shall be for a minimum of 2 years pre-construction and 2 years post construction; (b) that monitoring and analytical methods are adequate to identify and accurately measure all short- and long-term impacts from the beach nourishment effort; (c) that appropriate mitigation sites are available to address potential impacts; and (d) that the success criteria and analytical methods used are adequate to demonstrate a difference between impact/mitigation site and control sites and shall include the following:

- (i) clear and specific identification of the potential impact areas that will be monitored before and after the beach nourishment efforts, including the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point; and change criteria that will be used to establish thresholds of impacts for mitigation;

- (ii) schedule and frequency of monitoring efforts and monitoring reports;

- (iii) discussion of the monitoring and analytical methods that will be used to evaluation the sites based on the change criteria for both short- and long-term impacts;

- (iv) delineation and characterization of the potential mitigation sites that will be used if short- or long-term impacts are identified that meet the threshold for mitigation

- (v) clear and specific criteria for identifying impacts and for evaluating the success of any necessary mitigation. If statistical tests are proposed, then the plan must specify biologically meaningful effect sizes (i.e., a difference between the control and the impact site, or between the control and the mitigation site) and specify alpha and beta, with alpha equal to beta. The field sampling plan must include sufficient replication to provide a statistical test with at least 80% statistical power ($\beta=0.2$) to detect an effect of the stated size with $\alpha = 0.2$. The proposed replication must be based on preliminary sampling data and a statistical power analysis. Smaller alpha and beta may be used. Alternatively, in the absence of a statistical analysis, project impacts will be measured as the change in the average metric of interest (e.g., area or density) at the potential impact site relative to the reference site.

(vi) Identification of the control or reference sites that will be used and the results of a preliminary field sample at both control and potential impact sites demonstrating that the control sites are appropriate.

Construction shall not commence until the Corps has received written concurrence from the Executive Director that the MMRP satisfies all these criteria.

4. **Surfing Monitoring Details.** The Corps will revise its Surfing Monitoring Plan (Exhibit 15) to include and implement the following features:

(a) adequate baseline data collection, including, if feasible, a full year of pre-construction monitoring to determine the baseline condition. If this is infeasible, then another local surf site should be monitored as a control (e.g. Lower Trestles, which is already monitored daily and shown on the website: www.surflife.com). (A control site would also assist in examining and understanding long-term trends.)

(b) identification of locations to be monitored, the length of the pre-project monitoring, and interest groups to be involved in establishing the monitoring effort to identify surfing or surf quality changes that might be attributable to the nourishment project, including identifying criteria for a determination of what constitutes a significant alteration or impact.

(c) supplementing the “wave observation” component of the surf monitoring with observations about the surfing activities, including a usage scale of surfers in the water, both morning and mid-day, and describing the average and maximum ride lengths.

(d) given that video recordings are included, if observer counts are too difficult for one observer, video may be used to augment observer counts.

(e) when collecting user data, the analysis should be disaggregated into weekday and weekend data.

(f) for mid-day observations on days when surfers are kept out of the water by lifeguards, these should be recorded as restricted use days (not zero use days).

(g) establishing mechanisms for informing the local community about the project, and encouraging public comments on surfing quality (or other recreational concerns), including but not limited to: (i) a web site, (ii) pre-construction notifications to the public; and (iii) signs.

Construction shall not commence until the Corps has received written concurrence from the Executive Director that the monitoring plan satisfies all of these criteria.

5. **Staging Plan Details.** The staging plans will assure: (a) that staging will not be permitted on public beaches, within public beach parking lots, or in any other location that would otherwise restrict public access to the beach; and (b) that the minimum number of public parking spaces (on and off-street) that are required for the staging of equipment, machinery and employee parking and that are otherwise necessary to implement the project will be used.

6. **Water Quality Plan Details.** The SWPPP will assure that: (a) the contractor will not store any construction materials or waste where it will be or could potentially be subject to wave erosion and dispersion; (b) no machinery will be placed, stored or otherwise located in the intertidal zone at any time, except for the minimum necessary to implement the project; (c) construction equipment will not be washed on the beach; (d) where practicable, the contractor will use biodegradable (e.g., vegetable oil-based) lubricants and hydraulic fluids, and/or electric or natural gas powered equipment; and (e) immediately upon completion of construction and/or when the staging site is no longer needed, the site shall be returned to its preconstruction state.

7. **On-going Monitoring Reports.** The Corps will provide to the Executive Director all monitoring reports, including biological monitoring (including biological mitigation monitoring), surfing monitoring, turbidity, and spill prevention and response monitoring, long-term shoreline monitoring, and cultural resource surveys.

8. **In-Kind Mitigation.** For any mitigation shown necessary by the monitoring, the Corps will not proceed to implement out-of-kind mitigations (e.g., using kelp habitat to mitigate surfgrass impacts, or providing mid-water habitat to mitigate for shallow-water habitat impacts) without showing to the satisfaction of the Executive Director that in-kind mitigation is infeasible. In addition, if out-of-kind mitigation is agreed to and implemented, the mitigation ratio shall be 4:1 (i.e., 4 acres of mitigation for one acre of impact), and the area measured as the impact area shall be the entire seafloor area (and not, e.g., the acreage of scattered boulders alone).

9. **Renourishment.** The Corps will notify the Executive Director prior to any reinitiation (after the first phase) of nourishment, and the Corps shall not implement any such renourishment until the Executive Director has received all of the monitoring reports required by that time, reviewed them, and agreed that the biological impacts have been mitigated and affected habitat restored to pre-project conditions.

III. APPLICABLE LEGAL AUTHORITIES.

A. **Standard of Review.** The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (“CZMA”), 16 U.S.C. § 1451-1464, requires that federal agency activities affecting coastal resources be “carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the

enforceable policies of approved State management programs.” *Id.* at § 1456(c)(1)(A). The implementing regulations for the CZMA (“federal consistency regulations”), at 15 C.F.R. § 930.32(a)(1), define the phrase “consistent to the maximum extent practicable” to mean:

... fully consistent with the enforceable policies of management programs unless full consistency is prohibited by existing law applicable to the Federal agency.

This standard allows a federal activity that is not fully consistent with California’s Coastal Management Program (“CCMP”) to proceed if full compliance with the CCMP would be “prohibited by existing law.” The Corps, in its consistency determination, did not argue that full consistency is prohibited by existing law or provide any documentation to support a maximum extent practicable argument. Therefore, until recently, there was no basis to consider the possibility that existing law applicable to the Federal agency might prohibit full consistency. However, in recent discussions between Commission staff and the Corps, Corps personnel responded to Commission staff’s proposed Condition 8 by stating that existing Corps regulations prohibit reliance on mitigation ratios, and thus, if the Commission were to find that compliance with Condition 8, as proposed, were required to achieve full consistency with the CCMP, then full compliance would, in fact, be precluded by Corps regulations. In any event, the Corps personnel indicated that achieving consistency with the CCMP in the manner recommended in Condition 8 is precluded, which may have “maximum extent practicability” implications. However, the status of the alleged regulation is unclear, as it appears not to be a formal regulation codified in the CFR, and as of the production of this staff report, the Corps has neither clarified the status of the “regulation” nor provided us with a copy. The Commission staff has requested a copy it and will respond further after receiving and considering its implications. Since the Corps has not formally raised the issue of practicability, as so defined, the standard before the Commission as of the issuance of this report is full consistency with the enforceable policies of the CCMP, which are the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 30200-30265.5).

B. Conditional Concurrences. The federal consistency regulations (15 CFR § 930.4) provide for conditional concurrences, as follows:

(a) Federal agencies, ... should cooperate with State agencies to develop conditions that, if agreed to during the State agency’s consistency review period and included in a Federal agency’s final decision under Subpart C ... would allow the State agency to concur with the federal action. If instead a State agency issues a conditional concurrence:

(1) The State agency shall include in its concurrence letter the conditions which must be satisfied, an explanation of why the conditions are necessary to ensure consistency with specific enforceable policies of the management program, and an identification of the specific enforceable policies. The State agency’s concurrence letter shall also inform the parties that if the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of the section are not met, then all parties shall treat the State agency’s conditional concurrence letter as an objection pursuant to the applicable Subpart . . . ; and

(2) The Federal agency (for Subpart C) ... shall modify the applicable plan [or] project proposal, ... pursuant to the State agency's conditions. The Federal agency ... shall immediately notify the State agency if the State agency's conditions are not acceptable; and

...

(b) If the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section are not met, then all parties shall treat the State agency's conditional concurrence as an objection pursuant to the applicable Subpart.

IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

The Commission finds and declares as follows:

A. Marine Resources/Beach Nourishment/Dredging and Filling. Sections 30230 and 30231 of the Coastal Act require the protection of marine resources and biological productivity. These sections provide:

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 groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow,

Section 30233(a) of the Coastal Act applies to dredging and filling activities; this section provides in relevant part:

(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: ...

(5) Mineral extraction, including sand for restoring beaches, except in environmentally sensitive areas. ...

Section 30233(b) encourages beach replenishment and requires disposal to occur in a manner protecting sensitive habitat; this section provides:

(b) Dredging and spoils disposal shall be planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation. Dredge spoils suitable for beach replenishment should be transported for such purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable long shore current systems.

Under the above policies, the project needs to be an allowable use for dredging and filling, the project needs to be the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative, marine resources need to be protected, and adverse impacts need to be mitigated.

1. Allowable Use. The Commission has historically found beach nourishment to be an allowable use under Section 30233(a)(5), which allows dredging and filling for mineral extraction, including sand for restoring beaches, except in environmentally sensitive areas. Moreover, Section 30233(b) encourages beach nourishment whenever dredge material is suitable, and material being dredged for the sole purpose of replenishing beaches is inherently suitable for use (assuming, as is the case here, it tests free of contaminants and is predominantly sand sized material). The project site is not an environmentally sensitive area. The borrow site offshore the Del Mar Boat Basin is not an environmentally sensitive area. The disposal site, San Clemente Beach, is also not an environmentally sensitive area, as it does not contain snowy plover or least tern nesting. In addition, the project is being scheduled to avoid effects on grunion spawning. The Commission therefore finds the project is an allowable use under Section 30233 for dredging and filling.

2. Alternatives. Alternatives considered by the Corps included:

(1) No Action, which the Corps states would lead to continued loss of recreational and economic benefits, and may induce the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA), which maintains the rail line that runs along the inland side of San Clemente Beach, to expand its existing revetment and/or build larger seawalls;

(2) Managed Retreat, which the Corps concludes is not a viable non-structural alternative in this situation, in part due to the cost of relocating the rail line;

(3) Beach Nourishment (proposed), which the Corps concludes is the most socially and environmentally appropriate alternative; and

(4) “Hard” Structural Measures, including onshore revetments and seawalls, offshore reefs and breakwaters, and perpendicular groins, all of which, the Corps notes (and the Commission agrees) raise a number of more problematic Coastal Act and coastal resource concerns.

In terms of alternatives *within* the category of beach nourishment, the Corps considered various beach width alternatives in five meter increments and looked at beach widths of between 10 and 60 meters. The proposed alternative is a 15-meter (50 ft.) beach width. In its Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the project, the Corps narrowed the focus its analysis on two of these: the 15- and 35-meter beach widths. A 35-meter beach width would involve initial placement of 586,000 cu. yds. of sand on the beach. The Corps rejected this alternative as the EIS concluded it would have significant adverse long-term and possibly irreversible impacts on the offshore biological resources (reef habitat, surfgrass, and kelp). In its EIS and consistency determination the Corps concluded that the proposed 15-meter (50 ft.) beach width nourishment would avoid these significant adverse effects, and is therefore the preferred alternative.

As will be discussed below, several agencies reviewing the proposal have recommended a 10 meter beach width, and they believe it may reduce offshore biological effects while still being a feasible alternative. Because this area has not been nourished in the past at a magnitude approaching the proposed project (i.e., only much smaller nourishment has occurred here), unlike the SANDAG project (i.e., the San Diego County beach nourishment) discussed elsewhere in this report, where prior nourishment efforts had improved the knowledge of how material would move downcoast and affect offshore sensitive habitats, it is not clear the extent to which sand will be mobilized and temporarily cover offshore sensitive habitats. Thus, future monitoring will be needed to assess the littoral and habitat dynamics and impacts in this location, and there is insufficient data, at this point, to require the reduction in width of the project from 15 meters to 10. Also, maintaining a narrower beach width could lead to more frequent nourishment events, which could offset the benefits of a reduced project size. If unmitigable or unanticipated effects occur, future re-nourishment events may need to be reduced in scope. However, given the information and analysis included in this consistency determination (and accompanying EIS), and based on the information currently available, the Commission finds that the proposed beach width proposal would represent the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative. This finding is contingent on the assumption that the Corps will agree to Condition 9, which provides that the will not implement follow-up renourishment until the Executive Director reviews the monitoring reports and agrees that the biological effects have been adequately mitigated, and affected habitat restored.

3. Mitigation. The primary habitat and marine resource concerns raised by the project are potential effects on grunions, least terns, snowy plovers, reef habitats, surfgrass, giant kelp, and various birds and intertidal organisms. The dredging (offshore borrow site) and disposal (beach site) are not themselves environmentally sensitive

habitat areas or areas of particularly valuable marine resources. Least terns and snowy plovers do not nest in the project area, and the project has been scheduled to avoid the grunion spawning season. The primary marine resources concerns raised by the project are the *indirect* effects of where and how much material will be transported by waves through the littoral system, where it has the potential to temporarily or permanently affect offshore sensitive marine habitats.

In its past reviews of beach nourishment projects using offshore borrow sites, the Commission has generally considered as minimal the temporary turbidity, burial and resuspension of material and organisms; these areas are generally recolonized within relatively short timeframes. SANDAG has surveyed the offshore borrow site being proposed by the Corps in its studies of beach nourishment borrow site options.² No kelp beds are present, and the SANDAG surveys do not show environmentally sensitive in this area at the depths proposed. The sensitive marine areas for the proposed project are the areas offshore where sand will migrate through, after initial placement. The Corps' consistency determination notes the particular significance of the offshore surfgrass, reef, and giant kelp marine habitats in San Clemente; the consistency determination states:

Surfgrass (Phyllospadix torreyi and P. Scouleri) and giant kelp (Macrocystis pyrifera) are considered to be particularly valuable marine habitats by the resource agencies because they provide shelter for fishes and invertebrates, attachment sites for sessile invertebrates, and form the basis of many marine food chains, both as living material and detritus. Surfgrass and giant kelp beds occur in limited areas along the southern California coast, usually on hard bottom substrate, compared to much more common soft bottom habitat.

The Corps reviewed existing habitat studies and conducted surveys for surfgrass, reef, kelp, and other offshore habitats in the project vicinity. The Corps states:

Marine Shoreline and Offshore Habitats

The predominant intertidal habitat along San Clemente's shoreline is sandy beach, although some rocky outcrops that extend from mid-beach to the low intertidal are present at Mariposa Point, north of San Clemente Pier. Beyond the surf zone, the seafloor is a mosaic of sand and low-to-high relief patch reef. Some pinnacles of the reef are visible in the nearshore zone at low tide while two prominent offshore pinnacles break the surface offshore of Mariposa Point and south of the San Clemente Pier. Other reef habitats are located south of the Pier offshore of T-Street that extends west, and then north around the end of the San Clemente Pier.

² Appendix D to the SANDAG Regional Beach Sand Project EIR/EA.

Exhibits 6-9 show the location of the offshore reef, kelp, and surfgrass areas. The consistency determination notes that kelp canopy has fluctuated considerably during the past decade. Concerning surfgrass, the consistency determination states:

Surfgrass (Phyllospadix torreyi), an important species that enhances the biological value of nearshore habitat, is present in the low intertidal beginning approximately 300 ft (91 m) offshore of the sand beach. Surfgrass serves as a nursery for California spiny lobster (Panulirus interruptus) and provides shelter for a variety of juvenile and adult fishes. Surfgrass is present throughout the low intertidal platform of Mariposa Point, which is upcoast outside of the project area. Surfgrass off Mariposa Point occurs a minimum of three feet above the sand line with no more than one inch of sand covering the surface of the rocks. Surfgrass blades in this area are 1 to 2 ft (0.3 to 0.6 m) in length.

In the area north of the Pier, the surveys identified scattered patches of surfgrass on the upper surfaces of one foot high boulders. Surfgrass blades were generally 2-3 ft. long. South of the Pier, the survey found surfgrass meadows were observed, particularly on the T Street Reef, in water depths of -4 to -13 ft. MLLW (Exhibits 6 & 7). The consistency determination describes the subtidal reef south of the Pier as follows:

The subtidal reef habitat south of the Pier is extensive and angles around the tip of San Clemente Pier. This reef formation is shown on Figure 4-6. Larger macrophytes observed on the reef include giant kelp, feather boa kelp (Endarchne binghamiae) and bladder chain kelp (Cystoseira/ Halidrys) (CRM 2000). A small patch of giant kelp consisting of 12 plants was observed 650 ft (197 m) south of the Pier at a depth of 16 ft (5 m) in October 1999, but was not observed in June 2000. Kelp canopy was observed on the entire reef in July 2009.

The consistency determination also notes that the:

California spiny lobster (Panulirus interruptus) is common in the subtidal reef habitat in the project area. Commercial lobster fishermen set traps in the area during the lobster fishing season of October through mid-March and lobster also are fished in the area by SCUBA divers.

The Corps also notes that California grunion (*Leuresthes tenuis*) spawning, which was a significant concern during the Commission recent review of the SANDAG beach nourishment proposal in San Diego County, occurs in the intertidal area in the vicinity of San Clemente Pier; however the project scheduling (late August/early September through March) is intended to avoid the disposal during the grunion season.

Concerning sensitive bird species, least tern and snowy plover breeding and nesting have not been observed in the project area; the beach is too narrow for plover nesting, and least terns breed further south on Camp Pendleton (primarily at the Santa Margarita River

mouth). The proposed offshore borrow site is within the range of the foraging area for least terns; however the project scheduling would avoid the least tern breeding season.

The project would avoid direct effects on sensitive beach, intertidal, and marine habitats. The consistency determination states:

Figure 3-7 [Exhibit 6] shows the construction and equilibrium footprints for the Project in relationship to surfgrass and kelp in the Project area. The sand placement footprint does not include any kelp beds, surfgrass, or rocky intertidal areas. Therefore, no direct impacts to sensitive habitats would occur from the placement of sand on the beach. In addition, the proposed Project would not place anchors for the mono buoy, where the hopper dredge will moor while it discharges sand to the beach, or place the sinker pipeline that will pump the sediment to shore from the hopper dredge on any sensitive habitat. The construction contractor shall avoid placement of anchors or the submerged pipeline onto reef habitat, which could crush attached organisms. The construction contractor shall also avoid side to side movement of the anchors or pipeline as they are placed, which could abrade surfgrass, algae, or attached invertebrates. If a substantial amount of surfgrass or kelp were affected by placement and removal of anchors and pipelines, the impact would be considered significant. These impacts would be avoided and minimized by performing a pre-construction survey to identify anchor and pipeline locations that would avoid sensitive resources. Because most of the surfgrass in the Project area grows on T-Street reef, it is possible to avoid surfgrass by avoiding the reef when laying the pipeline.

Thus, as stated above, the habitat concerns raised are over where and how the sand moves after its initial placement. The Corps indicates primary littoral drift direction to be southward, which, if it does occur in this manner, should protect the important reef to the north (Mariposa Point (Exhibit 9)). The Corps states:

The net movement of beach sands in the Project area is expected to be southerly, but some northerly movement may occasionally occur. Based on monitoring of the SANDAG beach fill project at Oceanside, most sand movement is expected to be toward the south (Appendix D). Therefore, it is unlikely that significant quantities of sand will be transported to the north to the rocky intertidal habitat at Mariposa Point. The equilibrium footprint for the 50 ft Beach Width Alternative indicates that sand will not extend as far upcoast as Mariposa Point (Figure 3-2). Therefore, the proposed action would not be expected to result in the net loss of habitat value of sensitive rocky intertidal habitat, and impacts to rocky intertidal habitat would not be significant.

The Corps used modeling to predict an equilibrium footprint, and states that the available evidence suggests that surfgrass could withstand temporary burial of up to 2/3 of its blade length. Surfgrass blade lengths average 2-3 ft. The Corps notes:

Therefore, the equilibrium footprint of the Project likely would result in a range of impacts between no burial of surfgrass on the larger rocks and partial burial on the smaller boulders. Burial of surfgrass on the outer portions of T-street reef would be minimal. Surfgrass is adapted to partial sand burial, routinely survives seasonal sand burial of part of its blades, and can recover quickly via regrowth if the root system is intact; however, the degree of sand burial surfgrass can withstand is not well documented (SANDAG 2000).

For a similar large fill project proposed (but not implemented) in the area, which was a 175,000 cu. yd. disposal in San Clemente, the consultants (Coastal Resources Management, June 26, 2000 (CRM 2000)) predicted such a fill would result in a maximum 1 ft. of cover of surfgrass for a 6 month period, which would not exceed 2/3 of blade length. That study predicted:

Based on observation of burial of existing offshore surfgrass in the area, CRM (2000) proposed a criterion of sand burial of no more than 2/3 of the blade length for six months or less as a level that surfgrass can withstand, and concluded that burial of less than half the blade lengths for less than six months would not be expected to result in long-term damage (CRM 2000).

Looking at a more recent laboratory study, the consistency determination acknowledges some burial can cause mortality. The consistency determination states:

*A recent laboratory study of *Phyllospadix scouleri* suggested that short term sand burial may result in shoot mortality, decreased shoot counts, and reduced growth of surfgrass (Craig et al. 2008). The study found that shoot density decreased compared to controls for a burial depth of 0.8 feet (25 cm), but not shallower burial depths. Mean shoot growth rate decreased in all burial treatments. Therefore, the Project may result in some degradation of the shallower portion of the surfgrass habitat, but would not result in a significant loss of surfgrass. For the Project, the sand from the beach fill is predicted to move out of the equilibrium footprint within 6 years.*

Concerning effects on lobsters, the Corps' consistency determination states:

In addition to partial burial of surfgrass, offshore movement of sediment may result in filling in some holes and crevices in the shallow subtidal that are used by lobsters. These shallow subtidal reef areas are periodically covered and uncovered by sand naturally (i.e., in the absence of a beach nourishment project). The beach fill from this alternative would have only minimal effects on the

considerable reef area near the end of San Clemente Pier and would not degrade that habitat for lobsters. Temporary degradation of a limited amount of inshore lobster habitat would not be significant.

Concerning future effects from periodic renourishment, the Corps states:

Periodic renourishment at San Clemente would occur approximately every 6 years. The impacts of renourishment to sensitive habitats would be similar to those of initial placement. Effects, if any, are expected to be transitory and within natural variation. Because observations of other beach fill projects have documented that observed effects on sensitive habitats last between six months and two years, maintenance renourishment at a frequency of every 6 years would not be expected to result in permanent degradation of sensitive habitats. Sensitive habitats should be monitored to document any effects that may occur from beach renourishment. If impacts to surfgrass are observed, subsequent nourishment activities will be modified. If long-term impacts still are observed after modifying renourishment, then renourishment would not occur again until impacted surfgrass has recovered or mitigation is implemented.

Because extensive beach nourishment has occurred, and offshore impacts studied, in San Diego County, for comparison purposes the Corps also looked (in its EIS) at SANDAG's beach nourishment monitoring (further described on pages 32-34 of this report.) The Corps' EIS states:

Biological monitoring of sensitive habitats, including rocky intertidal, shallow subtidal reefs, and kelp forests, was conducted following implementation of the SANDAG Regional Beach Sand project, which placed sand on several beaches in San Diego County (AMEC 2005). Beach profile and biological monitoring data indicated a great deal of spatial and temporal variability in sediment transport.
...

Of 18 shallow subtidal reef locations monitored to assess potential impacts of the SANDAG project, only three showed an increase in sediment cover that may have been a result of the project (AMEC 2005). A monitoring site near Batiquitos Lagoon showed increased sedimentation two years following the SANDAG beach fill, suggesting a cause and effect relationship, but the increased sand levels were within variation observed during monitoring of the site before the beach fill. The increase in sediment cover at this site did not appear to have any biological effects because the cover and abundance of indicator species did not change. A monitoring site in North Carlsbad showed an increase in cover following the SANDAG beach fill and an associated decrease in surfgrass cover. However, there were multiple sources of sediment near this site and it is unclear to what extent the observed effects were related to the SANDAG project. The third site that showed a significant increase in sedimentation following the SANDAG beach

fill was at Solana Beach. The SANDAG project was the only apparent source of sediment at this site. The increased sedimentation did not appear to affect surfgrass cover, but shoot density declined, possibly in response to the increased sedimentation.

Of the kelp bed sites monitored as part of the SANDAG program, some showed relatively constant sand cover, and some showed an increase in sediment cover following the SANDAG beach fill (AMEC 2005). The sand cover observed at the sites with increased sedimentation was within levels observed during pre-project monitoring, suggesting natural variation. The increases in sand cover did not appear to affect the distribution and abundance pattern of kelp bed indicator species. Giant kelp recruitment and persistence either increased or remained stable during the period following the SANDAG Regional Beach Sand project.

The EIS concludes:

Summary of Significant Unavoidable Impacts:

If a substantial amount of surfgrass were lost, impacts may remain significant even with mitigation. Although the beach fill sand would be expected to move out of the equilibrium footprint within 6 years, because models are not precise, it is not clear if surfgrass would recover. If adverse significant impacts to surfgrass are observed from the monitoring, subsequent nourishment activities will be modified to avoid or minimize these impacts as part of adaptive management. If adverse significant impacts still are observed after all reasonable attempts to avoid or minimize impacts have been exhausted, additional renourishment would not occur until impacted surfgrass has recovered or and compensatory mitigation is completed. A consistently successful method to transplant surfgrass has not yet been devised, although recent experiments may provide new options. Potential mitigation, if necessary, is described in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Appendix B).

Thus, the Corps accepts the need for continued monitoring to assess impacts, to use adaptive management and modify the project if impacts to surfgrass are observed, and most importantly, that renourishment would not occur until affected surfgrass has recovered or mitigation is implemented. The Corps' monitoring and mitigation measures include:

- (1) pre-construction kelp and surfgrass surveys before finalizing anchor, pipeline, and mooring placement;
- (2) more detailed monitoring of surfgrass prior to construction to provide baseline for post-construction surveys;

(3) if post-construction surveys cause adverse effects, adaptive management in consultation with resource agencies will be implemented to avoid or minimize effects during future nourishment events;

(4) if rocky reef impacts occur, creation of 1:1 mitigation of rocky reef habitat; and

(5) if surfgrass impacts occur, experimental surfgrass mitigation, and since surfgrass mitigation is not able to be assured, additional kelp reef mitigation in the event the surfgrass mitigation does not succeed.

The EIS notes that the project's mitigation budget is sufficient to cover what it considers a worst case scenario – 1 acre of surfgrass impacts and 1 acre of reef impacts. The T-street reef is 5 acres in size, and the Corps' "best professional judgment" is that 20% of it could be affected. The EIS states:

The Project has a mitigation budget that accommodates 1 acre of impacts to surfgrass plus 1 acre of impacts to reef, for a total potential impact to 2 acres of resources as a worst-case scenario. Initial modeling by the Corps shows that there is potential to impact 20 percent of the inshore edge of T-Street reef; and 5 acres of the T-Street reef. Twenty percent of the inshore edge is a reasonably foreseeable estimate of impacts based on a best professional judgment functional habitat evaluation assessment and the coastal engineering model. Both the BPJ FA [Best Professional Judgment/Functional Assessment] and the coastal engineering model considered the potential depth in addition to area; however that detail is not in inches, but in feet. A greater impact area would be unlikely, but an additional acre of potential impacts was included in the contingency mitigation budget to account for an unlikely worst-case scenario.

The Corps' biological monitoring plan (Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMRP)) is attached as Exhibit 11. This plan is preliminary; the Corps indicates it will finalize it after conducting more intense pre-construction surveys during the Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) phase of the project. The Corps states:

The final monitoring plan will be prepared during the pre-construction engineering design (PED) phase of the project. The details of these plans will be finalized in conference with knowledgeable, experienced, and qualified marine ecologists. The monitoring shall be performed by knowledgeable, experienced, and qualified marine biologists. These knowledgeable, experienced, and qualified marine ecologists may come from a variety of various agencies, organizations, institutions, or community centers of practice and expertise, such as academia - University of California, Corps Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), NOAA National Marine Fisheries Southwest Fisheries Sciences Center, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Western Ecological Research Center, other federal and state agencies, as well as consulting marine ecologists. CDFG, FWS, and NMFS regulatory resources agency staff will also be involved with the review process.

The current MMRP outlines:

- 1) a post-construction monitoring program for rocky reef/surfgrass habitat in the San Clemente Pier area to determine if project mitigation would be necessary;*
- 2) a preliminary mitigation implementation plan, if mitigation is determined to be necessary; and*
- 3) a preliminary mitigation monitoring plan, if mitigation is determined to be necessary.*

The MMRP acknowledges that the Corps has assessed potential impacts based primarily on modeling, and that:

Due to the uncertain nature of this modeling because of the multiple variables in the natural environment itself, impacts and mitigation requirements are expected to be unlikely, but currently are unknown. A post construction monitoring plan has been developed to determine if project impacts require mitigation based on comparisons to pre-construction conditions.

The MMRP suggests triggers for mitigation, but the Corps notes that these too have not been finalized; the Corps states:

The following criteria are suggested as potential triggers for mitigation. Actual triggers would be determined in coordination with the resource agencies prior to initiation of post-construction monitoring activities.

- 1) For random transects: a persistent decrease in surfgrass cover or surfgrass density and an increase in sand cover and/or depth that is statistically significantly different than the controls and the baseline at the 0.05 confidence level (i.e., $p\text{-value} = 0.05$).*
- 2) For permanent transects: a persistent 20% decrease in surfgrass cover or surfgrass density coupled with a 20% increase in sand depth and/or cover.*

The MMRP proposes baseline and post-construction monitoring, with the post construction monitoring transects taken annually, for 2 years after completion (four times in the first year, and two times in the second year).

Also, in response to one of the comments below concerning potential overlap between Corps nourishment and City of San Clemente Opportunistic nourishment, the Corps states that no such overlap will occur.

In developing its proposal, the Corps has met with the “resource” agencies (the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Dept. of Fish and Game, and Environmental Protection Agency) to discuss the Corps’ habitat analysis methodology, monitoring, and mitigation components. The resource agencies have expressed a number of concerns during these meetings, in DEIS comments, and through email communications. A July 13, 2011, email communication from the Fish and Wildlife Service summarizes these concerns as follows:

(1) the adequacy of baseline transect surveys and assumption of a worse case impact of up to only 0.81 hectares (ha) [2 acres (ac)] of surfgrass/reef impacts based on these surveys and the fact that the entire 5-ac T-Street Reef could be in the equilibrium footprint in which cross shore sand movement is expected to occur;

(2) the use of only a 1 to 1 mitigation ratio for surf grass impacts given temporal loss and uncertainty of surfgrass restoration;

(3) modifying the project to 10 meter (33 feet) beach width to help minimize potential impacts to surfgrass and reef, and mitigation risks/costs due to the uncertainty regarding surfgrass restoration;

(4) resource agency role in determining the criteria for triggering mitigation;

(5) the adequacy of the proposed \$3 million mitigation fund when mitigation costs are estimated to be up to \$3.5 million;

(6) potential cumulative impacts from the City’s opportunistic beach replenishment program;

(7) potential impacts to the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point and use of Mariposa Point as a control in light of these potential impacts and from the City’s opportunistic beach replenishment program;

(8) allowing subsequent beach replenishment before any previous impacts are successfully mitigated.

(9) the provision for only 2 years of monitoring for any necessary reef mitigation, instead of 5 years as for surfgrass mitigation;

(10) the provision for out-of-kind kelp mitigation for surfgrass impacts that could lead to continual loss of surfgrass from subsequent beach replenishment; and

(11) lack of requirement to do surfgrass restoration research in the event of mitigation failure.

On July 26, 2011, the Fish and Wildlife Service sent the Corps its Final Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report (CAR), concluding its consultation with the Corps for the project. This report: (1) reiterated the above concerns; (2) agreed with the Corps that least terns and snowy plovers would not be affected; (3) indicated that the resource agencies would continue to be involved in the development of the final monitoring plan and the determination as to the levels and significance of impacts observed by the monitoring; (4) stated that the Corps' current monitoring plan does not fully address the above summarized resource agencies' concerns; and (5) made the following comments and recommendations to address these concerns (a full text of the recommendations can be found in Exhibit 12):

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Due to "a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ability to mitigate impacts to surfgrass in-kind," combined with the fact that the Corps has indicated that a 10-m (33-ft) beach width would "achieve the project purpose of storm damage protection and yield an acceptable benefit-cost ratio for the project," the Corps should limit the project to a 10-m (33-ft) beach width "to help ensure that significant long-term impacts to surfgrass do not occur and to minimize potential mitigation risks/costs."

2) Due to a limited number of baseline survey transects taken, combined with the fact that the entire 5 acres of T-street reef are in the equilibrium footprint, "the MMRP should be revised to assume at least 5 acres of surfgrass/reef impacts to help ensure that adequate funds are budgeted for potential mitigation costs."

3) Rather than only 2 years of monitoring for surfgrass/reef mitigation, "the MMRP should be revised to include at least 5 years of monitoring of surfgrass/ reef mitigation."

4) "The MMRP proposes to mitigate impacts to shallow reef with deep water reef, without sufficient justification as to why it is not feasible to restore shallow reef. ... the MMRP should be revised to require impacts to shallow reef be mitigated in-kind, unless the resource agencies concur that this is not feasible and that potential cumulative loss of shallow reef is expected to be minimal."

5) The MMRP "should be revised to require impacts to surfgrass be only mitigated in-kind, unless the resource agencies concur that sufficient research and testing has shown that this is not feasible and potential cumulative loss of surfgrass is expected to be minimal."

6) While the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point is north of the beach replenishment site, and littoral sand movement generally southward, it “is not far enough north of the project site to assume that no impacts will occur.” The MMRP “should be revised to include monitoring of the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point and mitigation for any significant long term impacts.”

7) Since Mariposa Point itself could be affected, it should not be the only control site. The MMRP “should be revised to include multiple control sites approved by the resource agencies.”

8) Mitigation measures should be planned and provided for up-front (prior to or concurrent with project impacts) and supplemented as needed. “This is especially important for surfgrass because of the uncertainties of surfgrass restoration and at least a 2- to 5-year temporal loss of functions between time of impact and restoration success.” If not, the MMRP should be revised to include adequate compensation to address temporal losses as agreed to by the resource agencies.”

9) The Corps should monitor turbidity at the borrow and disposal site throughout the duration of the project, with up-front resource agency agreement with the turbidity monitoring plan, and with weekly reports submitted to the resource agencies.

10) Subsequent dredging/disposal should not occur if significant impacts to surfgrass/reef resources are documented, “until the resource agencies concur that mitigation for those impacts is successfully completed, or impacted surfgrass or reef has recovered.”

11) “After the comprehensive PED phase biological surveys, the Corps should revise the MMRP and receive written concurrence from the resource agencies that it fully addresses mitigation of impacts, criteria for triggering mitigation, success criteria, and monitoring and reporting requirements.”

12) The Corps should include adequate budgeted funding to cover mitigation costs as recommended by the resource agencies, and the Corps and City should identify and assure backup contingency funding mechanisms, such as “a letter of credit, endowment account, or other legal mechanism approved by the resource agencies sufficient to guarantee mitigation will be implemented to offset adverse impacts of the project.”

The Commission agrees with the resource agency concerns expressed over several uncertainties which make it difficult to predict the project’s impacts, including:

- (1) the fact that the impact analysis is based on primarily on modeling;

- (2) the fact that the wave climate and littoral system in San Clemente is different than in areas where beach nourishment has been studied in San Diego County; and
- (3) the acknowledged difficulty in successfully mitigating surfgrass impacts.

Due to these uncertainties, the Commission finds that several measures are needed to assure the project's effects are minimized, adequately monitored, and if impacts occur, adequately mitigated. The Commission is also incorporating by reference into these findings, the Commission's findings addressing grunion impacts from the SANDAG Beach Replenishment Project (Exhibit 18). Compliance with the conditions on pages 7-10 above is needed to assure the monitoring and mitigation measures are adequate to protect, and where impacts occur, mitigate, the project's effects on marine resources, before it can be found consistent with the marine resource policies of the Coastal Act.

The recommended conditions would provide for: (1) in the event unforeseen circumstances delayed work into the grunion season, monitoring for the presence of grunions and stopping beach disposal if grunions are present (and none were present and laying eggs during the previous spring tide cycle); (2) Commission staff review of and concurrence with the final monitoring plans; (3) specification of success criteria to be included in the monitoring plans to assure they will adequately measure impacts; (4) increasing the mitigation ratio if out-of-kind mitigation is implemented (which is triggered if in-kind mitigation is unsuccessful); (5) lengthening the monitoring period from 2 to 5 years; (6) submitting all monitoring reports to the Commission staff; and (7) assuring that subsequent re-nourishments will not be implemented unless and until the Commission staff has reviewed the monitoring and mitigation and agrees the habitats have been adequately restored and/or that the permanent loss of habitat has been adequately mitigated. If, and only if, the Corps were to agree to implement these conditions, the Commission finds that the proposed project could be found consistent with the marine resources, beach nourishment, and dredging and filling policies (Sections 30230, 30231, and 30233) of the Coastal Act.

B. Public Access and Recreation. The Coastal Act provides:

Section 30210. In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse.

Section 30211. Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization, including, but not limited to, the use of dry sand and rocky coastal beaches to the first line of terrestrial vegetation.

Section 30212

(a) Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where: (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate access exists nearby...

Section 30213. *Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided. Developments providing public recreational opportunities are preferred....*

Section 30220. *Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.*

San Clemente City and State Beaches rank at the top of California's beaches in terms of both popularity and extent of visitor use (approximately 2 million visitors per year, according to the Corps). In many ways these beaches and surf zones represent quintessential coastal resources. The Corps' statement of Purpose and Need in its consistency determination aligns closely with the goals and objectives of the above Coastal Act policies; the Corps states:

The public interest related to the establishment of planning objectives and planning constraints are:

- 1. To reduce the potential for storm damages to the LOSSAN Rail Corridor facilities and operations, located along the beaches of the City of San Clemente;*
- 2. To reduce the potential for storm damages to public beach facilities;*
- 3. To restore the recreation beach along the Pacific Coast of the City of San Clemente;*
- 4. To preserve the nearshore ecosystem that supports commercial lobster, fisherman, and snorkeling activities;*
- 5. To preserve and enhance opportunities for surfing along the San Clemente coast;*
- 6. To improve public access and safety to the recreation beach areas of the City of San Clemente; and*
- 7. To improve public access and safety to the recreation beach areas of the City of San Clemente.*

The consistency determination notes that while relatively stable in recent historical time, the City's beaches have been eroding since the 1990s, which has caused concern both over loss of recreational beach areas, and the need to protect the heavily travelled rail corridor located on the east side of the beach (i.e., the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA)) tracks and trackbed. This rail line is both vital for national defense and serves as an important public access and transportation corridor.

While clearly intended to protect and preserve public access and recreation opportunities, the project has the potential for temporary construction period adverse effects such as reduction of recreational quality from noise, turbidity, and air emissions, reduction of public parking from equipment staging, direct blocking of access by pipelines and disposal/beach moving equipment, and modifications to popular surf breaks that could affect surfing. The Corps' consistency determination notes that at any one time, 300 ft. of beach would be inaccessible due to the discharge pipeline and berms, and 350 ft. intermittent access restrictions would be put in place on either side of the discharge zone, to allow maneuvering heavy equipment. The consistency determination states:

*Only portions of the beach would be closed during construction. As portions of the beach are completed, the construction zone would be moved down the beach. Construction is typically performed in sections. Each section is closed off with no horizontal (alongshore) access through the area. Vertical (cross shore) access is allowed along the section boundaries. To the maximum extent practicable, USACE specifies the public access in the pre-construction, engineering and design (PED) Phase. **At each access point, only a small fraction of that entry point would be closed or pedestrian traffic detoured around the construction. Access to the San Clemente Pier would not be closed.** If necessary, USACE can specify additional access be provided, nonetheless it would have to coordinated with the City of San Clemente. Given the short-term period of construction (up to four months), impacts would be considered temporary and not significant.*
[Emphasis in original]

The Commission agrees that the short-term temporary impacts to public access would be minor and would be offset by the long term benefits to access and recreation from beach widening.

Concerning effects on surfing, the consistency determination states:

Some of the sand placed on San Clemente Beach to widen the beach by 50 ft would be carried offshore. The T-Street surfing location is within the alongshore extent of the proposed beach nourishment. The reef at T-Street is a seabed perturbation such that its elevation, shape, and orientation to incoming waves are a unique combination that tends to shoal waves to a peak with a resulting plunging "left" (from the surfer's perspective, wave breaks from right to left) and "right" (from the surfer's perspective, wave breaks from left to right), which results in a variety of waves and favorable surfing characteristics. The configuration and orientation of the reef to incoming waves create consistent surfing waves, making T-Street a popular break in the south Orange County coastal area. High steepness waves result in plunging breakers, which are associated with beaches with steeper gradients. Plunging breakers descend very quickly and with substantial force; noted for a "lip," or shoreward facing edge, at the top of the wave. With the proper set of conditions, the plunging lip can

create a “tube” or barrel.” The consistent steepness of the wave coupled with the structure of the lip enables surfers to consistently reach higher speeds and perform more maneuvers. The surfing extends from the beach to about 600 ft (200 m) offshore and typically is in water depths less than 15 ft (5 m). The surfing area is closer to the beach than the actual reef location, as incoming waves require time and space to be transformed by the reef bathymetry.

*Most of the sand from the Project would settle in the inshore portion of the reef and would not affect the refractive abilities of the reef or the characteristics of the “take-off.” However, as the wave encounters the straightened bathymetry inshore, it may “close-out,” resulting in a shorter ride in the realm of seconds. This condition would be temporary and would lessen as the sand moves off the reef steadily over the course of 6 years at a long-term erosion rate of 13 ft (4 m) per year. Although impacts due to the wider beach may occur, an aerial photographs of San Clemente Beach at the Pier (**Figure 4-4**) indicates that the beach width in 1994 was approximately 55 ft (17 m) wide and no records have been found that indicate surfing ceased within the Project area during that time.*

Because the shorter rides are a temporary condition, impacts to surfing would not be significant. The wider beach would improve the recreational experience for sunbathers, walkers/joggers, and picnickers. More beach area would be available for these activities construction areas, including the beach and nearshore zone. The effects on public safety while the beach fill Project is reaching equilibrium would be a significant, but temporary, impact.

The Corps has agreed to monitoring for impacts to surfing. This monitoring would include direct surveys of the beach and seabed morphology to determine changes in beach and seabed morphology, define the sediment transport patterns at the shoreline, and ultimately identify the short term and long term beach erosion processes. The survey methods would consist of topographic measurements, bathymetric measurements, surf quality observations, and video stereo photogrammetric methods. Monitoring would begin one year before construction (for the surf quality observations) and continue for the 50- year period of the project. The monitoring would measure beach widths, topography and bathymetry, surf quality (surfability). The Corps summarizes this last effort as follows (further described in full in Exhibit 15):

Surfing and high quality surfable waves are an increasingly valuable resource. An innovative method pioneered by the Los Angeles District has been developed to quantify surf quality (surfability). A trained observer visually estimates the breaking wave climate at the shoreline twice daily, typically at first light and at 1300; the times are approximate. Wave characteristics measured included height, period, and direction. Wave heights from the crest to the trough are visually estimated to the nearest 1 foot. Waves are observed for a period of 5-10 minutes and the minimum, average, and maximum wave heights are estimated. Wave period is based on an average of 30 waves over the 5-10 minute observation

period and is reported to the nearest 1 second. Wave directions are reported relative to the beach normal and estimated to the nearest 5 degrees. Wave directions are recorded as normal (0-10 degrees); slightly from the left (or right) (10-25 degrees); significantly from the left (or right) (greater than 25 degrees). Surf quality is also expressed in common surf language by the observer. Visual observations are supplemented with video recordings.

The Commission finds that several conditions are needed to minimize, and assure adequate monitoring of, the project's public access and recreation impacts. The conditions (pages 7-10) providing for Commission staff review of the final staging and surfing monitoring plans, including several details needed to reduce effects and improve monitoring validity (Conditions 4 and 5). The Commission concludes that if the Corps agrees to modify the project consistent with these conditions, the project could be found consistent with the public access and recreation and surfing policies (Sections 30210-30213, and 30220) of the Coastal Act.

C. Water Quality. 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 groundwater 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.

Water quality impacts can occur at either the offshore borrow site or the onshore replenishment, due to fuel spill and contaminant releases, or excessive turbidity from dredging or disposal. The Corps proposes to minimize these effects through adherence to a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and an Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan (OSPRP).

The Commission has generally considered open ocean turbidity from beach nourishment projects, with their predominantly large grain sizes, to be minor. In its recent SANDAG findings, the Commission noted:

Monitoring data from previous California beach nourishment projects have found concentrations within the plumes to be no higher than that which occurs naturally in nearshore waters under higher wave or storm conditions. Plumes from dredging and sand placement of this project are not expected to have a significant impact.

To address fuel and other equipment spill concerns, and turbidity concerns, the Corps proposes the following monitoring and mitigation measures to protect water quality:

MM-WR-50-1.1: *A SWPPP and an OSPRP shall be prepared for all construction activities. These plans shall specify specific measures that shall be taken during dredging and beach construction to avoid introducing contaminants to the ocean via leaks and spills. All measures shall be adhered to during Project construction.*

MM-WR-50-1.2: *Turbidity shall be monitored during dredging. If a visible turbidity plume is observed beyond the immediate dredging area, dredging activities shall be modified (e.g., decrease the rate of dredging, move to a new dredge location) until the turbidity plume disperses. Turbidity also shall be monitored during beach fill operations. If significant turbidity (i.e., a visible turbidity plume beyond the surf zone or rip current area) is observed, beach fill operations shall be modified (e.g., by slowing the rate of fill) until the turbidity plume disperses.*

Construction equipment used for the project has the potential to contaminate the beach area from minor spills and leaks from equipment. The Commission's Water Quality Unit reviewed the proposed measures. The Commission is adopting Conditions 2, 6, and 7 (pages 7-10) to address the need for the above plans to be submitted for review by the Executive Director, and to assure that water quality impacts are minimized through, among other means, prohibiting the storage of construction material in the surf zone, washing vehicles on the beach, or refueling or fuel storage on the beach, and where practicable, providing for contractor use of biodegradable (e.g., vegetable oil-based) lubricants and hydraulic fluids, and/or electric or natural gas powered equipment. Thus, if the Corps were to agree to implement the conditions, the Commission concludes that the project would be consistent with the water quality policy (Section 30231) of the Coastal Act.

D. Related Commission Action. In Consistency Certification CC-033-03 (Southern California Regional Rail Authority ((SCRRA))), the Rail Authority was proposing the replacement of rocks forming the existing railroad bed for the rail line traversing the inland edge of San Clemente Beach, in four areas where erosion was threatening the tracks. The Commission found it was necessary to protect the trackbed; however the Commission urged the rail authority, in looking at long term needs, to "Participate in studies currently underway by the Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate

sand replenishment and other potential methods for future protection of public and private properties within San Clemente.” In concurring with SCRRA’s consistency certification, in June 2003, the Commission found:

The Commission suspects that an adequately engineered structure would have substantially less maintenance requirements and provide better protection for the railroad tracks. Alternatively, it may be feasible to replace the riprap with sand, as part of a regional beach nourishment project.

The Commission notes that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is investigating shoreline erosion issues in San Clemente. It is working with the SCRRA, the City of San Clemente, and Orange County to analyze the erosion problem and various solutions. The Commission believes that the Corps is considering beach replenishment as one of its alternatives to the erosion problem in this area. However, the Corps is in the early stages of its investigation and has not determined if there is a federal interest for a project or if it is feasible.

...

In addition, the SCRRA has agreed to investigate long-term projects such as beach nourishment or engineered revetment as methods to address erosion problems in this area while reducing the maintenance needs of the existing structure. With these modifications, the SCRRA will reduce the long-term cumulative impacts on sand supply from its regular maintenance activities.

In conclusion, the Commission finds that the proposed project is necessary to protect an existing structure threatened by erosion. Additionally, the Commission finds that the applicant will mitigate for impacts to sand supply by developing a short-term and long-term plan to address cumulative impacts associated with repeated maintenance activities. Therefore, the Commission finds that the project, as modified, is consistent with the shoreline structure policy of the CCMP, specifically Section 30235 of the Coastal Act.

In reviewing the City of San Clemente’s CDP application for its Opportunistic Nourishment Program (CDP No. 5-042-142), in December 2004 the Commission approved a 5-year permit for opportunistic beach replenishment at four receiver sites. The Commission’s permit conditions required:

- 1) local public hearings for every sand replenishment project,*
- 2) preliminary pre-construction monitoring of surfgrass resources,*
- 3) a prohibition on construction during summer holiday weekends, and a limit on the number of beaches at which work can occur simultaneously to two,*
- 4) a requirement that an on-site debris manager be present at all nourishment projects,*

- 5) water quality BMPs to be incorporated into every project,*
- 6) affirmative approval of the Executive Director for any future beach nourishment projects approved under this permit, evidence of Army Corps of Engineers approval, and assumption of risk,*
- 7) monitoring of recreational and access impacts associated with individual beach replenishment projects, and*
- 8) a requirement that any biological impacts be mitigated.*

To date, the permit has only been used once; this use consisted of a 5,000 cu. yd. disposal of sand taken from the Santa Ana River and placed at North Beach (at the north end of San Clemente, seaward of Avenida Pico and El Camino Real). The only adverse effect documented by the post-construction monitoring report was “dissatisfaction of sand quality by volleyball players.” Offshore biological effects (effects on reef habitat, surfgrass, and kelp) were minor; the monitoring report states: ... sediments did not bury any reef habitat, nor appeared to adversely affect the cover of marine plants and organisms.” The fill occurred in the summer; however grunions, although present in the area, were not adversely affected. A longer term (one year post-construction) monitoring report confirmed a lack of significant biological effects, although it must be noted that one of the reasons cited for the lack of reef and surfgrass effects was the small size of the project (5000 cu. yds.) and its location. The report concluded, among other things (Exhibit 14):

A lack of sediment-related effects may also be a function of the volume of beach fill that actually eroded off the shoreline. The sand was placed above the Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) line to avoid impacting grunion eggs that had been recently spawned, and thus was located above the majority of wave action. It is therefore unlikely that a large portion of the beach fill would have been entrained into the longshore current within the time frame of the post-nourishment subtidal marine biological surveys

In 2009 the Commission approved a subsequent immaterial amendment to the CDP to extend this permit for an additional five years (CDP 5-02-142-A1).

Initially in 2000, and subsequently in 2011, the Commission has twice approved the countywide San Diego County beach nourishment program conducted by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG Regional Beach Sand Project (RBSP) I and II - CDPs 6-00-038 (with several amendments) and 6-11-018). The permit conditions for both projects required, among other things, monitoring of recreational (including surfing) and biological impacts monitoring. Under the first of these permits, SANDAG placed approximately two million cu. yds. of sand on 12 San Diego County Beaches (RBSP I), completed in the Spring and Summer of 2001. The Commission’s findings on RBSP II noted:

Extensive monitoring was completed in association with RBSP I and found no significant impacts to biological resources. The Commission also did not receive any adverse comments in regard to public access during or following construction of RBSP I.

The second of these permits (RBSP II) involved placing 2.3 million cu. yds. on 10 San Diego County Beaches. During the Commission's review of this permit the paramount issue of concern appeared to be grunion protection and monitoring, and the Commission adopted an extensive set of conditions and criteria to monitor and protect grunions. The Commission also adopted conditions requiring beach sand monitoring, biological monitoring, surf break monitoring, Executive Director review and approval of the Final Monitoring Plan, and of final Staging Plans, Lagoon monitoring and mitigation, and applicant assumption of risk. The permit condition addressing grunion monitoring is attached as Exhibit 13.

V. SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS:

1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Consistency Determination, June 7, 2011.
2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report (CAR), July 26, 2011.
3. Project EIS/EIR: Joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project, San Clemente, CA, Draft EIS/R, July 2010, Volumes I & II, Portions of Final EIS/EIR – Response to Comments, and revised Chapter 5.4 (Biological Resources), May 2011.
4. EIS/EIR Appendix - Coastal Engineering Appendix.
5. Updated Monitoring, Mitigation, and Reporting Plan (MMRP) .
6. Consistency Certification CC-033-03 Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) (Replacement of rock to protect railroad).
7. CCC CDPs 6-11-018 and 6-00-038 (and amendments A1 to A3) (SANDAG Beach Nourishment).
8. CCC CDP 5-042-142 (City of and San Clemente, Opportunistic Beach Nourishment Program).
9. San Clemente Opportunistic Beach Nourishment Program, Monitoring report for Project Number One at North Beach, 30 Days Post Construction, Moffat & Nichol, Summer 2005.
10. Appendix D to the SANDAG Regional Beach Sand Project EIR/EA, Evaluation of Impacts to Marine Resources and Water Quality from Dredging of Sands from Offshore Borrow Sites and Beach Replenishment at Oceanside, Carlsbad, Leucadia, Encinitas, Cardiff, Solana Beach, Del Mar, Torrey Pines, Mission Beach, and Imperial Beach, CA, March 2000.

Figure 1.1-1 Vicinity Map



Exhibit 1
CD-029-11

Figure 3.4-1 – Oceanside Borrow Site



Exhibit 3
CD-029-11

Figure 3.4-2 Plan View of 50 ft (15 m) Beach Width Alternative

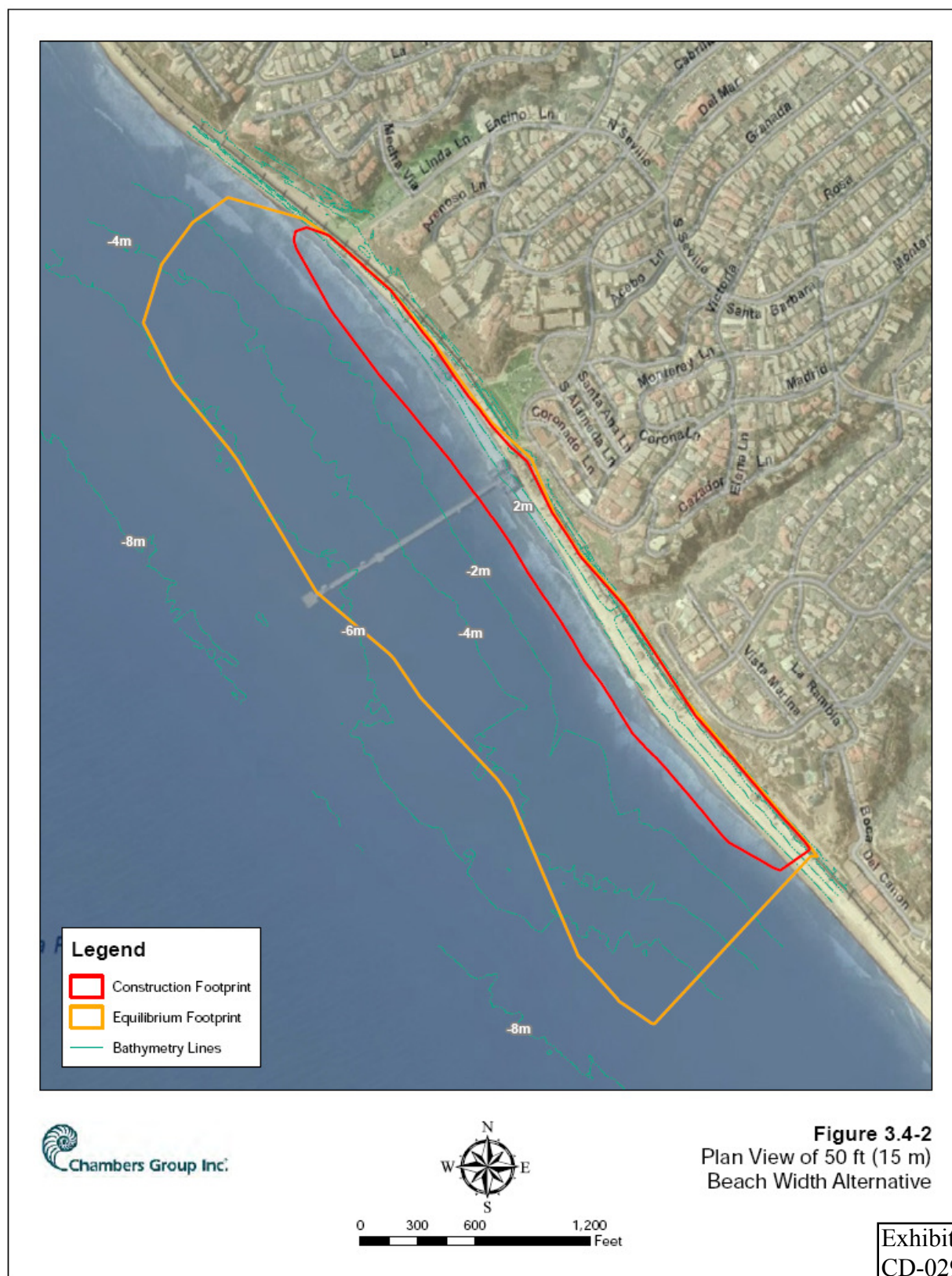


Figure 3.4-4 Beach Access and Staging Areas

3.4.2.4 Public Access

For the beach fill operation, up to 300 ft (91 m) of beach would be inaccessible to the public around the discharge pipeline and berms. In addition, there would be intermittent restrictions on public access for approximately 350 ft (107 m) on either side of this discharge zone. This space would be needed for maneuvering heavy equipment during construction of the temporary berms.

3.4.2.5 Future Project Beach Profile Monitoring

Long-term shoreline erosional processes create damages through long-term profile translation landward and the increasing potential for wave related damages. The landward advancing shoreline reduces the beach width available for storm damage protection thereby increasing the probability of wave related damages to facilities and structures. Long-term beach erosion also results in the gradual reduction of the beach surface area available for recreation. The peak erosion rate is -0.7 ft/yr (-0.21 m/yr), the maximum erosion rate is -1.5 ft/yr (-0.46 m/yr), and the maximum accretion rate is $+1.24$ ft/yr ($+0.38$ m/yr).

The purpose of this monitoring is to allow the timing and the detailed design of the periodic nourishment to be optimized. Surveying of the beach and seabed morphology is paramount to the monitoring efforts. Changes in beach and seabed morphology will define the sediment transport patterns at the shoreline and ultimately the short term and long term beach erosion processes. Alongshore transects will be crucial to determine the effects, if any, of the proposed Project on updrift and/or downdrift shorelines. The monitoring period will be for the 50-year

T-Street Reef Resources and NED Plan Footprint in Reach 6



Exhibit 6
CD-029-11

Figure 4.4-2 Surfgrass Survey

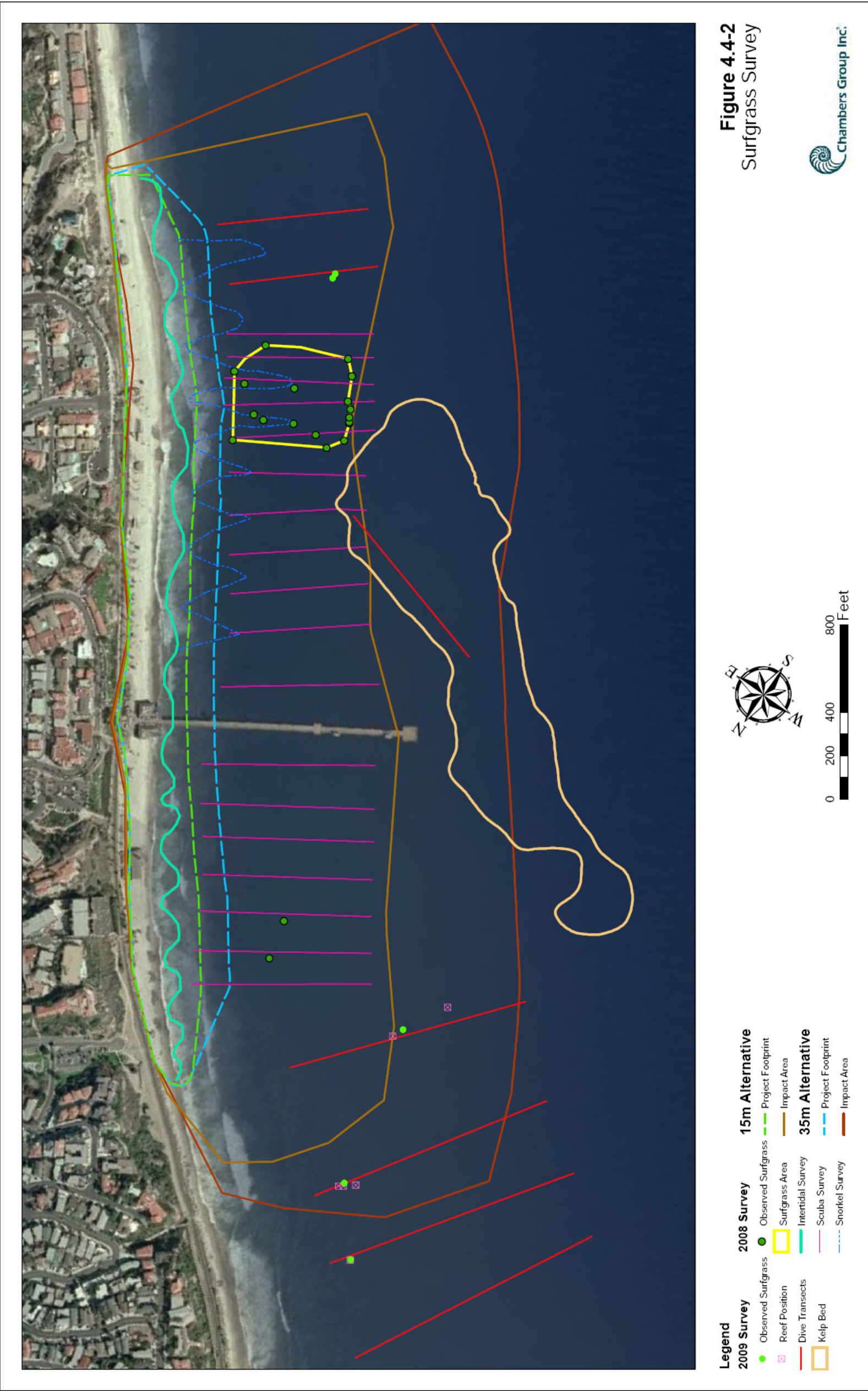


Exhibit 7
CD-029-11

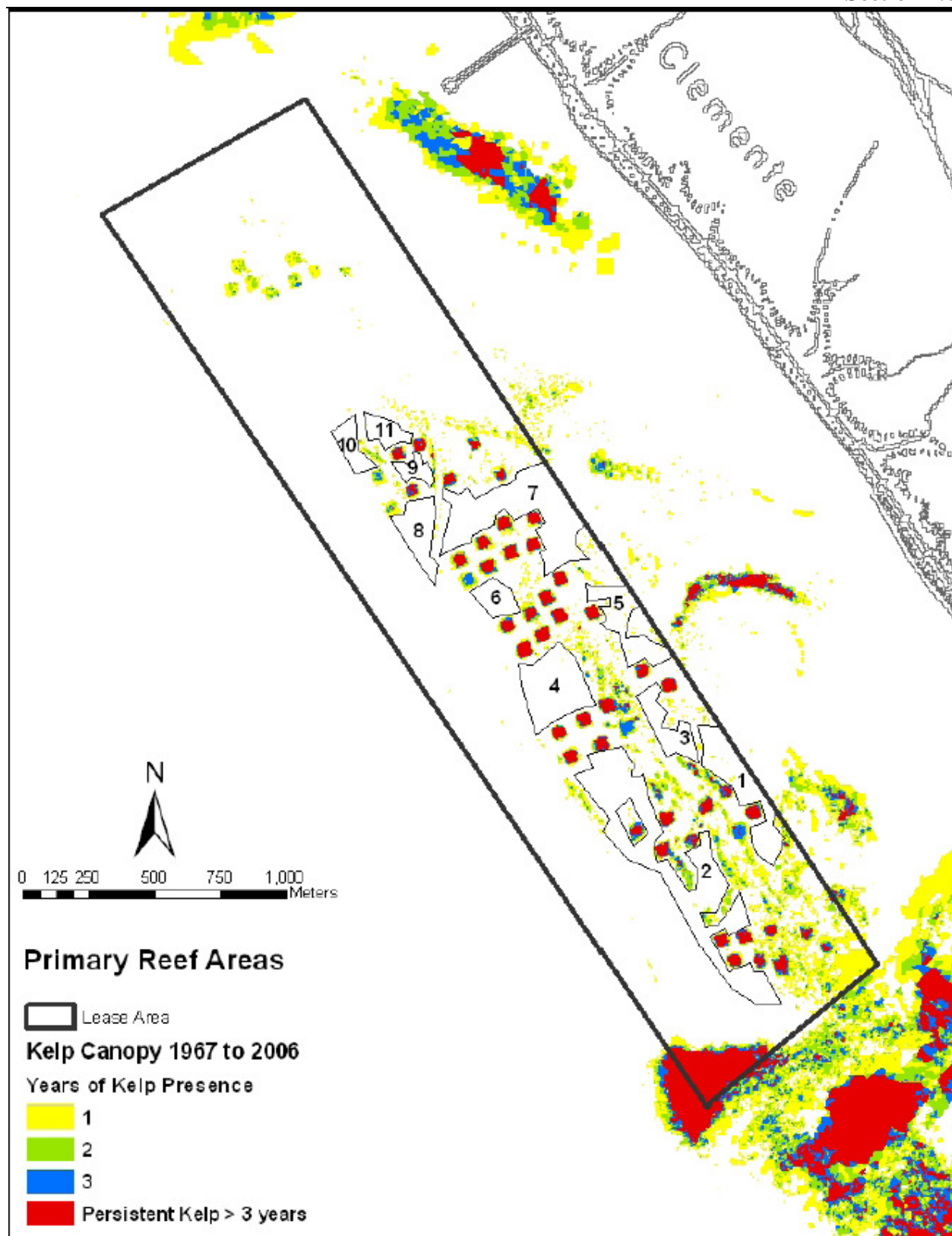


Figure provided by SCE, Wheeler North Reef Design Plan February 2008

Figure 4.4-1 Historic Kelp Canopy and Reef Map

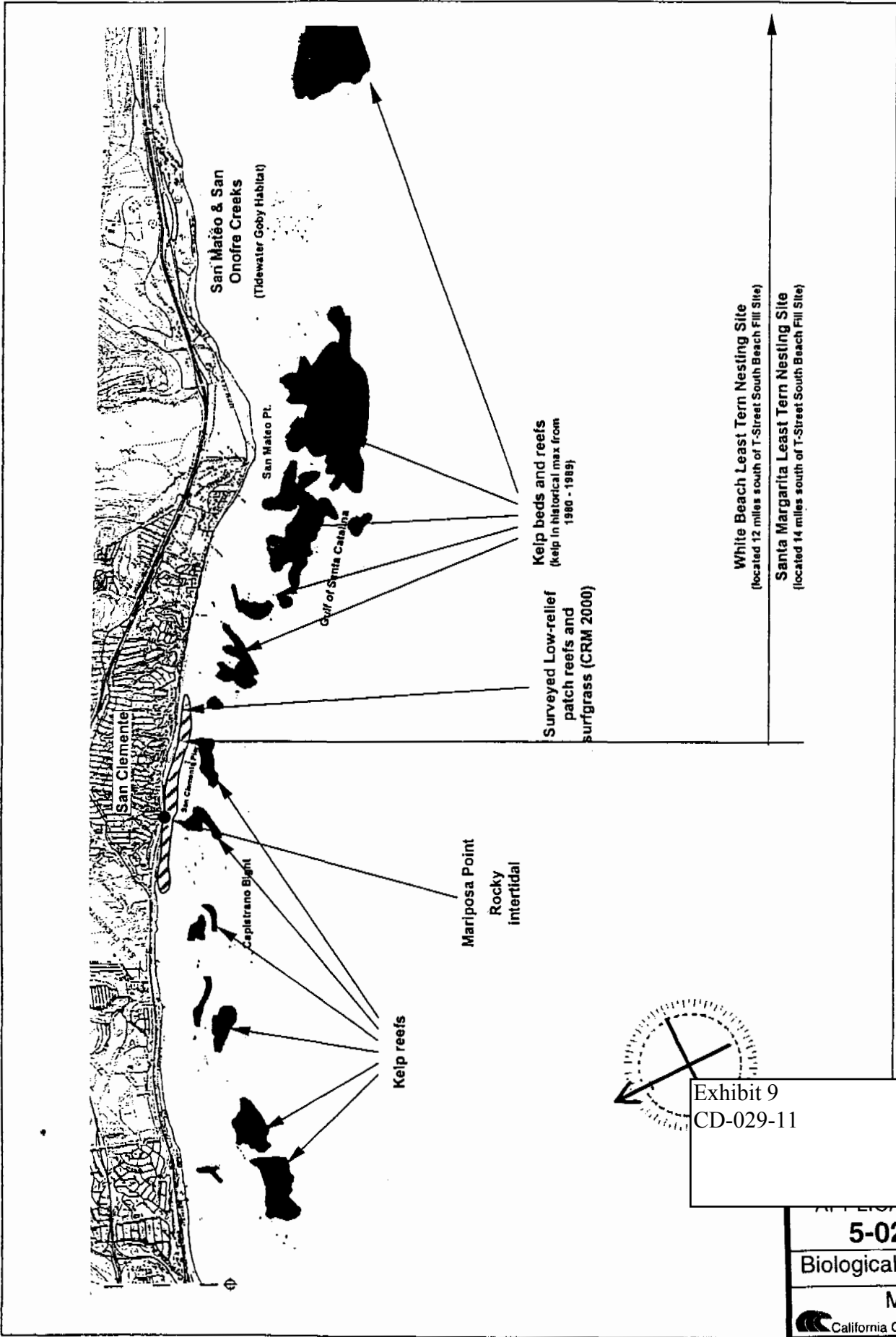


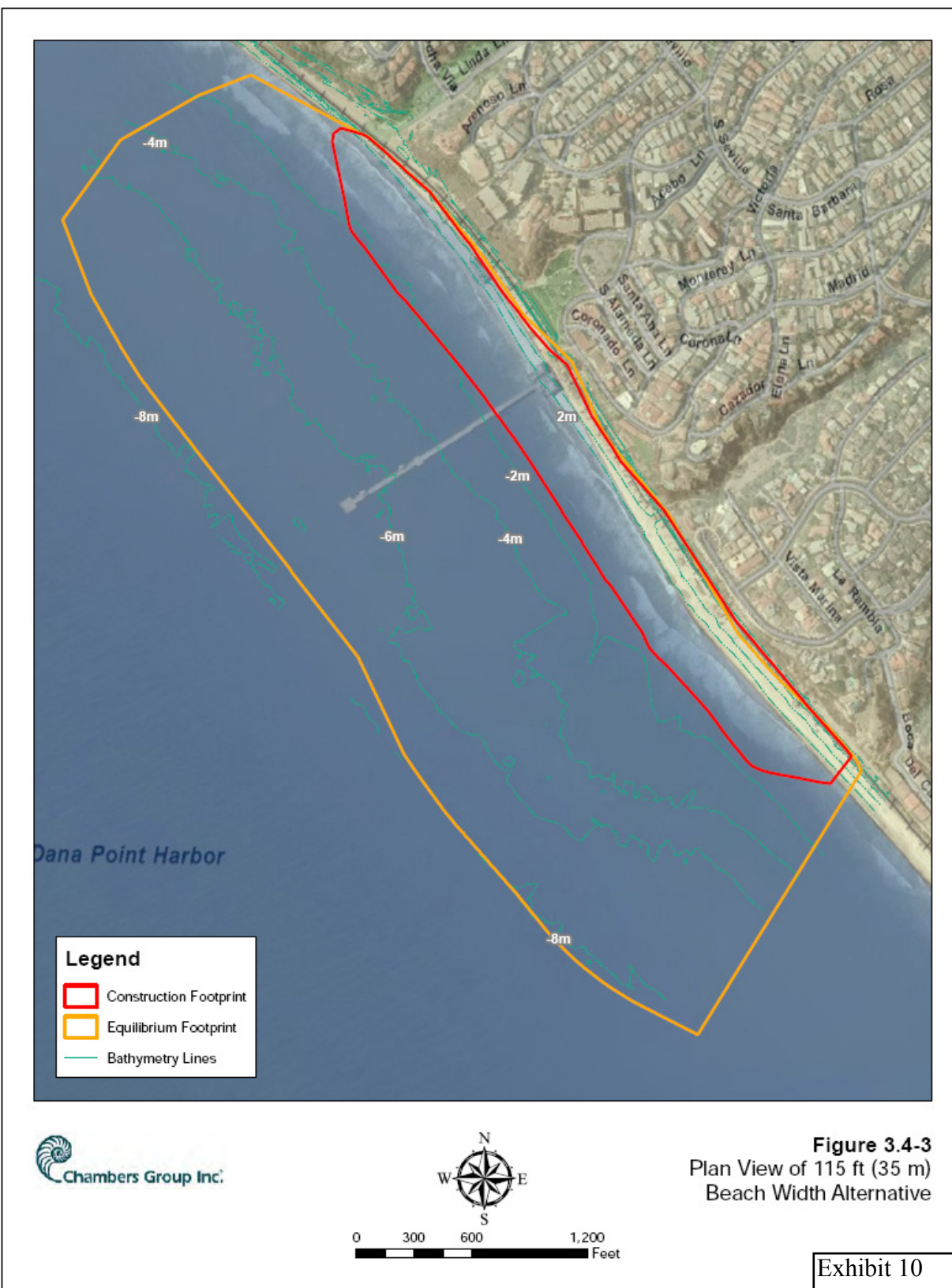
Figure
2

Biological Resources Map

Beach Replenishment Program

Exhibit 9
CD-029-11

Figure 3.4-3 Plan View of 115 ft (35 m) Beach Width Alternative



Biological Resources Monitoring Plan

Rocky Reef/Surfgrass Habitat

This appendix outlines 1) a post-construction monitoring program for rocky reef/surfgrass habitat in the San Clemente Pier area to determine if project mitigation would be necessary; 2) a preliminary mitigation implementation plan, if mitigation is determined to be necessary; and 3) a preliminary mitigation monitoring plan, if mitigation is determined to be necessary. The details of these plans will be finalized when a contractor has been selected to perform the monitoring and mitigation. The monitoring shall be performed by qualified marine biologists.

Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Plan

The Proposed Project has been designed to avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources to the maximum extent practicable. Currently, potential project impacts have been identified using a conservative coastal engineering model. Due to the uncertain nature of this modeling because of the multiple variables in the natural environment itself, impacts and mitigation requirements are expected to be unlikely, but currently are unknown. A post-construction monitoring plan has been developed to determine if project impacts require mitigation based on comparisons to pre-construction conditions.

Mitigation would be triggered only if certain conditions occur during the monitoring period and persist through the two year post-construction monitoring period, as there may be transitory effects and subsequent recovery that would not be apparent in a shorter period of time.

The following criteria are suggested as potential triggers for mitigation. Actual triggers would be determined in coordination with the resource agencies prior to initiation of post-construction monitoring activities.

- 1) For random transects: a persistent decrease in surfgrass cover or surfgrass density and an increase in sand cover and/or depth that is statistically significantly different than the controls and the baseline at the 0.05 confidence level (i.e., p-value = 0.05).
- 2) For permanent transects: a persistent 20% decrease in surfgrass cover or surfgrass density coupled with a 20% increase in sand depth and/or cover.

Proposed Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Activities

Transects shall be established in the rocky reef area containing the surfgrass bed on T-street (Project area) and in a control area of similar depth upcoast of the beach fill near Mariposa Point. The transects may be either permanent transects, random transects, or a combination of both. For random transects, a sufficient number should be conducted to detect a statistically significant difference in the parameters being measured. Transects should cover, at a minimum, the inshore portion, middle, and offshore portion of the reef. The same number of transects should be established in the control area as in the T-street reef area and the transects should be at similar depths. On each transect, the following parameters should be monitored at a minimum: 1) surfgrass density (i.e., number of shoots per square meter), 2) percent cover of surfgrass, sand,

1 and rock, and 3) sand depth. The line intercept method is recommended for measuring percent
2 cover and sand depth.

3
4 Transects should be monitored at the following intervals:

5
6 Pre-project monitoring (two years previous to beach nourishment):

- 7 - Once within winter/spring
- 8 - Once within summer/fall

9
10 Pre-project baseline monitoring (one year previous to beach nourishment):

- 11 - within one month prior to completion
- 12 - 3 months prior to completion
- 13 - 6 months prior to completion
- 14 - 1 year prior to completion

15
16 Post-construction:

17 Year One

- 18 - within one month after completion
- 19 - 3 months after completion
- 20 - 6 months after completion
- 21 - 1 year after completion

22 Year Two

- 23 - Once within winter/spring
- 24 - Once within summer/fall

25
26 Biological resources within the project area identified as potentially being impacted include
27 surfgrass patches and rocky reef habitat at T-Street. Because a survey was not conducted to
28 delineate T-Street reef, the general area of the T-Street reef was based on the outer extent of
29 mapped surfgrass locations (approximately 5 acres). Actual delineation of the T-Street reef will
30 need to be identified during the pre-construction survey. Potential project impacts to these
31 resources were based on modeling that indicates sand movement may extend to the offshore edge
32 of the reef; however, sand at the offshore edge of the reef would be thin and not significant.
33 Potential burial of the inshore edge of T-Street reef is uncertain, but if it were to occur, it would
34 be expected to occur in the approximately 20 percent inshore edge of the general T-Street reef
35 area. If significant impacts to these biological resources are observed, renourishment events
36 would be modified to avoid or minimize impacts to the extent practicable. If impacts to
37 surfgrass and reef habitat still persist and are determined to be caused by the Project,
38 compensatory mitigation shall be implemented.

39
40 Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Costs

41
42 1. Pre-construction Monitoring

43 This cost assumes that permanent transects will be established. One day is allotted to install the
44 markers and two days to conduct the survey. This survey is assumed to occur within one year
45 prior to construction activities.

a. <u>Pre-construction Monitoring:</u> (two years prior to beach nourishment):	
○ Once within winter/spring; Once within summer/fall:	\$25,500
b. <u>Pre-construction Baseline Monitoring:</u> (one year prior to beach nourishment):	
○ 4 events (one month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year)	\$60,000
c. <u>Pre-construction Report</u> (2 years prior and 1 years prior)	\$ 5,000
Subtotal	\$90,500

2. Post-Construction Monitoring

This cost assumes that permanent transects will be established. One day is allotted to install or re-install the markers and two days to conduct the survey.

a. Year One	
○ 4 events (one month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year):	\$ 60,000
b. Year Two	
○ Once within winter/spring; Once within summer/fall:	\$ 30,000
c. Post-construction Report (Years One and Two)	\$ 5,000
Subtotal	\$ 95,000

Compensatory Mitigation

If compensatory mitigation were required based on results of the post-construction monitoring, it would consist of construction of a shallow rocky reef in conjunction with surfgrass transplant, as described below. Compensatory mitigation would be implemented in the Project area at a site to be determined in coordination with NOAA Fisheries and CDFG. The rocky reef will be functionally replaced with equivalent amounts of rocky reef habitat.

Although several studies currently are being conducted to successfully transplant surfgrass and may show potential for success, to date success rates have not been consistent and studies are ongoing. Due to the absence of an established, successful method for mitigation of loss of surfgrass itself, proposed mitigation currently is focused upon restoration of the rocky reef that surfgrass currently uses as habitat. However, as previously described, if it is determined that surfgrass has been affected by the Project and a change is shown not to be due to natural variation, a one-time experimental surfgrass transplant shall be implemented in addition to the construction of a shallow rocky reef. Currently, surfgrass transplant success is much higher for subtidal than for intertidal conditions and, therefore, surfgrass mitigation efforts will focus on subtidal transplants only. A portion of the mitigation reef would have to be built shallow enough to accommodate surfgrass. Transplanting sprigs or plants require a donor bed for plant material. Studies have shown that surfgrass is sensitive to losses from harvesting plants for transplant purposes. To avoid harvesting effects to the subject surfgrass bed, donor material will be taken from a larger area of surfgrass and harvests will be taken from the interior of the bed to avoid edge effects.

1 The information gathered from this one-time experimental surfgrass transplant will provide
2 information towards achieving successful surfgrass restoration. As stated previously, this
3 mitigation effort will be based on the results of monitoring conducted before and after sand
4 placement. The Corps will coordinate these efforts with the resource agencies.

5 6 **Mitigation Installation/Implementation Costs**

7
8 Implementation of a rocky reef currently is estimated at \$1.8 million.

9 10 **Mitigation Monitoring Program**

11
12 Similar to the Post-Construction Monitoring Program, transects shall be established in the rocky
13 reef area containing the surfgrass bed on the mitigation reef and in a reference site (control area)
14 of similar depth upcoast near Mariposa Point. The transects may either be permanent transects,
15 random transects, or a combination of both. For random transects, a sufficient number should be
16 conducted to detect a statistically significant difference in the parameters being measured.
17 Transects should cover, at a minimum, the inshore portion, middle, and offshore portion of the
18 reef. The same number of transects should be established in the control area as in the T-street
19 reef area and transects should be at similar depths. On each transect, the following parameters
20 should be monitored at a minimum: 1) surfgrass density (i.e., number of shoots per square
21 meter), 2) percent cover of surfgrass, sand, and rock, 3) sand depth, and 4) identification and
22 quantity of flora and fauna. The line intercept method is recommended for measuring percent
23 cover and sand depth.

24
25 Transects should be monitored at the following intervals:

26 27 **Post-mitigation implementation:**

28 Year One

- 29 - within one month after completion
- 30 - 3 months after completion
- 31 - 6 months after completion
- 32 - 1 year after completion

33 Year Two

- 34 - Once within winter/spring
- 35 - Once within summer/fall

36 37 **Success Criteria**

38
39 Due to the inconsistent success rates of surfgrass restoration efforts, for the purposes of this
40 surfgrass mitigation effort, any survival of surfgrass transplanted onto the mitigation reef would
41 be considered successful. However, as indicated above, this surfgrass mitigation effort is a one-
42 time experimental surfgrass transplant only. Performance will be monitored based on the
43 parameters listed above and the data then will be used to identify where the transplant method
44 could be modified to improve success. No additional transplant efforts will be conducted.

Success criteria for the mitigation reef itself would include no complete permanent burial of the reef. Because of the predominantly sandy bottom environment in the project area, placement of the rocky reef would be considered successful if a characteristic invertebrate and fish community were to become established. Due to the nature of the mitigation proposed, no adaptive management is required.

Mitigation Monitoring Costs

1. **Mitigation Monitoring (Only if rocky reef is implemented)**

a. Year One	\$60,000
○ after implementation - 4 events (one month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year)	
b. Year Two	\$30,000
○ 2 events (once within winter/spring; once within summer/fall)	
c. Annual Report Years One and Two	\$5,000
Subtotal	<i>\$95,000</i>

Total Pre- and Post-Construction, and Mitigation Monitoring Costs ***\$280,500***

July 26, 2011, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report (CAR) recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

The FWCA states that "...wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water-resource development projects through the effectual and harmonious planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife conservation...." (16 U.S.C. 661). The revised MMRP above does not fully address the resource agencies' comments and concerns. Incorporation of the following recommendations would address the resource agencies' comments and concerns to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with the San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project:

1) There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ability to mitigate impacts to surfgrass in-kind. In addition, the Corps has indicated that a 10-m (33-ft) beach width would achieve the project purpose of storm damage protection and yield an acceptable benefit-cost ratio for the project. Therefore, the Corps should limit the project to a 10-m (33-ft) beach width to help ensure that significant long-term impacts to surfgrass do not occur and to minimize potential mitigation risks/costs.

2) Only baseline surveys with transects approximately 70 m (230 ft) apart have been completed, which likely did not capture all of the surfgrass/reef resources in the projected equilibrium footprint in which sand movement and burial is expected to occur. In addition, the entire 2-ha (5-ac) T-Street Reef is projected to be in the equilibrium footprint. Therefore, the MMRP assumption of up to only 0.81 ha (2 ac) of surfgrass/reef impacts may significantly underestimate project impacts, and the MMRP should be revised to assume at least 2 ha (5 ac) of surfgrass/reef impacts to help ensure that adequate funds are budgeted for potential mitigation costs.

3) The MMRP proposes to monitor surfgrass/reef mitigation for only 2 years, while it proposes 5 years of monitoring for kelp mitigation. There is no justification for this discrepancy, especially given the uncertainties of surfgrass restoration. Therefore, the MMRP should be revised to include at least 5 years of monitoring of surfgrass/reef mitigation.

4) The MMRP proposes to mitigate impacts to shallow reef with deep water reef, without sufficient justification as to why it is not feasible to restore shallow reef. This could lead to significant cumulative loss of shallow reef. Therefore, the MMRP should be revised to require impacts to shallow reef be mitigated in-kind, unless the resource agencies concur that this is not feasible and that potential cumulative loss of shallow reef is expected to be minimal.

5) The MMRP proposes to allow impacts to surfgrass to be mitigated with kelp restoration if initial test surfgrass restoration plots fail, which could lead to significant cumulative loss of surfgrass. Therefore, the MMRP should be revised to require impacts

to surfgrass be only mitigated in-kind, unless the resource agencies concur that sufficient research and testing has shown that this is not feasible and potential cumulative loss of surfgrass is expected to be minimal.

6) The MMRP does not address potential impacts to the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point north of the beach replenishment site. Although net sand transport in the vicinity of the beach replenishment site is expected to be to the south, Mariposa Point is not far enough north of the project site to assume that no impacts will occur to the intertidal reef there. Therefore, the MMRP should be revised to include monitoring of the intertidal reef at Mariposa Point and mitigation for any significant long term impacts.

7) The MMRP proposes to use Mariposa Point as the only control site assessing impacts from Corps beach replenishment project. However, Mariposa Point could be impacted by the Corps beach replenishment project as well as by the City's opportunistic beach replenishment program. In addition, the use of only one control may not be able to distinguish impacts from beach replenishment from natural variability. Therefore, the MMRP should be revised to include multiple control sites approved by the resource agencies.

8) Mitigation measures should be planned and provided for prior to or concurrent with project impacts and supplemented as needed to offset any additional, significant long-term adverse impacts documented by the monitoring program. This is especially important for surfgrass because of the uncertainties of surfgrass restoration and at least a 2- to 5-year temporal loss of functions between time of impact and restoration success. If mitigation is not provided in advance of project impacts, the MMRP should be revised to include adequate compensation to address temporal losses as agreed to by the resource agencies.

9) The Corps should monitor the extent of turbidity plumes at the dredge and beach replenishment site throughout the duration of dredging and sand placement activities, or until such point that the resource agencies concur that monitoring is no longer necessary. The MMRP should be revised to include a plan to monitor and report the extent of turbidity plumes and establish acceptable levels and thresholds, which could potentially trigger additional measures. Weekly reports should be submitted to the resource agencies.

10) The MMRP should be revised to include the provision that if significant impacts to surfgrass/reef resources are documented, subsequent modified beach replenishment will not occur until the resource agencies concur that mitigation for those impacts is successfully completed, or impacted surfgrass or reef has recovered.

11) After the comprehensive PED phase biological surveys, the Corps should revise the MMRP and receive written concurrence from the resource agencies that it fully addresses mitigation of impacts, criteria for triggering mitigation, success criteria, and monitoring and reporting requirements.

12) The Corps should include the costs of mitigation recommended by the resource agencies in any project budget submitted to Congress for approval. Prior to project implementation, the Corps and City should identify a funding mechanism to guarantee that future funding will be available to implement the mitigation program in the event that mitigation costs exceed the funds appropriated by Congress. For example, funds could be secured by the City through a letter of credit, endowment account, or other legal mechanism approved by the resource agencies sufficient to guarantee mitigation will be implemented to offset adverse impacts of the project.

Grunion Condition, Permit Application No.: 6-11-018
SANDAG

8. **Grunion.** **PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval, a program of elements to be utilized in developing a revised, final construction schedule. The applicant shall adhere to the following provisions in order to avoid impacts to mature grunion and to grunion eggs during a spawning event to the extent feasible. The annually published California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) expected grunion runs shall be used to determine possible grunion spawning periods. At this time, the 2012 CDFG expected grunion run information is not available. The program and revised construction schedule shall incorporate the following:

a. During the grunion spawning period of March through August, all proposed receiver sites shall be monitored for grunion runs concurrently (excluding the Batiquitos receiver site), unless the beach consists of 100 % cobble (i.e. there is no sand on the beach). In addition, prior to issuance of the permit, the applicant shall develop additional criteria to determine the viability of a deposition site for a spawning event and if the deposition site can be eliminated from the monitoring requirement. The criteria shall include, but are not limited to, predicted monthly high tides, current beach profiles and historic grunion runs. The criteria shall be subject to approval of the Executive Director in consultation with CDFG, NMFS, USACE. Monitoring need not continue at a given site after sand replenishment has been completed at that site.

b. Grunion monitoring shall be conducted by qualified biologists for 30 minutes prior to and two hours following the predicted start of each spawning event. Sufficient personnel shall be utilized to insure that the entire receiver site is monitored during the specified period. For the purpose of determining the magnitude and extent of a grunion spawning event, the Walker Scale shall be applied to each 100 yard segment of the receiving beach.

c. If a grunion run consisting of 0 to 100 fish (Walker Scale of 0 or 1) is reported within two weeks prior to or during construction/beach replenishment, the applicant does not need to take any avoidance action for grunion eggs. No mature grunion shall be buried or harmed as a result of construction/beach replenishment.

d. If a grunion run consisting of more than 100 fish (Walker Scale of 2, 3, 4, or 5) is reported within two weeks prior to the start of construction, the applicant shall avoid mobilization on those beach segments and no grunion eggs shall be buried or disturbed at the receiver site. The applicant shall alter the construction/beach replenishment schedule to replenish a beach segment that has not had such a grunion spawning event within two weeks prior to the start of construction. However, after June 15, the applicant may also place sand at sites if a grunion run of hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 2 or 3) is reported within two weeks prior to construction, with the implementation of feasible avoidance and minimization

measures pursuant to subsection (g) below. No mature grunion shall be buried or harmed as a result of construction/beach replenishment.

e. If construction/beach replenishment has already begun when a grunion run consisting of hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 2 or 3) is reported, impacts to grunion eggs may occur if avoidance is not feasible. The applicant shall first attempt to minimize impacts to grunion eggs through measures pursuant to subsection (g) below. No mature grunion shall be buried or harmed as a result of construction/beach replenishment.

f. If construction/beach replenishment has already begun when a grunion run consisting of thousands of fish together, with little sand visible between fish (Walker Scale 4 or 5) is reported, no impact to grunion eggs shall occur within that portion of the receiver site experiencing that density of fish. The applicant shall avoid impacts to grunion eggs in that portion of the receiver site through alteration of the discharge point, sand spreading and/or shifting receiver site boundaries. Ceasing of construction/beach replenishment activities at this location shall occur if avoidance measures are not feasible. No mature grunion shall be buried or harmed as a result of construction/beach replenishment.

g. The applicant shall develop a list of feasible measures for each deposition site, subject to approval of the Executive Director in consultation with CDFG, NMFS and ACOE, taking into consideration the size of the deposition site, stage of mobilization, construction constraints, etc., that may be utilized to allow work to continue but also minimize and/or avoid impacts to eggs and disruption within the two week spawning period.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The North Beach Project was monitored for possible effects, both beneficial and adverse. This report presents the results of the project as measured one year after construction. Monitoring was performed for beach profiles and biology as required by permits. The following conclusions pertain:

1. The project served as a critical first attempt at performing opportunistic beach fill. As such, it is deemed a success because delivery of the material to the beach did not cause impacts of traffic congestion, to the safety of pedestrians, to surfing, or beach users.
2. The beach width measurements indicate that approximately two-thirds of the beach fill material may have dispersed from the placement site to other areas of the beach and profile.
3. Observations of North Beach one year after construction indicates that more sand exists at the mean sea level elevation than existed in 2005, suggesting dispersion of the beach fill along the downcoast beach and tangible benefits. Cobble also existed both before and after the project and appears to reflect typical conditions for this beach.
4. The project resulted in no discernible adverse impacts to biology. The biological monitoring did not detect any changes in sensitive resources that are correlated with beach nourishment activities. Sand depths and cover did not increase in the project vicinity based on the total of two biological surveys done before and after the project.
5. Beach nourishment generally benefited North Beach but a fraction of coarse material (cobbles and rocks) caused some user discomfort. Improvement can be achieved by sieving the material for particles larger than those on the receiving beach during future projects for any material obtained from a river or upland deposit. The proportion of large particles delivered in the beach fill should be no more than that at the receiving beach prior to construction.
6. Coordination with the volleyball club user-group should be improved for future efforts that affect the volleyball courts through written notification.

Due to the presence of cobbles and rock in the fill, future beach nourishment projects at San Clemente using upland material should be screened to reduce the number of larger particles. Screening should target materials larger than that existing at the receiver beach prior to construction. If pebbles and small cobbles exist on the beach prior to construction, they should be able to pass through and be included in the beach nourishment material if their proportion is no greater than the proportion of pebbles/cobbles at the existing beach. Only sandy material should be used to fill the volleyball courts.

The contractors' dredge and vessels will require off-site mooring and berthing space. There is no mooring area available within the City of San Clemente. The nearest suitable mooring area is Dana Point Harbor, a small craft harbor approximately 8 km (5 mi) north.

6.5 Operation and Maintenance Costs

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs associated with the tentatively recommended plan are expected to consist primarily with routine grooming, shaping, and cleaning of the beach. The tentatively recommended plan does not include any utilities or typical structural improvements associated with beaches such as public access walkways or other such walkover structures. Typical O&M activities are expected to consist of grooming and shaping the beach after storms to smooth out localized sediment accumulations/depletions, and debris cleanup along the beach and at storm drain outlets. These O&M activities are considered non-Federal responsibilities. However, these activities are usual and customary for beaches, and the tentatively recommended plan is not expected to cause an increase in these efforts.

6.6 Monitoring Plan

Continuing construction monitoring will be required in support of the continuing construction (nourishment) of the project. The purpose of this monitoring is to allow the timing and the detailed design of the periodic nourishment to be optimized.

Continuing construction monitoring efforts are expected to consist of direct surveys of the beach and seabed morphology. Surveying of the beach and seabed morphology is paramount to the monitoring efforts. Changes in beach and seabed morphology will define the sediment transport patterns at the shoreline and ultimately the short term and long term beach erosion processes. Alongshore transects will be crucial to determine the effects, if any, the proposed project has on updrift and/or downdrift shorelines.

Survey methods will consist of topographic measurements, bathymetric measurements, surf quality observations, and video stereo photogrammetric methods. The monitoring period will begin one year before construction (for the surf quality observations) and continue for the 50-year period of Federal involvement. However, not all aspects of the monitoring plan will be conducted each year. A description of the monitoring features is described below and a summary of the monitoring costs is shown in **Table 6-3**.

Exhibit 15 CD-029-11 Surfing Monitoring

Table 6-3 Monitoring Costs

Year	Fill	Profiles	Install	Maint	Report	Width	Surfing	Sum
-1							\$6,000	\$6,000
0							\$6,000	\$6,000
1	*	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$151,000
2		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
3		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
4		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
5		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
6	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
7		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
8		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
9		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
10		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
11	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
12		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
13		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
14		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
15		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
16	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
17		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
18		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
19		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
20		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
21	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
22		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
23		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
24		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
25		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
26	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
27		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
28		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
29		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
30		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
31	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
32		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
33		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
34		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
35		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
36	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
37		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
38		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
39		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
40		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
41	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
42		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000

43		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
44		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
45		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
46	*	\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
47		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
48		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
49		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000
50		\$30,000		\$35,000	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$111,000

6.6.1 Beach Width

Beach width measurements shall be obtained of the sub-aerial portion of the beach. The beach width is a simple linear measurement from a fixed point on the backshore to the foreshore berm crest. This method provides a systematic record of shoreline response and can be used to yield a good approximation of long-term gains or losses of sediment from a given reach of shoreline. These measurements will yield a highly useful time series of shoreline change. Experience has shown that monthly measurements are the optimal frequency to demonstrate long-term shoreline change. This type of measurement system has been successfully employed by the Los Angeles District for several decades and has repeatedly demonstrated its utility and value. Measurements shall be taken monthly at 9 locations corresponding to historical locations. Measurements shall be taken by the City of San Clemente.

This method requires a very low level effort with an attendant low cost. Each monthly survey can be accomplished in 2-3 hours. The annual cost of monthly beach width measurements is \$8,000, based on recent similar costs provided by the City of San Clemente.

6.6.2 Topography / Bathymetry

Conventional topographic measurements will be obtained of the sub-aerial portion of the beach and bathymetric measurements of the surf zone and seabed morphology will be obtained using conventional acoustic sonar methods. Measurements will be obtained along pre-determined transects that coincide with historical transect locations, and mass points to develop a well-defined terrain model of the littoral system. These measurements are planned for twice annually, typically in early spring after the winter erosion season, and in late fall after the summer accretion season.

The cost of each conventional transect survey is \$15,000, based on recent similar surveys conducted for the City of San Clemente.

6.6.3 Surf Quality (Surfability)

Surfing and high quality surfable waves are an increasingly valuable resource. An innovative method pioneered by the Los Angeles District has been developed to quantify surf quality (surfability). A trained observer visually estimates the breaking wave climate at the shoreline twice daily, typically at first light and at 1300; the times are approximate. Wave characteristics measured included height, period, and direction. Wave heights from the crest to the trough are visually estimated to the nearest 1 foot. Waves are observed for a period of 5-10 minutes and the minimum, average, and maximum wave heights are estimated. Wave period is based on an

average of 30 waves over the 5-10 minute observation period and is reported to the nearest 1 second. Wave directions are reported relative to the beach normal and estimated to the nearest 5 degrees. Wave directions are recorded as normal (0-10 degrees); slightly from the left (or right) (10-25 degrees); significantly from the left (or right) (greater than 25 degrees). Surf quality is also expressed in common surf language by the observer. Visual observations are supplemented with video recordings.

This method requires a very low level effort with an attendant low cost. The annual cost of twice daily observations is \$6,000, based on recent similar efforts conducted in the City of Imperial Beach. The cost of video recording is captured within the video based photogrammetry discussed hereinafter.

6.6.4 Video Based Photogrammetry

Argus Beach Monitoring System is a state-of-the-art video-based stereo photogrammetric method which utilizes multiple video cameras and the principles of stereo photogrammetry to obtain topographic measurements. Multiple video cameras are typically mounted viewing the longshore area of interest and the video cameras obtain continuous imagery of the beach. Data analysis software provides detailed topographic mapping data of the sub-aerial portion of the beach. The beach topography can be sampled such that a nearly continuous time series of the beach can be obtained. It is assumed that this system will be installed initially and maintained annually.

The purchase and install cost of the Argus Beach Monitoring System is \$40,000. The annual operating cost is \$35,000; this cost includes all routine maintenance and as well as replacement of the system components as they become obsolete. Analysis and reporting equals \$32,000 annually. There is a large suite of available analysis products; this value represents a moderate number of analysis products. These costs are based on discussions with Northwest Research Associates, vendors of the Argus system (Northwest Research Associates, 2007).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PROGRAM PLANNING AND INTEGRATION
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

SEP 30 2011

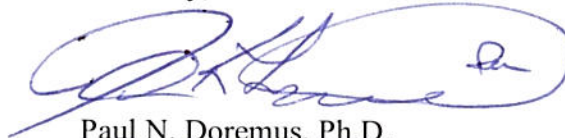
Theodore A. Brown, P.E.
Chief, Planning and Policy Division
Directorate of Civil Works
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CECW-P (SA)
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22315-3860

Dear Mr. Brown:

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has reviewed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Final Joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (FEIS) San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project. The enclosed comments include an evaluation of the Corps' response to the issues raised by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) during development of the FEIS regarding effects of the project on the marine environment. These evaluations are based on NOAA's special expertise and responsibility to protect essential fish habitat (EFH) under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and conserve wildlife resources under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. NMFS previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on September 20, 2010. The comments included EFH conservation recommendations and recommendations pursuant to our Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) responsibilities. The San Clemente Shoreline Project sets a precedent for how Corps Civil Works may plan and implement similar projects for which sensitive nearshore habitats may be impacted. NMFS discusses their concerns in greater detail in the enclosed comments and provides recommendations that should be addressed prior to a record of decision.

Thank you for consideration of NMFS comments and recommendations. If you have any questions, please contact Bryant Chesney, NMFS Southern California Habitat Coordinator, at (562) 980-4037 or Bryant.Chesney@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,



Paul N. Doremus, Ph.D.
NOAA NEPA Coordinator

Enclosure

cc: Colonel R. Mark Toy

Exhibit 16
CD-029-11



Printed on Recycled Paper



NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has reviewed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Final Joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (FEIS). NMFS offers the following comments pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA).

Consultation History

NMFS has provided informal technical input via a number of interagency meetings and email correspondence dating back to 2007. NMFS formally provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIS) pursuant to MSA, NEPA, FWCA, the Endangered Species Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act on September 20, 2010. Within these comments, NMFS provided essential fish habitat (EFH) Conservation Recommendations pursuant to our MSA responsibilities and FWCA recommendations.

Proposed Project

The following project description is found on page ES-2 of the FEIS.

Two scales of the Beach Fill Alternative were analyzed; they both consist of dredging material from offshore Oceanside, then hauling and placing it at San Clemente Beach. The proposed Project is a 50 foot (15 m) resultant beach width. Beach fill would be 3,412 ft (1,040 m) long with a +17 ft (+5.2 m) crest elevation. The dredge volume is estimated to be approximately 251,130 cubic yards (192,000 m³). Dredge material gradation is 6 to 12 percent of fines, 5 to 8 percent of gravel/cobbles, and the rest is sand. Material classification assumed is 10 percent fines, 83 percent sand and 7 percent gravel. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2012 but may begin as soon as 2010.

Summary of Concerns on the FEIS

The San Clemente Shoreline Project sets a precedent for how Corps Civil Works may plan and implement similar projects for which sensitive nearshore habitats may be impacted. NMFS has a number of concerns regarding the proposed project and the FEIS. They are summarized in bullet form below. These concerns are described in greater detail in the text that follows.

- The FEIS and Final Feasibility Report do not explicitly address comments provided by an Independent External Peer Review.
- The Corps' response is inconsistent with key aspects of our EFH Conservation Recommendations. In some cases, justification for the inconsistent responses is absent, unclear, and/or not supported by adequate scientific justification.
- The Corps incorrectly states that NMFS has no authority to provide comments pursuant to the FWCA.
- The FEIS contains various mischaracterizations of NMFS involvement and opinions expressed during the agency coordination process.

Precedent of Corps Civil Works Beach Nourishment Projects Near Sensitive Resources

NMFS believes this project sets a precedent for how Corps Civil Works intends to approach beach nourishment projects for which sensitive habitats exist immediately offshore. The Corps is also in the planning stages of a similar project at Encinitas -Solana Beach. This area is within San Diego County and very similar to San Clemente with high coastal bluffs, little or no sandy beach, and a rock platform. This project is substantially larger – over 1,200,000 cubic yards of sediment over approximately 2.9 miles of shoreline with extensive reef habitat immediately offshore.

Based upon comments given during the agency coordination process, our response to the DEIS, and our current response to the FEIS, NMFS does not believe the Corps has fully addressed NMFS' concerns regarding monitoring, impact determination, and mitigation for sensitive nearshore resources. Thus, NMFS hopes that resolution of concerns expressed for the San Clemente Shoreline Project will facilitate a more efficient and environmentally benign project in Encinitas-Solana Beach.

Disclosure of Pertinent NEPA Information

NMFS recently became aware of a document titled 'A Final Independent External Peer Review Report: San Clemente Storm Damage and Shoreline Protection Feasibility Study' and was dated July 23, 2010. NMFS obtained the document from the following Corps website: http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/PlanningCOP/Documents/peer/san_clemente.pdf. The NMFS notes the absence of this review in Section 12.0 References of the FEIS. Given the findings of the independent review, NMFS finds it highly problematic that this review was not discussed in the DEIS or the FEIS.

Below is the summary of the panelist comments:

Plan Formulation: Several aspects of the plan formulation component of the San Clemente Feasibility Study lack the details necessary to fully understand the decision-making process. In particular, more details are needed on the following: the screening process for management measures, the population and properties potentially impacted by the project, and the public involvement process.

Economics: Overall, the economics portions of the report are well written, and do not include any serious issues. However, one minor concern is the lack of documentation supporting the use of an uncertified beach damage model. In addition, while the economics appendix demonstrates a clear understanding that recreational benefits are treated as incidental, the Feasibility Report's Sections 4.5 and 4.6 suggest, in contrast, that recreation was a primary planning objective.

Engineering: There are several significant engineering assumptions and analyses that affect plan formulation results which are not substantiated or well justified. There also are several parameters included in the integrated engineering-economic model that are not well supported by data, assumptions, and analyses. Further, these parameters inherently have a high degree of uncertainty that is not quantified and included in plan formulation. Additional data and analyses

to substantiate the assumptions, and consideration of the uncertainties must be incorporated into the plan formulation analyses.

Environmental: The environmental review of the project was generally clear and thorough; however, the discussion on the significance of impacts on two habitats (surfgrass and kelp beds) that are of primary concern when selecting beach width alternatives were inconsistent and not substantiated. While uncertainties exist as to the likely impact on these communities due to sand burial, the document does not provide an adequate approach to determining the significance on these communities and the species they support nor a clear adaptive management program to deal with the uncertainty.

Below is a table that lists the 24 Final Panel Comment statements by level of significance.

Table 3. Overview of 24 Final Panel Comments Identified by San Clemente Feasibility Study IEPR Panel

Significance – High	
1	The assumption that the existing beach is erosional is not supported by the data and analyses used to develop representative Future without Project conditions
2	The sediment budget discussion needs to be updated and refined to include reach-specific information.
3	Railroad Reach Conversion Criterion assumptions and values are not substantiated or consistent.
4	There are significant uncertainties associated with the selected value of the Minimum Beach Criterion that are not considered in the project alternatives evaluation and plan formulation analyses.
5	The use of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) project to predict the performance of the San Clemente project has not been justified.
6	The values used to represent expected storm-induced cross-shore sand transport and beach change have not been verified to site-specific conditions.
7	Details on sediment compatibility and relationship of depth to closure need to be added to the equilibrium beach profile, toe of fill, and rock coverage analyses.
8	The volume-to-area relationship used to derive beach fill volume and expected fill performance is not supported and additional details are needed on specific beach profile characteristics and beach fill design parameters.
Significance – Medium	
9	The significance of the loss of surfgrass and kelp bed communities should be defined.
10	The description of each planning reach should include information on the reach's economic, environmental, socio-demographic, and engineering characteristics, and the rationale for the elimination of specific reaches needs to be better described.
11	Based on the information provided, it was not evident that a sufficient level of public involvement took place.

12	Cost effectiveness and not cost should be used for screening the measures.
13	More thorough documentation and analysis is needed on management measures to justify the selection of the alternative.
14	More detailed examination of the impacts of future sea level rise on the project is warranted.
15	Impacts of the project to the local community are not described in detail sufficient to provide a clear and accurate representation of the current conditions in the study area.
16	The cost analysis assumptions are reasonable; however, the mobilization/demobilization costs and the estimate of contingencies should be revised to reflect equipment availability, travel times, and production capacity.
17	It is not clear whether Borrow Area 2A can satisfy the project's 50-year needs.
18	Since the coastal storm damage model does not appear to have been certified, then the model itself and particularly the key random variables need to be described in considerably more detail, and evidence of model certification should be provided.
19	It is not clear how the effects of loose rock and cobble in the San Clemente beach profile affect beach dynamics and expected project performance.
20	Some elements of project monitoring are missing and an adaptive management plan needs to be developed.
21	The effects of borrow area sediment quality variation on water quality, project constructability, and project performance could be different than those discussed in the report.
Significance – Low	
22	The calibration of railroad damage functions is not clear.
23	There are omissions in the Environmental Impact Statement's section on Biological Resources (including unclear figures, missing information on surfgrass fauna, and incomplete discussions on shorebirds and sea turtles) that need to be addressed.
24	Recreational benefits must be treated as incidental benefits of the project.

Given that the Feasibility Study provides the foundation for the Corps' NEPA documentation, NMFS recommends that the Corps explain how they addressed the comments provided by this independent review.

It is possible that the Corps made reference to this document on page 5-55.

No ATR or IEPR comments raised this [mitigation approach] as a concern, and uncertainty persists as to whether there will be any impacts at all to rocky reef and surfgrass vegetation from the recommended alternative.

The meaning of the IEPR acronym was not listed in Section 11.0 Glossary, Acronyms, and Abbreviations. NMFS used the Acrobat 'Find' tool in Volumes I and II of the FEIS, the San Clemente Shoreline Feasibility Study Final Report, and the Technical Appendices to the Final Report, but was unable to locate another instance of its use. Thus, NMFS was not able to determine the exact meaning of the acronym, but, superficially, the acronym matches **I**ndependent **E**xternal **P**eer **R**eview. If the use of the acronym 'IEPR' was referring to the peer review, then this statement is misleading. As summarized above, the panelists found that 'while uncertainties exist as to the likely impact on these communities [surfgrass and kelp beds] due to sand burial, the document does not provide an adequate approach to determining the significance on these communities and the species they support nor a clear adaptive management program to deal with the uncertainty.'

Statutory Response to EFH Conservation Recommendations

The Corps' response to our EFH Conservation Recommendations reads as follows:

The monitoring and mitigation plan in Appendix B has been revised to include mitigation for loss of surfgrass and reef habitat. If surfgrass mitigation fails, a contingency plan has been developed to plant kelp on an offshore reef.

The Corps' final response must include a description of measures to be required to avoid, mitigate, or offset the adverse impacts of the activity. If the Corps' response is inconsistent with our EFH conservation recommendations, the Corps must provide an explanation of the reasons for not implementing those recommendations. The reasons must include the scientific justification for any disagreements over the anticipated effects of the proposed action and the measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or offset such effects.

The Corps response to the EFH Conservation Recommendations pointed to Appendix B. However, Appendix B did not provide an adequate response to all of our EFH Conservation Recommendations. Below NMFS identifies those EFH Conservation Recommendations that were not adequately addressed.

Conservation Recommendation 1: Given the high ecological values associated with surfgrass and rocky reef habitat, NMFS believes unavoidable reductions in quantity and/or quality of these habitats should be addressed via compensatory mitigation. The Corps and project sponsor should develop a contingency mitigation plan in consultation with NMFS and other interested agencies prior to the record of decision for the proposed project.

The contingency mitigation plan should be based upon a reasonable estimate of potential impacts to rocky reef and surfgrass habitat. This estimate should be developed and agreed upon by Corps, NMFS, and other interested agencies prior to the record of decision for the proposed project. This estimate may then be used as the basis for determining the approximate cost of implementing a mitigation project and should be incorporated into the benefit to cost ratio of the proposed project. In addition, the estimated cost can serve as the basis for providing financial assurances that will ensure a high level of confidence that the compensatory mitigation project will be completed if impacts are observed.

The Corps developed a contingency mitigation plan, which is described in Appendix B. However, the estimate of potential impacts to rocky reef and surfgrass habitat was not agreed upon by NMFS and other interested agencies. NMFS believes the Corps estimate is not well supported and outlines some of the problematic issues below.

Impact Uncertainty

The basis for the Corps estimate of impacts is uncertain. Appendix B states the following regarding estimated impacts:

Impacts to rocky reef and surfgrass are expected to be none to very minor, but currently are unknown.

Potential project impacts to these resources were based on modeling that indicates that sand movement may extend to the offshore/outer edge of the reef; however, sand at the offshore/outer edge of the reef would be thin and not significant. Potential burial of the inshore edge of T-Street reef is uncertain; however, in a reasonable worst case scenario, approximately 20 percent of the inshore edge of the T-Street reef area (about 1 acre) may be buried.

On page 5-57, the following is stated:

The estimate that approximately 20 percent of the reef or 1 acre would experience significant burial was determined by superimposing the sand distribution cross section predicted by Corps coastal engineers on the offshore bathymetry and by delineating the reef as well as the surfgrass locations measured in the field by Chambers Group.

The FEIS acknowledges the uncertainty of their impact predictions and the associated modeling. On page 93 of the Coastal Engineering Appendix (Appendix), the following is stated:

Conclusions drawn from the SANDAG Oceanside Beach monitoring suggests that the San Clemente fill will have burial impacts in the cross-shore direction, but there are no known cross-shore sediment transport models which have been demonstrated to accurately predict the distribution of material across the existing profile.

Further, on page 94 of the Appendix, the following is stated:

The depth of burial is greatest at the shoreline, and is expected to range up to 6m (19ft) thick. The depth of burial at the seaward toe of the fill footprint is expected to range between 0.3-1.0m (1-3ft)...

...The tentatively recommended plan is expected to create burial impacts to rocky bottom habitats.

Thus, according to the Appendix, burial at the outer edge will range between 0.3-1.0 meter (m) (1-3 feet (ft)). Whereas, in Appendix B, it is stated that burial on the outer edges would be thin and insignificant. NMFS does not believe 1-3ft burial is insignificant. NMFS notes that short term burial at depths of 0.8 feet exhibited a statistically significant decline in shoot count within a laboratory setting (Craig et al, 2008). Furthermore, the FEIS indicates that some portions of surfgrass habitat within the equilibrium footprint already exhibit some burial. Thus, the additive impact associated with this beach fill project may exacerbate existing conditions for surfgrass habitat.

Limited Characterization of Nearshore Habitats for Impact Assessment Purposes

In addition to the uncertainty of potential impacts, NMFS does not believe the sensitive resources within the impact area have been adequately characterized for impact assessment purposes. NMFS indicated in our comments to the DEIS that the survey information that was provided does not delineate areal extent of rocky reef and surfgrass within the impact area. No quantification of area and/or coverage was provided for the scattered boulders and surfgrass habitat. In response to NMFS comments regarding the action area, the Corps states the following:

The Corps' marine ecology contractor conducted several dives along 25 transects, as noted in the FEIS/R. These field data were more than reconnaissance level field investigations. The data clearly and unequivocally captures the distribution extent of rocky reef, single boulders, and the extent of surfgrass distribution.

Further, on page 5-51, the following is stated:

Above all, the surveys provided the information needed to assess potential impacts, and the basis needed for discussion and evaluation of project alternatives, along with potential monitoring and mitigation.

NMFS does not believe the information provided justifies this assertion. First, the above statements are inconsistent with the following statement made in their comment response:

There currently is no available data that depicts or illustrates the rocky reef or surfgrass of the entire locale.

Second, a detailed description of the surveys was not provided. Thus, there is little to judge the confidence of the surveys that were conducted. Third, the only spatially explicit information obtained from these surveys is depicted in Figure 4-10. For example, the T-street reef is delineated on Figure 4-10. However, the Corps later states on page B-4 that a survey was not conducted to delineate the T-street reef. Instead, only the general area of T-street reef was mapped. Furthermore, single boulders were not identified and surfgrass is represented by individual points on Figure 4-10. Fourth, the dive transect surveys are inadequate to fully characterize the offshore habitat within the impact area. Although 25 dive transects were surveyed in total, only 21 transects were surveyed in the impact area. The 21 transects are immediately offshore of the approximately 3,412 foot long project area. Ideal visibility conditions may reach 30 feet in the impact area, though NMFS expects that typical visibility in this area is likely much less. Regardless, assuming optimal conditions, a diver could cover 37% of the project area. A more likely estimate of visibility in the project area would be 10 ft, which would allow 12% of the impact area to be visually estimated. At equilibrium, the Corps indicates that the fill footprint is approximately 132.0 acres. Thus, under optimum conditions 84 acres of the impact site was not characterized by diver transects. Under the more likely visibility scenario, 116 acres was not characterized by diver transects.

Thus, NMFS maintains our assertion that the survey information provided by their marine ecology contractor does not delineate areal extent of rocky reef and surfgrass within the impact

area. Hence, the information provided does not provide an accurate characterization of offshore habitats for impact assessment purposes.

Upon closer inspection of the Coastal Engineering Appendix, NMFS notes Figure 2-6 in the Appendix, which depicts the surficial geologic features in the project vicinity. Although the survey coverage is not entirely comprehensive, there appears to be a considerable amount of area where rock outcroppings cover more than 50 percent of the seabed within the impact footprint. Unfortunately, this geophysical survey is not overlaid with other mapped features in Figure 4-10 of the FEIS.

Additional information relevant to the characterization of nearshore habitat may be found on page 35 of the Coastal Engineering Appendix. Geologic mapping indicated that the areas from San Juan Creek to San Mateo creek are essentially hard exposed bedrock throughout the regime. Mapping indicated the offshore regime is primarily hard bottom covered in some places by shallow pockets or a thin veneer of sediment. The sediment sources described in Section 2.5.2 are indicative of a region that does not naturally have an abundance of sediment supplied to the beaches.

Corps Ability to Predict and Effectively Compensate for Impacts to Seagrass

The Corps has not demonstrated strong predictive abilities for impacts to seagrass for recent Corps projects. In addition, the Corps has not consistently provided adequate seagrass surveys in a timely manner and has not consistently met its environmental commitments for seagrass mitigation. The following are examples.

For the Morro Bay Harbor Six-Year Maintenance Dredging Program, the Corps concluded that the proposed dredging would not have a significant impact on eelgrass. In response to NMFS' EFH Conservation Recommendations, the Corps committed to pre-construction and post-construction surveys for dredging activities within the Morro and Navy Federal channels. In addition, they indicated that the surveys and any necessary mitigation would be conducted in accordance with the Southern California Mitigation Policy (SCEMP). The Corps conducted maintenance dredging in Morro Bay during 2009 and 2010. However, the original pre-construction eelgrass survey for the 2009/2010 dredging cycle was inadequate and significantly underestimated the distribution of eelgrass in the dredge footprint. In particular, the survey failed to capture an approximately 1 acre eelgrass bed that was directly in the dredge footprint. Unfortunately, due to contractual limitations, the Corps indicated they could not implement another pre-construction survey without significant delays that would significantly increase dredging costs. Given that the project was funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, NMFS compromised with the Corps and agreed upon an assumed impact of 1 acre based upon expected impacts within the dredge footprint, for which the Corps agreed to provide compensation. The dredging ultimately resulted in additional impacts beyond the dredge footprint - likely due to slope failures. However, the extent of the additional impacts is difficult to predict because 1) the original pre-construction survey was inadequate and 2) the Corps did not provide a timely post-construction survey of the affected areas. In fact, NMFS has yet to receive a post-construction survey from this dredging cycle that shows the affected eelgrass areas in the vicinity of the Morro Channel.

There were also issues associated with the Corps' San Diego River Mission Bay Jetty and Revetment Repair and Maintenance Dredging Project in San Diego County. NMFS expressed the importance of protecting eelgrass habitat within the project site in accordance with the SCEMP in our EFH letter dated July 29, 2009, and throughout the project planning process in general. The Corps also recognized the importance of this valuable resource and committed to protecting it while implementing the project. For instance, in section 3.2.2 of the Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment (FSEA), the NEPA document for this project, the Corps specified the measures that would be taken to avoid impacting eelgrass and then stated, "If necessary, mitigation will be coordinated with the US National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and carried out in accordance with NMFS's Southern California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy". Under section 4.1.7 of the FSEA, the Corps also noted that any impacts to eelgrass would be mitigated "...in accordance with current policies and practices". In addition, the cover letter accompanying the "Pre-Dredge Eelgrass and Caulerpa Surveys for the 2010 Mission Bay Harbor Maintenance Dredging Project" appropriately reiterated the Corps' obligation to mitigate for eelgrass impacts in accordance with SCEMP. Thus the need to protect, and mitigate for any impacts to, eelgrass habitat during construction activities was adequately addressed by both the Corps and NMFS prior to project initiation. However, the Corps has yet to fully comply with these obligations. Implementation of the project resulted in the loss of approximately 0.8 acres of eelgrass habitat, as documented in the "Post-Dredge Eelgrass Survey for the 2010 Mission Bay Harbor Maintenance Dredging Project". According to SCEMP, the mitigation for these impacts should have begun within 135 days of initiating in-water construction, which occurred in October, 2010. Therefore, even if the mitigation was postponed until the next active growth phase to increase the likelihood of success, this mitigation project should have been started on or around March 1, 2011. Unfortunately, the mitigation transplant has not yet begun, nor has a mitigation plan been released by the Corps. Under section 8 of SCEMP, for projects that do not begin within the 135 day time frame, an additional seven percent for each month of delay shall be applied to the original mitigation area. This is consistent with a widely held concept that temporal losses should result in additional mitigation. However, when we reminded the Corps of this obligation, their response was that they would be unable to comply with the mitigation delay provision of SCEMP. Because NMFS does not believe an effective NEPA process and/or EFH consultation can be conducted if the Corps can not be relied upon to meet their environmental obligations, we relayed these concerns in a letter on July 22, 2011. The Corps has yet to respond to this letter.

In addition, a Corps maintenance dredging project in Lower Newport Bay also impacted eelgrass habitat. Specifically, a 2003 dredging event impacted shallow water and eelgrass habitat in Lower Newport Bay offshore of the east end of Balboa Island. Approximately 0.88 acres of eelgrass habitat was impacted with a mitigation requirement of 1.06 acres. However, mitigation measures to offset these losses have not been successfully implemented.

Summary and Recommendation for Estimated Impacts

Given the uncertainty of the modeling used to predict impacts, the limited characterization of existing offshore habitats, and the Corps' recent history in predicting and mitigating impacts to seagrass habitat, NMFS does not believe the Corps' proposed impact estimate is appropriate.

Instead, NMFS believes a more conservative estimate is appropriate. NMFS is using the following factors in determining a more conservative estimate: 1) a comprehensive survey has yet to be conducted, 2) the T-street reef structure is roughly estimated at 5 acres, 3) the scattered reefs and boulders have not been well characterized with no reliable acreage estimate, 4) the T-street reef structure is within the equilibrium footprint in which cross-shore sand movement is expected to occur, 5) the DEIS indicates that some portions of surfgrass habitat within the equilibrium footprint already exhibit some burial. Without additional information and justification, NMFS recommends that the Corps assume at least 5 acres of surfgrass/reef impacts to help ensure that adequate funds are budgeted for potential mitigation costs. This recommendation is also consistent with a recommendation provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in their Final Coordination Act Report. This estimate should be adopted within the record of decision.

Conservation Recommendation 1c: The Corps and/or the project partner should coordinate with NMFS and other interested agencies to determine an appropriate mitigation ratio for impacts to surfgrass and rocky reef habitat.

Appendix B does not specifically respond to this recommendation, but indicates that reef habitat mitigation shall be constructed at an equivalent functional value of shallow and deep water reef proportional to the area of impacted surfgrass and reef.

Section 5.4.5.2 discusses the Corps' mitigation approach in greater detail.

The Corps does not use ratios, but instead a scientific-based approach through the use of functional habitat evaluation assessment. A basic FA was used in the BPJ approach and a more robust FA will be accomplished in PED during the monitoring of the project site and the reference site.

In contrast to this statement, Corps Regulatory routinely uses ratios for mitigation purposes. The use of mitigation ratios is discussed in the 2008 Final Rule for Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (Final Rule). However, at an interagency meeting on January 31, 2011, the Corps Civil Works indicated that the Final Rule does not apply to their projects. In response, NMFS specifically requested that Corps Civil Works share their policy. The Corps was unable to respond to this request at the meeting, but did cite Engineering Regulation 1105-2-100 in the FEIS.

Also, in contrast to this statement, is a 2007 memorandum from the Corps regarding the Encinitas and Solana Beach Shoreline Protection project – a project similar in nature to the San Clemente Shoreline Protection project. This memorandum specifically indicates that mitigation for impacts to reef shall be in the form of artificial reefs constructed within the reach suffering losses on a 1:1 ratio.

Moreover, the Corps implies the use of a 1:1 ratio on page 5-58:

The Project has a mitigation budget that accommodates 1 acre of impacts to surfgrass plus 1 acre of impacts to reef, for a total potential impact to 2 acres of resources as a worst-case scenario.

NMFS also notes that the best professional judgment (BPJ) referenced above from the FEIS did not incorporate opinions expressed by NMFS, USFWS, California Department of Fish and Game, Environmental Protection Agency, and California Coastal Commission. Instead it relied upon the Corps' contractors.

Regardless, NMFS agrees with the Corps that the use of ratios should be based upon sound science and, to the extent possible, a functional based approach. In response to Corps concerns that there was no scientifically-based approach to developing ratios, NMFS recommended that the Corps consider the use of a mitigation ratio calculator as a defensible means of identifying an appropriate ratio (King and Price 2004). In addition, we shared scientific rationale for why a 1:1 approach is not defensible. In summary, NMFS believes a 1:1 ratio is inappropriate because: 1) surfgrass is a difficult to replace resource, 2) uncertainty of success, and 3) temporal lag in mitigation. NMFS notes that our rationale is consistent with the Final Rule. Specifically, the Final Rule suggests that higher mitigation ratios should be required where necessary to account for the method of compensatory mitigation, the likelihood of success, differences between the functions lost at the impact site and the functions expected to be produced by the compensatory mitigation project, temporal losses of aquatic resource functions, the difficulty of restoring or establishing the desired aquatic resource type and functions, and/or the distance between the affected aquatic resource and the compensation site. The best available science suggests surfgrass exhibits late successional traits, recovers very slowly from disturbance, and requires facilitation from algae before settling - all factors suggesting that this is a difficult to replace resource. Furthermore, if impacts are identified, a significant time lag will occur between the impact and mitigation. This will result in a temporal loss of function beyond that which would be expected from a difficult to replace species.

Summary and Recommendation for Mitigation Approach

In light of the Corps assertion that they do not use mitigation ratios, NMFS has revised our recommendation. The Corps and/or the project partner should coordinate with NMFS and other interested agencies to develop an appropriate functional assessment for impacts to surfgrass and rocky reef habitat. The final functional assessment used for determining appropriate mitigation to biological resources should receive written concurrence from NMFS prior to project implementation. This recommendation should be included as a mitigation measure in the record of decision.

Conservation Recommendation 2: A scientifically defensible monitoring plan should be developed prior to a record of decision on the proposed project.

The purpose of the monitoring plan is to detect environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and serve as the basis for determining whether compensatory mitigation is appropriate. Results from the monitoring plan will inform the development of a final mitigation plan, which will be based upon the approach described in the contingency

mitigation plan. The monitoring plan should be described in greater detail than the program currently described in Appendix B. The sampling design and statistical analyses should be clearly described and should be based upon fundamental principles of statistical inference. This monitoring plan should be reviewed and approved by the Corps, NMFS, and other interested resource agencies prior to a record of decision. In addition, to ensure adequate scientific rigor, consideration should be given to involving an independent review by recognized, biostatistical experts.

A general approach to the monitoring plan is outlined in Appendix B. The Corps indicates that the final monitoring plan will be prepared during the pre-construction engineering design (PED) phase. NMFS had recommended that this plan be developed prior to the record of decision. Given the limited characterization of nearshore resources for impact assessment purposes, NMFS is amenable to the finalization of the monitoring plan during the PED phase.

NMFS previously expressed concern that the presumption that nourishment projects are ecologically benign may be based upon an incomplete and flawed body of science (Peterson and Bishop, 2005). NMFS recommended that, if previous monitoring results in Southern California are to be used as support for conclusions that impacts to biological resources are minor and/or insignificant, a more rigorous examination of their sampling design, statistical analyses, and conclusions are necessary. The Corps did not adequately respond to this recommendation in light of the flawed science identified in Peterson and Bishop (2005). Instead, they summarized conclusions from previous monitoring events for other nourishment projects without conducting an adequate examination of their sampling design, statistical analyses, and conclusions. The Corps then concluded that the weight of evidence would suggest no impacts would occur at San Clemente.

Summary and Recommendation for Monitoring Plan

NMFS maintains that the sampling design and statistical analyses of the final monitoring plan be clearly described and should be based upon fundamental principles of statistical inference. In addition, the final monitoring plan should avoid the problems identified in Peterson and Bishop (2005). The final monitoring plan used for determining impacts to biological resources should receive written concurrence from NMFS prior to project implementation. This recommendation should be included as a mitigation measure in the record of decision.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Comments

16 U.S.C. 662 (a) states that whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and drainage, by any department or agency of the United States, or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license, such department or agency first shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular State wherein the impoundment, diversion, or other control facility is to be constructed, with a view to the conservation of wildlife resources by preventing loss of and damage to such resources as well as

providing for the development and improvement thereof in connection with such water-resource development.

Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 transferred all functions vested by law in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior or in its head, together with all functions vested by law in the Secretary of the Interior or the Department of the Interior which are administered through that Bureau or are primarily related to the Bureau to the Secretary of Commerce. NOAA NMFS is the primary agency within the Department of Commerce responsible for FWCA coordination.

The Corps states that the FWCA is an action that is taken between the USFWS and the Corps, not NMFS. The Corps' statement is inaccurate. As stated above, NMFS does have the authority to provide comments and recommendations through the FWCA. In fact, the Corps acknowledges NMFS' FWCA role on one of their websites

(http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/emrrp/emris/emrishelp5/fish_and_wildlife_coordination_act_legal_matters.htm). Below is an excerpt from the above referenced Corps website:

16 U.S.C. 662(a) provides that whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened or otherwise controlled or modified, the Corps shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as appropriate, and the agency administering the wildlife resources of the state. The consultation shall consider conservation of wildlife resources with the view of preventing loss of and damages to such resources as well as providing for development and improvement in connection with such water resources development.

Mischaracterization of NMFS Comments and Involvement in the Review Process

A number of statements were made in the FEIS and in response to comments that mischaracterize NMFS comments and our involvement in the review process. Below, NMFS provides additional context and some examples of this mischaracterization.

In the Corps response to comments, they repeatedly emphasized their two year coordination with the resource agencies. NMFS notes that this coordination was not particularly effective or organized. Examples include the following: short notification for agency meetings, all interested agencies were not invited despite NMFS encouragement to do so, meeting times were delayed, meeting dates abruptly canceled, and clear and substantive information was often not provided at the meetings. Furthermore, much of the comments that were given to the Corps were superficially addressed. After submission of comments on the DEIS, an interagency meeting was held on January 31, 2011, to address the range of concerns expressed by various agencies. Despite acknowledgment of the Corps internal deadlines and commitment to continue discussions regarding the monitoring, mitigation, and reporting plan, the Corps did not follow up with NMFS. NMFS reached out to the Corps via email on February 25, 2011, but received no reply. NMFS believes many of the problems identified in the FEIS are attributable to the Corps' coordination approach.

On page 5-58, the following is stated:

Because resource agency recommendations for mitigation were only clarified in their response to the DEIS, development and certification of a habitat model to assess surfgrass impacts was not previously contemplated.

This is an inaccurate statement. NMFS had provided a variety of input regarding surfgrass impact concerns during agency meetings, via email, and telephone discussions with Corps staff. These discussions culminated in a detailed email that was provided on August 5, 2010, which outlined many of NMFS concerns regarding the Corps proposed mitigation approach. For reference, the email chain is attached to this letter. Comments provided on the DEIS were generally consistent with the email comments.

Page 5-58 indicated that NMFS proposed a 5:1 mitigation ratio. This is incorrect. NMFS did not specifically identify a 5:1 ratio. Rather, NMFS questioned the appropriateness of estimating a 2 acre impact when 1) a comprehensive survey has yet to be conducted, 2) the T-street reef structure is roughly estimated at 5 acres, 3) the scattered reefs and boulders have not been well characterized with no reliable acreage estimate, 4) the T-street reef structure is within the equilibrium footprint in which cross-shore sand movement is expected to occur, 5) the DEIS indicates that some portions of surfgrass habitat within the equilibrium footprint already exhibit some burial. Thus, without additional information and justification, NMFS believed a 5 acre impact was a more appropriate worst case scenario.

On page 5-50, the Corps implies that NMFS was not forthcoming during the two year coordination process when we recommended the use of the San Diego Nearshore Program data at the January 31, 2011, meeting. NMFS recommended its use to provide additional information for the Corps NEPA document, not as a means of serving as a baseline dataset for determining impacts. NMFS would like to remind the Corps that the Nearshore Program was a cooperative effort involving their agency.

Closing Summary and Recommendations

NMFS believes protection of existing infrastructure and maintaining recreational opportunities associated with beach usage are important ecosystem services. However, repeated beach fill projects may have an environmental cost to various natural resources. These costs should be incorporated into the analysis to ensure the benefit to cost ratio is not skewed. Unfortunately, the views expressed by NMFS regarding potential impacts, mitigation, and monitoring have not been fully considered in the FEIS. Therefore, NMFS is concerned that the Corps may have underestimated the potential environmental costs of the project. Based on January 2011 price levels, the estimated initial construction cost of the plan is \$11,100,000, for which the Federal share is approximately \$7,220,000 and the non-Federal share is approximately \$3,890,000. Total periodic nourishment costs are estimated to be \$84,900,000 (January 2011 price level) over the 50-year period following initiation of construction, for which the Federal share is approximately \$42,450,000 and the non-Federal share is approximately \$42,450,000. Given the concerns expressed on this project, NMFS believes the Corps should re-evaluate their cost estimates to

ensure the project still achieves a positive benefit/cost ratio prior to further planning and implementation of a 50 year project costing \$96,000,000.

Below is a summary of NMFS recommendations that should be addressed prior to a record of decision:

- The Corps should explicitly discuss how they addressed the comments provided by the Independent External Peer Review.
- The Corps should assume a minimum 5 acre impact to surfgrass/reef to help ensure that adequate funds are budgeted for potential mitigation costs. This recommendation is also consistent with a recommendation provided by the USFWS in their Final Coordination Act Report. This estimate should be adopted within the record of decision.
- The sampling design and statistical analyses of the final monitoring plan should be clearly described and should be based upon fundamental principles of statistical inference. In addition, the final monitoring plan should avoid the problems identified in Peterson and Bishop (2005). The final monitoring plan used for determining impacts to biological resources should receive written concurrence from NMFS prior to project implementation. This recommendation should be included as a mitigation measure in the record of decision.
- The Corps should coordinate with NMFS and other interested agencies to develop an appropriate functional assessment for impacts to surfgrass and rocky reef habitat. The final functional assessment used for determining appropriate mitigation to biological resources should receive written concurrence from NMFS prior to project implementation. This recommendation should be included as a mitigation measure in the record of decision.
- The Corps should include a monitoring and enforcement program for each mitigation measure identified in the record of decision. NMFS also recommends that the Corps inform commenting agencies on the progress of mitigation measures they have proposed and make the monitoring results available to the public.

Enclosure(s):

Literature Cited

NMFS August 05, 2010, email discussing surfgrass mitigation with additional literature cited

Literature Cited

Craig, C., S. Wylie-Echeverria, E. Carrington, and D. Shafer. 2008. Short-term sediment burial effects on the seagrass *Phyllospadix scouleri*. ERDC TN-EMRRP-EI-03.

King, D.M. and E.W. Price. 2004. Developing Defensible Wetland Mitigation Ratios: A Companion to "The Five-Step Wetland Mitigation Ratio Calculator". Final Report prepared for Kathi Rodrigues, NOAA, Office of Habitat Conservation, Habitat Protection Division, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD, 20910.

Peterson, C.H. and M.J. Bishop. 2005. Assessing the Environmental Impacts of Beach Nourishment. Bioscience 55: 887-896.

NMFS August 05, 2010, email discussing surfgrass mitigation with additional literature cited

From: Bryant Chesney [Bryant.Chesney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, August 05, 2010 3:44 PM
To: 'Smith, Lawrence J SPL'; 'Bob Hoffman'; 'Clifford, Jodi L SPL'; 'Keeney, Thomas W SPL'
Cc: 'Lawrence Honma'
Subject: RE: Surf Grass Mitigation

NMFS appreciates Corps collaboration on this important topic and believe we are coming closer to agreement on how to address surfgrass impacts. However, there are various aspects of your proposal for which NMFS has concerns. We summarize them below.

According to Subpart E Section 230.43 of the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material (404(b)(1) Guidelines), vegetated shallows are considered special aquatic sites (SAS). SAS are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region. This status provides special consideration when evaluating actions involving dredged or fill material pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Vegetated shallows are defined as permanently inundated areas that under normal circumstances support communities of rooted aquatic vegetation. NMFS believes surfgrass should be considered a SAS and receive special consideration when evaluating actions involving discharge of dredged or fill material.

Moreover, surfgrass is designated as a habitat area of particular concern (HAPC) for various federally managed fish species under the Pacific Groundfish Fishery Management Plans, as well as essential fish habitat (EFH) for various species within the Coastal Pelagics and Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plans. Surfgrasses (*Phyllospadix* spp.) are considered to be among the most productive seagrass systems on the planet (Ramírez-García et al. 1998). Galst and Anderson (2008) indicate that surfgrass beds serve as an important habitat for nearshore fishes, and the loss of surfgrass from disturbance has negative consequences for recruitment success. Surfgrass also serves as an important nursery habitat for a variety of invertebrates, such as California spiny lobster (Engle 1979, as cited in MPLA Initiative 2009), and as habitat for algae (Stewart and Myers 1980, as cited in MLPA Initiative 2009). Shaw (1986) suggests that the importance of surfgrass as a nursery for juvenile lobsters in southern California is clearly apparent and the disturbance or destruction of this habitat could seriously decrease lobster abundance. Surfgrass is also important foraging habitat for the endangered green turtle, *Chelonia mydas* on the Pacific side of the Baja Peninsula (Lopez-Mendilaharsu et al 2005). Although utilization of nearshore habitats in southern California is less understood, sub-populations of the endangered green turtle are known to utilize San Diego Bay and the Long Beach area for foraging. If surfgrass serves a similar function in southern California, then adverse effects to surfgrass habitat may have a negative impact on habitat used by this listed species.

Surfgrasses are likely to be impacted by beach nourishment and shoreline protection projects that place sand either directly or indirectly onto surf grass beds (Craig et al 2008). The Corps has acknowledged this in meetings, email correspondence, and draft environmental planning documents. As described in the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, the discharge of dredged or fill material may reduce the value of vegetated shallows as nesting, spawning, nursery, cover, and forage areas, as well as their value in protecting shorelines from erosion and wave actions. In addition, the primary productivity of the system would be reduced if impacts were to occur. Surfgrasses exhibit late successional traits, recover very slowly from disturbance, require facilitation from algae before settling, and are strong competitors (Turner 1985). Removal of surfgrass from a rocky reef community has profound impacts to community structure (Turner 1985). Thus, surfgrass habitat is largely determined by patterns of disturbance. Repeated beach nourishment efforts likely will increase this rate of disturbance to these systems. Slow recovery times suggest that disturbances to these communities may be ecologically significant.

Given the high ecological values associated with surfgrass, NMFS believes unavoidable impacts to surfgrass should be addressed via compensatory mitigation and should comply with the 2008 mitigation rule. According to the rule, compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved. The rule suggests that compensation for unavoidable impacts to difficult to replace (DTR) resources (e.g. bogs, fens, springs, streams, etc.) should be provided through in-kind rehabilitation, enhancement or preservation. Given the slow recovery time and the difficulties associated with restoring this habitat, NMFS believes that surfgrass should be considered a DTR resource. Therefore, NMFS believes the Corps and/or the project partner should include in-kind surfgrass restoration or establishment as part of the mitigation plan. Therefore, NMFS does not concur with the Corps assertion that it not be considered "mitigation" in the technical sense of the term, nor do we concur that the NEPA/CEQA documents should refer to this as an unavoidable, unmitigable loss.

Although NMFS recognizes that surfgrass restoration techniques are not well established, recent successes have emerged. For example, Bull et al (2004) have demonstrated that surfgrass transplants that used sprigs survived and grew reasonably well, and regrowth of rhizomes that were cut to obtain sprigs for transplanting was rapid. They argued that the patterns of growth and survival of transplants and of recovery of donor plots, combined with the amount of effort involved, revealed that the largest gain in rhizome coverage per unit of effort occurred when sprigs were used. Moreover sprigs suitable for transplanting required relatively little effort to prepare and were abundant at study sites (Bull 2002), suggesting that collection of sprigs for transplanting would not have a large impact on existing surfgrass beds. Based upon this, Bull et al (2004) concluded that sprigs may be the most acceptable form for use in restoration.

Alternatively, MMS (1999) found that restoration of surfgrass beds using seeds and seedlings may be feasible. Sufficient numbers of seeds can easily be collected from most populations during most years to supply most restoration needs. Seeds readily germinate in the laboratory, or can be stored for several months and germinated when needed. Laboratory cultivation of large numbers of small seedlings for use in restoration is relatively simple and does not require any sophisticated equipment or facilities. Mortality rates are relatively high, though, so future efforts should reduce the likely sources of mortality to increase the efficacy of this technique. Holbrook et al. (2002) tested the use of seedlings in the field and attached seedlings to nylon rope to mimic natural conditions and achieved a survival comparable to that of control groups. The use of either sprigs or seedling transplants would minimize impacts to donor beds.

NMFS recognizes that transplant success is much higher for subtidal than for intertidal conditions. However, NMFS does not believe restoration efforts in the intertidal should be summarily dismissed within the mitigation plan, as implied in the Corps proposal. NMFS would be amenable to a smaller percentage of the mitigation addressing intertidal surfgrass habitat, but believes some good-faith effort should be applied to restore similar resources that may be lost due to the proposed projects.

The Corps has proposed a 1:1 ratio for surfgrass transplants and rocky reef impacts. The final mitigation rule suggests that higher mitigation ratios should be required where necessary to account for the method of compensatory mitigation, the likelihood of success, differences between the functions lost at the impact site and the functions expected to be produced by the compensatory mitigation project, temporal losses of aquatic resource functions, the difficulty of restoring or establishing the desired aquatic resource type and functions, and/or the distance between the affected aquatic resource and the compensation site. Given the difficulties associated with mitigating for surfgrass and the time lag in recovery, a higher ratio is likely appropriate. NMFS recommends that the Corps consider the guidance provided by the final rule and provide a more detailed rationale for determination of the mitigation ratio. NMFS also offers to provide technical assistance to the Corps in developing an appropriate mitigation ratio.

The mitigation plan should also contain performance standards that will be used to assess whether the project is achieving its objectives. These performance standards should be based on attributes that are objective, verifiable, and can be measured with a reasonable amount of effort. Thus, we do not believe it

appropriate to not include success criteria, as the Corps has proposed. NMFS recommends that the Corps work with NMFS and other appropriate agencies to develop appropriate performance standards. That said, NMFS recognizes the potential for in-kind mitigation failure. The potential for failure, however, does not justify a mitigation plan with no success criteria. Instead, NMFS believes a contingency out-of-kind mitigation approach should be developed as a back-up in case surfgrass mitigation techniques prove unsuccessful. Out-of-kind mitigation should strive to offset similar ecological functions and values that may be lost due to surfgrass impacts. Functions of high importance to NMFS include: primary productivity, fishery and invertebrate habitat, and wave energy reduction. NMFS believes eelgrass and/or kelp may be appropriate surrogates for out-of-kind mitigation.

The rule further states that there should be sufficient financial assurances to ensure a high level of confidence that the compensatory mitigation project will be completed in accordance with its performance standards. The Corps indicates they would like to place a cap on surf grass mitigation costs. NMFS is unsure how placing a cap on the mitigation costs would provide sufficient financial assurances. Perhaps a more appropriate alternative approach is to place a cap on surfgrass transplant techniques based upon cost estimates provided by both typical mitigation practitioners, such as Corps has preliminarily done via inquiries with SAIC and Merkel, and other researchers with more experience with surfgrass restoration. If success criteria are not met, the Corps and/or project partner would then move to the contingency plan for which reasonable cost estimates could also be provided. Assuming the total cost estimates of surfgrass mitigation and the out-of-kind contingency plan have appropriate justification and provide sufficient financial assurances, then NMFS would believe this total estimate could be used as an appropriate dollar amount in the Corps cost-benefit analysis. Placing a funding cap that is not well justified could skew the cost-benefit analysis and should be avoided.

References

- Bull, J. S. 2002. An experimental evaluation of different methods of restoring surfgrass (*Phyllospadix torreyi*). Master's thesis. University of California, Santa Barbara.
- Bull, J.S., Reed, D.C., Holbrook, S.J., 2004. An experimental evaluation of different methods of restoring *Phyllospadix torreyi* (Surfgrass). *Restoration Ecology* 12(1): 70-79.
- California Marine Life Protection Initiative. 2009. Regional Profile of the MLPA South Coast Study Region (Point Conception to the California-Mexico Border).
- Castañeda-Fernández de Lara, V., M. J. Butler, S. Hernández-Vázquez, S. Guzmán del Prío, and E. Serviere-Zaragoza. 2005a. Determination of preferred habitats of early benthic juvenile California spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*, on the Pacific coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico. *Marine and Freshwater Research* 56: 1037-1045.
- Castañeda-Fernández de Lara, V., E. Serviere-Zaragoza, S. Hernández-Vázquez, and M. J. Butler. 2005b. Feeding ecology of juvenile spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*, on the Pacific coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*. 39: 425-435.
- Craig, C., Wylie-Echeverria, S., Carrington, E., Shafer, D., 2008. Short-term sediment burial effects on the seagrass *Phyllospadix scouleri*. ERDC TN-EMRRP-EI-03.
- Engle JM (1979) Ecology and growth of juvenile California spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus* (Randall). Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California.
- Galst, C.J. and T.W. Anderson. 2008. Fish-habitat associations and the role of disturbance in surfgrass beds. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 365: 177-186.

- Holbrook, S.J., Reed, D.C., Bull, J.S., 2002. Survival experiments with outplanted seedlings of surfgrass (*Phyllospadix torreyi*) to enhance establishment on artificial structures. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 59:S350-S355.
- Lopez-Mendilaharsu, M., S. C. Gardner, J. A. Seminoff, and R. Riosmena-Rodriguez. 2005. Identifying critical foraging habitats of the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) along the Pacific coast of the Baja California peninsula, Mexico. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 15: 259-269.
- Minerals Management Service. 1999. Development of Methods for Surfgrass (*Phyllospadix* spp.) Restoration Using Early Life History Stages. OCS Study MMS 99-0019.
- Ramírez-García, P., Lot, A., Duarte, C.M., Terrados, J., Agawin, N.S.R., 1998. Bathymetric distribution, biomass and growth dynamics of intertidal *Phyllospadix scouleri* and *Phyllospadix torreyi* in Baja California (Mexico). *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 173: 13-23.
- Reed, D. C., S. J. Holbrook, E. Solomon, and M. Anghera. 1998. Studies on germination and root development in the surfgrass *Phyllospadix torreyi*: implications for habitat restoration. *Aquatic Botany* 62:71-80.
- Shaw, W. N. 1986. Species profiles: life histories and environmental requirements of coastal fishes and invertebrates (Pacific Southwest)—spiny lobster. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Biol. Rep. 82(11.47). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, TR EL-82-4. 10 pp.
- Stewart JG and Myers B (1980). Assemblages of algae and invertebrates in Southern California *Phyllospadix*-dominated intertidal habitats. *Aquatic Botany* 9:73-94.
- Turner, T., 1985. Stability of rocky intertidal surfgrass beds: Persistence, preemption and recovery. *Ecology*, 66(1): 83-92.

From: Smith, Lawrence J SPL [mailto:Lawrence.J.Smith@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2010 3:10 PM
To: Bob Hoffman; Bryant Chesney; Clifford, Jodi L SPL; Keeney, Thomas W SPL
Cc: Lawrence Honma
Subject: Surf Grass Mitigation

Recent discussion have taken place between the Corps and NMFS on the issue of surf grass losses and mitigation in southern California. I'd like to take this opportunity to present our understanding of the resolution reached during recent conversations. The point is to avoid any confusion and to ensure that we are in agreement on the details prior to moving forward, first with San Clemente and then with Encinitas/Solana Beach.

The first step, as with other impact categories, is to avoid surf grass impacts to the maximum extent practicable. The second step is to minimize unavoidable impacts. The third step is to mitigate remaining impacts. The concept of mitigation, as it applies to surf grass, follows. There are currently no proven methods of transplanting surf grass. However, there are some experimental methods that show promise. Our approach is to develop the experimental methods building towards a proven transplant method. There are several key assumptions in moving in this direction. First, transplant success is much higher for subtidal than for intertidal conditions. Initial projects therefore will focus on subtidal transplants only. This is particularly true for the first two projects where we anticipate creating artificial, subtidal reef habitat as mitigation for lost reef habitat thus creating new subtidal surf grass habitat. A portion of the reef would have to be built shallow enough to accommodate surf grass. Subtidal transplants are also safer than intertidal. Transplant area will be determined by actual impact as determined by monitoring. Post-construction monitoring of the surf grass in and adjacent to project sites will determine the actual area of surf grass lost as a result of each project. Transplant area will be on a 1:1 ratio, reef transplant ratio is

also on a 1:1 ratio for monitored reef losses. Post mitigation monitoring will be performed to track performance and to identify areas where the transplant method could be modified to improve success. We are proposing two years of post-mitigation monitoring. We are not including any success criteria nor are we including any additional transplant efforts at a given site. This is a one and done proposal for each project. Follow-on projects will incorporate lessons learned incorporating method modifications as we move towards an improved methodology.

Transplanting sprigs or plants require a donor bed for plant material. Studies have shown that surf grass is sensitive to losses from harvesting plants for transplant purposes. I'm not sure how to incorporate this concern. We could harvest plant material from that portion of the bed where potential impacts are expected. However, this would require maintaining that material alive ex-situ for one to two years post construction when mitigation would be constructed. Additionally, it could become a self-fulfilling prophesy where we weaken a bed that is then impacted partially as a result of the project and partially as a result of harvesting effects. An alternative approach would be to spread these impacts over a very large area focusing on harvesting plants from the interior of the bed and avoiding harvesting from edges. It appears that edge harvesting has more of an impact on the existing bed then does interior harvesting. A recommendation on this issue would be appreciated.

One additional measure that the Corps would like to propose is a cap on surf grass mitigation costs. This would be done separately for each project and would be based on predicted impacts. This would enable the Corps to incorporate a not to exceed cost into its calculations of total project costs for comparison to project benefits. This would greatly assist us in our planning and project authorization efforts. Initially the cap would be estimated based on known costs for eelgrass restoration multiplied by a factor of three to account for the more difficult conditions expected from open coastal restoration for surf grass as opposed to in-bay restoration encountered for eelgrass restoration. After conferring with both SAIC and Merkel & Associates, we propose that an initial cost of \$180K per acre be used for a surf grass restoration cap. This is based on a cost of \$60K per acre for recent eelgrass restoration efforts. Our methods for surf grass impact assessment tend to err on the conservative side and to overestimate impacts. This cap should then allow for mitigation at a 1:1 ratio should actual costs exceed the \$180K per acre figure. This cap cost does not include the cost of monitoring.

This is a proposal for experimental transplants. As such, we have included no success criteria. This is not "mitigation" in the technical sense of the term. We cannot guarantee that impacts to surf grass will be "mitigated". Therefore, NEPA/CEQA documents will continue to refer to this as an unavoidable, unmitigable loss. We anticipate some success, so it will not be a total loss.

Please let me know if you have any questions with the above. We would also appreciate written concurrence from the NMFS.

Larry Smith
(213) 452-3846

Grunion Monitoring Plan for the San Clemente Shoreline Protection Project

November 2011

California grunion (*Leuresthes tenuis*) are fish common south of Point Conception, California, to Magdalena Bay, Baja California, in nearshore waters from the surf to a depth of 60 feet, and are managed as a game species by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). What makes them unique is their spawning behavior, since they travel from their habitat in nearshore waters to specific sandy beaches just after certain full and new moons. Grunion spawn completely out of the water, depositing their eggs in the sand during the highest tide, where they incubate, safe from wave action. They are kept moist by residual water in the sand and hatch during the next high tide series when they are inundated with seawater and agitated by the rising surf. This occurs in about 10 days after spawning. Their spawning season occurs from March to August, with the peak season falling between late March and early June.

Beach nourishment (i.e., the placement of sand onto existing beaches) can benefit grunion by increasing potential spawning habitat; however, construction activities can potentially bury grunion eggs or change the beach profile such that juvenile grunion are unable to return to the ocean. Pursuant to the Corps' Environmental Impact Statement for the beach nourishment project, monitoring for grunion and implementation of impact minimization measures are required when construction is scheduled to overlap or follow within two weeks of a grunion spawning activity. Beach nourishment activities are planned **not** to occur with the grunion spawning activities between March to August. However, if there are delays to the beach protection schedule, this grunion monitoring plan would be implemented.

MONITORING METHODS AND FREQUENCY

Because grunion spawning is limited to certain tidal and lunar conditions, anticipated grunion runs are predicted by the CDFG. (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd/grusched.html#runs>) For any given spawning month, there are generally four sequential nights of spawning activity, for approximately two hours in the late nighttime or early morning hours, then approximately two weeks of no activity, followed by four additional nights of spawning activity. A table will be developed based on expected grunion runs for prior to construction implementation.

If construction dates overlap an anticipated grunion run, construction monitoring (conducted during construction and a grunion run) will be conducted by a qualified monitor. The monitor will be present every night for three hours commencing before predicted runs and extending to after the end of predicted runs, during the run prediction dates. If grunion are observed spawning, a record will be prepared to document when

and where the fish were observed. Expected grunion runs through the end of the contract period are provided in a table based upon the CDFG schedule.

The following will be implemented:

1. The Corps contractor shall avoid placement of dredged material in the intertidal zone between March 15 and August 31 where impacts to California grunion spawning may occur. The annually published CDFG expected grunion runs shall be used to determine possible grunion spawning periods.
2. Where the disposal beach is currently unsuitable for use as spawning habitat for grunion, including cobble beaches, beaches that are inundated during high tides to the extent that no beach above the high water mark is available for use by spawning grunion (i.e. waves at high tide reach shoreline protection structures at the back of beaches), and beaches with no historic grunion runs, sand may be placed without restriction.
3. All proposed receiver sites suitable for use as spawning habitat shall be monitored for grunion runs concurrently. Monitoring need not continue at a given site after sand replenishment has been completed at that site.
4. Grunion monitoring shall be conducted by a Corps qualified biologist or their representative for 30 minutes prior to and two hours following the predicted start of each spawning event.
5. If a grunion run consisting of 0 to 100 fish (Walker Scale of 0 or 1) is reported within two weeks prior to or during construction beach replenishment, the contractor does not need to take any avoidance/minimization actions.
6. If a grunion run consisting of more than 100 fish (Walker Scale of 2, 3, 4, or 5) is reported within two weeks prior to the start of construction or during construction beach replenishment, work may continue if avoidance/minimization actions can be taken. However, the Corps contractor shall also receive approval from the ~~off~~ Corps senior marine ecologist for appropriate avoidance/minimization actions. These actions may include alteration of the discharge point and/or sand spreading, shifting the receiver site, altering the construction beach replenishment schedule to replenish a beach that has not had a grunion spawning event within two weeks prior to the start of construction, or constructing a bermed discharge area with a single point discharge of return water. This is defined as "berm" above highest high tide to allow grunion spawning in front of the berm. Materials placed behind the berm shall not be moved into the intertidal until two weeks after grunion monitoring in front of the berm shows a grunion run consisting of 0 to 100 fish (Walker Scale of 0 or 1) where feasible and safe to delay.
7. If the Grunion Monitoring Plan (GMP) is contracted, the GMP shall include name of monitoring firm, point of contact at monitoring firm and phone number, restrictions on direct impacts from placement or grading of materials in the intertidal zone, conditions under which direct impacts to the intertidal zone could be allowed, and reporting. The GMP shall include a sample Grunion Monitoring form to be filled out nightly by the monitor. The GMP shall be approved by the Corps prior to placement of material on the beach.

Corps senior
marine ecologist for

REPORTING PRECEDURES

During Construction

One day following each expected grunion run, a monitoring report will be prepared. These reports will include dates and time for each grunion run; location and density of all California runs observed; effect, if any, of ongoing beach nourishment activities on the distribution of grunions on the run observed; a brief synopsis of the weather and tide conditions during the run; and any other items of note. A pre-prepared data sheet will be used for this purpose.

Post-Construction

A final report of all monitoring results will be submitted to the regulatory resources agencies within 90 days after completion of all construction activities.

PROJECT SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

The grunion-monitoring project poses limited safety risks. These include vehicle safety; high wave environments pulling the monitor off the beach; potential falls associated with steep unstable scarps in the sand beach, and high flow and soft liquefied sand near the dredge discharge. To minimize these hazards, the monitor will follow Corps Health and Safety Plan, which covers safe driving practices. The monitor will also avoid working on the beach area below the wet sand grunion zone. The monitor will wear a float coat with reflective tape while in the work area and will wear a headlamp while also carrying a waterproof flashlight during the course of work. The monitor will check in with any on-site construction crews to inform them of the monitor's presence in the work area. The monitor has no reason to be within the active dredge placement cells and thus will avoid areas of potentially liquefied sands and high discharge flows from the dredge pipe. Finally, the monitor will cautiously traverse steep terrain and will avoid standing or walking near the base of any sand scarps over three feet in height.

Grunion

The “Mitigation and Monitoring Plan” provides the following grunion background information:

The California grunion (Leuresthes tenuis) is a member of the New World silversides family, Atheriniopsidae, along with jacksmelt and topsmelt. Their usual range extends from Point Conception, California, to Point Abreojos, Baja California. Occasionally, they are found farther north, to Monterey Bay, California, and south to San Juanico Bay, Baja California. They inhabit the nearshore waters from the surf to a depth of 60 ft. Tagging studies indicate that they do not migrate.

Grunion leave the water at night to spawn on beaches during the spring and summer months. For four consecutive nights, beginning on the nights of the full and new moons, spawning occurs after high tides and continues for several hours. As waves break on the beach, grunion swim as far up the slope as possible... While spawning may only take 30 seconds, some fish remain stranded on the beach for several minutes.

Spawning occurs from March through August, and occasionally in February and September. Peak spawning is late March to early June. Mature grunion may spawn during successive runs, with females spawning up to six times each season. Females lay between 1,600 and 3,600 eggs during one spawn, with larger females producing more eggs. Eggs are deposited during the high tides of the month and incubate in the sand during the lower tides, when they will not be disturbed by wave action. The eggs are kept moist by residual water in the sand. They hatch about 10 days later, during the next high tide series, when they are inundated with sea water and agitated by rising surf.

Beach replenishment activities could potentially bury grunion eggs or change the beach profile such that juvenile grunion are unable to return to the ocean...

The intensity of grunion spawning runs are typically rated using the Walker Scale. This scale rates spawning runs from W-0 to W-5, based on the numbers of grunion and the duration of the spawning event. The Walker Scale is shown below:

EXHIBIT 18
CD-029-11

The Walker Scale for Assessment of Grunion Runs
Developed by K. Martin, M. Schadt, and S. Laurenz-Miller, 2001

Scale	Numbers of grunion	Duration	Descriptor
W-0	no fish or only a few individuals, no spawning	under 1 hr	not a run
W-1	10 --100 fish scattered on beach at a time, some spawning	under 1 hr	light run
W-2	100 – 500 fish spawning at different times, fish ashore with many of the large waves	under 1 hr	good run
W-3	Hundreds of fish spawning at once in several areas of beach	to 1 hr	strong run
W-4	Thousands of fish together, little sand visible between fish	to 1 hr	excellent run
W-5	Fish covering the beach several individuals deep, a silver lining along the surf	more than 1 hr	incredible run

Grunion begin spawning at one year of age and typically live 2-4 years. California grunion are endemic to the western coast of California and Baja California, and do not spawn anywhere else in the world. An estimated 90% of the population of California Grunion is off of the coasts of San Diego County, Orange County, and Los Angeles County. Spawning events do not necessarily return to the same beaches year after year, although there is strong evidence that they return to the same beaches during one spawning season. The median grunion run is approximately 100-500 fish (Walker Scale 2) and only about a third of the runs are greater than 500 fish (Walker Scale 3, 4, or 5), while the really large runs of thousands of fish (Walker Scale 5) are less than 5% of reported runs (personal communication with Dr. Karen Martin, a leading grunion researcher at Pepperdine University, May 2011). While there still exists some uncertainty about why a particular beach is chosen, it appears that grunion are attracted to freshwater outlets (storm drains, creeks, river mouths, etc.). Runs may be brief or last more than one hour.

California grunion is managed as a game species by the CDFG. Grunion have been protected by the CDFG since 1927, due to their vulnerability during spawning runs. Currently, no grunion take is permitted during April or May of any year; and, at all other times, only hand capture is permitted and a fishing license is required. Grunion runs are becoming increasingly more popular; at times, there are more people on the beach than grunion and every grunion in a run can be captured. Grunion runs are also increasingly

becoming more popular as public educational programs. More than 4,000 people paid to attend a recent grunion education event put on by the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium. The placing of sand on receiver sites could potentially impact grunion by burying grunion eggs or changing the beach profile such that juvenile grunion would not be able to return to the ocean (2001 Final Grunion Monitoring Report).

The previously approved coastal development permit for RBSP I (CDP #6-00-038) mandated that a grunion monitoring program would be implemented to ensure that construction is suspended until the grunion eggs hatch if spawning occurs at the construction site. The grunion monitoring program ("Mitigation and Monitoring Plan") detailed that if grunion were observed spawning, disposal of sand would cease for a minimum of 14 days to allow the eggs to hatch and a buffer zone of 65 ft. shoreward of the high water mark at the spawning area and 100 ft. upcoast and downcoast of the spawning area would be established. The plan also mandated that grunion monitoring would occur for a total of six hours during each of the four days during the expected grunion run. During RBSP I, the applicant did conduct the required monitoring, but it did not properly avoid grunion or grunion eggs. The monitoring report for RBSP I shows that RBSP I caused substantial impacts to grunion and to grunion eggs (See Exhibit # 9).

CDFG recommends that no beach replenishment occur on beaches that provide suitable grunion habitat during the grunion spawning season, March through August (CDFG Draft EIR Comment Letter). However, the applicant has stated that this is not feasible because the proposed project will take up to eight months and work must occur prior to the winter season to avoid large storms and waves. The applicant has also stated that it is not financially feasible to split the project into two segments and do one phase before grunion season and the remainder following grunion season or to do the replenishment over a two year period, because the cost of mobilizing the dredge equipment is too great. However, the applicant has not submitted documentation to the Commission in regards to the cost of dredge equipment mobilization. CDFG staff also states the following as reasons not to allow any impacts to grunion or grunion eggs: There are no studies showing that the grunion population is stable; imminent global warming/sea level rise threatens grunion spawning habitat; and there is a lack of convincing evidence that beach replenishment is appropriate mitigation for impacts to grunion (personal communication with CDFG, May 2011). CDFG staff agrees with the Commission that impacts to grunion eggs following runs of less than 100 grunion should be permitted and that no mature grunion should be impacted. However, CDFG staff disagrees that impacts to hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 2 or 3) should be permitted if construction has already begun. CDFG staff states that impacts to grunion eggs following runs of hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 2 or 3) should not be allowed under any circumstance because 100-500 fish is the median run and there is no proven mitigation available for impacts to substantial amounts of grunion eggs. CDFG staff also suggests that grunion monitoring following beach replenishment would be invaluable for analyzing future projects (personal communication with CDFG, May 2011). Taking into account communication with CDFG, the Commission makes the following findings in regards to grunion impacts.

In order to avoid these impacts during implementation of RBSP II, Special Condition # 8 contains specific grunion monitoring and avoidance conditions. Grunion prefer to spawn on gradually sloping, sandy beaches. However, they also may spawn between areas of cobble cover and may spawn below seawalls or bluffs as tides recede. It is unknown whether the eggs deposited below seawalls or in areas with significant cobble cover are successfully hatched. Beaches would not be used for spawning if they are too steep or too rocky (personal communication, Dr. Karen Martin, May 2011). Based on the uncertainty surrounding appropriate spawning habitat, all receiver sites that are scheduled to be replenished during the grunion spawning season, March through August, shall be monitored concurrently for grunion, unless there is no sand on the beach. The applicant is required to develop a revised, final construction schedule, with the primary intent of avoiding impacts to grunion and grunion eggs by scheduling the sites most suitable for grunion spawning outside the primary grunion spawning season. In addition, the applicant shall develop, in consultation with CDFG, NMFS, USACE and the Executive Director, additional criteria to determine the viability of a deposition site for a spawning event and if the deposition site can be eliminated from the monitoring requirement. The criteria shall include, but are not limited to, predicted monthly high tides, current beach profiles, and historic grunion runs. As part of these criteria, the applicant will develop specific grunion avoidance measures for each of the ten receiver sites. The Batiquitos receiver site is scheduled after August 1st, due to least tern nesting constraints, and therefore does not need to be monitored for grunion. The Commission is requiring all beaches to be monitored concurrently so that the applicant will be able to avoid placing sand on beaches with grunion eggs. During RBSP I, the applicant only monitored the next scheduled replenishment receiver site for grunion runs. This method proved to be unsuccessful because the applicant did not know which receiver site to replenish if grunion runs were discovered on the next scheduled site. Monitoring for grunion need not continue at a given site after sand replenishment has been completed at that site. The Commission also considered monitoring the next three beaches scheduled for replenishment, with the possibility that at least one out of the three beaches would not have had a recent grunion spawning event. An additional grunion monitoring requirement considered by the Commission was to monitor beaches that are expected to be replenished within a specified time period (i.e. 1-2 months). However, monitoring all beaches suitable for grunion spawning during grunion spawning season provides the greatest assurance that grunion eggs will not be impacted.

The applicant reported that during RBSP I, it was determined that monitoring two hours before each run, two hours during each run, and two hours following each run was not necessary. The Final Grunion Monitoring Report states that grunion were almost always observed at a monitoring site within the predicted peak period or at most 15 minutes prior to the predicted peak period. In one instance, grunion began arriving about one hour prior to the peak period. SANDAG has further reported that based on experience over the last few years, fish are not typically observed in number more than 30 minutes prior to the predicted peak period. Based on these reports, monitoring for grunion by a qualified biologist is only required 30 minutes prior to and two hours following the predicted start of each spawning event. However, Special Condition 8b requires that

sufficient personnel shall be utilized to insure that the entire receiver site is monitored during the specified period. In addition, the extent of the spawning event shall be defined by a length of beach of 100 yards for the purposes of determining the Walker Scale.

No impacts to mature grunion will be permitted in any spawning event. As stated earlier, mature grunion spawn up to six times per season and each female can lay 1,600 to 3,600 eggs each spawning event. Thus, the loss of even one mature grunion could affect thousands of grunion eggs. Grunion runs with only a few individuals and no spawning (Walker Scale 0) and runs with 10-100 fish scattered on the beach and only some spawning (Walker Scale 1) yield a low fecundity and thus produce limited numbers of grunion eggs. Therefore, beach replenishment activities are permitted and no avoidance measures are necessary following grunion runs of less than 100 fish. Any impacts to grunion eggs during these small runs are expected to be insignificant, and they can be permitted in order to provide the temporary improvements to grunion habitat that increased sand on certain beaches may provide. While there are no studies showing that beach replenishment creates additional habitat for grunion, grunion cannot spawn on beaches that do not have any sand or on beaches where the high tides consistently reaches a seawall, rip-rap, or coastal bluff. Therefore, if beach replenishment provides sandy habitat on an otherwise cobble beach, it is at least creating a temporary spawning area; and, if beach replenishment creates a deeper beach with more sand, it is also potentially creating temporary spawning habitat. Therefore, grunion runs of fewer than 100 fish do not need to be avoided for this beach replenishment project and any impacts are mitigated by the increased temporary spawning habitat on regional beaches. Future beach replenishment projects with potential impacts to less than 100 grunion will need to be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Because 100-500 fish is the median spawning event and more than 500 fish in an event only occurs on one third of the reported spawning events, it would not be appropriate to consistently impact these runs. Additionally, because of the uncertainty involved with the trade-off between grunion impacts and temporary habitat creation, it is questionable if it is possible to mitigate for substantial impacts to grunion. If grunion runs of more than 100 fish are reported before construction has started, the applicant must avoid the grunion eggs. The applicant shall alter the construction/beach replenishment schedule to replenish a beach that has not had such a grunion spawning event within two weeks prior to the start of construction. Avoidance shall be done in consultation with the resource agencies and may consist of alteration of the discharge point and/or the locations where sand is spread, shifting the receiver site footprint, or replenishing a different receiver site. While grunion have not been found to return to the same beaches year after year, they do often return to the same beaches within one spawning season. Therefore, in some cases the applicant may be permitted to impact grunion with appropriate avoidance action following the peak spawning season, i.e. after mid-June when grunion runs are traditionally smaller, to allow deployment to those beaches. Feasible avoidance actions for grunion at each of the ten receiver beaches that allow work to continue, but also minimize and/or avoid impacts to grunion eggs, shall be developed by the applicant, subject to approval of the Executive Director in consultation with CDFG, NMFS and

UCSACE. These avoidance actions shall take into consideration the size of the deposition site, stage of mobilization, construction constraints, etc.

If construction has already begun and a grunion run of hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 2 or 3) is reported, the applicant must attempt to avoid/minimize impacts using the specific avoidance actions developed for each of the ten beaches. If avoidance is not possible, the grunion eggs may be impacted. Impacts are permitted in this case because switching receiver sites once construction has begun is very expensive. This additional expense would result in less sand being placed on receiver sites and therefore less potential improvement to grunion spawning habitat. However, if construction has begun and greater than hundreds of fish spawning at different times or at once in several areas of beach (Walker Scale of 4 or 5) are reported, no impacts to grunion eggs are permitted. If the applicant cannot avoid impacts to grunion eggs through alteration of the discharge point and/or the locations where sand is spread, all beach construction/replenishment must cease at that receiver site. In those instances, the Commission finds a more conservative approach which protects the spawning run is warranted.