

**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
VENTURA, CA 93001  
(805) 585-1800



# Th23d

Filed: 1/9/14  
180<sup>th</sup> Day: 7/8/14  
Staff: J. Blaugrund-V  
Staff Report: 1/23/14  
Hearing Date: 2/13/14

## STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR

**Application No.:** 4-13-0572

**Applicant:** California Department of Parks and Recreation

**Location:** 35000 West Pacific Coast Highway, Arroyo Sequit Creek, Leo Carrillo State Park, Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County. (APN: 4473-001-900)

**Project description:** Removal of two Arizona crossings and replacement with two freespan bridges, removal of one check dam, and implementation of a restoration plan within and adjacent to Arroyo Sequit Creek.

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## SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends **approval** of the proposed development with **nine (9) special conditions** regarding: (1) plans conforming to engineer's recommendations, (2) construction timing, (3) sensitive species surveys, (4) public access program, (5) herbicide restriction, (6) interim erosion control plans and construction responsibilities, (7) removal of excavated material, (8) conformance with the requirements of the resource agencies, (9) assumption of risk, waiver of liability and indemnity.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing to remove two Arizona crossings located within Arroyo Sequit Creek, and replace with two freespan bridges that have been designed to withstand 100 year storm events. The subject three in-stream barriers (two Arizona crossings and one check dam) currently block steelhead trout from fully accessing Arroyo Sequit Creek. Removal of the subject barriers will allow for steelhead to access an additional approximately 4.5 miles of habitat within Arroyo Sequit Creek, and will increase the total amount of habitat available in the Santa Monica Mountains by 62 percent.

The downstream Arizona crossing, located approximately 0.10 miles from the ocean, is composed of concrete and is approximately 70 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 5 feet tall. This crossing will be replaced with an elevated steel wide-flange bridge, approximately 90 feet long

and 26 feet wide. The proposed bridge would be aligned slightly to the north. New bridge abutments and 450 feet of road paving are also proposed.

The upstream Arizona crossing is located approximately 0.75 miles upstream from the ocean, is also composed of concrete, and is approximately 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet tall. The upstream crossing will be replaced with an elevated steel wide-flange bridge that is approximately 90 feet long and 16 feet wide. The proposed upstream bridge will be aligned approximately 60 feet to the north of the existing Arizona crossing in order to cross the creek in a more perpendicular position so as to improve stream channel and stream bed stability. New bridge abutments and 145 feet of re-aligned roadway are also proposed. Additionally, existing utilities located under the upstream Arizona crossing will be removed and replaced under the proposed bridge and an existing well and well house located immediately adjacent to the proposed bridge will also be removed.

The existing check dam is located approximately one mile upstream from the ocean. It is composed of stream cobble material and concrete, and is approximately 20 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 2 feet tall. Overall, the proposed project includes approximately 6,052 cubic yards of cut, 6,057 cubic yards of fill, 2,523 cubic yards of import, and 429 cubic yards of export.

A Least Bell's Vireo Survey by Rincon Consultants, completed in August of 2012, observed several avian species within the project area, including several on the Department of Fish and Game's Special Animal List. Because removal of the subject three in-stream barriers and construction of the proposed bridges will occur immediately adjacent to habitat for sensitive bird species, Special Condition Three (3) requires pre-construction surveys. Additionally, to minimize erosion and ensure stability of the project site, Special Condition Six (6) requires the submittal of an interim erosion control plan and implementation of best management practices.

The proposed project also includes the implementation of a restoration plan on approximately 12 acres, along a one mile long segment of Arroyo Sequit Creek. The proposed restoration will include removal of invasive species, replanting with native species, as well as re-contouring of the Arroyo Sequit Creek bed upstream and downstream of both Arizona crossings in order to restore the natural grade of the creek bed and prevent continued erosion of downstream areas.

Arroyo Sequit Creek is located within Leo Carrillo State Park, along the western end of the Santa Monica Mountains, in Los Angeles County. Leo Carrillo State Park extends inland from the ocean and is accessed from the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH). The lower approximately one mile portion of Arroyo Sequit Creek extends through the Leo Carrillo campground, and ultimately terminates at the ocean. Development within the campground includes a visitor center, public campsites, and public parking areas.

The standard of review for the proposed project is the Chapter Three policies of the Coastal Act. In addition, the policies of the certified Malibu – Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan (LUP) serve as guidance. As conditioned, the proposed project is consistent with all applicable Chapter Three policies of the Coastal Act.

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Exhibit 3 – Project Plans  
Exhibit 4 – Site Photographs

## I. MOTION AND RESOLUTION

### Motion:

*I move that the Commission **approve** Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-13-0572 pursuant to the staff recommendation.*

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

### Resolution:

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

## II. STANDARD CONDITIONS

This permit is granted subject to the following standard conditions:

1. **Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment.** The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
2. **Expiration.** If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. **Interpretation.** Any questions of intent of interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
4. **Assignment.** The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.

5. **Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.** These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

### **III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

#### **1. Plans Conforming to Engineer's Recommendations.**

By acceptance of this permit, the applicant agrees to comply with the recommendations contained in all of the plans and reports prepared by a registered engineer that are referenced as Substantive File Documents. These recommendations, including recommendations concerning hydrology, bridge installation, best management practices (BMPs), and drainage shall be incorporated into all final design and construction plans, which must be reviewed and approved by a registered engineer prior to commencement of development.

The final plans approved by the engineer shall be in substantial conformance with the plans approved by the Commission relative to construction, grading, and drainage. Any substantial changes in the proposed development approved by the Commission that may be required by the consultant shall require amendment(s) to the permit(s) or new Coastal Development Permit(s).

#### **2. Construction Timing.**

It shall be the applicant's responsibility to assure that all project activities involving work within the bed or banks of Arroyo Sequit Creek, shall occur only during the period from July 15<sup>th</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>. The Executive Director may grant additional time for good cause.

#### **3. Sensitive Species Surveys.**

For any construction activities, the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified biologist or environmental resource specialist (hereinafter, "environmental resource specialist") to conduct sensitive species surveys (including birds and other terrestrial species) and monitor project operations associated with all construction activities. At least 30 calendar days prior to commencement of any construction activities, the applicant shall submit the name and qualifications of the environmental resource specialist, for the review and approval of the Executive Director. The applicant shall have the environmental resource specialist ensure that all project construction and operations are carried out consistent with the following:

- A. The environmental resource specialist shall conduct surveys 30 calendar days prior to the approved construction activities to detect any active sensitive species, reproductive behavior, and active nests within 500 feet of the project site. Follow-up surveys must be conducted 3 calendar days prior to the initiation of construction and nest surveys must continue on a monthly basis throughout the nesting season or until the project is completed, whichever comes first.

- B. In the event that any sensitive species are present in or adjacent to the construction area but do not exhibit reproductive behavior and are not within the estimated breeding/reproductive cycle of the subject species, the qualified biologist shall either: (1) initiate a salvage and relocation program prior to any construction activities to move sensitive species by hand to safe locations elsewhere along the project reach or (2) as appropriate, implement a resource avoidance program with sufficient buffer areas to ensure adverse impacts to such resources are avoided. The applicant shall also immediately notify the Executive Director of the presence of such species and which of the above actions are being taken. If the presence of any such sensitive species requires review by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game, then no development activities shall be allowed or continue until any such review and authorizations to proceed are received, subject to the approval of the Executive Director.
- C. If an active nest of a federally or state-listed threatened or endangered species, bird species of special concern, or any species of raptor or heron is found, the applicant shall notify the appropriate State and Federal agencies within 24 hours, and shall develop an appropriate action specific to each incident. The applicant shall notify the California Coastal Commission in writing by facsimile or e-mail within 24 hours and consult with the Commission regarding determinations of State and Federal agencies.
- D. If an active nest of any federally or state listed threatened or endangered species, species of special concern, or any species of raptor or heron is found within 300 feet of construction activities (500 feet for raptors), the applicant shall retain the services of an environmental resource specialist with experience conducting bird and noise surveys, to monitor bird behavior and construction noise levels. The environmental resources specialist shall be present at all relevant construction meetings and during all significant construction activities (those with potential noise impacts) to ensure that nesting birds are not disturbed by construction related noise. The environmental resource specialist shall monitor birds and noise every day at the beginning of the project and during all periods of significant construction activities. Construction activities may occur only if construction noise levels are at or below a peak of 65 dB at the nest(s) site. If construction noise exceeds a peak level of 65 dB at the nest(s) site, sound mitigation measures such as sound shields, blankets around smaller equipment, mixing concrete batches off-site, use of mufflers, and minimizing the use of back-up alarms shall be employed. If these sound mitigation measures do not reduce noise levels, construction within 300 ft. (500 ft. for raptors) of the nesting trees/areas shall cease and shall not recommence until either new sound mitigation can be employed or nesting is complete.
- E. The environmental resource specialist shall be present during all construction, grading, excavation, and vegetation removal activities within Arroyo Sequit Creek. The environmental resource specialist shall require the applicant to cease work should any breach in permit compliance occur, or if any unforeseen sensitive habitat issues arise. If significant impacts or damage occur to sensitive habitats or to wildlife species, the

applicants shall be required to submit a revised, or supplemental program to adequately mitigate such impacts. The revised, or supplemental, program shall be processed as an amendment to this coastal development permit or a new coastal development permit.

#### **4. Public Access Program.**

- A. *Prior to the issuance of the coastal development permit*, the applicant shall submit, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, a Public Access Program and Plan that describes the methods (including signs, fencing, posting of security guards, etc.) by which safe public access to or around construction areas and staging areas shall be maintained during all project operations. The plan shall also include signs directing the public to alternative parking areas for the duration of construction and staging. Where public paths or bikeways will be closed during active operations, a person(s) shall be on-site to detour traffic or adequate fencing and signage shall be used. The applicant shall maintain public access pursuant to the approved Public Access Program. Any proposed changes to the approved program shall be reported to the Executive Director. No change to the program shall occur without a Commission-approved amendment to the permit unless the Executive Director determines that no such amendment is required.
- B. Where use of public parking spaces is unavoidable, the minimum number of public parking spaces that are required for the staging of equipment, machinery and employee parking shall be used. At each site, the number of public parking spaces utilized shall be the minimum necessary to implement the project.
- C. The applicant shall post each construction site with a notice indicating the expected dates of construction and/or public access or parking lot closures.

#### **5. Herbicide Restriction.**

Herbicides shall not be used within any portion of a stream channel as measured from toe of bank to toe of bank. Herbicide use shall be restricted to the use of Glyphosate Aquamaster™ (previously Rodeo™) herbicide for the elimination of non-native and invasive vegetation located within the project site for purposes of habitat restoration only. The applicants shall remove non-native or invasive vegetation by hand and the stumps may be painted with Glyphosate Aquamaster™ herbicide. Herbicide application by means of spray shall not be utilized. No use of any herbicide shall occur during the rainy season (November 1 – March 31) unless otherwise allowed by the Executive Director for good cause. In no instance shall herbicide application occur if wind speeds on site are greater than 5 mph or 48 hours prior to predicted rain. In the event that rain does occur, herbicide application shall not resume again until 72 hours after rain.

## **6. Interim Erosion Control Plans and Construction Responsibilities.**

A. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director an Interim Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices Plan, prepared by a qualified, licensed professional. The qualified, licensed professional shall certify in writing that the Interim Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) plan are in conformance with the following requirements:

### **1. Erosion Control Plan**

- (a) The plan shall delineate the areas to be disturbed by grading or construction activities and shall include any temporary access roads, staging areas and stockpile areas. The natural areas on the site shall be clearly delineated on the plan and on-site with fencing or survey flags.
- (b) Include a narrative report describing all temporary run-off and erosion control measures to be used during construction.
- (c) The plan shall identify and delineate on a site or grading plan the locations of all temporary erosion control measures
- (d) The plan shall specify that grading shall take place only during the dry season (April 1 – October 31). This period may be extended for a limited period of time if the situation warrants such a limited extension, if approved by the Executive Director. The applicant shall install or construct temporary sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins, or silt traps), temporary drains and swales, sand bag barriers, silt fencing, and shall stabilize any stockpiled fill with geofabric covers or other appropriate cover, install geotextiles or mats on all cut or fill slopes, and close and stabilize open trenches as soon as possible. Basins shall be sized to handle not less than a 10 year, 6 hour duration rainfall intensity event.
- (e) The erosion control measures shall be required on the project site prior to or concurrent with the initial grading operations and maintained throughout the development process to minimize erosion and sediment from runoff waters during construction. All sediment should be retained on-site, unless removed to an appropriate, approved dumping location either outside of the coastal zone or within the coastal zone to a site permitted to receive fill.
- (f) The plan shall also include temporary erosion control measures should grading or site preparation cease for a period of more than 30 days, including but not limited to: stabilization of all stockpiled fill, access roads, disturbed soils and cut and fill slopes with geotextiles and/or mats, sand bag barriers, silt fencing; temporary drains and swales and sediment basins. The plans shall also specify that all disturbed areas shall be seeded with native grass species and include the technical specifications for seeding the disturbed areas. These temporary erosion control measures shall be monitored and maintained until grading or construction operations resume.
- (g) All temporary, construction related erosion control materials shall be comprised of bio-degradable materials (natural fiber, not photo-degradable plastics) and must be removed



when permanent erosion control measures are in place. Bio-degradable erosion control materials may be left in place if they have been incorporated into the permanent landscaping design.

2. Construction Best Management Practices

- (a) No demolition or construction materials, debris, or waste shall be placed or stored where it may enter sensitive habitat, receiving waters or a storm drain, or be subject to wave, wind, rain, or tidal erosion and dispersion.
- (b) No demolition or construction equipment, materials, or activity shall be placed in or occur in any location that would result in impacts to environmentally sensitive habitat areas, streams, wetlands or their buffers.
- (c) Any and all debris resulting from demolition or construction activities shall be removed from the project site within 24 hours of completion of the project.
- (d) Demolition or construction debris and sediment shall be removed from work areas each day that demolition or construction occurs to prevent the accumulation of sediment and other debris that may be discharged into coastal waters.
- (e) All trash and debris shall be disposed in the proper trash and recycling receptacles at the end of every construction day.
- (f) The applicant shall provide adequate disposal facilities for solid waste, including excess concrete, produced during demolition or construction.
- (g) Debris shall be disposed of at a permitted disposal site or recycled at a permitted recycling facility. If the disposal site is located in the coastal zone, a coastal development permit or an amendment to this permit shall be required before disposal can take place unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment or new permit is legally required.
- (h) All stock piles and construction materials shall be covered, enclosed on all sides, shall be located as far away as possible from drain inlets and any waterway, and shall not be stored in contact with the soil.
- (i) Machinery and equipment shall be maintained and washed in confined areas specifically designed to control runoff. Thinners or solvents shall not be discharged into sanitary or storm sewer systems.
- (j) The discharge of any hazardous materials into any receiving waters shall be prohibited.
- (k) Spill prevention and control measures shall be implemented to ensure the proper handling and storage of petroleum products and other construction materials. Measures shall include a designated fueling and vehicle maintenance area with appropriate berms and protection to prevent any spillage of gasoline or related petroleum products or contact with runoff. The area shall be located as far away from the receiving waters and storm drain inlets as possible.

- (l) Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Good Housekeeping Practices (GHPs) designed to prevent spillage and/or runoff of demolition or construction-related materials, and to contain sediment or contaminants associated with demolition or construction activity, shall be implemented prior to the on-set of such activity
- (m) All BMPs shall be maintained in a functional condition throughout the duration of construction activity.

B. The final Interim Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices Plan shall be in conformance with the site/ development plans approved by the Coastal Commission. Any necessary changes to the Coastal Commission approved site/development plans required by a qualified, licensed professional shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the Coastal Commission approved final site/development plans shall occur without an amendment to the coastal development permit, unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is required.

## **7. Removal of Excavated Material.**

PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall provide evidence to the Executive Director of the location of the disposal site for all excess excavated material and construction/demolition debris from the site. If the disposal site is located in the Coastal Zone, the disposal site must have a valid coastal development permit for the disposal of fill material. If the disposal site does not have a coastal permit, such a permit will be required prior to the disposal of material.

## **8. Conformance with the Requirements of the Resource Agencies.**

PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit evidence that they have obtained all other necessary State permits that may be necessary for all aspects of the proposed project (including approvals from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Water Quality Control Board, and Regional Water Quality Control Board unless evidence is submitted that such approval(s) are not required). In addition, by acceptance of this permit, the applicant agrees to obtain all necessary Federal permits that may be necessary for all aspects of the proposed project (including, but not limited to, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Any change in the approved project which may be required by the above-stated agencies shall be submitted to the Executive Director in order to determine if the proposed change shall require a permit amendment pursuant to the requirements of the Coastal Act and the California Code of Regulations.

## **9. Assumption of Risk, Waiver of Liability and Indemnity.**

By acceptance of this permit, the applicant acknowledges and agrees (i) that the site may be subject to hazards from flooding, erosion, and sea-level rise; (ii) to assume the risks to the applicant and the property that is the subject of this permit of injury and damage from such hazards in connection with this permitted development; (iii) to unconditionally waive any claim of damage or liability against the Commission, its officers, agents, and employees for injury or

damage from such hazards; and (iv) to indemnify and hold harmless the Commission, its officers, agents, and employees with respect to the Commission's approval of the project against any and all liability, claims, demands, damages, costs (including costs and fees incurred in defense of such claims), expenses, and amounts paid in settlement arising from any injury or damage due to such hazards.

*Prior to commencement of development*, the applicant shall submit a written agreement, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, incorporating all of the above terms of this condition.

## **IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS**

### **A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND**

#### **1. Project Description**

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing to remove two Arizona crossings located within Arroyo Sequit Creek, and replace with two freespan bridges that have been designed to withstand 100 year storm events. The subject three in-stream barriers (two Arizona crossings and one check dam) currently block the Steelhead Trout from fully accessing Arroyo Sequit Creek.

The downstream Arizona crossing, located approximately 0.10 miles from the ocean, is composed of concrete and is approximately 70 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 5 feet tall. This crossing serves as the main access route to the Leo Carrillo North Beach Parking lot, located on the seaward side of the Pacific Coast Highway. An elevated steel wide-flange bridge, approximately 90 feet long and 26 feet wide, would replace this Arizona crossing. The proposed bridge would be approximately 13 feet above finished grade in order to accommodate 100 year flood flows, with one additional foot for a margin of safety. In order to facilitate the approach leading to the Pacific Coast Highway bridge, and fire department standards for the associated turning circumference, the proposed bridge would be realigned slightly north of the existing Arizona crossing. The proposed bridge abutments would be approximately 34 feet long, 3 feet thick, and 22 feet tall, and would be located outside of the bankfull width of the creek. Additionally, 25 foot long wing walls, approximately 6.5 feet to 21.3 feet in height (approximately eight feet will be below grade) would extend from the abutment on both the upstream and downstream sides of the bridge. Paving of approximately 450 feet of road is also proposed.

The upstream Arizona crossing is located approximately 0.75 miles upstream from the ocean, is also composed of concrete, and is approximately 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet tall. As it currently exists, the upstream Arizona crossing is situated at a 45-degree angle across Arroyo Sequit Creek. As such, substantial downstream channel and streambank erosion has occurred, and resulted in a head cut that is approximately three feet high. Immediately adjacent to the subject Arizona crossing is a row of evenly spaced concrete pillars, believed to have been

installed to allow for creek crossing during low flows, which are also proposed to be removed. The upstream crossing will be replaced with an elevated steel wide-flange bridge that is approximately 90 feet long and 16 feet wide. The proposed upstream bridge will be aligned approximately 60 feet to the north of the existing Arizona crossing in order to cross the creek in a more perpendicular position so as to improve stream channel and stream bed stability. The proposed bridge would be approximately 12.5 feet above finished grade, in order to accommodate 100 year flood flows, with one additional foot for a margin of safety. A 145 foot long re-aligned road segment on the eastern side of the bridge is also proposed in order to reconnect the new road to the existing pavement. New bridge abutments would be located outside of the bankfull width of the creek, and would be approximately 22 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 11 feet tall. Approximately 10 to 15 foot tall wing walls would extend from the abutment on both the upstream and downstream sides of the bridge. A secant wall would also be constructed around the bridge abutment to minimize the depth of the spread footings and therefore minimize impacts to habitat that would result from construction. Additionally, existing water, sewer, and electrical utility located under the existing Arizona crossing would be removed and replaced under the proposed bridge and an existing well and well house located immediately adjacent to the proposed bridge would also be removed.

Construction staging would be located on approximately one-half of the south beach parking lot, located adjacent to the Leo Carrillo visitor center. Access to the parking lot will occur through the main campground entrance. The half of the parking lot not proposed to be used for staging would be available to the public throughout construction.

The subject check dam is located approximately one mile upstream from the ocean. Above this point, the Arroyo Sequit Creek has perennial flow. An approximately 20 foot wide, 30 foot long, 2 foot deep pool has formed behind the dam, which has been constructed of stream cobble material and concrete. Additionally, abandoned piping that originally conveyed water from the dam will be removed. Access to the check dam is limited due to steep erodible channel banks. As such, access to the check dam will occur through the stream channel. The applicant has proposed to remove the check dam by creating a sand bag coffer dam, which will allow stream flow to be diverted to one side of the channel, while allowing for demolition in the dry area on the other side of the channel. Block nets and silt fencing are proposed to be installed both upstream and downstream of the pool, and pumps would be utilized to expedite drying on the construction side of the cofferdam. Once dewatering has occurred, hand tools would be utilized to remove the check dam. Construction is anticipated to last approximately one week, and upon completion the proposed cofferdam and all other construction material will be removed.

The proposed project also includes the implementation of a restoration plan on approximately 12 acres, along a one mile segment of Arroyo Sequit Creek. The proposed restoration will include removal of invasive species and replanting with native species. Re-contouring of the Arroyo Sequit Creek bed at both the downstream and upstream Arizona crossings is also proposed in order to restore the natural grade of the creek bed and prevent continued erosion of downstream areas. A 5-foot scour depression currently exists below the downstream Arizona crossing, and excess material has accumulated upstream of the crossing. As such, re-contouring is proposed from 100 feet above the crossing to 100 feet below the crossing. Additionally, three large concrete slabs that are currently located within the creekbed at the downstream location are

proposed to be removed. Re-contouring at the upstream crossing is proposed to occur from 50 feet upstream of the crossing to 100 feet downstream.

## **2. Background**

The Arroyo Sequit Creek is located within Leo Carrillo State Park, along the western end of the Santa Monica Mountains, in Los Angeles County. Leo Carrillo State Park extends inland from the ocean and is accessed from the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH). The lower approximately one mile portion of Arroyo Sequit Creek extends through the Leo Carrillo campground, and ultimately terminates at the ocean. Development within the campground includes a visitor center, public campsites, and public parking areas.

The Southern California Steelhead Trout, Distinct Population Segment (DPS) ranges from the Santa Maria River south to the border of Mexico. Historically, thousands of fish spawned each year throughout the streams in the Santa Monica Mountains. However, today only three streams Arroyo Sequit, Malibu, and Topanga, are known to contain steelhead trout. Southern steelhead are anadromous (migrating from freshwater to the ocean as juveniles and returning to freshwater as an adult to spawn). Spawning occurs from December through June when higher winter stream flows occur. It is estimated that fewer than 50 anadromous adults return annually to the Santa Monica Mountains.

Specifically, at the subject project location three in-stream barriers (two Arizona crossings and one check dam) block steelhead from accessing the full reaches of Arroyo Sequit Creek. It is estimated that the two Arizona crossings limit steelhead passage approximately 99 percent of the time and are only passable during high flow events. Additionally, the subject check dam blocks juvenile passage. The removal of the subject three barriers will allow for steelhead to access an additional approximately 4.5 miles of habitat within Arroyo Sequit Creek, and will increase the total amount of habitat available in the Santa Monica Mountains from 7 miles to 11.5 miles, which is a 62 percent increase.

## **B. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AND ALTERATION OF COASTAL WATERS**

Section 30230 of the Coastal Act states:

*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 of the Coastal Act states:

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

Section 30236 of the Coastal Act states:

*Channelizations, dams, or other substantial alterations of rivers and streams shall incorporate the best mitigation measures feasible, and be limited to (1) necessary water supply projects, (2) flood control projects where no other method for protecting existing structures in the floodplain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety or to protect existing development, or (3) developments where the primary function is the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat.*

Section 30240 of the Coastal Act protects environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA) by restricting development in and adjacent to ESHA. Section 30240 states:

- (a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.*
- (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.*

Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act, defines an environmentally sensitive area as:

*"Environmentally sensitive area" means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.*

In addition, the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains LUP provides policy guidance regarding the protection of environmentally sensitive habitats. The Coastal Commission has applied the following relevant policies as guidance in the review of development proposals in the Santa Monica Mountains.

*P57 Designate the following areas as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs): (a) those shown on the Sensitive Environmental Resources Map*

*(Figure 6), and (b) any undesignated areas which meet the criteria and which are identified through the biotic review process or other means, including those oak woodlands and other areas identified by the Department of Fish and Game as being appropriate for ESHA designation.*

- P63 Uses shall be permitted in ESHAs, DSRs, Significant Watersheds, and Significant Oak Woodlands, and Wildlife Corridors in accordance with Table 1 and all other policies of this LCP.*
- P68 Environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas. Residential use shall not be considered a resource dependent use.*
- P69 Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) shall be subject to the review of the Environmental Review Board, shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.*
- P82 Grading shall be minimized for all new development to ensure the potential negative effects of runoff and erosion on these resources are minimized.*
- P84 In disturbed areas, landscape plans shall balance long-term stability and minimization of fuel load. For instance, a combination of taller, deep-rooted plants and low-growing ground covers to reduce heat output may be used. Within ESHAs and Significant Watersheds, native plant species shall be used, consistent with fire safety requirements.*

Coastal Act Section 30230 requires that new development within the marine environment be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes. Coastal Act Section 30231 requires that the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters be maintained. Coastal Act Section 30236 allows for alterations to streambeds when required for improving fish habitat. Section 30240 of the Coastal Act requires that environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA) must be protected against disruption of habitat values and that only resource dependent uses may be allowed within ESHA. Additionally, development adjacent to ESHA must be sited and designed to prevent impacts to ESHA.

## **1. Sensitive Habitats**

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing to remove two Arizona crossings located within Arroyo Sequit Creek, and replace them with two freespan bridges. The proposed downstream bridge would be constructed approximately 13 feet above finished grade

in order to accommodate 100 year flood flows, with one additional foot for a margin of safety. Additionally, the proposed upstream bridge would be approximately 12.5 feet above finished grade, also in order to accommodate 100 year flood flows, with one additional foot for a margin of safety.

Coastal Act Section 30240 provides that new development may not be allowed within an environmentally sensitive habitat area unless the use is dependent on the sensitive resource. Although the proposed bridges are not “dependent” on the sensitive resource, the associated roadway does provide public access to areas used for camping, hiking, and nature study which are resource dependent. Additionally, the project includes the removal of existing crossings (constructed prior to the effective date of the Coastal Act) that have significant adverse impacts on the stream habitat. The removal and replacement with the bridge crossings will substantially improve the stream and riparian habitat. The installation of the bridges will have short-term impacts to riparian vegetation in order to construct the bridge abutments. However, the proposed project includes the revegetation of areas impacted by construction activities and the enhancement surrounding habitat onsite through the implementation of a 12 acre restoration plan. Finally, Section 30236 of the Coastal Act specifically allows for stream alteration, such as the proposed bridge installation, for the purpose of improving fish and wildlife habitat.

The portion of creek where both the subject upstream and downstream Arizona crossing are located is intermittent/ephemeral. Habitat present within this portion of Arroyo Sequit Creek includes mulefat scrub, western sycamore alder riparian woodland, and Venturan coastal sage scrub/chaparral.

Removal of the downstream Arizona crossing, which is composed of concrete and is approximately 70 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 5 feet tall, will result in the removal of .13 acres of development within Arroyo Sequit Creek. Additionally, removal of the upstream Arizona crossing, which is also composed of concrete and is approximately 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet tall, will result in the removal of approximately 0.08 acres of development that is also located in Arroyo Sequit Creek. Overall, approximately 0.21 acres of development associated with both the downstream and upstream crossing are proposed to be removed. Construction of the proposed freespan bridges and associated abutments, wing walls and secant walls would result in approximately 0.18 acres of new permanent disturbance area for both the downstream and upstream crossing, including the removal of one bay laurel tree. However, although new disturbance is proposed, implementation of the subject project would result in a net gain of approximately 0.03 acres of riparian and streambed habitat, by removing the existing crossings and check dam. Additionally, temporary disturbance associated with implementation of the proposed project would include approximately 1.26 acres of undeveloped habitat area.

The proposed restoration plan would cover 12 acres of habitat along a one mile portion of Arroyo Sequit Creek. Implementation of this plan would include the removal of invasive weeds by hand, and the replanting of native plants of local genetic stock. Additionally, the applicant has proposed, as a component of the subject restoration plan, to mitigate the removal of the bay laurel tree by planting 10 new bay laurels within the project area.



A Least Bell's Vireo Survey by Rincon Consultants, completed in August of 2012, observed several avian species within the proposed project area, including several on the Department of Fish and Game's Special Animal List within the project area. As such, construction of the proposed project has the potential to disturb sensitive bird species in and around the project area due to noise, vibration, dust, and disturbance associated with construction. Therefore, to ensure that potential adverse impacts to sensitive bird and other terrestrial species are avoided, **Special Condition Three (3)** requires that the applicant retain the services of a qualified biologist(s) or environmental resource specialist(s) to conduct surveys for sensitive wildlife species and to monitor project operations. At least thirty calendar days prior to commencement of any project operations, the applicant shall submit the name and qualifications of the biologist or specialist, for the review and approval of the Executive Director. The environmental resource specialist shall conduct a survey of all areas within and near the project site to determine presence and behavior of sensitive wildlife species 30 days prior to any project operations including construction, grading, excavation, vegetation eradication and removal, and hauling. In the event that any sensitive wildlife species exhibit reproductive or nesting behavior, the environmental specialist shall immediately notify the Executive Director and local resource agencies in writing.

Additionally, the adjacent riparian and marine environment could be adversely impacted as a result of the implementation of project activities by unintentionally introducing chemicals with hazardous properties. As such, **Special Condition Five (5)** requires that any herbicides, if necessary for the elimination of non-native and invasive vegetation, shall not be used in any open water areas on the project site. Additionally, herbicide use in upland areas shall be restricted to the use of Glyphosate Aquamaster™ (previously Rodeo™) herbicide for the elimination of non-native and invasive vegetation for purposes of habitat restoration only.

## **2. Alteration of Coastal Waters**

As mentioned above, the proposed project also includes the implementation of a restoration plan on an approximately 12 acre area, along a one mile segment of Arroyo Sequit Creek. A component of the proposed restoration includes the re-contouring of the Arroyo Sequit Creek bed at both the downstream and upstream Arizona crossings in order to restore the natural grade of the creek bed and prevent continued erosion of downstream areas.

A 5-foot scour depression currently exists below the downstream Arizona crossing, and excess material has built up on the upstream side of the crossing. As such, re-contouring is proposed from 100 feet above the crossing to 100 feet below the crossing. Similar conditions also exist at the upstream crossing; therefore re-contouring is proposed to occur from 50 feet upstream of the crossing to 100 feet downstream.

Pursuant to Section 30236 of the Coastal Act, certain types of channelization projects and other developments resulting in the alterations of rivers and streams may be allowed for developments where the primary function is the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat, and only if such development incorporates the best mitigation measures feasible. In this case, the subject project has been proposed to increase the availability of habitat for steelhead trout. Thus, the proposed

project is considered an allowable type of development within a stream consistent with the provisions of Section 30236 of the Coastal Act.

Due to the reasons discussed above, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Sections 30230, 30231, 30236 and 30240 of the Coastal Act.

## **C. WATER QUALITY**

Section 30230 of the Coastal Act states:

*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 that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.*

Section 30231 of the Coastal Act states:

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

Coastal Act Section 30230 requires that uses of the marine environment be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes. Further, Section 30231 of the Coastal Act requires that the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters be maintained.

Arroyo Sequit Creek, located in Leo Carrillo State Park, drains approximately eleven square miles of the Santa Monica Mountains, and ultimately terminates at the ocean. As described above, three barriers (two Arizona crossings and one check dam) currently located in Arroyo Sequit Creek are proposed to be removed as a component of the subject project. The subject project also includes implementation of a restoration plan on a 12 acre area, along a one mile portion of Arroyo Sequit Creek. A component of the proposed restoration includes re-contouring of the Arroyo Sequit Creek streambed at both the downstream and upstream crossings. Removal of these barriers and re-contouring the streambed would restore the natural grade of the streambed, and would eliminate three sources of channel downcutting and sediment loading to downstream habitats, resulting in improved water quality.

Construction activities within Arroyo Sequit Creek are proposed to be conducted during the low flow season, from July 15<sup>th</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup>. To minimize impacts to the creek, and in accordance with the applicant's proposal, **Special Condition Two (2)** requires that all project activities within the bed or banks of Arroyo Sequit Creek are conducted within the proposed timeframe. Although there is only one record of any surface flows at both the downstream and upstream crossing prior to October 31<sup>st</sup> in the last twenty years, the applicant has proposed contingency plan that includes avoidance/minimization measures, such as a diversion system should conditions warrant the diversion of creek flows due to unforeseen rainfall. Under such circumstances, the applicant has proposed the installation of sand bag and/or silt fence diversions around all areas of disturbance during construction or when any excavations are open and potentially subject to rainfall or surface flows.

Although it is anticipated that surface water will not be present in the work area during construction, it is possible that subsurface water will be encountered during excavation. As, such the applicant has proposed that if water is encountered, it will be pumped into baker tanks to remove turbidity and would subsequently slowly be released within an approximately 5,000 square foot area immediately adjacent to downstream crossing and within an approximately 7,900 square foot area located immediately adjacent to the upstream crossing. The two dewatering infiltration areas have been designated because the riparian vegetation located within these areas would not be adversely impacted by the addition of water. However, in order to ensure that the water is discharged in a manner consistent with all requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board **Special Condition Eight (8)** requires that the applicant act in conformance with the requirements of other agencies, including those required by the RWQCB for the testing and treatment of water prior to discharge. Additionally, Special Condition Eight (8) requires the applicant to submit, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, evidence that they have obtained all other necessary State permits that may be required for all aspects of the proposed project prior to commencement of any construction activities.

In addition, the Arroyo Sequit Creek could be adversely impacted as a result of the implementation of project activities by unintentional introduction of sediment, debris, or chemicals with hazardous properties. The applicant proposes to use Best Management Practices (BMP's) to support areas with a risk of soil erosion or landslides and to protect waterways from accidental discharge/sedimentation into the creek. Additionally, to further minimize the potential for adverse impacts to water quality and aquatic resources resulting from runoff during construction, **Special Condition Six (6)** outlines construction-related requirements to provide for the safe storage of construction materials. As provided under Special Condition Six (6), it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that no construction materials, debris or other waste is placed or stored where it could be introduced to coastal waters. Special Condition Six (6) also requires that all construction debris, sediment, or trash shall be properly contained and removed from construction areas on a regular basis. Further, construction equipment shall not be cleaned on the beach or in the beach parking lots.

Further, stockpiling of excavated material and construction debris at the project site could result in transport of sediments into adjacent waterways. Therefore, in order to reduce the potential for sedimentation, **Special Condition Seven (7)** requires the applicant to provide evidence to the

Executive Director of the location of the disposal site for all excess excavated material and debris. Should the disposal site be located in the Coastal Zone, a Coastal Development Permit shall be required.

Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Coastal Act Sections 30230 and 30231.

## **D. HAZARDS AND GEOLOGIC STABILITY**

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act states, in pertinent part, that new development shall:

- (1) *Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard*
- (2) *Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create or contribute significantly to erosion, instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction or protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.*

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act mandates that new development shall minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard.

Arroyo Sequit Creek is located in the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains area, an area historically subject to significant natural hazards including, but not limited to, landslides, erosion, flooding and wild fire. The submitted plans and reports referenced as Substantive File Documents conclude that the project site is suitable for the proposed project based on the evaluation of the site's geology and soils in relation to the proposed development. The reports contain best management practices to be incorporated into the project plans to ensure the stability and geologic safety of the proposed project and the project site. As such, **Special Condition One (1)** requires the applicant to comply with the recommendations contained in the applicable reports, to incorporate those recommendations into all final design and construction plans, and to obtain the project engineer's approval of those plans prior to the commencement of construction.

Additionally, to minimize erosion and ensure stability of the project site, **Special Condition Six (6)** requires that the project must include adequate drainage and erosion control measures. In order to achieve these goals, Special Condition Six (6) requires the applicant to submit interim erosion control plans certified by the project engineer. Further, the Commission finds that, for the project to ensure stability and avoid contributing significantly to erosion, all slopes and disturbed areas of the subject site must be landscaped, primarily with native plants, to stabilize disturbed soils and reduce erosion resulting from the development.

Although the conditions described above render the project sufficiently stable to satisfy the requirements of Section 30253, no project is wholly without risks. Due to the fact that the proposed project is located in an area subject to an extraordinary potential for damage or

destruction from natural hazards, including flooding and erosion, those risks remain substantial here. If the applicant nevertheless chooses to proceed with the project, **Special Condition Nine (9)** requires the applicant to assume the liability from these associated risks. Through the assumption of risk condition, the applicant acknowledges the nature of the fire and/or geologic hazard that exists on the site and that may affect the safety of the proposed development.

Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Coastal Act Section 30253.

## **E. PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION**

Coastal Act Section 30210 states:

*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.*

Coastal Act Section 30211 states:

*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.*

Coastal Act Section 30213 states:

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

Coastal Act Section 30210 and Coastal Act Section 30211 mandate that maximum public access and recreational opportunities be provided and that development not interfere with the public's right to access the coast. Additionally, the Coastal Act Section 30213 mandates that lower cost visitor and recreational facilities, such as public hiking and equestrian trails, shall be protected, encouraged, and provided, where feasible.

The project site is located within the Leo Carrillo State Park. Both the downstream and upstream Arizona crossings are currently utilized for public access within the campground. Specifically, the downstream crossing allows for vehicular access from the campground to the Leo Carrillo north beach parking lot, located on the seaward side of the Pacific Coast Highway. The upstream crossing provides pedestrian access to the Leo Carrillo group campsite, as well as vehicular access for park maintenance staff.

Removal of the existing Arizona crossings and construction of the proposed bridges is proposed to begin July 15<sup>th</sup> and continue through October 31<sup>st</sup>. During this three month time period vehicular access to the north beach parking lot will be unavailable; however, pedestrian access will remain open. Access to the group campsite will also be unavailable during construction. Additionally, approximately half of the south beach parking lot, located immediately adjacent to the Leo Carrillo Visitor Center, will be utilized for staging construction materials. However, approximately 101 parking spaces and 5 ADA parking spaces in the south beach parking lot will remain available at all times, and additional parking will remain available on Pacific Coast Highway.

As described above, implementation of the proposed construction activities would require the temporary use of some public access areas, including a portion of the parking lot. To ensure the safety of recreational users of the project site and to ensure that the interruption to public access of the project site is minimized, the Commission requires the applicant to submit a public access plan, pursuant to **Special Condition Four (4)**, to the Executive Director for review and approval. Special Condition Four (4) requires a description of the methods (including signs, fencing, posting or security guards, etc.) by which safe public access to and around the BEMP activity areas shall be maintained during all project operations. Where use of public parking spaces is unavoidable, the minimum number of public parking spaces that are occupied for the staging of equipment, machinery and employee parking shall be used.

For these reasons, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Coastal Act Sections 30210, 30211, and 30213.

## **F. LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM PREPARATION**

Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act states:

- (a) Prior to certification of the local coastal program, a coastal development permit shall be issued if the issuing agency, or the commission on appeal, finds that the proposed development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) of this division and that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200).*

Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act provides that the Commission shall issue a Coastal Development Permit only if the project will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction to prepare a Local Coastal Program, which conforms to Chapter Three policies of the Coastal Act. The preceding sections provide findings that the proposed projects will be in conformity with the provisions of Chapter Three if certain conditions are incorporated into the projects and are accepted by the applicant. As conditioned, the proposed development will avoid or minimize adverse impacts and is found to be consistent with the applicable policies

contained in Chapter Three. **Special Conditions 1 through 9** are required to assure the project's consistency with Section 30604 of the Coastal Act.

Therefore, the Commission finds that approval of the proposed development, as conditioned, will not prejudice the County of Los Angeles' ability to prepare a Local Coastal Program for this area which is also consistent with the policies of Chapter Three of the Coastal Act, as required by Section 30604(a).

## **G. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

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

The Commission incorporates its findings on Coastal Act consistency at this point as if set forth in full. These findings address and respond to all public comments regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects of the project that were received prior to preparation of the staff report. As discussed in detail above, the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act. Feasible mitigation measures which will minimize all adverse environmental effects have been required as special conditions. **Special Conditions 1 through 9** are required to assure the project's consistency with Section 13096 of the California Code of Regulations.

As conditioned, there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available, beyond those required, which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact that the activity may have on the environment. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned to mitigate the identified impacts, can be found to be consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Act to conform to CEQA.

## **APPENDIX A**

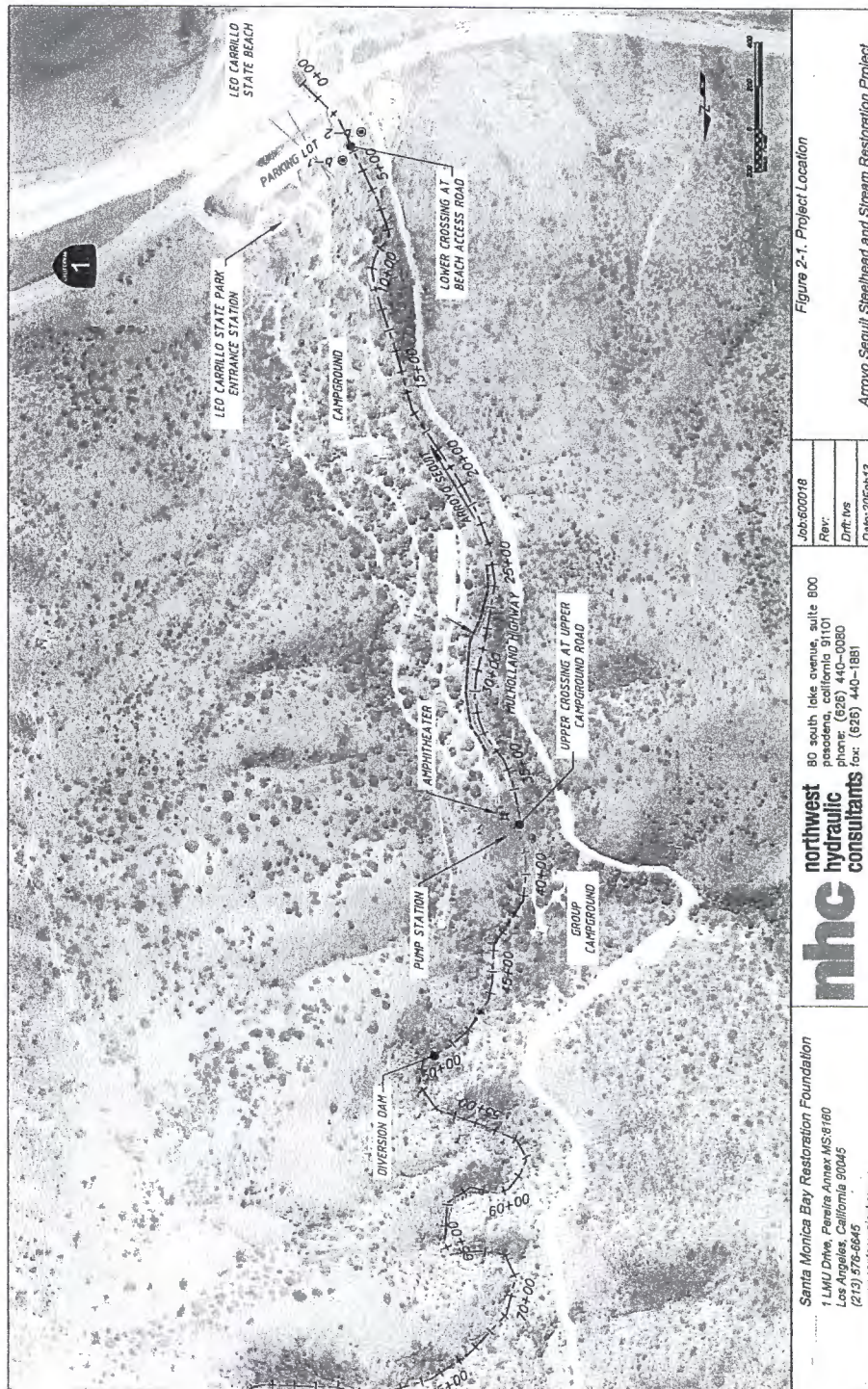
**Substantive File Documents:**

Least Bell's Vireo Focused Survey Report, dated August 2012, completed by Rincon Consultants; Arroyo Sequit Steelhead and Stream restoration Project Type Selection Report, dated March 28, 2013, completed by Northwest Hydrologic Consultants; Arroyo Sequit Steelhead Barrier Removal Project Habitat Restoration Plan, dated December 12, 2013, completed by California State Parks and Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission.





Exhibit 1  
4-13-0572  
Vicinity Map







CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL - DEMONSTRATED APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN DOES NOT AUTHORIZE OR RELEASE ANY OBLIGATION OF LIABILITY FROM ANY ENTITY REGULATORY. Final approval is subject to final inspection. One year of this approval plans shall be available on the first year with all other forms	Date _____ Not signed by _____ DPN ACCESS COMPLIANCE REVIEW ACCESSIBILITY SECTION
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CERTIFICATION #	Reviewed by	Date
	ADOLPHUS IV. COLEMAN, MD, MHA, FAHA, FACP	
	ADDITIONAL SIGNING OFFICERS ARE OFFICERS AT	
	THE DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND RECREATION	
	AND THE NEW SERVICE CENTER	

DESIGNED:	NT
DRAWN:	TVS
CHECKED:	EEW
DATE:	03 JUNE 2013


LEO CARRILLO STATE PARK  
STEELHEAD TROUT BARRIER REMOVAL PROJECT  
Lower Crossing  
Demolition Plan

XXXXX 001

SHEET NO. G4

5 of 25

TREE ID	SPECIES	TRUNK Ø	ACTION
1	ELDERBERRY	23", 6", 6 1/4" OR LESS	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
2	SYCAMORE	36"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
3	SYCAMORE	10", 2x12", 2x13", 12", 10"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE, GRADE AROUND AND PRUNE (UNDER STATE SUPERVISION)
4	BAY	10", 6", 2x5", 4x4", OR LESS	REMOVE
5	ELDERBERRY	8", 2x7", 8", 4"	REMOVE
6	SYCAMORE	N/A	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
7	SYCAMORE	8" Ø"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE AND GRADE AROUND
8	SYCAMORE	N/A	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
9	SYCAMORE	N/A	PROTECT-IN-PLACE, 7" BRANCH TO BE REMOVED (UNDER STATE SUPERVISION)
10	ELDERBERRY	6", 3x4" OR LESS	REMOVE
11	ELDERBERRY	11", 5", 2x4" OR LESS	REMOVE
12	ELDERBERRY	6", 2x6", 2x4" OR LESS	REMOVE
13	SYCAMORE	16"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
14	SYCAMORE	7"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE AND GRADE AROUND

PRUNE VEGETATION (UNDER STATE SUPERVISION) TO  
PROVIDE MINIMUM 5' (FT) PATH ON EXISTING PAVEMENT -  
BETWEEN PARKING BLOCKS AND VEGETATION

**DEMOLITION NOTES:**  
1. LOCATE AND PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO BEGINNING DEMOLITION.

2. ACCESS TO REMOVE CONCRETE IN STREAMBED IS RESTRICTED TO THE MINIMUM REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK. THE STATE WILL MARK MATERIALS TO BE REMOVED.

QUANTITIES SHOWN HERE AREA APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO DEMOLISH AND REMOVE TO LIMITS SHOWN.

TO PARK ENTRANCE

ACCESSIBLE RAMP, VISITORS CENTER, AND WALKWAY  
PROTECT IN PLACE

STA 8+05  
SAW CUT ASPHEMENT

LEO CARRILLO STATE BEACH PARK  
(PARKING LOT)

REMOVE THREE (3) ACCESSIBLE PARKING SIGNS  
- AND INSTALL THEM AT TEMPORARY ACCESSIBLE  
PARKING SPACES

RD

SCIENCE  
CENTRE

PARKING BLOCK, IF NEEDED  
L AFTER CONSTRUCTION

REMOVE AND DISPOSE  
EXISTING CONCRETE RUBBLE

— REMOVE CONCRETE ROADWAY (5114 SF)

ARROYO SEQUIT

REMOVE 450sq AC PAVEMENT

REMOVE AND SALVAGE VERTICAL CLEARANCE SIGN

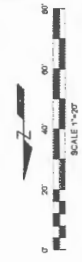
REMOVE AND SALVAGE EXISTING GATE (MAY BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL)

SAW CUT AC PAVEMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**D** C PAVEMENT (TO BE REMOVED)  
: ONCRETE (TO BE REMOVED)

Exhibit 3  
4-13-0572  
Project Plans





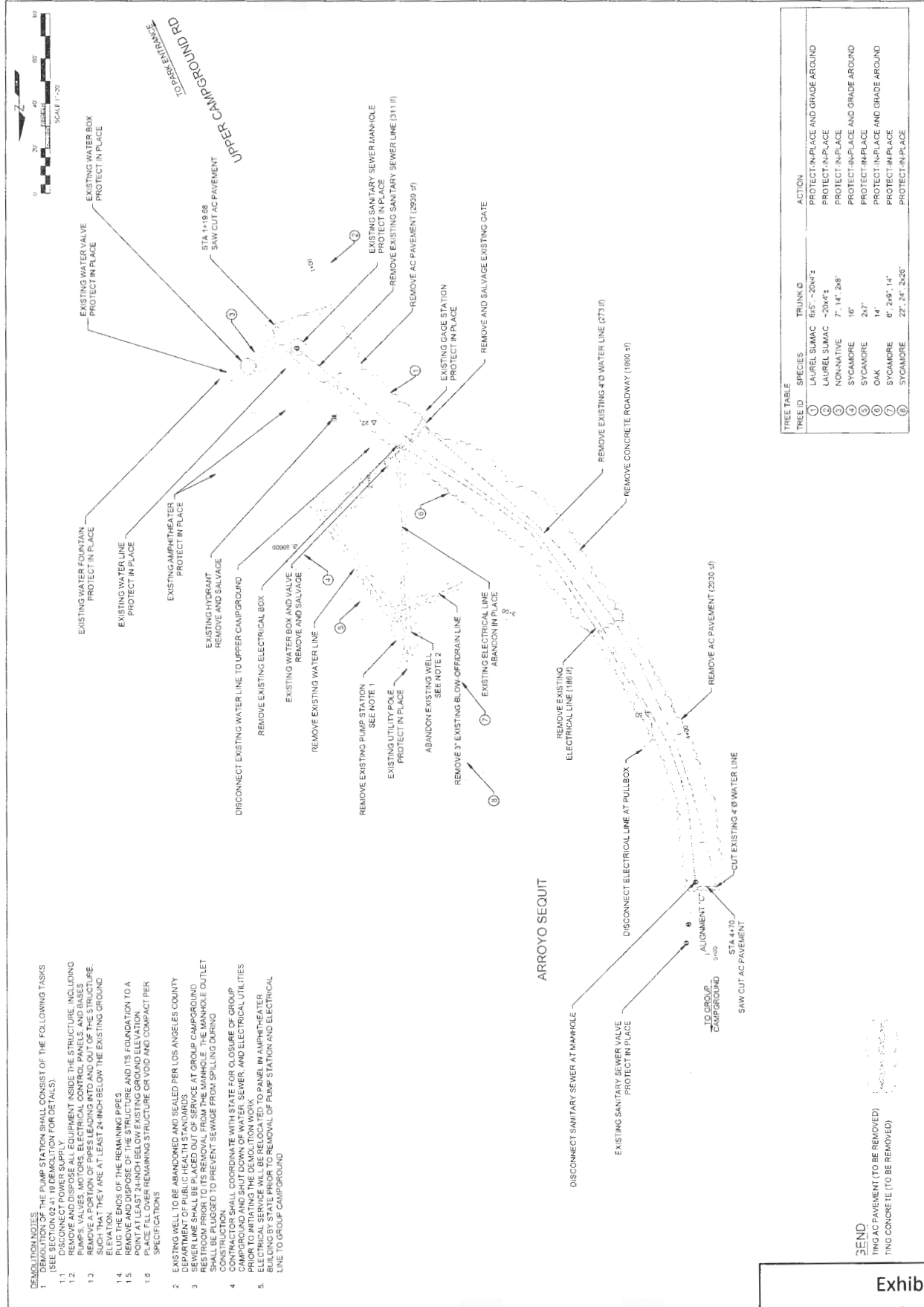
ACQUISITION &  
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
One Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA  
95833-0001



1. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENGINEERING REGULATIONS AND THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, LATEST EDITIONS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ACCESS TO ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND PUBLIC ROADS AT ALL TIMES.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES TO REMAIN.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE SAFETY MEASURES AND TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE RECORDING AND DOCUMENTATION OF ALL WORK DONE.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNITIES.

LEO CARRILLO STATE PARK  
Upper Crossing  
Demolition Plan

XXXX 001  
SHEET NO  
G5  
6 OF 25



TREE ID	SPECIES	TRUNK Ø	ACTION
1	LAUREL SUMAC	8.5\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE AND GRADE AROUND
2	LAUREL SUMAC	7.5\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
3	NON-NATIVE	7.5\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
4	SYCAMORE	16\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE AND GRADE AROUND
5	SYCAMORE	26\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
6	OAK	14\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE AND GRADE AROUND
7	SYCAMORE	8\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE
8	SYCAMORE	27.25\"	PROTECT-IN-PLACE

SEND  
TING AC PAVEMENT (TO BE REMOVED)  
TING CONCRETE (TO BE REMOVED)

Exhibit 3  
4-13-0572  
Project Plans





LEO CARRILLO STATE PARK  
STEELHEAD TROUT BARRIER REMOVAL PROJECT  
Upper Crossing  
Grading Plan

XXXX001

SHEET NO.

15 of 25

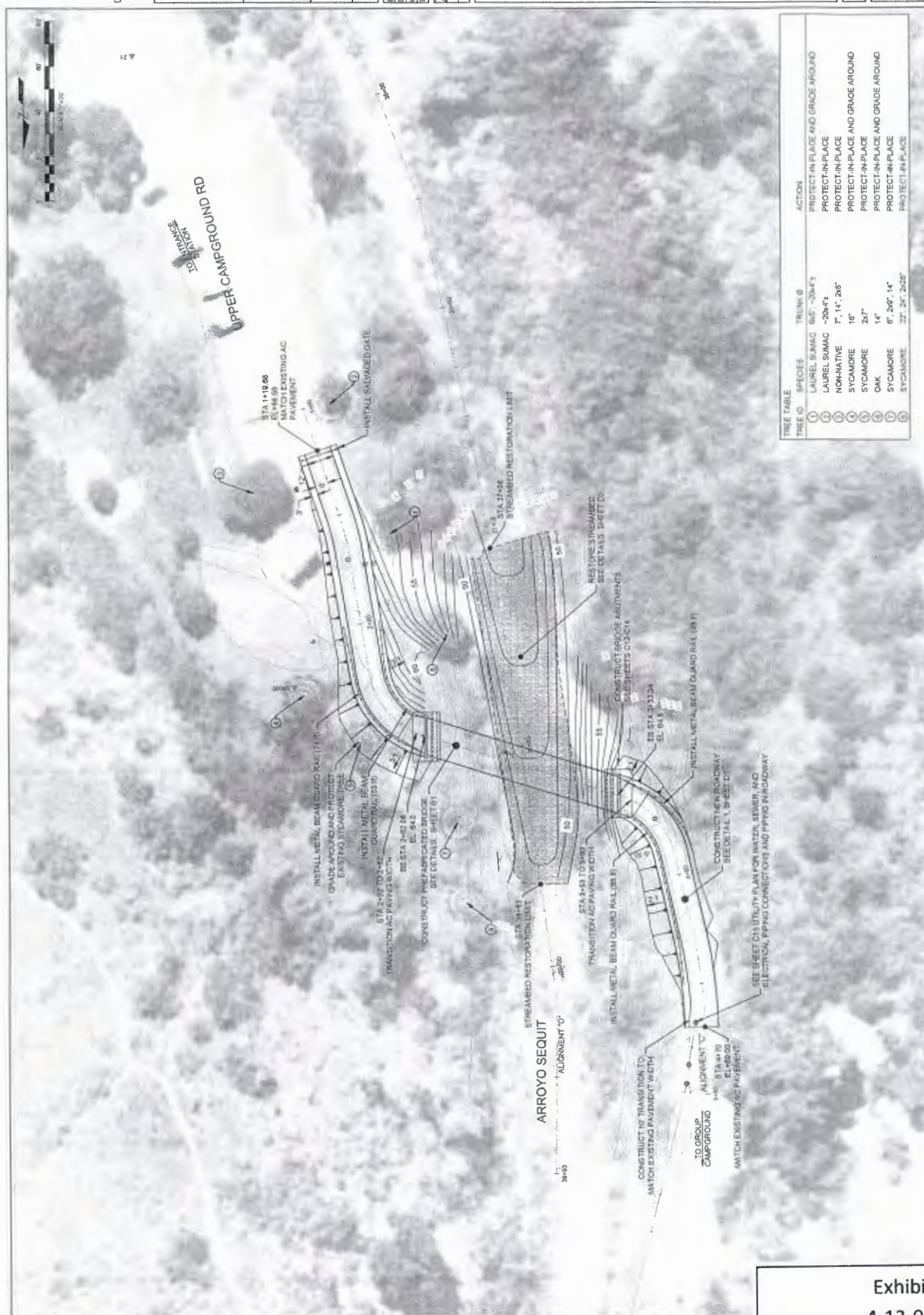


Exhibit 3  
4-13-0572  
Project Plans





Exhibit 4  
4-13-0572  
Site Photo  
(Downstream Crossing)





Exhibit 4  
4-13-0572  
Site Photo  
(Upstream Crossing)





Exhibit 4  
4-13-0572  
Site Photo  
(Check Dam)