

AGENDA

SAN CLEMENTE COASTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2006 7:00 P.M.

OLE HANSON FIRESIDE ROOM

100 N. SEVILLE, SAN CLEMENTE, CA

PLEASE NOTE TIME AND LOCATION.

FOR ADDRESSING THE COMMITTEE: Members of the audience who wish to address the Committee are requested to complete one of the forms near the entrance of the meeting room and submit it to the Chairperson.

1. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CHAIR AND CHAIR PRO TEM**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - A. June 8, 2006
5. **PUBLIC INPUT**

Members of the audience who wish to address the Committee on matters of public interest pertaining to the City may step to the podium, state their name and the City in which they reside, and make their presentation. Please limit presentations to three minutes. Since the Committee cannot discuss or take action on matters not on the agenda, items of concern which are not urgent in nature can be resolved more expeditiously by completing and submitting a written request to the Engineering Division, Environmental Programs Section.

For matters on the agenda, public comments will be received at the time that the Coastal Advisory Committee considers the agenda item.

Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons with a disability who require a disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, may request such modification or accommodation from the Environmental Programs Assistant at (949) 361-6143. Notification 24 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to the meeting.

6. OLD BUSINESS

A. Review of Existing Beach Facilities Management Policy

A memo and verbal presentation by Bill Humphreys, Marine Safety Chief, on the existing Management of Beach Facilities Policy.

Information and Discussion Item.

B. Review of Local Coastal Plan (LCP) Process

Transmittal of a previous memo by Jim Pechous, Senior Planner, on the history and processing of a LCP.

Information and Discussion Item.

C. Update on Beach Trail Use Regarding Dogs and Bikes

A memo by Tom Bonigut, Environmental Services Manager, on the current status of proposed Beach Trail use restrictions for bicycle and dogs.

Information and Discussion Item.

D. Potential Future Agenda Items

A memo by Tom Bonigut, Environmental Services Manager, on scheduling of potential future CAC agenda items.

Information and Discussion Item.

7. NEW BUSINESS

A. Update on Selected Projects/Programs

A memo by Tom Bonigut, Environmental Services Manager, on the Marine Safety Building Relocation Study and the Corps of Engineers Shoreline Erosion Feasibility Study.

Information and Discussion Item.

B. Update on Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP) Implementation and Expiration of Clean Ocean Fee

A memo and verbal presentation by Tom Bonigut, Environmental Services Manager, on the status of activities conducted under the URMP program and funded by the Clean Ocean Fee, as well as an update on expiration of the fee and associated issues (memo to be provided at the CAC meeting).

Information and Discussion Item.

8. **COMMUNICATIONS**

A. Parks and Recreation Commission Minutes from June 13, 2006

Information item - Receive and File.

B. Parks and Recreation Commission Minutes from July 11, 2006

Information item - Receive and File.

C. Bacteriological Monitoring Report - Date of Posted Report Sept. 9, 2006

Information item - Receive and File.

D. June/July 2006 Project Surf Update

A summary of recent activities conducted by the City related to runoff/surface water quality and solid waste/recycling.

Information item - Receive and File.

9. **ITEMS FROM STAFF**

A. Introduction of Tom Bonigut, Principal Civil Engineer, Manager of Environmental Services section.

Information and Discussion Item.

10. ITEMS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS

11. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn the meeting to a regular meeting on Thursday, October 12, 2006 at 7:00 P.M., in the Fireside Room, at the Community Center, 100 N. Seville, San Clemente, CA.

MINUTES
CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE
COASTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Thursday, June 8, 2006 @ 7:00 p.m.
Community Center, Ole Hanson Fireside Room
100 N. Seville
San Clemente, CA 92672

1. CALL TO ORDER/ PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Hart called the meeting to order at 7:09. Committee Member Burror led the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. ROLL CALL

Present: Bill Hart, Ken Nielsen, Chuck Hauswirth, Scott Smith, Lori Donchak, James Burror, Peggy Vance (Liaison from Beaches, Parks, and Recreation Commission)

Absent: None

Staff Present: John Beck, Senior Park Planner
Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer
Bill Cameron, City Engineer
Eileen White, Recording Secretary

3. MINUTES

A. Minutes of the May 11, 2006, Regular Meeting

IT WAS MOVED BY COMMITTEE MEMBER DONCHAK, SECONDED BY COMMITTEE MEMBER BURROR AND CARRIED 6-0-1 (WITH COMMITTEE LIAISON VANCE ABSTAINING) to receive and file the minutes of the May 11, 2006, meeting with the following revisions:

Page 2, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence, replace "downtown parking situation" with "Local Coastal Plan"

4. PUBLIC INPUT - None

5. OLD BUSINESS - None

6. NEW BUSINESS

A. Ocean Festival Presentation

Peggy Vance, San Clemente Beaches, Parks, and Recreation Commission Member, discussed the exhibits, activities, programs and games planned for the annual event. She distributed copies of the brochure and booth guidelines for consideration. In response to questions, she provided booth sponsor guidelines, discussed changes made in response to State review, speculated as to the attendance percentage of out of town guests, discussed the economic value of the event to the local economy, and provided details of the Fiesta organization. She noted the first beach train of the season would arrive on Saturday and invited the Committee Members to volunteer for the event.

Chair Hart advised her to speak to Bill Humphreys, Marine Safety Chief, regarding the City's experience with an economic model in order to estimate the economic value of the event to the business community.

Report received and filed.

7. COMMUNICATIONS

A. Parks and Recreation Commission Minutes from April 11, 2006, Received and Filed.

B. Parks and Recreation Commission Minutes from April 25, 2006, Received and Filed.

8. ITEMS FROM STAFF

A. Future of CAC – Change of Staff Support.

John Beck, Senior Park Planner, announced that Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer, would be taking over as staff support. He will occasionally attend Committee meetings for agenda presentations.

Committee Members thanked Mr. Beck for the expertise, support, and knowledge he provided during his tenure as staff liaison.

B. Potential Future Agenda Items by Senior Park Planner John Beck Received and Filed.

John Beck, Senior Park Planner, reviewed the Future Agenda Items. At the request of Committee Members, he revised presentation dates; and consolidated, eliminated and added agenda items.

Committee Members discussed the role of a Beaches, Parks, and Recreation Commissioner involved with the CAC meetings; asked staff to communicate to the City Planner the CAC's strong interest and desire to be involved in the City's upcoming Master Signage Program, especially as it relates to beach signage; asked for the opportunity to view beach signage at other areas; and expressed an interest in visiting and/or communicating with their counterpart groups in adjacent cities.

Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer, discussed the problems associated with cleaning up areas adjacent to the high school and agreed to research ownership of these properties and report back.

Bill Cameron, City Engineer, advised that he has discussed water quality standards for parking lots with Council Member Ritschel and is currently researching best management practices information to be presented at a future meeting.

- C. Bacterial Monitoring Report – May 30, 2006, Received and Filed.
- D. Pharmaceutical Pollution in the Sewer System – Memo from Management analyst II Shanna Wolf to City Engineer Bill Cameron, Received and Filed.

Committee Members discussed the negative effects of pharmaceutical products in ocean waters and discussed potential solutions and ways to alert the public of the effects. Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer, advised that the City is raising awareness of the issue on its website and encouraging residents to put unused medications in the trash rather than flush them down toilets.

- E. April 2006 Project Surf Monthly Update, Received and Filed.

9. ITEMS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Committee Member Hauswirth invited all to attend a choral presentation on Saturday night at St. Andrew's by the Sea Church.

Committee Member Nielsen distributed copies of an ordinance passed by the city of Solana Beach whereby the bed taxes have been increased in order to fund future beach sand replacement projects. He suggested San Clemente consider a similar ordinance.

Chair Hart remarked that the City's street sweeping program on Avenida Victoria seems to be working better, with more residents aware of the need to move their cars to accommodate the street sweeping trucks. He noted he will not be present at the July meeting due to vacation.

Committee Member Burror thanked staff for the information presented this evening; invited all to join him in building sandcastles at the Ocean Festival; and noted he may not be available for the July meeting due to an impending arrival.

Committee Members elected to cancel the July meeting due absences and advised staff to revise the Future Agenda Items list accordingly.

10. ADJOURNMENT

MOVED BY COMMITTEE MEMBER BURROR, SECONDED BY COMMITTEE MEMBER HAUSWIRTH AND UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED to adjourn at 8:55 p.m. to the Coastal Advisory Committee meeting scheduled for August 10, 2006, at 7:00 p.m. in the Ole Hanson Room at the Community Center, 100 N. Seville, San Clemente, CA 92672.

Respectfully submitted,

Bill Hart, Chair

Attest:

John Beck, Senior Park Planner

DRAFT

6.A.



Memorandum

Marine Safety & Recreation Division

September 14, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: Bill Humphreys, Marine Safety Chief
Subject: History and Goals of the Management of Beach Facilities Policy

At the request of the Beach Ad Hoc Committee, in 2000 the City Council included in its Vital Few Priorities a request for the development of a policy regarding the protection, relocation, or replacement of beach facilities threatened by sand erosion. This task was assigned to the Coastal Advisory Committee which began work on the project in April, 2001. This policy was designed to meet the goals of the City of San Clemente General Plan, as well as and the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Additionally, the policy was adapted to meet the goals and intentions of the California Coastal Act of 1976, as well as the Draft Policy on Coastal Erosion created by the Ca. State Resources Agency.

The need for the policy was dictated by the sand loss that San Clemente has incurred, especially after the 1983 El Niño event which removed a large amount of beach sand. Sand loss since that time has continued at a fairly consistent rate.

This ongoing loss of sand has threatened many facilities or structures on the beaches in San Clemente. These facilities serve the public in a number of ways, such as; providing food, restroom services, and shelter from the sun. Current facilities also house public safety and education programs (Marine Safety & Junior Lifeguards) and beach maintenance services. In order to afford easy beach access for the public and to minimize the potentially dangerous crossing of the railroad tracks, the City determined that the best location for facilities serving the beach-going public is on the beach.

Through a series of monthly public meetings from April until June 2001, the Coastal Advisory Committee developed criteria and guidelines for staff to use in the preparation of a draft policy on the Management of Beach Facilities.

In July 2001, staff presented the Coastal Advisory Committee a draft policy which met the criteria established by the committee. After review and with minor modifications, the Coastal Advisory Committee approved the policy for submission to the Parks and Recreation Commission for their review. In August 2001, staff presented the draft policy to the Parks and Recreation Commission for their review. The commission unanimously approved the policy, after expressing some concern that the policy may limit future expansion of facilities if required due to projected growth of the city. The policy was approved by Council in August 2001.

Key Points of Policy

- 1) **Section 6.1** – Current service levels to the public should be maintained.
- 2) **Section 6.2** – Following the State Resource Agency's policy on Coastal Erosion, Hazard Avoidance is the preferred method for addressing the management of beach facilities in San Clemente. As such, no new permanent structures will be added to the beach in the future. An inventory of existing facilities and structures as of June 2001, with the inclusion of the City's proposed Beach Trail, has been included in the policy.
- 3) **Section 6.3** – In the case of an existing facility being threatened by a storm or sand erosion, plans to protect, rehabilitate, relocate, or remove facilities as necessary were incorporated into the policy. These options include consideration of:
 - a. Projected storm severity and erosion rates
 - b. Impact of facilities on sand erosion
 - c. Service value of facility to public
 - d. Consideration of relocation options
 - e. Economic value of facility at time of assessment
 - f. Life cycle costs of facility
 - g. Concession lease agreements
 - h. Aesthetics of renovation, relocation, or protective measures
- 4) **Section 6.4** – Prior to any protective measures being considered, an evaluation will be made to determine the feasibility of sand nourishment as a protective measure. Conditions for sand nourishment are included in the policy and include:
 - a. Consideration for quantity and quality of the sand
 - b. Restoration will not have a significant effect on recreational, cultural or biological resources or habitats
 - c. Restoration will not negatively impact other coastal regions
 - d. Regional coordination of restoration will be included
- 5) **Section 6.5** – In an emergency, protective measures will be temporary unless it is cost effective to provide permanent measures and these measures meet the general provisions of the policy.
- 6) **Section 6.6** – Hard structures will only be considered after consideration of sand nourishment, renovation, relocation, removal, or elimination alternatives are evaluated.
- 7) **Section 6.7** – Effective land use plans should be followed to reduce vulnerability of relocated facilities.
- 8) **Section 6.8** – City staff shall regularly evaluate the condition of existing facilities to determine if renovation, relocation, or removal is warranted.

Attachment: Management of Beach Facilities Policy

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Subject: Management of Beach Facilities	Index: Recreational Facilities and Programs Number:
Effective Date: September 5, 2001	Prepared By: Beaches, Parks and Recreation
Supersedes:	Approved By:

1.0 PURPOSE:

To provide a framework from which to make decisions on how to best manage permanent beach facilities in terms of their maintenance, protection, replacement, or relocation.

2.0 ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED:

All Departments/Divisions

3.0 REFERENCES:

California Coastal Act of 1976

California Codes Harbors and Navigation Code §65-67.4

California Codes Public Resources Codes §6331-6342, §21061.1, §21068, §30600-30613

Draft Policy On Coastal Erosion Planning And Response, California Resource Agency, 2001

San Clemente General Plan

San Clemente Parks and Recreation Master Plan

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Shore Protection Manual, Volume II, Appendix A, 1984

Voigt, Brian, 1998. Glossary of Coastal Terminology. Washington State Department of Ecology, Coastal Monitoring & Analysis Program, Publication No. 98-105.

4.0 POLICY:

In an effort to meet the recreational, environmental, physiological, and safety needs of the residents and visitors of San Clemente, and at the same time prepare for future anticipated erosion or storm damage along San Clemente's beaches, specific criteria is hereby established to monitor and manage the

development, protection, relocation, or removal of facilities located on the beach. This policy shall apply to beaches owned by the City of San Clemente only.

5.0 DEFINITIONS:

- 5.1 Beach: A deposit of non-cohesive material (e.g., sand, gravel) situated on the interface between dry land and the sea (or other large expanse of water) and actively "worked" by present-day hydrodynamics processes (i.e. waves, tides, and currents) and sometimes by winds (Voigt 1998).
- 5.2 Beach Nourishment: The process of replenishing a beach, usually by artificial means, such as the deposition of dredged material (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Shore Protection Manual, Volume II, Appendix A, 1984).
- 5.3 Coast: A strip of land of indefinite length and width (may be tens of kilometers) that extends from the seashore inland to the first major change in terrain features (Voigt 1998).
- 5.4 Eliminate: Deletion of the existing facility from the beach with no replacement at an off beach location.
- 5.5 Environmentally Sensitive: Programs, processes and improvements that are implemented to solve a particular problem in a manner that does not negatively impact pre-existing conditions, natural process, and habitat, and shall endeavor to improve upon natural process, and habitat.
- 5.6 Erosion: The action or process of wearing away by the action of water or wind.
- 5.7 Facility: A structure that is built, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose.
- 5.8 Feasible: Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors (CA Public Resources Code, §21061.1).
- 5.9 Hard Structures: Seawalls, revetments, riprap, or any other artificial man-made barriers designed to protect facilities from storms, wave action, or erosion.
- 5.10 Permanent Facility: Any structure, including but not limited to buildings on foundations (e.g. restrooms, concessions, Marine Safety building), piers, roads, etc., that would be difficult and expensive to relocate.
- 5.11 Protect: The use of soft or hard structures to protect facilities from storm or erosion damage.
- 5.12 Protective Measures: Planned steps or actions taken to shield from exposure, injury, or destruction.
- 5.13 Relocate: To move to an existing facility or structure to a new location on or off the beach.

- 5.14 Renovate: Repair or upgrade an existing facility.
- 5.15 Remove: Eliminate an existing facility from the beach, with possible relocation off of the beach.
- 5.16 Shoreline: The line where a body of water and the shore meet (Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition).
- 5.17 Significant Effect: A substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change (CA Public Resources Code, §21068).
- 5.18 Temporary Facility: Any structure, including but not limited to playground equipment, showers, palapas, volleyball courts, picnic tables, lifeguard towers, fire rings, etc., capable of being relocated or eliminated in a relatively simple and cost effective manner.

6.0 PROCEDURE:

- 6.1 Current beach facilities and service levels (existing in 2001) to the public shall be sustained through the maintenance, protection, renovation, replacement with temporary facilities, or relocation of current facilities on the sand, unless no longer feasible due to erosion or storm damage.
- 6.2 Hazard avoidance should be the preferred method for addressing management of beach facilities in San Clemente. To address this issue, the City will not permit any additional permanent facilities to be added to the beach. This provision shall not apply to the replacement or relocation of current temporary and/or permanent facilities and their associated utilities, pursuant to section 6.1 of this policy. This provision shall also not preclude the placement of environmentally sensitive structures that have the primary purpose of retaining sand on the beach and that are included as part of a Council-approved sand nourishment or replenishment project. Following is a baseline inventory of existing temporary and/or permanent facilities (as of June 2001) which are currently on the beach:
 - 6.2.1 Access road and bridge at North Beach, traversing the Segunda Descheca storm channel;
 - 6.2.2 North Beach concession, restrooms, handicapped walkway and access to North Beach;
 - 6.2.3 Linda Lane restrooms;
 - 6.2.4 Marine Safety Headquarters and parking lot;
 - 6.2.5 Trash enclosure behind Marine Safety Headquarters;
 - 6.2.6 Access road between Marine Safety Headquarters and south T-Street restrooms, including the base of the pier access;

- 6.2.7 Picnic shelter between Marine Safety Headquarters and the pier;
 - 6.2.8 San Clemente Pier and associated improvements on the Pier;
 - 6.2.9 Base of the pier concession stand;
 - 6.2.10 Trash enclosure adjacent to Base of the Pier concession stand;
 - 6.2.11 Base of the Pier underpass;
 - 6.2.12 Base of the Pier restrooms;
 - 6.2.13 Picnic Shelter on south side of pier, south of base of pier restrooms;
 - 6.2.14 Wooden bridge between the pier and T-Street beach;
 - 6.2.15 T-Street north restrooms;
 - 6.2.16 T-Street concession stand;
 - 6.2.17 T-Street overpass;
 - 6.2.18 South T-Street restrooms; and
 - 6.2.19 Beach Trail (located along existing railroad rights-of-way from North Beach to San Clemente State Park).
- 6.3 In cases where an existing permanent and/or temporary facility is threatened by storms or sand erosion, City staff shall review options for the protection, renovation, replacement with temporary facilities, removal, or relocation of such facility. City staff shall perform a safety/risk/cost/benefit assessment of the existing permanent and/or temporary facility. Options reviewed should consider the following:
- 6.3.1 Projected storm severity and sand erosion rate at the site of the existing facility and potential for facility to be damaged or destroyed by erosion or storm surges.
 - 6.3.2 Impact of existing facility on sand erosion.
 - 6.3.3 Service value of the facility to the public, including consideration of pedestrian/vehicular access and proximity needs.
 - 6.3.4 Consideration of relocation options available to secure portions of the beach away from sand erosion and storm surges. Factors such as safety of crossing the railroad tracks, emergency service response time, and emergency access for the public shall be included in this review.
 - 6.3.5 Current economic value of facility (to be determined at the time of assessment).
 - 6.3.6 Consideration of life cycle costs of the facility, including renovation, protection, replacement with similar permanent, portable or temporary facility, relocation or

removal. Life cycle costs and stability of a replacement or renovated facility will be determined at the time of replacement.

6.3.7 Current lease agreements with concessionaires.

6.3.8 Aesthetics of renovation, relocation, or protective measures.

6.4 Prior to any protective measures being considered, an evaluation shall be made to determine the feasibility of the use of sand nourishment or replenishment as a protective measure. An evaluation of the potential environmental impact of this should be completed prior to implementation. Where and when available, the findings from local shoreline nourishment and environmental investigations may be considered and relied upon in determining the feasibility of sand nourishment or replenishment as a protective measure. Restoration of beaches should be pursued where it is deemed that further loss of beach or beachfront land used for habitat, recreation, tourism, public safety, coastal access, or coastal protection is unacceptable. Beach nourishment and restoration projects should meet the following conditions:

6.4.1 Restoration and nourishment shall meet City approved specifications relating to quantity and quality of the sand;

6.4.2 Restoration and nourishment will not have a significant effect on recreational, cultural, and paleontological resources and living marine resources or their habitats;

6.4.3 Restoration and nourishment will not result in significant negative effects elsewhere on the coast; and

6.4.4 Measures are included to encourage regional coordination to maximize the effectiveness of the sand restoration and nourishment operation within the coastline area (littoral cell).

6.5 In the event of an emergency, protective measures that are installed should be temporary until a complete evaluation of the protective measures can be made, following the procedures described within this policy. Exceptions to this provision can be made if a preliminary evaluation determines that it is cost effective (cost of the protective measures does not exceed 50% of economic value of the facility) to provide permanent protective measures at the time of the emergency, and that these permanent protective measures would meet the general provisions and requirements described elsewhere within this policy.

6.6 The use of hard structures as protective measures should be considered only after (a) sand restoration and nourishment, (b) renovation, (c) relocation (d) removal, and (e) elimination alternatives are evaluated and deemed not feasible.

6.7 Effective land use plans should be adhered to, including coastal construction setback zones, to reduce the vulnerability of relocated facilities on the beach from coastal erosion, seasonal beach fluctuations, coastal flooding, and other natural events.

- 6.8 On a regular basis, City staff shall evaluate the condition of existing permanent and temporary facilities to determine if renovation, relocation, removal, or elimination is warranted. Options for relocation on the beach or removal to off beach areas shall be considered.

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6. B.



Memorandum Engineering Division

September 7, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: Tom Bonigut, Principal Civil Engineer
Subject: Review of Local Coastal Plan (LCP) Process

At the CAC's January 2006 meeting, Jim Pechous, Senior Planner, provided a memo report summarizing items related to developing a LCP, including: purpose and components of a LCP; history of the City's LCP processing; scope of work and cost for developing a LCP; and steps in the process to develop and certify a LCP. This January 2006 memo is attached to refresh the CAC on these issues should the CAC wish to consider recommending that the City Council move forward with development of a LCP.



Memorandum Planning Division

January 2, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: James E. Pechous, Senior Planner
Subject: LCP Discussion, review, task and cost
Copies: George Scarborough, City Manager, Al King, Director, Beaches Parks and Recreation Department, James S. Holloway, Community Development Director, George Buell, City Planner

The Coastal Advisory Committee requested a report on the history for the Local Coastal Program (LCP), the past proceeding in San Clemente and what steps are necessary to obtain LCP certification from the Coastal Commission.

Purpose of an LCP

Currently the Coastal Commission (CCC) has permit authority over all development within the City's Coastal Zone. The purpose of completing the San Clemente Local Coastal Program (LCP) would be to transfer the majority of the permit authority within Coastal Zone over to the City. The Coastal Commission would still retain permit authority over projects along the shore line and appeal authority over which is generally the area adjacent to coastal bluffs and canyons and the private communities of Cypress Cove and Shores. See the attached Coastal Zone map.

The primary benefit of a certified City LCP is to allow greater local control and connivance for local residence processing their Coastal Development Permits (CDP). On the flip side of this, because the LCP includes most of the General Plan Land Use polices and all of the Zoning Ordinance, after the LCP is certified most General Plan and Zoning Ordinance amendments will require a Coastal Commission approval of a LCP amendment. This results in less local control over our codes and delays in adoption of desired code amendments.

Components of a LCP

A LCP is divided into two major components:

1. The Land Use Plan (LUP) -. The LUP which in San Clemente is our Coastal Element of the General plan essentially serves as the General Plan for the Coastal Zone. The LUP provides the overall goals and policies that

protect our City's coastal resources. The City has a Certified Land Use Plan.

2. The Implementation Plan (IP) is intended to implement the goals and policies in the City's Land Use Plan (similar to how the Zoning Ordinance implements the General Plan). The IP would most likely include the City Zoning Ordinance, the Pier Bowl Specific Plan, the West Pico Corridor Specific Plan and the recently approved Marblehead Coastal Specific Plan. The City does not have a certified Implementation Plan.

History of the City's LCP Processing.

The City has a long history at working on the development and certification of a LCP. Provided below are some key milestones:

1981 The LUP was certified by Coastal Commission with suggested modifications on October 6, 1981. Unresolved issues include public access and environmental protection of the canyons however the City did not perse a revised submittal until 1987.

1982 Coastal Commission approved an exclusion order that allows development that was determined not to have any potential impact on Coastal Resources to not require a CDP.

1988 the Coastal Commission certified the City's Coastal Land Use Plan but did not certify the Implementation Plan finding that the IP did not adequately implant the LUP's goals and policies.

1993 City completed a comprehensive update to the City General Plan.

1995 The City completed a comprehensive update to the City LUP to be consistent with the General Plan.

1997 The City developed an Implementation Plan

1998 The Coastal Commission reviewed the City IP and provided a list of suggested modifications into the plan for inclusion.

1999 The City Council approved the Coastal Commission suggested modifications

2000 The Coastal Commission reviewed the amended IP which incorporated the suggested modifications and found it inconsistent with the LUP. Note: The reason the IP was not certified was due to a change in the

make up of the Coastal Commissioners. The new Commission placed a higher standard on the protection of natural coastal resources, particularly water quality.

2000 The City withdrew its IP application to avoid a denial and to decide whether to proceed with the IP. The IP was placed on hold indefinitely.

2002 City adopted the Storm Water Runoff Control Ordinance.

2006 The City is processing a General Plan and Coastal Land Use Plan Amendment to meet the requirements of the Orange County Storm Water Permit that includes measures that will improve water quality.

Scope of the LCP Certification

Scope of Work

The certification of the City's LCP will be a significant undertaking of time and City resources. The time and effort of this task will be greatly effected by a decision to "tune-up" or "tear down" the City's LUP and the frame work previously completed for the City IP. In either case, the task involves updating dating the LUP and the development of an IP.

The City LUP was adopted over ten years ago, due to a significant change in the City's views on the protection of costal resource it will need to be reviewed and updated to reflect our City's present values. It will also need to be amended to be consistent with the recently approved Downtown Vision and Strategic Plan.

During our previous LCP planning effort the City Council approved an IP but it was determined to be inconsistent with the LUP by the Coastal Commission staff. Although the previous IP can be used as a starting point, it will need to be changed to reflect the Coastal Commission water quality and coastal resource protection goals, any changes made to the LUP and the goals of the City's Downtown Vision and Strategic Plan. The IP would need to include the following:

- The Zoning Ordinance, with an addition of chapters that establish coastal development standards, coastal development review process, definitions and updates to implement the Downtown Vision.
 - The Pier Bowl Specific Plan which requires revision to be consistent with Coastal Commission Policy and the Downtown Strategic Plan.
 - Pico Corridor Specific Plan for the portion that is within the Coastal Zone.
 - Marblehead Coastal Specific Plan
 - Storm Water Runoff Control Ordinance will need to be amended as required by the Coastal Commission.
-

Steps

Provided below is a summary of the possible steps necessary to complete the LCP certification.

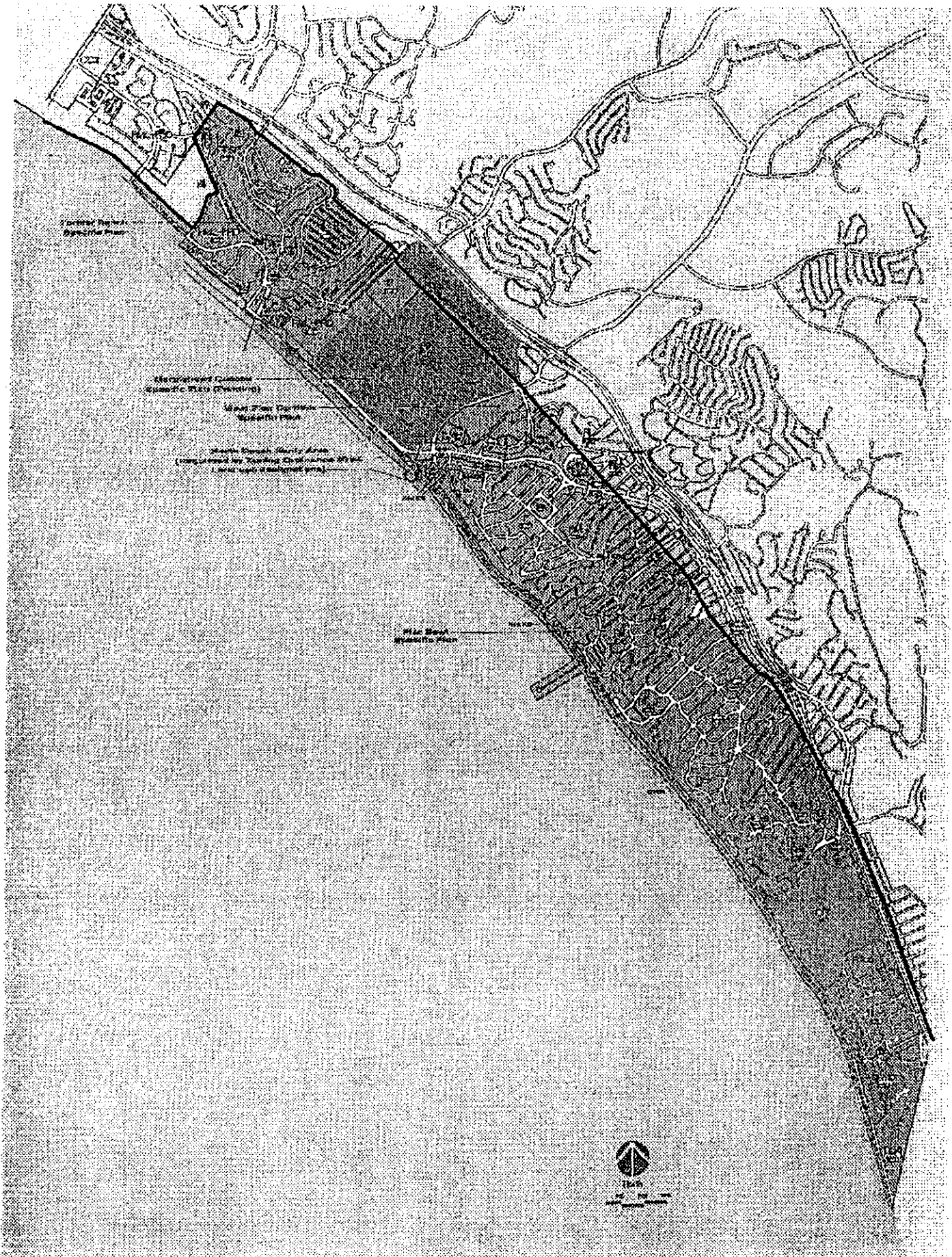
1. City Council initiates the project through the Vital Few Priority process and provides direction on to hire a consultant vs. completing the project in house and appropriates funding.
2. The City completes the Downtown Vision amendments to the General Plan, Zoning Ordinance and Pier Bowl Specific Plan...etc currently in progress.
3. Designate of a community task force or other process to involve the community in the development of the LCP
4. Update the LUP and write the IP using the existing IP as the framework
5. Meet with Coastal Commission to address their concerns early on in the process
6. Hold Public workshops
7. Public Hearings to obtain approval of the LCP by City Commissions and Council
8. Submittal LCP to Coastal Commission for approval
9. Coastal Commission reviews and provides suggested modifications to the LCP
10. City revises the LCP per suggested modifications
11. 2nd Submittal to the Coastal Commission review and Certification
12. City mobilizes per the Coastal Commission requirements to transfer permitting to the City.
13. Permit Authority granted to the City and City staff begins to process Coastal Development Permits.

Workload

The LCP would be directed by a Planning Division staff planner-manager throughout the duration of the project. Currently Planning Staff workload is at capacity, and this project can not be accommodated without dropping one or more high priority projects identified by the City Council. One alternative is for the City to hire either a professional planning firm or a contract professional planner to complete the project. This approach would still require a staff planner to oversee the contract and work with the consultant. Support staff assistance would also be required. Input to the process would come largely from Public Works (Engineering) and Beaches, Parks and Recreation, with lesser levels of participation from other City departments.

The LCP work program would be approximately a two to three year effort depending on the approach taken. The typical processing time for an LCP hearing after submittal is one year. The magnitude of amount of staff time and consultant contracts is unknown at this time but the cost of this work effort would probably range upwards of \$100,000.

After the certification of the LCP by the Coastal Commission mobilization would be required to develop applications and train staff on how to process Coastal Development permits. Once permit authority is granted to the City additional in-house staff time and permit fees would be required to process local Coastal Development Permits. Future local code amendments would also require staff processing time and resources.



Upper Deck
Deck House

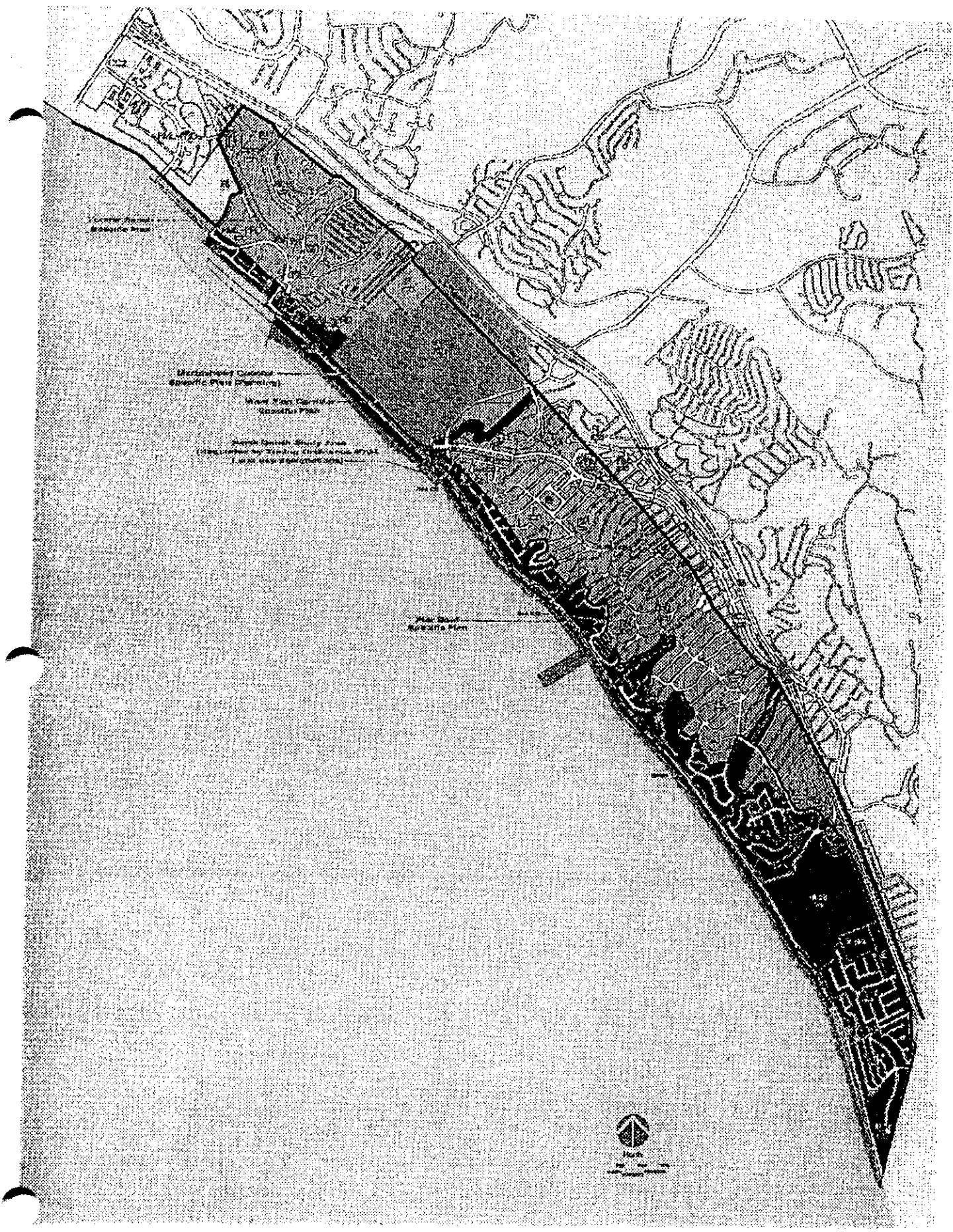
Starboard Compartment
(Main Deck Structure)

Mid Deck Structure
Main Deck House

Main Deck House
(Completed for Testing of Structure of
Main Deck House)

Main Deck
Main Deck





Metropolitan Council
Specific Plans Planning

West Side District
Specific Plan

North District Study Area
(Established by Tripoli Strategic Plan,
1990, also a specific plan)

Plan Area
Specific Plan



6.C.



Memorandum Engineering Division

September 7, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: Tom Bonigut, Principal Civil Engineer
Subject: Update on Beach Trail Use Regarding Dogs and Bikes

Background: The San Clemente Beach Trail is currently under construction. The trail is planned to be used by pedestrians, dogs and bicyclists. However, dogs and bike riding are prohibited on the beach and beach service/access roads per San Clemente Municipal Code (SCMC) Chapters 6.08.020(A) and 12.32.130, respectively. In order to meet the goals for a pedestrian, bike, and dog trail, these ordinances will require modifications.

The issue of dogs and bike riding on the trail was presented to the Coastal Advisory Committee in April 2006. After considerable debate and public input, the Coastal Advisory Committee recommended the following:

Dogs on the Trail:

Modify SCMC Chapter 6.08.020 to allow leashed dogs actively being walked on the beach access ways and portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road at all times of the year, except during summer holidays and major special events. During summer holidays and special events, dogs will be prohibited on portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road. Dogs must be on a 6 ft. (six foot) leash and owners must clean up after their dogs. From Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day, dogs will not be allowed on the trail between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Dogs must not be left unattended on the Beach Trail and must be under the control of a pedestrian at all times.

Bikes on the Trail:

Modify SCMC Chapter 12.32.130 to allow bike riding on the majority of the Beach Trail, including portions that overlay the beach service road, except during summer months. From Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day, bikes must be walked on portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road. At no time of the year will bikes be permitted to be ridden on Mariposa Point Boardwalk or on the asphalt area extending north and south of the base of the pier. Bike owners will be permitted to walk

their bikes through restricted areas. Bikes must be ridden at 5 mph or less on all portions of the Beach Trail. Bike riders must not ride recklessly and bicycles must not block the Beach Trail at any time.

After review by the CAC, the issue of dogs and bike riding on the trail was presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission in June 2006. The Parks and Recreation Commission recommended that the issue be continued and a Beach Trail Subcommittee be formed to research dog and bike usage on the trail and potential impacts to public safety and emergency access. In July 2006, a subcommittee consisting of representatives from the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Coastal Advisory Committee, the Railroad Corridor Safety and Education Panel, Orange County Sheriffs, and City staff met to discuss alternatives for safely maximizing the use of the trail for as many users as possible, and the subcommittee reached agreement on a number of key issues that were incorporated into recommendations back to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

At their August 2006 meeting, the Parks and Recreation Commission unanimously recommended the following modifications to the municipal code, which are very similar to the CAC recommendations except as noted below (additions from the CAC recommendation are shown in underline text, and deletions are shown in ~~strikeout~~ text):

Dogs on the Trail:

Modify SCMC Chapter 6.08.020 to allow leashed dogs actively being walked on the beach access ways and portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road at all times of the year, except during summer holidays and major special events (July 4th, Ocean Festival weekend, and Memorial Day and Labor Day weekends). During summer holidays and special events, dogs will be prohibited on portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road. Dogs must be on a 6 ft. (six foot) leash and owners must clean up after their dogs. ~~From Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day, dogs will not be allowed on the trail between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.~~ Dogs must not be left unattended on the Beach Trail and must be under the control of a pedestrian at all times.

Bikes on the Trail:

Modify SCMC Chapter 12.32.130 to allow bike riding on the majority of the Beach Trail, including portions that overlay the beach service road, except during summer months. From Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day, bikes must be walked on portions of the Beach Trail that overlay the beach service road. At no time of the year will bikes be permitted to be ridden on the Mariposa Point Boardwalk or on the asphalt area extending

north and south of the base of the pier. Bike owners will be permitted to walk their bikes through restricted areas. Bikes must be ridden at 10 5 mph or less on all portions of the Beach Trail. Bike riders must not ride recklessly and bicycles must not block the Beach Trail at any time or be left unattended.

Staff is preparing proposed City Ordinance modifications, consistent with the Parks and Recreation Commission recommendations, for consideration and adoption by the City Council. This is expected to occur by the end of December 2006. The Beach Trail Subcommittee will reconvene in November 2007 to review the beach trail usage rules and determine if any changes are appropriate.

6.D.



Memorandum Engineering Division

September 7, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: Tom Bonigut, Principal Civil Engineer
Subject: Potential Future Agenda Items

The following is a list of potential topics that the CAC may wish to consider for future meetings. This list was developed based on a review of past meeting minutes and input from CAC members. Note that City staff has committed to items listed for the October 2006 meeting, if the CAC would like to address these issues, but items under future months are subject to revision based on CAC feedback and City staff availability/workload.

October 2006

1. Sand Pushing Policy
 - Introduction to CAC in February 2006, return in October 2006
 - Presentation on a draft sand pushing policy
 - Background
 - Study and recommendations by Consultant (Moffat & Nichol)
 - Implementation schedule and costs
2. Beach Cleaning Contract
 - Overview of service levels and cost
3. San Cleaning Machine
 - Is volume of material quantified? Can it be compared to street sweeping data?
4. Biological Baseline Study/North Beach Sand Replenishment Follow-Up
 - North Beach Sand Project - follow up to winter storm season
 - What will be done with rocks? Did they disappear?

November 2006

1. LCP- Local Coastal Plan
 - CAC to consider recommendation to include in Vital Few Priorities for next budget process
2. Street Sweeping
 - Update on program, focus on targeted sweeping
3. Urban Runoff
 - Status of URMP implementation
 - Fee - expiration date and issues

- Status and effectiveness of structural treatment systems
- Updates on status of Caltrans NPDES Permits

December 2006

1. Endocrine Disruptors (Invite Jeff Armstrong, OCSD and Diana, Saddleback Hospital)
 - Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PCP) in the environment
 - Ocean-related PCP studies pending - collect and share information with CAC as available
2. Water Quality Standards for Parking Lots
 - Possible to build new condition of approval
 - Could BIA (Building Industrial Assoc.) be a resource?
 - Support for changes through San Diego Regional Board?
 - Give New Development Presentation
 - BMP selection
 - Discussion of Permanent pavement
3. Corps of Engineers Sand Feasibility Study
 - Update on current status and future activities
4. Vital Few Projects & Recommendations to Council
 - Discussion and CAC recommendations to Council

January 2007

1. Wall of Recognition
 - Assign CAC representative
2. Other CAC or local Beach/Ocean Boards
 - Report on results of research of other boards similar to CAC
 - Schedule site visits with other local boards in the region; site visits for signage
 - Information sharing and coordinated efforts or projects
3. Restrooms at Linda Lane
 - Look into restrooms at Linda Lane to serve trail on inland side of tracks



Memorandum Engineering Division

September 7, 2006

To: Coastal Advisory Committee
From: Tom Bonigut, Principal Civil Engineer
Subject: Update on Selected Projects/Programs

The following provides a brief update on the status of the Marine Safety Relocation Study and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Shoreline Erosion Feasibility Study.

Marine Safety Building Relocation Study

The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not it is appropriate to relocate the existing Marine Safety Building to a location directly adjacent to the ocean side of the railroad tracks or to the inland side of the tracks. The recommendation will consider a number of factors, including but not limited to cost, emergency response time, beach access, consistency with established policies, etc. At the City Manager's direction, City staff is finalizing a Request for Proposals (RFP) to hire a study Consultant for City Council review.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Shoreline Feasibility Study

The CAC received an update on this project in April 2006 (presentation handout attached), and there has been little change in the status of the Study since that time. Currently, the Corps is continuing work to complete an evaluation of the cost and benefits of a sand replenishment project in the City. The goal of this evaluation is to determine if a project is financially justified. Sometime in the next few months, the Corps will present a new Project Management Plan to the City for Council approval. Following this, assuming there is justification for a project, the next step will be a report by the Corps to the City explaining options and estimated costs for sand replenishment. This report is anticipated in May 2007 and will be presented to the public, the Coastal Advisory Committee, the Parks and Recreation Commission, and City Council for input. City staff will continue to provide updates on the progress of the Study as more information becomes available.

San Clemente Shoreline Feasibility Study

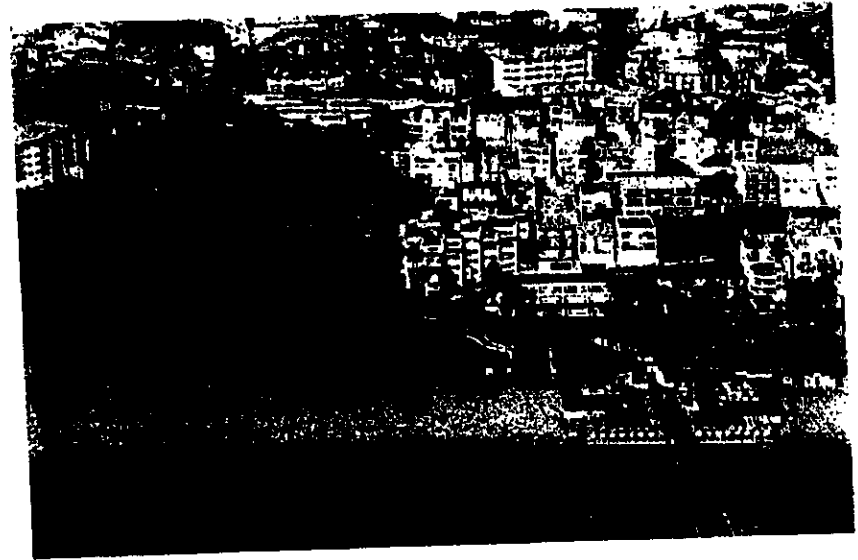
March 22, 2006

Study Location

City of San Clemente,
Orange County

San Mateo Point to
Dana Point Harbor,
12.1 km (7.5 miles)

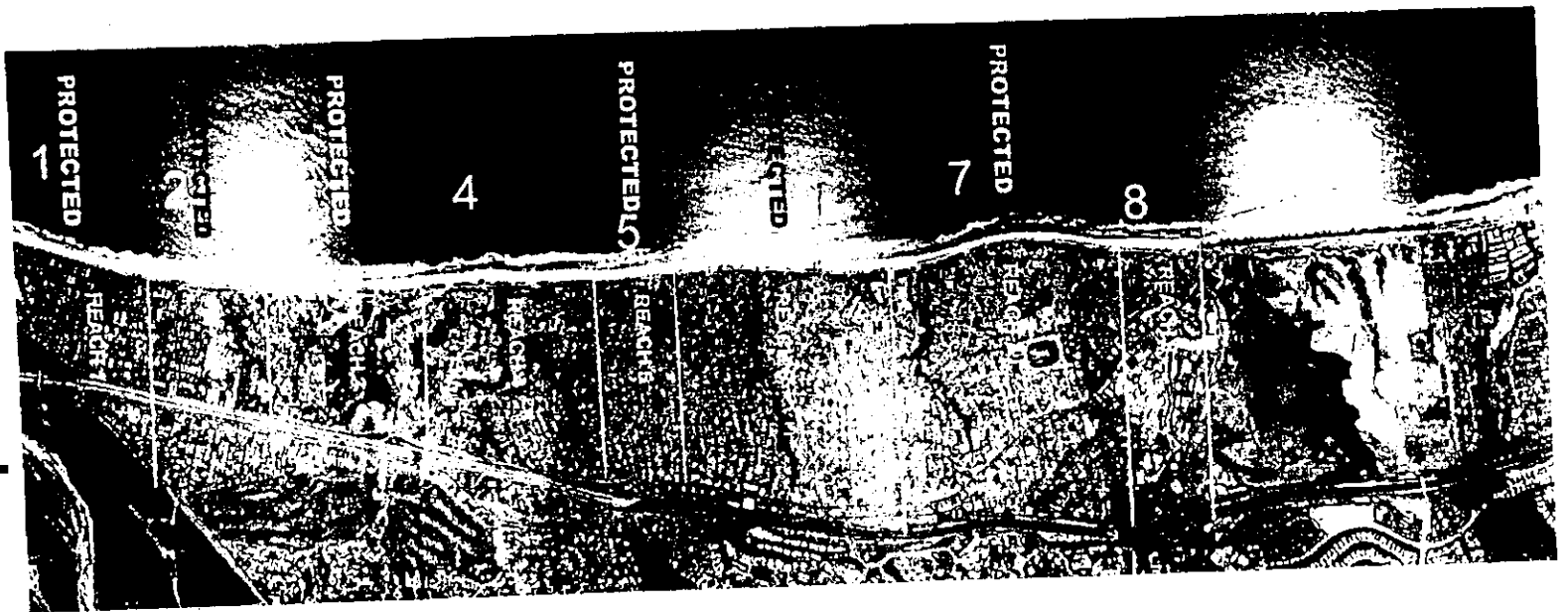
City Shoreline – San
Mateo Point to
Shorecliff Beach 8 km
(5 miles)



Study Area Reaches

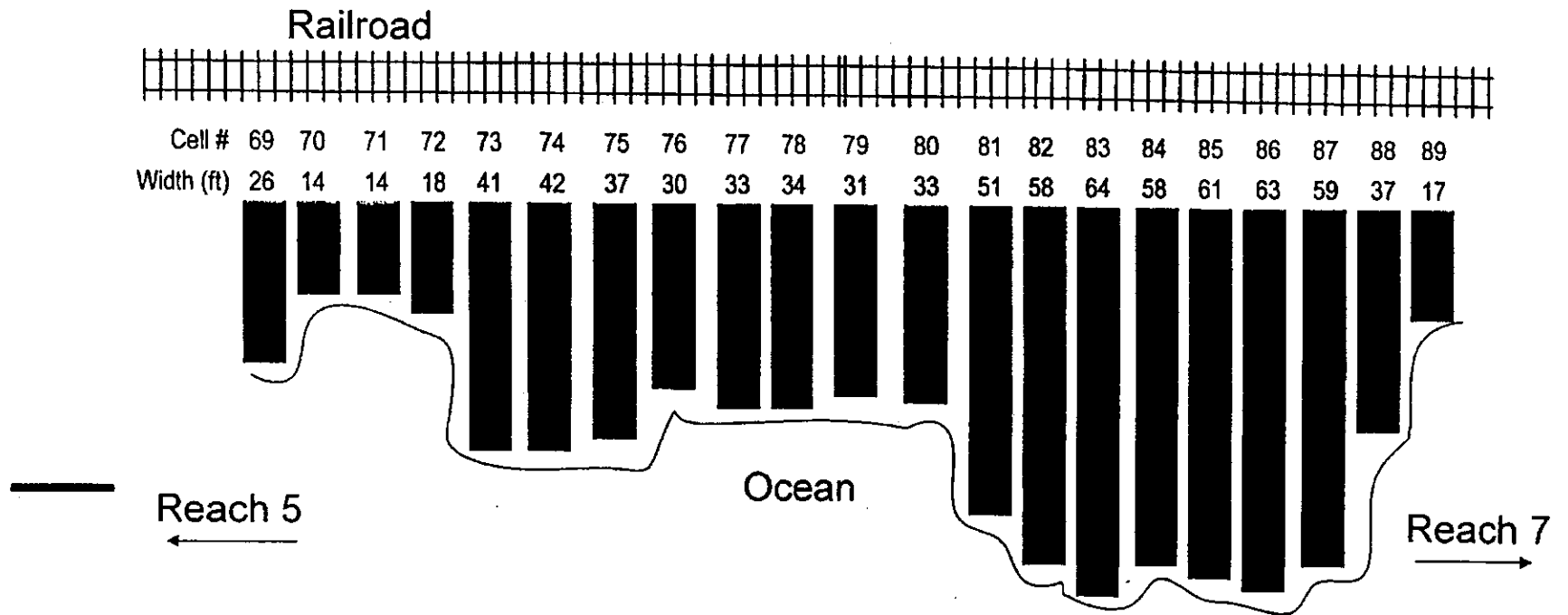
Reach	Range		Approximate Length (m)
	From	To	
1	San Mateo Point	Palmeras	969
2	Palmeras	3800 Block, Vista Blanca	680
3	3800 Block, Vista Blanca	Calafia	600
4	Calafia	Primavera	732
5	Primavera	Cristobal	413
6	Cristobal	Linda Lane	1,040
7	Linda Lane	1200 Block, Buena Vista	1,081
8	1200 Block, Buena Vista	Pico	347
9	Pico	San Andreas	1,101
10	San Andreas	Dana Point Harbor	5,000

Study Area Reaches

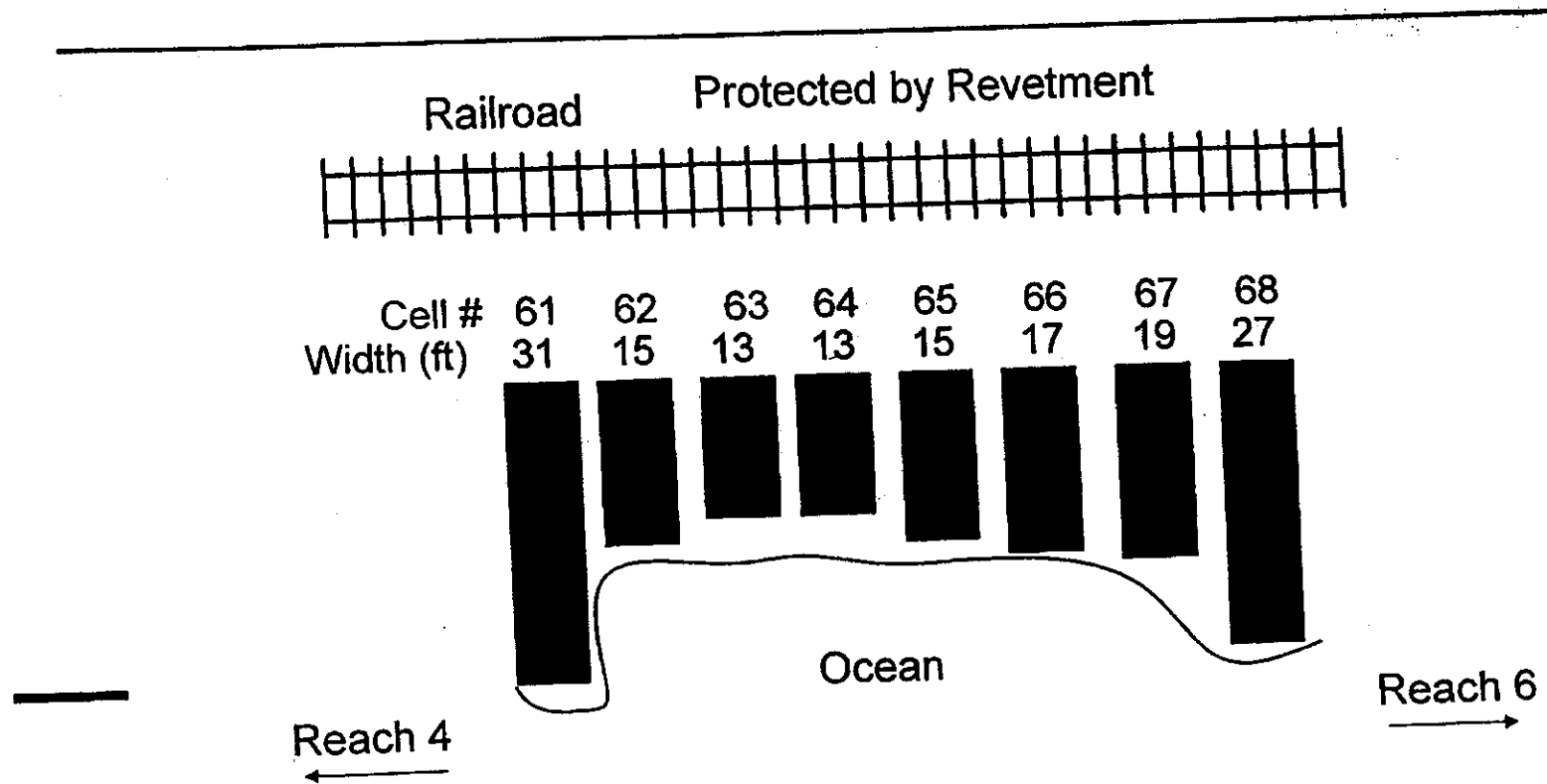


Reach 6 Beach Widths

2002 Beach Width



Reach 5 Beach Widths



) }) ,))

Damage Categories

Railroad Damage

Cost to protect the
railroad

Erosion Damage

Recreational
Buildings

Railroad

Trail

Inundation Damage

Wave Force
Damage

Traffic Delay

Passenger Traffic

Erosion Rate

Approximated by a triangular probability density function

Without Project – Average -0.33 ft/yr

Min -1.5 ft/yr; Mode -0.7 ft/yr; Max +1.2 ft/yr;

Mean -0.3 ft/yr

With Project – Average 13 ft/yr

Min -50 ft/yr; Mode -18.1 ft/yr; Max +30 ft/yr;

Mean -13.3 ft/yr

Erosion Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Fill in meters	Fill interval in years	Erosion Rate Distribution (low, most likely, high) in feet	Annual Average Erosion Rate in feet	BC Ratio*	% Change
Using Current Erosion Rate:					
30	10	-50, -18, +30	-13.3	0.99	
30	12	-50, -18, +30	-13.3	1.06	
30	15	-50, -18, +30	-13.3	1.19	
30	20	-50, -18, +30	-13.3	1.38	
Reducing Erosion Rate by 25%:					
30	10	-37.5, -13.5, +22.5	-10	1.05	5.2%
30	12	-37.5, -13.5, +22.5	-10	1.10	3.7%
30	15	-37.5, -13.5, +22.5	-10	1.22	3.8%
30	20	-37.5, -13.5, +22.5	-10	1.40	3.6%
Reducing Erosion Rate by 50%:					
30	10	-25, -9, +15	-6.6	1.17	17.5%
30	12	-25, -9, +15	-6.6	1.20	15.1%
30	15	-25, -9, +15	-6.6	1.29	12.6%
30	20	-25, -9, +15	-6.6	1.44	8.8%

* Based on 200 iterations.

Model Assumptions

Trail replacement costs - \$4M

Seawall construction costs and trail replacement costs are applied together

Minimum Level of Protection

The railroad will maintain a minimum level of protection defined as 24 feet of beach width which is the expected erosion rate from a 100 year storm.

Beach fill

30m are added to the current beach width in each cell. Each replenishment re-establishes the original fill (30m) width.

Model Status

Model calibration and validation of assumptions is complete

Reformulation of assumptions

Conduct sensitivity analysis

Model Certification initiated as required by EC-1105-2-407

Final response to review comments still pending

B/C ratio

Results are dependent on model assumptions

Study Alternatives

Conclude the study

Conclude the study with a decision document
and pursue the project based on recreation

Continue with the study based on
reformulated assumption

Significant increase in total study cost

8.A.

Minutes approved by the Parks and Recreation Commission on 7/11/06.



CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

MINUTES OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 2006, 7:00 P.M.

A regular meeting of the Parks and Recreation Commission of the City of San Clemente was called to order on Tuesday, June 13, 2006, at 7:00 p.m. in the Ole Hanson Fireside Room of the Community Center.

1. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE** was led by Commissioner Leslie Loy.

2. **ROLL CALL**

Present: Leslie Loy, Bob Maltinsky, Jeff McConnell, William Thomas, Kathy Van Auken (arrived at 7:15 p.m.), Peggy Vance

Absent: Garrett Waters

Staff present: Al King , Beaches, Parks & Recreation Director
Steve Mead, Recreation Manager
John Beck, Senior Park Planner
Jim Pechous, Senior Planner
Rod Mellott, Marine Safety Lieutenant
Rita DeForrest, Administrative Assistant

3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

A. May 9, 2006

Commissioner McConnell requested that his Sphere of Influence listed on page 8 should be Corporate Sponsorships rather than Historical Buildings.

MOTION BY McCONNELL, SECOND BY LOY, CARRIED (5-0-0), to approve the Parks and Recreation Commission minutes of May 9, 2006.

4. **CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS**

Director King reported that the Annual Car Show was a tremendous success and referred to other events listed in the Department's activity updates in agenda item 8.A.

Chair Thomas reported that a great many people attended the San Clemente Challenge; advised that the organizers of the San Clemente Challenge will donate the proceeds from the bike race to the to the Beaches, Parks and Recreation Foundation which will in turn donate the funds to build the La Pata Vista Hermosa aquatics center; commented it was financially successful and work intensive.

5. PUBLIC INPUT

Greg Lipanovich reported five separate car crashes that occurred in less than a four-year period at the Baron Von Willard Dog Playground located at the intersection of Avenida La Pata and Calle Extremo; explained that some poles were removed from the entrance to the Playground some time ago that provided some protection to the playground for dogs; requested staff investigation to alleviate the situation.

Director King advised that staff would forward this concern to the Traffic Engineer and Sheriff's Department personnel to investigate, and staff will report their findings to the Commission and Mr. Lipanovich.

6. OLD BUSINESS

A. Max Berg Plaza Park Use Management

Recreation Manager Mead reviewed the contents of his report on managing a balance of acceptable park use at Max Berg Plaza Park and the impact on the neighborhood; reported that eight citizen concerns were identified through community meetings; pointed out that short and long term actions were developed and reported to residents at a community workshop; reviewed the issues identified that are included in the policy and procedure and those not included in the policy and procedure; noted that those issues not included in the policy and procedure were being addressed by other means. He reviewed the categories in the policy and procedure; defined the various categories of amplified sound; identified the park categories pointing that Max Berg Plaza Park is a neighborhood park; explained that two simultaneous groups may rent designated areas and private rentals can not have amplified sound; stated that the 150 people is the maximum number to rent the park.

The meeting was opened to public input.

John Koch, a neighbor of the Park, advised he was representing himself and Ken Nielsen, who was not able to attend this evening's meeting; stated that he believed the threshold of 50 people was too high, difficult to monitor the various age groups, and virtually impossible to enforce; suggested starting at 25 and going to 50; reported that he observed that many cars parked around the park had license plates holders from out-of-town; suggested charging out-of-towners more for park rental; commented he liked the noise abatement.

Jim Gatacre, 1104 El Prado, stated that the Park has been out-of-control for a long time; advised that the noise in the Park is amplified because the acoustics are good; suggested not allowing boom boxes or anything that amplifies sound; noted that it was difficult to enforce; pointed out that it was protecting the environment where he and his live; stressed enforcing restricting any type of amplified sound; commented that permitting two events in the Park simultaneously is too much; suggested one permit for 50 to 100 people; suggested restricting any type of movable furniture which can be brought into the Park without a permit; pointed out that drinking alcohol is a big problem at the Park, and issuance of alcohol permits should be prohibited; reported that there is a parking problem caused by the Cinco de Mayo celebration and suggested the celebration be relocated or using a shuttle; stated that sound permits should not be issued even for the Cinco de Mayo celebration.

Manager Mead made the following comments: setting the maximum number at 50 is for control; large extended families of less than 50 do not need a space reserved. The fee structure will be researched. Programs will be monitored at the Park by a park monitor. Major special events are reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Commission. Boom boxes are regulated by the sound ordinance which indicates that sound can not exceed decibel limits within 25 feet from the source. The park monitor will be responsible for enforcing the rules. The Cinco de Mayo celebration is a popular event which may need to be relocated in the future.

Director King thanked Manager Mead, his team, the two members of the Commission, and the neighbors of the Park who participated in the process in arriving at this point this evening; provided an overview of accomplishments that have led to this evening's meeting; noted the intensive use of the park and noise levels; pointed out that large groups will use the school side of the Park; referred to substantial changes in the use of

the Park; noted that no sound permits are issued at present, and sound issues are being monitored; stressed the importance of education, rules, and regulations and their compliance; noted the steps taken are positive to park users and neighbors of the Park; reminded the Commission that the application review process is reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Commission while staff reviews and considers rental applications; stated that the issues were identified and managed regular Park use developed.

- (1) Manager Mead responded to Commission inquiries as follows:
Character Counts Program staff will educate school children as well as users of the Park in its use; advised that flyers will be distributed to the neighbors of the Park when the rules are established; signage will be revised and bi-lingual; the goal is to provide the information and to stress respect for each other.
- (2) During the past five years, approximately 10 to 12 permits have been issued if sound was requested.
- (3) At present, no sound permits are issued as per City Manager direction.
- (4) School officials and City staff are in the process of developing a joint use agreement for school sports fields; grants are available to cover the cost of fencing and research is being conducted to fund public restrooms.

Director King stated that this is not the end of the process. He mentioned that the community shared its concerns, a rapport was established, and the Neighborhood Watch Program was called into action; explained that, if for some reason the action plan does not work, it can be changed; encouraged the Commission to move forward and take action.

Commissioner Loy voiced concern allowing dual permits with 300 people simultaneously in the Park; suggested allowing one permit with a capacity of 150 people and addressing parking regulations.

Commissioner Van Auken suggested allowing dual permits but reducing the total capacity to 200 people; remarked that parks are for people; commended staff on a good job; stated that the rules and regulations were good.

Commissioner Vance thanked the Commission and staff on their efforts on an amiable solution to this situation; agreed with Commissioner Van Auken that parks are for families to enjoy; advised that she understands about noise because she lives across the freeway from San Gorgonio Park and can hear the sounds that carry across the freeway to her home; mentioned that her

husband recently purchased a car out-of-town so, although a license plate holder indicates another city, it does not mean the car was not purchased by a resident.

MOTION BY McCONNELL, SECOND BY VAN AUKEN, CARRIED (6-0-0), to recommend that City Council approve the attached City of San Clemente Policy and Procedure related to the managed use of Max Berg Plaza Park, as amended with the modification that restricts the number of participants attending two simultaneous private rentals to 200.

B. Update on La Pata Vista Hermosa Park Project

Planner John Beck provided a verbal update on the La Pata Vista Hermosa Park project; reviewed the Council agenda report dated June 20, 2006 which requests Council approval of additional funding for final design services for the project; reviewed the added staff costs and revised project design budget; noted that the intermediate planning phase funds have been expended, and staff is seeking funding for the remaining portion of the project's final design process; explained that the intermediate design phase has experienced substantial challenges in transforming the concept master plan written document into definitive working drawings with proper design features, needed engineering, and various other design and site related requirements; expressed concern on cost projections for Phase One of the project; advised that additional information will be shared as it becomes available.

Planner Beck provided information on the construction schedule for (1) Steed Park renovation: construction from September through November; turf establishment October through December ; (2) San Gorgonio Park renovation: bids submitted in July; construction September through December; turf establishment January through February; add alternates.

Commissioner Maltinsky requested a written report on the plan for the infield and outfield at Steed Park.

Director King advised that Landscape Architect Consultant Dick Fisher is concerned about escalating costs and is working to alter grading plans by evaluating the design option that would result in not replacing the light poles. The Commission will be provided the plans.

7. NEW BUSINESS

A. San Clemente Pedestrian Trail Usage Regarding Dogs and Bikes

Senior Planner Jim Pechous reviewed the contents of a report submitted by him and Marine Safety Chief Bill Humphreys regarding the Coastal Advisory Committee recommendation for dogs on the beach trail and bike usage on the beach trail; advised that he has been working on the beach trail for five years and has conducted a number of community workshops; requested the Commission consider the co-existence of walkers, joggers, biker riders and on leash dogs on the beach trail.

Planner Beck reviewed the recommendation made by the Coastal Advisory Committee; advised that the Coastal Advisory Committee made a two-part recommendation; summarized the staff recommendation; stated that staff and the Coastal Advisory Committee made the same recommendation for bikes on the trail but differed in the recommendation for dogs on the trail.

Commissioner McConnell commented that his experience with trail usage from Calafia to the pier demonstrated that bikes and dogs co-exist well.

Marine Safety Lieutenant Rod Mellott advised that dogs are not allowed west of the railroad tracks, dog owners are the number one violators, and lifeguards administer the spirit of the law on the first violation; explained that, currently, there are approximately 400 violators listed who have violated the law by taking their dog to the beach.

Commissioner Maltinsky pointed out that the trail is five feet wide and past history can now be discounted; predicted that traffic on the trail will increase tremendously.

Commissioner McConnell agreed the trail is narrow but believed that people will use their common sense.

The meeting was opened to public input.

Valerie Treaster, resident and member of the Pet Project Foundation, pointed out how fortunate San Clemente was to have an animal shelter; reported that the shelter was staffed by seven paid staff members and 250 volunteers; noted that San Clemente was a dog friendly community; believed that most pet owners were responsible; stated that she did not like to see rules and that there was plenty of access for everyone; requested that the trail be allowed to run its course and give people the chance to use it; pointed out that animal control officers will monitor the trail; suggested

that, if issues occur, then trail usage can be revisited; alerted staff and the Commission on increased traffic in the Baron Von Willard Dog Playground area because of increased construction in that area.

Stephanie Dorey, former Mayor, advocated a dog friendly City of San Clemente; agreed with Commissioner McConnell's comment that people co-exist on the trail; urged trust in trail users to use their common sense; advised that people want to walk the trail with their dogs; urged making things simple, not so confusing with all the rules, and allow use of common sense; requested that the City listen to the community because they want to walk their dogs on the trail; asked that they give it a try and revisit it if concerns surface; favored a beach trail for all to use.

John Dorey, instrumental in planning the beach trail, described his involvement with the beach trail and its redesigned; advised that the trail was created by runners, walkers and bikers who managed to co-exist on a two-foot wide trail; pointed out that now the beach trail is five feet wide and hard surfaced allowing more space to co-exist and maneuver; advised that the trail was designed to keep people off the tracks; believe there were fatal flaws in staff and Coastal Advisory Committee recommendations and requested a different spin on it; commented that people should be able to walk with their dogs any time and on the beach side, the pier and T-street; suggested doing away with #4; advised that the trail was designed for mountain bikes; urged the Commission to consider not regulating it.

Chair Thomas thanked and recognized John Dorey and Kathryn Stovall Dennis for their efforts to create the trail.

Paul Haveruk; resident, avid bike rider, and dog lover, stated that he has used the trail for the past 16 years with no untoward incidents occurring; referred to the Newport Beach trail which has no bike speed restrictions; recommended no restrictions and 15 MPH maximum bike speed on the beach trail.

Greg Lipanovich, residents and dog lover, agreed with John and Stephanie Dorey on not restricting beach trail use; referred to other areas that have no restrictions on trails.

Regina Hurley, resident, agreed with other speakers before her; referred to Doheny State Beach that has no restrictions on animals, bike riders and walkers; favored no restrictions on the beach trail.

Lisa Alley-Zarkades, resident, advised that she updates the Dog Lovers' website; stated that she has lived in congested, crowded areas, and has found that people slow down, move over, and are considerate; advocated no restrictions.

Kitty Schmitt, resident, stated that she has walked the trail with her dog every day for the past 20 years; has never witnessed dog fights or dog droppings on the trail; suggested the staff recommendation be kept simple and not restrict the length of a dog leash to six feet; requested the opportunity to walk the trail without all the proposed restrictions.

Don Kunze, avid trail hiker, stated that he wanted to get to the trails from all the parks and all the trails.

Commissioner Van Auken stated she did not appreciate the condescending remarks to the Commission and requested respect when addressing the Commission; commented that there were a great many restrictions placed on bike riders and dog owners; advised that she has a dog and walks it on a leash on a trail; stated that some dog owners are not responsible; remarked that the trail will be popular and, therefore, suggested applying restrictions during the summer holidays (Memorial Day, July 4th, and Labor Day).

Commissioner Maltinsky provided examples of congested areas where he has resided; pointed out the population has increased and believed the beach trail will be crowded; stated that the Coastal Advisory Committee did a good job because it was give and take; commented he is not against bikes and dogs but is interested in the safety of the community; suggested the restrictions and then making modifications as required.

Planner Beck pointed out that the only area with the restrictions is from the pier to T-Street.

Lieutenant Mellott made the following comments:

- Marine Safety's number one concern is safety.
- Compared to other cities, San Clemente is different;
- From the base of the pier to T-Street, it is congested.
- The pedestrian trail is a nightmare because so many people are on the access road.
- People do not respond to the public address system; the access road is the busiest area for the life guards.
- The reason for restrictions on dogs and bikes on the trail is safety.

- There is a concern when dogs come in close contact with children.
- At times, there are 600 to 1000 people in the area of the pier.
- Train service is being increased.
- No dogs are allowed on the west side of the tracks.
- At the trail pinch point, dogs are pushed onto the beach where there are families.
- There is not much space on the beach to drive a vehicle.

In response to Commissioner McConnell's inquiry regarding enforcement, Planner Beck advised that Animal Control and Police Services (RSVP) will monitor the area.

Director King stated that Marine Safety has a 26-year tradition saving lives and preventing accidents; questioned what to do in a congested, narrow area; pointed out the emergency access road is the one artery to T-Street for Marine Safety staff; questioned the manner in which Marine Safety staff can respond to an emergency with this new intensified activity on the trail.

Chris Pollick, resident, stated that he did not consider San Clemente a dog friendly town and respects safety; commented that he can only walk his dog on concrete, and there is no other place to walk his dog.

Director King commented that lifeguards on their towers are the first line of water rescue and the vehicle emergency response is the road for emergencies; suggested delaying action to find a solution; commented that the City does not want to be regulated but consistent and keeping it simple.

City Planner Pechous pointed out the key issue is cramped space for emergency vehicles; suggested researching a way to create more width to allow an opportunity; advised that the ordinance needs to be in place by 2007.

Chair Thomas suggested an auxiliary route around the area.

Commissioner McConnell suggested looking at the access road, get some feedback, and see if there is an alternate; stressed the importance of safety.

Commissioner Van Auken suggested more information from Marine Safety; reiterated enforcing restrictions only on Memorial Day, 4th of July and Labor Day holidays.

Commissioner Vance was informed litter bag stations are in the plan. She suggested surveying other communities on what they are doing.

Director King pointed out that there are trails from San Diego to Santa Barbara, but they are not similar to the San Clemente beach trail which is adjacent to the railroad tracks and an emergency road.

Commissioner Van Auken was informed that most beach towns do not allow dogs on piers.

A Committee composed of Commissioners McConnell, Van Auken, and Maltinsky was appointed to work with staff to address the safety concerns expressed regarding use of the beach trail. Research will be conducted on alternatives for the emergency road, enlarging the space along the beach trail from the pier to T-Street, research speed limits for bike use on the beach trail, and walking dogs on the beach trail. Staff and the Committee will report their findings at the July 11th meeting.

Commissioner Maltinsky advised his first concern was bikes on the trail, and his second concern was dogs on the trail.

MOTION BY VANCE, SECOND BY McCONNELL, CARRIED (6-0-0), to table San Clemente Pedestrian beach trail usage regarding dogs and bikes to the July 11, 2006, Parks and Recreation Commission meeting, and to form a committee consisting of Commissioners McConnell, Van Auken and Maltinsky to research dogs on the trail, bike usage on the trail, and alternatives for the emergency access.

The meeting recessed at 9:30 p.m. The meeting was reconvened at 9:40 p.m.

Commissioners Van Auken and Loy excused themselves at approximately 9:40 p.m.

B. Park Semper Fi Rental Fee Waiver Request

Manager Mead reviewed the contents of his report on a request from The Heritage of San Clemente Foundation to waive rental fees for use of Park Semper Fi on July 4, 2006; responded to Commission inquiries regarding the event.

Commissioner Van Auken arrived at 7:15 p.m.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

MOTION BY McCONNELL, SECOND BY VANCE, CARRIED (6 -0-0), to recommend that the City Council waive the rental fees for the Heritage of San Clemente Foundation associated with the rental of Park Semper Fi on July 4, 2006.

C. **Additional Vending Machines for Liberty and Tierra Grande Parks**

Manager Mead reviewed the contents of his report on a request by San Clemente Beaches, Parks and Recreation Foundation, "Foundation," for additional vending machines at Liberty and Tierra Grande Parks; explained that energy costs for each vending machine was approximately \$100 per year that was paid by the City; informed that there are no administrative fees; responded to Commission inquiry that the Foundation has a contract with Pepsi who produce Gatorade as one of its products; advised that other parks have at least two or three vending machines.

After discussion, the following motion was made:

MOTION BY VANCE, SECOND BY McCONNELL, CARRIED (5-0-1), to approve the placement of two vending machines at Liberty Park and two vending machines at Tierra Grande Park. The placement is to be determined and approved by the Director of Beaches, Parks and Recreation as per the established criteria. Chair Thomas abstained since he is a member of the Foundation and would be a conflict of interest.

8. **COMMUNICATIONS**

- A. **San Clemente Police Services – Park Calls for Service for May 2006**
Received and filed.
- B. **Coastal Advisory Committee Minutes of 2/19/06 and 4/13/06**
Received and filed.

9. **ITEMS FROM STAFF**

- A. **Update on Beaches, Parks and Recreation Department Activities**

Received and filed
- B. **Monthly Project Update by Senior Park Planner John Beck**

See Old Business, 6.B.

10. **ITEMS FROM COMMISSIONERS**

A. **Sphere of Influence Report**

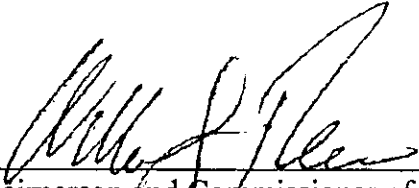
- Sphere of influence: vendors and beach/park/facility usage – Commissioner Thomas reported he was involved in selecting a designer for the North Beach area; was impressed with two of the applicants and described the final choice of developer as one who would try to capture the unique character of San Clemente.
- Sphere of influence: sports field usage - Commissioner Maltinsky – no report.
- Sphere of influence: corporate sponsorships – Commissioner McConnell commented that there is a need to come to terms with funding.
- Sphere of influence: non-profit organizations / community events / youth / community organizations – Commissioners Vance and Waters
Commissioner Vance reported that she attended the Coastal Advisory Committee meeting on June 8th and learned that pharmaceutical and personal care products can have an effect on the ocean environment; reminded all that the Ocean Festival is scheduled on July 15 and 16, and volunteers are needed.
- Sphere of influence: schools (education), including CUSD sports field usage – Commissioner Van Auken – no report.
- Sphere of influence: youth activities – Commissioner Loy – no report.

B. **Coastal Advisory Committee Report**

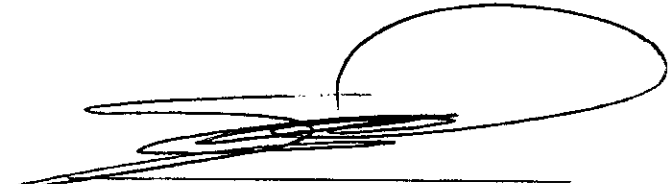
See Commissioner Vance's report in 10.A.

11. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned to the regular adjourned meeting on July 11, 2006, at 7:00 p.m., in the Ole Hanson Fireside Room of the Community Center, 100 North Calle Seville, San Clemente, CA.



Chairperson and Commissioner of the
Parks & Recreation Commission



Beaches, Parks & Recreation Director

8.B.



CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

MINUTES OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 2006, 7:00 P.M.

Before calling the meeting to order, Chair Thomas announced that Regina Hurley, an accomplished, local artist, presented to each member of the Commission and staff, a quality Giclee' Print of various scenes in the San Clemente beach area, in gratitude for the work by the Commission and staff. Chair Thomas conducted a lottery to distribute the prints among Commission members and staff.

A regular meeting of the Parks and Recreation Commission of the City of San Clemente was called to order on Tuesday, July 11, 2006, at 7:00 p.m. in the Ole Hanson Fireside Room of the Community Center.

1. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE** was led by Commissioner Garrett Waters.

2. **ROLL CALL**

Present: Leslie Loy, Bob Maltinsky, Jeff McConnell, William Thomas, Peggy Vance, Garrett Waters

Absent: Kathy Van Auken

Staff present: Steve Mead, Recreation Manager
Rita DeForrest, Administrative Assistant

3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

A. **June 13, 2006**

MOTION BY O'CONNELL, SECOND BY VANCE, CARRIED (6-0-0),
to approve the Parks and Recreation Commission minutes of June 13, 2006.

4. **CURRENT COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS**

Manager Mead reported that the summer recreation programs are doing very well; aquatics, Junior Lifeguard, drama and most other classes are at capacity; advised he would have a report for the August meeting on the status of the facility rentals along with recommendations on reconfiguring the rental packaging; stated that, overall, the revenue for the Division is doing well; reminded the Commission that

August would be his last meeting before he left City employment, and he will submit a report on a review of the fees and the Steed Park operation; advised that Recreation Supervisor Carol Gibson is working on the fee structure for sports.

5. PUBLIC INPUT

Steve Speth, 250 La Rambla, requested (1) the Commission consider allowing dogs on the beach; provided examples of other cities that allow dogs at the beach; (2) reported that benches located at T-Street are filthy, and there is trash in that area; suggested increased cleaning in intensity and frequency; (3) described Trafalgar Canyon as the City dump, filled with rip rap; pointed out that many people use the area, and it looks terrible; suggested increased patrols to cruise the area and intensified cleaning of restrooms.

Commissioner Loy agreed with Mr. Speth and reported that graffiti in that area was not immediately removed; reported that there are no covers on trash receptacles at Linda Lane which cause trash to be scattered by animals that climb into the trash receptacles.

Regina Hurley, 1820 Buena Vista, distributed photos of the trail and beach area included a report that described the safety concerns by lifeguards and access for dog walkers; suggested dogs be permitted on leash at all times on the beach trail; offered an alternate path from the existing path that leads from that area to the base of the park; pointed out that the access road or beach trail from the pier to T-Street is often impacted by beach goers lying too close or on the path which needs to be addressed; suggested using cones or large boulders to identify the area; stated that it was important anyone with a dog be able to access the beach trail at T-Street by using the bridge and steps down to the beach; advised that dogs provide companionship and a sense of security to their owners; thanked all for the support in the past and stated she would respect the recommendation of the Commission.

Chair Pro-tem McConnell advised members of the Beach Trail sub-committee, City staff and other interested parties met on July 3 at T-Street, and many items brought up by Ms. Hurley were discussed; advised that staff was exploring moving the fence to have room to navigate; commented that multi-vehicles were using the road, and there was a great deal of activity along with people walking; advised that staff was still exploring a solution on all the points raised by Ms. Hurly.

Commissioner Maltinsky pointed out that the access road was critical for the lifeguards, and it was difficult to discern where the road starts and where the beach begins; advised that police services would rather have one rule and would rather have bikes walked on the trail during the holidays; noted that from the pier south to

T-Street was the most impacted area; commented that the lifeguards need to use their eyes for what they should be doing.

Chair Thomas stated that the parties that met with Chair Pro-tem McConnell and Commissioner Maltinsky at the July 3rd meeting will attend the Commission meeting on August 8 to resolve and present specific recommendations to the Commission to recommend to the City Council.

Patty Pollack, Capistrano Beach resident, stated that she loves the trail; researched other cities and learned that everyone is allowed on the City of Oceanside trail; suggested there can be too many policies and that everyone should take responsibility for themselves; agreed with Ms. Hurley that the boulders could delineate the open space and palm trees of the trail and beach.

Jack Tiano, 1501 Buena Vista; thanked the Commission for taking the time in a thankless job; stated he was interested in the effect dogs will have on the trail; commented that it was gratifying to hear what Commissioner Maltinsky had to say about the south side of pier that is not marked off where the trail starts and the beach begins; suggested there is a bigger area to be explored; noted that, once you get past T-Street, a person is okay with your dog; pointed he would need to drive to T-Street and find a parking space to walk with his dog; stated he wants to walk down 204 beach with his dog; pointed out that everyone would have to go to T-Street to walk their dogs in the time frame 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in summer months; he considered it a semi-death sentence; advised that he has walked the trail for the past four to five months and not seen any problem with dogs.

Commissioner Maltinsky stated it becomes a safety issue mixing bikes going 15 to 20 MPH with people and dogs present; suggested the fence on the south side of the pier be moved four to five feet to provide more space.

Chair Pro-tem McConnell advised the fence was on Caltrans property, moving it would need to be negotiated with Caltrans, and is being explored.

Mr. Tiano advised that he walks his dog on leash on the street and always carries extra plastic bags to pick up droppings left by other dog owners; commented that there is feces all over the place; suggested the City provide bag receptacles like those at the Dana Point Marina; described the area near the school at Max Berg Plaza Park as a place that people take their dogs but do not pick up after them; suggested policing by stopping anyone walking their dog without a bag.

Commissioner Vance advised that she walks her dog in the green belt at Forster Ranch which has bag receptacles, but there is still feces every where.

Manager Mead suggested animal control be alerted in certain areas.

Lisa Alley-Zarkades, San Clemente Dog Lovers Board member, suggested peer pressure, education, and working together to be a dog friendly city to make better dog owners; informed the Commission about "The Most Dog-Friendly City" contest being conducted in Dog Fancy Magazine; advised that the State of Florida is a dog friendly state that took into account the ratio of dogs in relation to the population.

Commissioner Waters commented that the number of dogs in ratio to the population and what involves the majority of the community are powerful points to persuade legislation for dogs.

Chair Thomas noted that more parks may be open to dogs on leash in the future and stressed the importance of being proactive in policing the trail; suggested reconvening the dog sub-committee after the trail issue is resolved and inviting the community as well to review the request to expand the number of parks to leashed dogs and to address issues raised this evening.

6. **OLD BUSINESS**

A. **Project Update**

No report since Planner Beck was absent.

B. **San Clemente Pedestrian Trail Usage Regarding Dogs and Bikes**

Continued to August 8, 2006 meeting.

C. **Roller Hockey Update**

In the absence of Director King, Manager Mead reviewed the contents of Director King's report which provided an update on the status of the roller hockey facility at its current location on Calle Lago; advised that roller hockey was a sport and should be treated no differently than other sport organizations who have space, maintenance and provide a service to the community; informed that the roller hockey organization may be included as a partnership.

Comments by the Commission included: (1) The high rent was the issue for the roller hockey organization to move from its current location. (2) The roller hockey organization indicated that it was not possible to obtain a long

term lease from the owner of the property, only a month-to-month rental. (3) The sport is for wealthier families and located in an area of poorer families. (4) There are many from out-of-town who use the facility. (5) The roller hockey organization provides donated equipment for those who need it. (6) Interest was expressed to research the percentage of San Clemente residents who are involved in the sport. (7) The Commission did not receive feed back from staff after they indicated they would discuss the rental of the property with the property owner.

7. **NEW BUSINESS**

Chair Pro-tem McConnell referred to a letter from the lawn bowlers requesting the artificial turf be replaced at the lawn bowling facility; suggested that the lawn bowlers appear at a Commission meeting regarding their request.

Manager Mead advised that revenue from lawn bowling averages \$700 per year.

Commissioner Maltinsky recalled that lawn bowlers from Newport Beach indicated that they would not play in San Clemente because of the artificial surface.

8. **COMMUNICATIONS**

- A. **San Clemente Police Services – Park Calls for Service for June 2006**
Received and filed.
- B. **Coastal Advisory Committee Minutes of May 11, 2006**
Received and filed.

9. **ITEMS FROM STAFF**

- A. **Update on Beaches, Parks and Recreation Department Activities**
Received and filed.

10. **ITEMS FROM COMMISSIONERS**

- A. **Sphere of Influence Report**
 - Sphere of influence: vendors and beach/park/facility usage – Commissioner Thomas praised the Ocean Festival exhibit at the Casa; advised that it was the first of its kind that included surfing and lifeguard legends; reported that the Ocean Festival Committee held a VIP celebration

at the Casa; mentioned that the executive director at the Casa was considering naming rights on trees planted there in support of Parks and Recreation; reported that The Beaches, Parks and Recreation Foundation raised \$15,800 from the San Clemente Challenge this year, last year, the Foundation raised \$5,000, and SCAT (San Clemente Aquatics Team) has \$25,000 in their treasury.

Chair Thomas reported that, as a result of an article in the Sun Post News by Fred Swegles regarding the Cyber Café's loss of its venue, City Treasurer Pall Gudgeirsson contacted the Foundation and suggested relocating to the vacant fire house on Negocio. A 15-page proposal was submitted by the Foundation, along with \$300 for a use permit, and the Cyber Café is now housed at the Fire Station.

Chair Thomas announced that CPRS will be held in Sacramento this year and that he has been invited to Seattle to the National Recreation and Parks Society (NRPA) Conference to discuss the Foundation.

- Sphere of influence: sports field usage - Commissioner Maltinsky expressed interest in learning the reason the Steed Park renovation schedule was moved from June, July, and August to September, October, and November.
- Sphere of influence: Corporate Sponsorships – Commissioner McConnell reported that he is working on completing a promotional for the La Pata Vista Hermosa park project. He is in the process of scheduling a meeting with the South Orange County Chamber of Commerce. He commented that things are starting to come together and asked for ideas and help because it was going to be a long process.
- Sphere of influence: non-profit organizations / community events / youth / community organizations – Commissioners Vance and Waters

Commissioner Waters stated he like the idea about the dogs in parks.

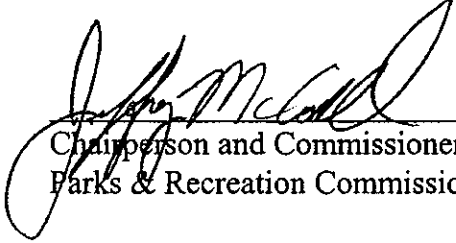
Commissioner Vance advised that the Ocean Festival Committee partnered with the Casa for the 4th of July; mentioned the outdoor film at the Pacific Heritage Museum; thanked Chair Thomas for his comments regarding the Ocean Festival; reported she attended a production of "Aladdin" presented by the Recreation Division drama class at the Community Center; commended the kids and the play.

- Sphere of influence: youth activities – Commissioner Loy requested combining her sphere of influence with Commissioner Van Auken’s which are similar.

B. Coastal Advisory Committee Report

11. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, August 8, 2006, at 7:00 p.m., in the Ole Hanson Fireside Room of the Community Center.



Chairperson and Commissioner of the
Parks & Recreation Commission



Beaches, Parks & Recreation Director



**CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE • ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS
June 2006 PROJECT SURF UPDATE**

Meetings

6/5 Trash & Debris Task Force Quarterly Meeting
 6/7 Precon for Roads Project Meeting
 6/13 Talega Association Meeting
 6/13 Watershed Task Force Monthly Meeting
 6/14 California Coastal Commission Certification
 6/15 La Pata/Vist Hermosa Park Drainage Meeting
 6/15 Marblehead WQMP Meeting
 6/15 TMC and Lennar WQMPs Meeting
 6/19 South County Recycling Coordinators Monthly Meeting
 6/22 General Permittee Meeting
 6/22 Staff Meeting

Public Outreach

6/15 Press Release "San Clemente Beaches Earn Good Grades For Water Quality"
 6/15 Sun Post News Article "Beaches Get An 'A' "
 6/15 SC San Clemente Times Article "... Water Quality at SC Beaches? "
 6/23 San Clemente News News Article "San Clemente Beaches Earn Good Grades For Water Quality"
 6/23 The Wall Street Journal News Article "What You Can Catch From the Wave"

Staff Training

6/5 Construction and Building Inspection Training
 6/8 Zero Waste Conference in Anaheim
 6/14 Field Staff Training
 6/21 8 hr. Hazardous Waste Training

Street Sweeping Program

Material Collected/Recycled: 94,100 lbs. debris (47.05 tons)
 # of Parking Citations Issued: 789

Storm Drain Maintenance Program

Catch Basins Visually Inspected & re-stenciled "No Dumping Drains to Ocean" (if needed) 702
 Storm Drain Line inspected 1.26 miles

Water Quality Code Compliance

Verbal Warnings 27
 Notices of Non-Compliance 26
 Administrative Citations 8
 Stop Work Notices 0

Water Quality Inspections

Performed in June: 3
 Performed in Fiscal Year 3
 Business Inspected Robertson's Ready Mix Concrete, SC Auto Wrecking, Pick Up Stix

Water Quality Project Status

Maintenance Yard Projects

The estimated schedule for the project is 2 months to complete final design report, 5 months for design, 3 months to bid and 3 months to construct.

Poche Beach
North Beach
Other

Recycling & Solid Waste Program

Red Tag Violation Warnings	135
Waste Management Plans	111
Complaints and Calls Received	291
Abandoned Bulky Item Requests	92

Attachments

6/1	Solid Waste & Recycling Tons Summary Table
6/15	Press Release "San Clemente Beaches Earn Good Grades For Water Quality"
6/15	<i>Sun Post</i> News Article "Beaches Get An 'A' "
6/15	<i>SC San Clemente Times</i> Article "... Water Quality at SC Beaches? "
6/23	<i>San Clemente News</i> News Article "San Clemente Beaches Earn Good Grades For Water Quality"
6/23	<i>The Wall Street Journal</i> News Article "What You Can Catch From the Wave"
6/23	Updates to Utilities and Coastal Elements

City of San Clemente
Chronology by Case and Action Types
For the Period 6/1/2006 thru 6/30/2006

ENVIRONMENTAL

Case No	Date	Action Type	Notes
ENV2006-0205	6/5/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to replace any broken erosion control devices, and clean the storm drain system and street.
ENV2006-0397	6/5/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised after blowing grass into a pile, pick up and dispose of the grass in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0396	6/5/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to install BMPs and contain the job site.
ENV2006-0294	6/5/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to replace any broken erosion control devices, clean the storm drain system, and street and add a secondary containment for the portable toilet.
ENV2006-0395	6/5/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to replace broken erosion control devices, clean the storm drain system and street, and add a secondary containment for the portable toilet.
ENV2006-0399	6/6/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to contain job site and protect the storm drain system, install BMPs, recover the wash water and dispose of it in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0230	6/6/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	VOIDED (SW 6/8/2006)
ENV2006-0230	6/7/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to replace any broken erosion control devices; contain the cement mixer, and sweep sidewalk and street at the end of the work day.
90209	6/7/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to direct the water to the grass area or recover the water and dispose of it on the proper manner.
ENV2006-0404	6/7/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to use a hot mop and recover the wash water and dispose in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0403	6/7/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to use a hot mop or recover the wash water and dispose in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0401	6/8/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain site and protect the storm drain.
ENV2006-0398	6/8/2006	\$500 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain site and protect the storm drain.
ENV2006-0400	6/8/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain job site and protect the storm drain system. Recover the wash water and dispose of it in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0313	6/8/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to discontinue the use of pavers for BMPs.
ENV2006-0456	6/9/2006	\$200 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to discontinue washing mud into the storm drain and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0410	6/9/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain the job site. Modify BMPs as needed.
ENV2006-0406	6/9/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the job site, recover wash water and dispose of the water in the grass area or other approved manner.
ENV2006-0402	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to use alternate methods of cleaning equipment in order to protect the Creek.
ENV2006-0454	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to modify BMPs to protect the storm drain system after the rains.
ENV2006-0243	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to implement BMPs protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0453	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to contain job site. Implement BMPs and sweep street and side walk prior to the rain washing it into the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0285	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to contain the job site.
ENV2006-0316	6/9/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to contain the job site. Pick up trash at the end of the day, clean the street and side walk. Modify BMPs as needed.
ENV2006-0411	6/12/2006	VERBAL WARNING	VOIDED (ZC 6/22/2006)
ENV2006-0459	6/12/2006	NONE	No violation observed.
ENV2006-0457	6/12/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to contain the job site and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0448	6/12/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to clean blocked area and maintain V-Ditch.
ENV2006-0411	6/12/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to use a wash mat and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0412	6/13/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs and contain job site.
ENV2006-0415	6/13/2006	VERBAL WARNING	The property management company will send a letter to the tenants to help enforce compliance codes.
ENV2006-0414	6/13/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to discharge pool water into proper drain.
ENV2006-0413	6/13/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain site. Recover and dispose of wash water.

City of San Clemente
Chronology by Case and Action Types
For the Period 6/1/2006 thru 6/30/2006

ENV2006-0455 6/14/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Resident of 107 E. Ave. Ramona first was questioned if he made any attempt to clean up red paint at the time of occurrence.
ENV2006-0408 6/14/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to discontinue discharging into the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0416 6/14/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain site and to protect the storm drain.
ENV2006-0446 6/19/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to implement BMPs and contain the job site.
ENV2006-0419 6/19/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain job site. Implement BMPs to protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0418 6/19/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to discontinue draining the wash water into the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0417 6/19/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to place trash bags in the dumpster bins and to increase trash service if needed.
ENV2006-0420 6/20/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to implement BMPs for the mixer and replace broken devices.
ENV2006-0422 6/21/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to replace any broken erosion control devices. Add secondary containment for the portable toilet. Clean mud from the street and storm drain inlet. Contain the job site.
ENV2006-0449 6/21/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to add secondary containment for the portable toilet. Implement BMPs to protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0447 6/21/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the work area and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0426 6/22/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0436 6/22/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSUED	Advised to discontinue using water in the street.
ENV2006-0434 6/23/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain job site and secure a secondary containment for the portable toilet. Discontinue washing construction debris into the street.
ENV2006-0421 6/23/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to implement BMPs to protect the storm drain system and contain the job site.
ENV2006-0450 6/25/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain job site, recover wash water and dispose of the water in the floor sink or other approved methods.
ENV2006-0458 6/26/2006	\$200 ADMIN CITATION ISSUED	Advised to replace any broken gravel bags and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0438 6/27/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to maintain erosion control devices. Install containment for cement mixer and driveway. Protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0424 6/27/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to pick up trash and cover sand and dirt piles daily. Protect the storm drain inlet and sweep the sidewalk and street daily.
ENV2006-0444 6/27/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to maintain the sloped area for over grown vegetation. Maintain all V-Ditches free from blockage.
ENV2006-0443 6/28/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain job site, protect the storm drain.
ENV2006-0442 6/28/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the job site. Recover and dispose of the wash water in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0439 6/28/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to empty mop bucket in the grass or other approved method.
ENV2006-0433 6/28/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to pick up trash and provide a trash receptacle for the job site. Remove and provide secondary containment for the portable toilet.
ENV2006-0440 6/28/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to recover wash water, dispose of the water in the proper manner. Discontinue discharging into the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0431 6/29/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to empty wash water in the floor sink or other approved methods.
ENV2006-0430 6/29/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain job site, recover and dispose of the wash water in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0452 6/29/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs. Empty the mop bucket in the the floor sink or other approved method.
ENV2006-0427 6/29/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE	Advised to implement BMPs and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0460 6/30/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSUED	Advised to discontinue to discharge all material from location

63 action(s) for Case Type: ENVIRONMENTAL

**CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE 2005-2006
SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING TONS SUMMARY TABLE
MAY 2006**

RESIDENTIAL

MONTH	7000						
	CURBSIDE DIVERTED	CURBSIDE LANDFILLED	CURBSIDE DIVERSION %	MULTI FAM DIVERTED	MULTI FAM LANDFILLED	MULTI FAM DIVERSION %	TOTAL RESI DIVERSION %
May-05							
Jun-05	1,510.59	1,741.81	46.45%	191.95	189.85	50.28%	46.85%
Jul-05	1,479.22	1,879.55	46.84%	192.92	190.81	50.28%	47.22%
Aug-05	1,606.91	1,889.19	45.98%	196.52	194.37	50.28%	46.40%
Sep-05	1,491.65	1,754.57	45.95%	187.11	185.05	50.28%	46.40%
Oct-05	1,461.77	1,721.20	45.92%	192.36	217.93	46.88%	46.03%
Nov-05	1,371.99	1,843.02	42.67%	156.01	176.78	46.88%	43.07%
Dec-05	1,244.32	1,797.87	40.90%	151.16	171.27	46.88%	41.47%
Jan-06	1,291.96	1,714.04	42.98%	164.22	189.09	46.48%	43.35%
Feb-06	1,108.11	1,464.69	43.07%	159.25	160.34	46.48%	43.43%
Mar-06	1,428.74	1,804.81	44.18%	167.47	192.82	46.48%	44.42%
Apr-06	1,387.07	1,600.56	46.43%	165.46	157.13	51.29%	46.90%
May-06	1,576.78	1,609.54	48.56%	200.92	190.80	51.29%	47.05%
2006 YTD TOTAL	6,792.66	8,393.64	44.73%	837.31	890.19	48.47%	45.11%

COMMERCIAL

MONTH	2030		4060		8000			TIERRA VERDE GREENWASTE	COM LANDFILLED	CRT STANTON LANDFILLED	ROLL OFF LANDFILLED	TOTAL COM DIVERSION %
	COMMERCIAL DIVERTED	CRT STANTON RECYCLED	STREET SWEEPING	BIO MASS	PUBLIC WORKS	BIO SOLIDS	TOTAL COM DIVERSION %					
May-05												
Jun-05	238.06	31.45	44.99*	163.60	164.33	315.96	1,010.21	1,293.30	28.12	204.54	55.76%	
Jul-05	175.33	133.59	46.14*	127.53	0.00	493.19	796.11	1,207.18	119.43	259.51	62.11%	
Aug-05	206.14	148.95	37.58*	127.53	79.13	482.71	795.57	1,313.83	133.15	328.36	60.90%	
Sep-05	189.12	123.56	43.25*	127.53	97.37	437.85	823.65	1,246.45	110.64	225.62	53.20%	
Oct-05	157.09	130.92	33.68*	158.20	92.27	404.45	805.56	1,176.00	144.95	226.51	53.05%	
Nov-05	167.71	128.44	45.51*	186.46	260.32	439.12	750.51	1,087.87	196.55	189.57	56.66%	
Dec-05	156.55	98.04	25.31*	281.08	21.40	417.47	576.81	991.90	143.82	224.56	53.28%	
Jan-06	177.43	163.31	41.87*	167.46	73.14	455.55	493.23	1,102.86	183.80	223.51	50.33%	
Feb-06	167.71	110.04	37.34*	143.04	94.30	445.20	446.70	968.44	118.63	247.40	50.95%	
Mar-06	187.83	100.37	27.66*	168.39	164.12	354.13	466.76	1,238.07	98.54	259.06	47.50%	
Apr-06	157.25	150.83	31.11*	79.72	102.88	371.40	443.99	1,149.83	143.76	187.28	46.86%	
May-06	169.06	167.67	23.58*	59.70	144.46	366.44	462.13	1,389.46	170.83	280.40	45.32%	
2006 YTD TOTAL	859.29	692.22	0.00	618.31	578.90	1,992.72	2,312.81	5,678.16	715.56	1,197.65	48.17%	

* STREET SWEEPING tons already counted in ROLL OFF Recycling, ROLL OFF TRASH, and/or C&D PROCESSING

C&D PROCESSING

MONTH	4060			4060			4060		TOTAL C&D DIVERSION %
	MADISON/PRIMA C&D DIVERTED	MADISON/PRIMA C&D DIVERTED	MADISON/PRIMA C&D DIVERSION %	TVI C&D DIVERTED	TVI C&D LANDFILLED	TVI C&D DIVERSION %	SOURCE SEPARATED C&D DIVERTED		
May-05									
Jun-05	378.75	231.70	62.04%	362.88	162.96	70.35%	93.15	68.46%	
Jul-05	248.66	270.14	47.93%	396.19	220.68	64.23%	93.64	60.07%	
Aug-05	394.23	125.84	75.80%	393.83	162.93	70.74%	147.19	76.41%	
Sep-05	380.75	99.36	79.30%	302.67	103.39	74.54%	177.62	80.94%	
Oct-05	231.28	128.22	64.33%	294.25	105.40	73.83%	86.43	72.37%	
Nov-05	239.02	153.26	60.93%	379.06	114.63	76.78%	171.13	74.66%	
Dec-05	0.00	0.00	0.00%	600.63	236.25	71.77%	146.60	75.98%	
Jan-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	607.35	240.20	71.66%	128.61	75.39%	
Feb-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	445.91	250.90	63.99%	127.52	69.66%	
Mar-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	475.43	255.02	65.09%	148.49	70.99%	
Apr-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	412.71	352.56	53.93%	52.98	58.91%	
May-06	156.22	138.37	53.03%	324.37	156.95	67.39%	129.74	67.39%	
2006 YTD TOTAL	156.22	138.37	53.03%	2,265.76	1,255.64	64.34%	587.34	68.34%	

OVERALL TOTAL

MONTH	TOTAL RECYCLED	TOTAL LANDFILLED	OVERALL DIVERSION
May-05			
Jun-05	4,460.93	3,842.28	54.81%
Jul-05	4,136.39	3,946.29	52.00%
Aug-05	4,578.71	4,147.46	53.25%
Sep-05	4,338.89	3,725.06	54.67%
Oct-05	4,014.58	3,720.21	52.99%
Nov-05	4,249.77	3,771.68	54.24%
Dec-05	3,693.85	3,565.67	52.93%
Jan-06	3,722.26	3,653.49	51.64%
Feb-06	3,227.78	3,230.40	51.11%
Mar-06	3,661.73	3,846.32	49.89%
Apr-06	3,324.30	3,591.12	48.63%
May-06	3,757.48	3,947.86	49.15%
2006 YTD TOTAL	17,693.54	18,269.20	50.06%

THIS REPORT REFLECTS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION FOR ALL MONTHS LISTED



PRESS RELEASE

CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
GEORGE SCARBOROUGH, CITY MANAGER

Contact: Brandi Outwin, PE Principal
Environmental Engineer
(949) 361-6187
Laura Ferguson, Asst. to the City Mgr.
(949) 361-8254

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SAN CLEMENTE BEACHES EARN GOOD GRADES FOR WATER QUALITY

June 13, 2006....San Clemente, California....Heal the Bay, a nonprofit environmental organization dedicated to making Southern California coastal waters and watersheds safe and clean, released its 16th Annual Beach Report CardSM for FY2005-06 on May 24, 2006. The report contains information on improvements in the quality of coastal water along the entire coast of California, including several of San Clemente's beaches. San Clemente's beaches have improved, in some cases significantly from prior years thanks to the businesses, residents and visitors to San Clemente who have changed everyday practices to protect water quality.

The driving forces behind these improvements are the City of San Clemente's Environmental Programs Section which oversees the City's urban runoff and stormwater pollution prevention efforts, the San Clemente Watershed Task Force, a grassroots citizens' group founded in 2004, and San Clemente residents who, in October 2002, approved a new "clean ocean" fee for efforts to prevent ocean pollution.

The Report Card rates beaches on an "A" to "F" scale to indicate the level of health risk associated with surf zone water quality. Grades were given for the summer months all year long when not raining and for periods within 72 hours following rain. An "A" grade means that a beachgoer should not become ill from coming into contact with water at the beach, while an "F"

-more-

City Manager's Office 100 Avenida Presidio San Clemente, California 92672
(949) 361-8322 FAX 361-8283

grade indicates that a swimmer or surfer is more likely to experience adverse health effects from contacting the water. The grades are based on daily and weekly fecal bacteria pollution levels in the surf zone. Generally speaking, coastal water quality has improved statewide since last year.

How did San Clemente score? Simply put, all of San Clemente's beaches scored well. The quality of water at North Beach, SC Pier, T-Street, Calafia and Las Palmeras received an "A" or "A+" year-round except during rains and Poche Beach received a "C" grade. This is a dramatic improvement from prior years when Poche received an "F" grade, earning the reputation as one of the 10 worst beaches in Orange County. In general, however, it is recommended that beachgoers avoid playing in the water within 72 hours following a rain, at which time the water quality statewide, including San Clemente is generally considered unhealthy.

For more information regarding the City's Environmental Programs, please contact Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer at (949) 361-6187.

#

6/15/06

Business License

The 'nicest guy' in Triton

Sun Post

San Clemente's Hometown Newspaper Since 1937



OUR TOWN

BEACHES GET AN 'A'

City Hall says the ocean water quality at five San Clemente beaches is very good, scoring A and A+ grades in this year's state-wide Beach Report Card.

Brandi Outwin, the city's environmental engineer, said the organization Heal the Bay released its 16th annual report card in late May, and North Beach, the Pier, T-Street, Calafia and Las Palmeras received A or A+ grades year-round, except during rains.

Poche Beach, a county beach at the north end of San Clemente, earned a C grade, up from an F from prior years.

Outwin credited the good grades to San Clemente residents and visitors "who have changed everyday practices to protect water quality."

She also credited the city's fee-supported Clean Ocean Program, the city's environmental programs section and the San Clemente Watershed Task Force.

Questions? Call 361-6187.

FLAG DAY

What did the American flag used to look like? The San Clemente Elks lodge invites the community to a Flag Day celebration, where eight historic flags will be presented, from the Pine Tree flag to the present 50-star variety.

The ceremony - four days after the official June 14 holiday - is set for 1 p.m. Sun-

A vision for N

City Council picks a developer known for creativity, originality to partner with city and build a vibrant commercial-cultural hub.

BY FRED SWEGLES
SUN POST NEWS

For more than 25 years, elected officials have talked about turning sleepy North Beach into a vibrant commercial, entertainment and recreation hub of San Clemente.

As of this week, it's no longer just talk.

The City Council this week picked a developer - LAB Holding of Costa Mesa - to partner with the city to bring to life a vision for North Beach that the council adopted a year ago.

The vote: 5-0, late Monday night, before a packed house at the Ole Hanson Beach Club.

The winning developer:

LAB Holding's founder, Shaheen Sadeghi, has roots in the surf industry, most recently as former president of Quiksilver. For the last 13 years, he's been a commercial real estate developer. He assembled a team that includes architects, engineers and the Joie de Vivre Hospitality hotel chain. He presented the council with his team's ideas of how LAB might put into play a vision that a Vision Task Force came up with last year.

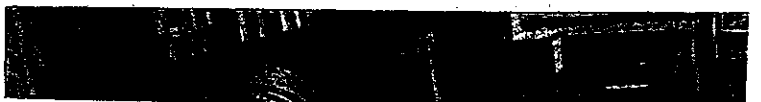
The vision: The Task Force created what's called the North Beach Catalytic Opportunity Area. The idea is to enliven North Beach with retail stores and entertainment venues like restaurants and bars, a



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Tough acts

Laura Levin is San Clemente High School's 2 is named Triton of the Year. For Triton Ath



Eye on SC

1

7-Day Weather Planner

		High/Low
Thursday, June 15		Partly Cloudy 71°/61°
Friday, June 16		Partly Cloudy 70°/61°
Saturday, June 17		Partly Cloudy 70°/61°
Sunday, June 18		Partly Cloudy 69°/61°
Monday, June 19		Partly Cloudy 68°/61°
Tuesday, June 20		Partly Cloudy 67°/61°
Wednesday, June 21		Sunny 73°/62°

Information courtesy

San Clemente's Top 5 Hottest Topics

What's Up With...

1 ...the North Beach Development Plan?

↑ Last week: n/a
Weeks on the chart: 2

THE LATEST: In a rousingly supported 5-0 unanimous decision, City Council Monday selected Costa Mesa developer, Lab Holding LLC, to design and develop the city-owned parcels on North Beach. The estimated project completion is as early as 2010. Lab's proposal, presented by CEO Shahen Sadeghi and an assembled team of experts, differed in many ways from that of Laguna Niguel-based developer DBN LLC, headed by Steve Delson. Lab envi-

sions an open site of buildings housing small, boutique-styled retailers who reflect San Clemente's beach lifestyle (read: no national chain stores). A 3- to 4-star boutique hotel, unique restaurants, surf museum and open pedestrian areas highlight the design concept. None of the buildings is taller than two stories and all feature the city's desired Spanish Colonial architectural styling.

HAT'S NEXT: The city and the developer must begin the process of getting the plan through the Coastal Commission. That process could take up to a year, if not longer. Also, Lab, which won the bid largely because of its company philosophy of "Community, Culture, Commerce," will begin immediately reaching out to the community to get feedback on the many concepts they have for the development. "We have to be sensitive to the surrounding area," said Sadeghi, whose group has won numerous awards for their development of The Lab and The Camp projects in Costa Mesa. "We'll work immediately on forming partnerships and exploring the options we have there."

FIND OUT MORE: www.thelab.com, www.ci.san-clemente.ca.us



The Lab's North Beach vision. Courtesy of Henry Lemay

2 ...the Post-Election Fallout for SC Police Chief Lt. Bill Hunt?

→ Last week: 2
Weeks on the chart: 3

THE LATEST: Literally hours after winning last week's contentious election primaries for the job of Orange County Sheriff-Coroner, incumbent Sheriff Michael Carona suspended with pay his top challenger—San Clemente Police Chief Lt. Bill Hunt. The move has infuriated members of the City Council, and the Orange County Board of Supervisors called into question Carona's motives. According to press reports and statements from the sheriff's department, Hunt has been suspended with pay pending an internal investigation into statements

Hunt made during the election that questioned Carona's policies. On Monday, City Council voted 4-0 with one abstention to pass a resolution calling for Hunt's immediate reinstatement.

WHAT'S NEXT: The investigation could take up to a month, and until then, Hunt will be on paid leave. Asked if the Carona decision was just politics as usual, Mayor G. Wayne Eggleston responded, "I think it's political retribution. It just confirms that actions taken by Carona in the past that we'd all heard about are questionable."

FIND OUT MORE: www.billhuntforsheriff.com

3 ...Sky-High Rent Closing Shops on Del Mar?

↑ Last week: n/a
Weeks on the chart: 2

THE LATEST: Verandah, the furniture and home accessories shop on Del Mar, will close at the end of July. Many factors weighed into owner Dick Jester's decision not to renew his four-year lease, most notable being sky-rocketing rent. "Our numbers

just weren't making sense," explains Jester. He feels that foot traffic on Del Mar alone just couldn't generate the volume needed to support a furniture store.

WHAT'S NEXT: Should businesses be worried about their shelf life on Del Mar due to rent prices? According to former Downtown Business Association president, Michael Kaupp, it's just part of the natural turnover cycle that occurs on Del Mar every seven to 10 years. "It's not as one dimensional as it would appear on the surface," he says. Kaupp feels that many other factors play into the fact that many businesses, including Peggy Sue's Antiques, Cheers, Rocky's and now Verandah, have been recently closing down. "If you compare our rent average to that of other beach towns like Laguna Beach or Dana Point," he says, "you'll find that downtown San Clemente is on the low side."

FIND OUT MORE: www.downtownsan-clemente.com

4 ...Water Quality at SC Beaches?

↑ Last week: n/a
Weeks on the chart: 1

THE LATEST: In its 16th Annual Beach Report Card for 2005-2006, the nonprofit environmental organization Heal the Bay graded San Clemente's beaches including North Beach, the pier, T Street and Calafia. Each scored an "A" or "A+" year-round, except after rains. Poche Beach, however, received a "C"—an improvement from an "F" in previous years.

WHAT'S NEXT: As far as Poche is concerned, Brandi Outwin, principal environmental engineer for the city, says they're conducting a source investigation with the county of Orange. "The source of bacteria is unclear," Outwin states. "It appears to be from natural animals and people not picking up after their pets. Another source may be green waste that gets in the storm drains and breeds bacteria. I would advise parents to keep kids out of the naturally occurring pond at Poche."

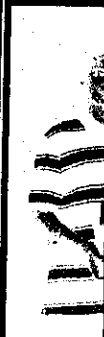
FIND OUT MORE: www.projectsurlf.org, www.healthebay.org

5 ...

THE LATEST: Clemente's week as award-winning out-of-school student SCHS: Nic the Year. "Nic" those who s was named; to follow in t and go on to Bernice Ay award, given around stud Mark MacLa Shorecliffs given to the overall achie and Shane V Vista del M Principal's A owing outst Ryan Poladi

WHAT'S NEXT: nia State Un going to US

FIND OUT M



Brokers of the Yu Courtesy of BAMS

6.15.06 Water Quality at SC Beaches

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To send a press release:
newseditorials@yahoo.com

Lana Chandler
Society Editor
Jennifer Hermes
Art Director

Danilo Myers
Jennifer Franklin
Executive Assistants
to the Publisher

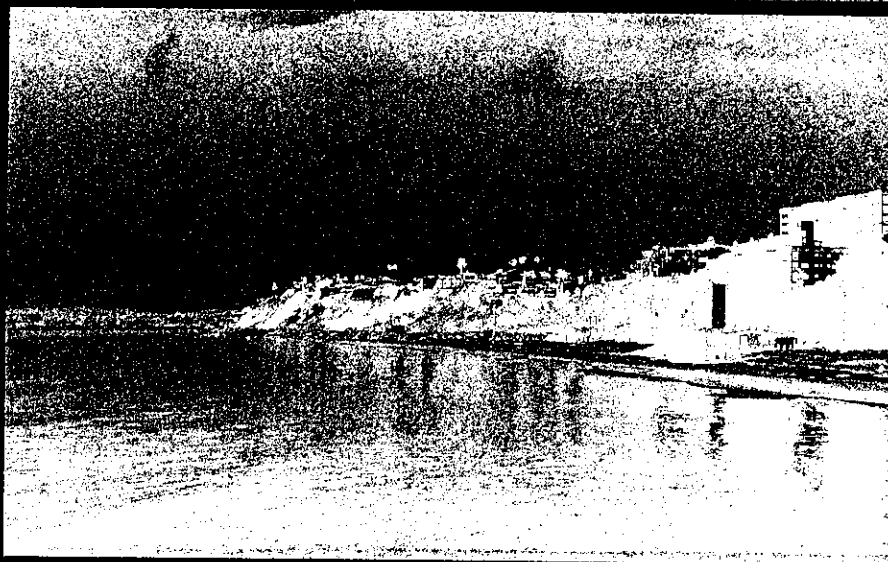
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The driving forces behind these improvements are the City of San Clemente's Environmental Programs Section, which oversees the City's urban runoff and stormwater pollution prevention efforts, the San Clemente

Watershed Task Force, a grassroots citizens' group founded in 2004, and San Clemente residents who, in October 2002, approved a new "clean ocean" fee for efforts to prevent ocean pollution.

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How did San Clemente score? Simply put, all of San Clemente's beaches scored well. The quality of water at North Beach, SC Pier, T-Street, Calafia and Las Palmeras received an "A" or "A+" year-round except during rains and Poche Beach received a "C" grade. This is a dramatic improvement from prior years. In general, however, it is recommended that beachgoers avoid playing in the water within 72 hours following a rain, at which time the water quality statewide, including San Clemente is generally considered unhealthy.

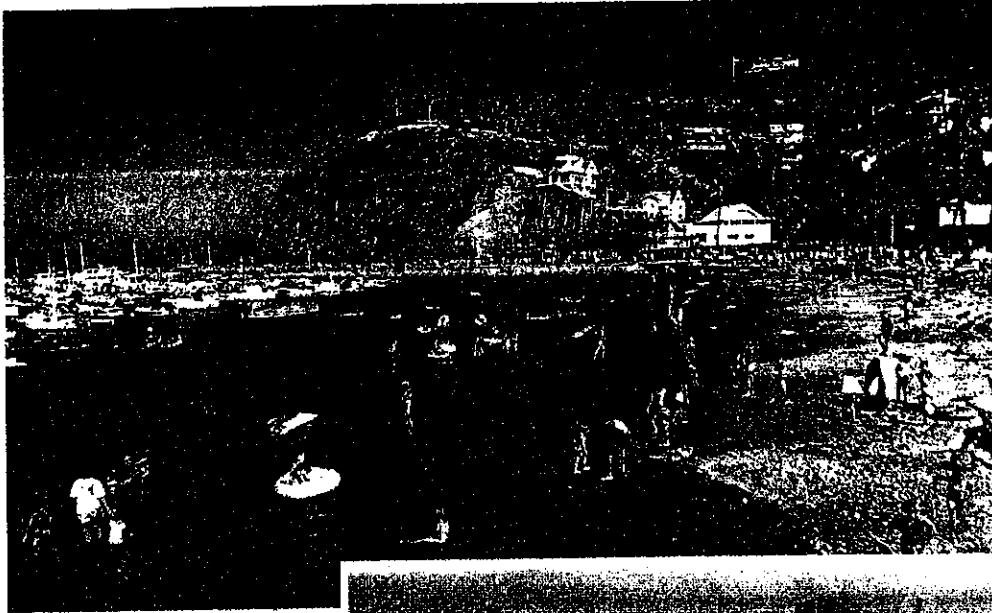
For more information regarding the City's Environmental Programs, please contact Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer at (949) 361-6187.

“ Why do they put wanted posters in the post office?
Do they expect us to write to them?
It's about time you straightened up, a guy with your potential!”

- Jerry Seinfeld

TRAVEL

What You Can Catch From the Waves



ALAMY (TOP); THOMAS PEDERSON/SHUTTERSTOCK JOURNALISM (MID); DAVID PENNY/AP (BOTTOM)

At your own risk: Top, Avalon Beach on California's Catalina Island, where officials suspect sewer lines caused high bacteria levels. Just above, Thomas and Kate Sprague at Oregon's Cannon Beach, where a creek is blamed for high microbe readings. Below, warnings in 2004 at Poche Beach in San Clemente, Calif.

What You Can Catch From the Waves

With waste-tainted water closing beaches and making swimmers sick, the EPA is under mounting pressure to improve testing. By Nancy Keates



IT'S A POSTCARD-PERFECT day in Malibu. Multimillion-dollar mansions dot the green hills and seagulls glide in the cloudless sky. Surfrider beach, made famous by "Baywatch" and the Beach Boys, is packed with golden sunbathers and families lounging under bright umbrellas. In the water are hundreds of frolicking swimmers... and billions of fecal microbes.

A sign partially hidden by a surfboard warns that swimming amid the bacteria, which comes from pollution flowing through the town's storm drains, may cause illness.

"Some people don't know," says lifeguard Greg Pfeifer, pointing from atop his white stand at the hobbling heads in the water. "A lot of people just don't pay attention."

This summer, beachgoers risk such things as shark attacks in Florida, rip tides in Oregon and strange jellyfish in South Carolina. But for the nearly 100 million Americans who will visit a beach this year, one hazard lurks in practically every state—polluted water, even

at some of the country's most celebrated strips of sand. Beaches on the U.S. coast and the Great Lakes were closed, or deemed unsafe for swimming, a record 20,000 days in 1998. (Please Turn to Page W10)



PLUS
Ten popular beaches with high bacteria levels—and 10 alternatives. W10

Ten Troubled Beaches

These 10 coastal and Great Lakes beaches are popular with visitors, and have also had recent bacteria counts above the Environmental Protection Agency's threshold. Here is how often they exceeded the EPA's bacteria standards over the past 18 months (as a percent of the overall number of tests during the period), what we saw when we visited—and which nearby beaches have been given a cleaner bill of health.

BEACH/LOCATION	% OF TIMES BACTERIA EXCEEDED STANDARDS WHO GOES	BEST QUALITY	WORST QUALITY	HOW OFTEN CLEANED	CIGARETTE BUTTS/DOG WASTE ¹ SEEN ON BEACH	CLEAN BEACH NEARBY	
Avalon Catalina Island, Calif.	31%	Revelers and lots of kids	It has that island feel. The beach is packed.	Daily	Dirty napkins	Pebbly Beach	
Popular with snorkelers, boogie boarders and wading kids, Avalon is in the island's harbor, where boat motors idle and a storm-drain pipe flows into the water. (In the summer, the drain's water is diverted to a waste-treatment plant.) Assistant City Manager Pete Woolson believes sewer lines leaking into groundwater are responsible for the high levels, but he says the lines were repaired last year. Locals aren't complaining: "We run a day-care program and we don't have kids going to the hospital because they're sick," says Sean Brannock, the city's recreation director.							
Surfrider Malibu, Calif.	33%	Surfers and families	Great waves. Loose surfboards.	Daily	✓	Taco Bell cup. Zuma	
Malibu Creek empties into the sea next to this beach, making high bacteria counts a perennial issue. Halfway down the beach, a small sign says swimming in the water might cause illness. On a recent day, Julia Ramult, a financial investment executive from Montrose, Calif., said she's been swimming at Surfrider since she was a child. "I'm dying to go in because it's so hot," she said. "I'll just have to take a shower immediately afterward." Nearby, Zuma hasn't had an advisory or closure since 2001.							
Cook's Brook Eastham, Mass.	40%	Vacation-home renters	Broad beach at low tide. Beach shrinks at high tide.	Once a week	Tires	Coast Guard Beach	
This beach on Cape Cod Bay is treasured for expanses of wet sand that extend out hundreds of yards at low tide. But for the last several years, Enterococcus counts have been high; last year the beach shut down for a total of about three weeks. The source of the pollution is believed to be peat—partially decayed vegetable matter—under the ocean sediment, says town health agent Jane Crowley. (A front loader that was putting fresh sand on an eroded area may have disturbed the peat several years ago, she says.) The town's director of beaches estimates beachgoer numbers have halved since the closures began.							
Wollaston* Quincy, Mass.	23%	Tourists and locals	Boston skyline. Seaweed and trash.	Weekly	Tampon applicator	Nickerson Beach	
Heavily trafficked Boston-area beach has cut down on its closures in the last five years, but some beachgoers say there aren't enough warnings. Lisa and Ray Spollen of Boston let their two young boys walk barefoot in the water and play with shells. "Considering that technically it is swimming season, there wasn't enough to tell you it wasn't safe," says Mrs. Spollen, a 43-year-old homemaker. Nearby Coast Guard beach, on the Cape Cod national seashore, has had clean tests for three years running.							
Cedar Ave. Allenhurst, N.J.	41%	Families, college kids	Beach cabanas with fans and fridges. \$7 entrance fee; tough parking.	Daily	✓	Smashed soda can. Loch Arbor Village	
Human waste isn't the only culprit: This section of beach closed in mid-July last year after an onshore wind broke up a shoal of mussels just off the beach. Approximately 15 tons of mussels washed onto the beach. That attracted gulls, whose droppings elevated bacteria levels to as high as 1,840 Enterococcus units per 100 ml, about 18 times the EPA threshold. The beach is tasting well so far this season, but the advisories have spawned misinformation. "I think it was fecal matter or something," says Laura Gittelson, an 18-year-old who worked at nearby Allenhurst Beach Club last year. "It's so dirty."							
Deal Casino Beach Deal, N.J.	6%	Families from on-site kosher cafe	Olympic-size saltwater swimming pool. Big crowds.	Daily	Used hygiene products	Long Branch beaches	
On May 11, an estimated 36,000 gallons of raw sewage poured into the Poplar Brook and out to sea following an accident at a nearby sewage plant. The oceanfront beaches here—lined with multimillion-dollar homes—were closed for six days, until water samples showed bacteria levels were within the standard, says Virginia Loftin, an officer at the state's department of environmental protection. "There were so many signs on each of those beaches it would have been impossible to miss them," she says. Surfers say they got sick from the water as much as four days after the beaches were reopened.							
Cannon Beach** Cannon Beach, Ore.	6%	People in sweaters	Haystack Rock. Oregon weather.	Thrice annually	✓	✓	Dirty diaper, dog droppings. Hug Point
This artsy beach town about 90 minutes from Portland attracts tourists from all over the world who walk the chilly stretch of sand in the shadow of giant Haystack Rock, which looms in the surf. The culprit here: Ecola Creek, which flows into a stream that parallels the ocean. "Kids go right for the warm, still water," says Thomas Lossen, who tests water for the state of Oregon.							
Sunset Bay State Park*** Coos Bay, Ore.	19%	Campers	Sea cliffs, spottish beach. Remote location.	n/a	✓	No garbage. Bastendorff	
This crescent-shaped sandy beach, situated in one of the Oregon coast's most scenic areas, is protected on three sides by towering cliffs—perfect for kids because the water is sheltered, calm and relatively warm. But still water is also prone to pollution. The worst section is to the south, where Big Creek runs into the ocean. State health officials say the creek is the source of much of the pollution, but don't know why it is polluted. "We don't have the funding to do the identification," says Joel Sherman, who runs the beach-monitoring program for the state.							
Crescent Beach Algoma, Wis.	29%	Tourists	Scenic boardwalk. Rocky sand.	Once a week	✓	Bird droppings. Sandy Bay	
This beach is one of northern Wisconsin's most popular, but we saw dead fish and cigarette butts, and caught a faint whiff of sewage. Lynn DeNamur, a 56-year-old retired art teacher who lives a block off the beach, was walking briskly up and down the boardwalk but says she rarely ventures into the chilly water, let alone onto the beach, where bird droppings were plentiful. "The worst thing you can do is let your kids play on the sand," said Ms. DeNamur. County health officer Mary Halada says there are no plans to try to figure out why bacteria levels are so high. "The financial resources aren't there," she says.							
Sunset Park Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	19%	Everyone in the area	Tennis courts, swings. Noise from shipbuilding.	Every day	✓	✓	Deflated raft. Sandy Bay
Matthew Harris, a 21-year-old from Sturgeon Bay, said he wasn't surprised to hear about high-bacteria warnings at Sunset Park. "This stuff has always been here—it's just that they've only recently started measuring it," he said. The culprit could be seagull, goose or duck droppings, or storm-drain runoff, says the city's parks and recreation superintendent, Bob Bordeau. His rule of thumb: Stay out of the water after it rains.							

*Sachem Street **Near Ecola Court Storm Outfall ***South Cove

Continued From Page W1
 2004—the latest statistics available—up 9% from 2003, according to data released by the Environmental Protection Agency and individual states and analyzed by the National Resources Defense Council, a New York-based environmental group. About 85% of the closings resulted from high levels of bacteria associated with contamination from animal and human fecal waste.

Higgs Beach in Key West, Fla., has surpassed federal standards for safe bacteria levels eight times in the past 18 months. In Galveston, Texas, 25th Street Beach—near the Flagship hotel and a surf shop—has had 13 advisories during that period, while Cole Park Beach in Corpus Christi, Texas, has had 26. In just the past few weeks, advisories have been issued in Provincetown, Mass., and Oak Island in North Carolina. Last week at Sunset Park beach on Lake Michigan in Door County, Wis., a sign warned people not to ingest lake water and to wash their hands before eating.

To the naked eye, the most polluted beaches can look pristine. But when Enterococcus and other bacteria reach high enough levels, they can expose swimmers to stomach flu, ear infections, rashes or worse. This March in Hawaii, a swimmer died after taking a dip following a sewage spill near Waikiki beach in Honolulu; his death certificate cited factors including septic shock. The very young, the very old or those with immune deficiencies are particularly at risk when the bacteria runs high, says Jeffrey Griffiths, director of Global Health at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston. "It could affect all of us," says Prof. Griffiths, who calls for more stringent testing standards. "It's a mess."

'The More We Look'

The EPA says the beaches aren't necessarily dirtier than they have been: There are more beach closings and advisories now, it says, only because more testing has brought existing pollution to light. The agency says it will release its 2005 figures today: It says the numbers will show more beaches are being tested, resulting in more closures and advisories, but that the percentage of beaches with high bacteria counts remains about the same.

The testing uptick began after Congress amended the Clean Water Act in its 2000 BEACH act—Beaches Environmental Assessment, Cleanup and Health—which has so far given states \$52 million in government funding to test water quality according to EPA guidelines. Now, four times as many U.S. beaches are being tested than in 1997, the agency says. While the EPA doesn't mandate how or how often states must test, it does set out guidelines for what bacteria testers should look for and in what concentration. (The EPA-approved tests screen for Enterococcus, a bacterium associated with feces, in sea water and fresh water, and E.coli in fresh water.)

Environmental groups believe pollution has been getting worse. "The more we look, the more we find," says Nancy Stoner, director of the clean-water project for the NRDC. Earlier this month, the council filed an intent to sue the EPA for what it says is a failure to meet a deadline in October to tighten and expand its testing standards. The EPA has 60 days to respond before this citizen's suit goes forward. The EPA counters that it needs time to develop new tests. "We share their goal of getting new criteria," says Ben Grumbles, the agency's assistant administrator for water. "It could take several years."

Current testing is limited—and when

warnings are issued, they can be hard to find. The current EPA standards test for only a few of the hundreds of strains of bacteria that indicate fecal contamination, and don't address testing for disease-causing agents like viruses and parasites. The testing methods don't produce results for 24 to 48 hours. Though states that receive federal funds must issue warnings when levels exceed the EPA standards—and are encouraged to publicize the warnings, often on state or county Web sites—it's up to local monitors to decide when to post advisories or closures.

Take Crandon Park in Key Biscayne, Fla., a two-mile stretch that guides have singled out for its wide beach and kid-friendly sand bar. The water there has exceeded federal standards for Enterococcus seven times in the past 18 months, but the Miami-Dade County health department has issued no warnings during that period. It also didn't warn people at the Colin's Park section of Miami's South Beach, near renowned hotels such as the Delano and the Raleigh, during the four days when levels exceeded standards. Local authorities say they retest following a poor result and issue advisories only if the second sample comes back high—which can be as much as two days later.

In California, Kelly Meyer was shocked to discover that the beach in front of her home was contaminated—and that so few people knew. "It boggles my mind," says Ms. Meyer, who lives with her children and husband, Universal Studios president Ron Meyer, near Escondido beach in Malibu. "We're all blessed to live this lifestyle in these amazing houses. Yet the very thing that makes it attractive is becoming a giant cesspool."

Over the past 18 months, Los Angeles County's department of health conducted more than 100 water-quality samples at the beach in front of Escondido Creek, and the samples exceeded the EPA thresholds on 95% of the sampled days. (The EPA considers 104 units of Enterococcus per 100 milliliters of salt water unsafe; Escondido samples were as high as 2,000 units.) The department issued no public warnings. Residents like Ms. Meyer became aware of the issue after a Santa Monica-based environmental group, Heal the Bay, publicized the results. "In this day and age no one should be going to the beach and not know whether the water is polluted," says Mark Gold, Heal the Bay's director.

John Schunhoff, chief of operations for Los Angeles County's department of health, says the county isn't required by law to post signs. But he says that Escondido is among the beaches

where warnings will now be posted.

Researchers blame the polluted waters on a population boom along the coasts. According to a report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the number of homeowners along the 673 coastal counties of the U.S. grew 28% from 1980 to 2004. Now, 53% of the country's population lives on 17% of the total land area of the country, not including Alaska. Another 12 million Americans are expected to move to the coasts by 2015.

With increased population comes more parking lots, roads and strip malls, which reduce natural buffers like forests and fields. When it rains, waters wash over asphalt and concrete—picking up pollutants including gasoline and oil, herbicides, chemicals and animal waste—before washing into storm drains and out to the sea. In addition, researchers believe aging sewage systems are becoming overtaxed. While there's no nationwide data for sewage leaks, the number has gone up in many areas, says Michael Mallin, a research professor at the Center for Marine Science at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. "We keep seeing more," says Prof. Mallin, who recently wrote an article about seaborne bacteria—"Wading in Waste"—in this month's Scientific American.

Surfing in It

Lisa Kennedy learned the hard way. The 40-year-old waitress in Honolulu went surfing right in front of the Hilton Hawaiian Village on Waikiki beach in March—four days after 48 million gallons of untreated sewage seeped from a canal that runs into the sea. The first warning signs were posted on the beach five days after the spill. Ms. Kennedy, busy with friends visiting from California, hadn't been reading the papers. With lifeguards working and the surfboard-rental stands operating as usual, she had no inkling she shouldn't hit the waves. "There are signs on the beach when there are jellyfish," she says. "I had no idea there was a spill."

Ms. Kennedy cut herself surfing that day and developed an infection a couple days later, causing her wound to ooze and reek. Blood tests at an urgent-care clinic revealed molecules of E.coli, Proteus and Enterococcus. Ms. Kennedy was taken to an emergency-room trauma center, and spent 13 days on morphine with intravenous antibiotics. "There are so many ways they could have warned people," says Ms. Kennedy's attorney Rick Fried of Honolulu firm Cronin, Fried, Sekiya, Kekina & Fairbanks. "You have to wonder if it's related to tourism."

In fact, water-quality concerns present a direct challenge to the tourism industry that keeps these beach areas' economies buoyant. In some cases, hotels say they're also in the dark: "We haven't been made aware of this by the city or state government," says a spokesperson for the Delano in Miami's South Beach. In Hawaii, meanwhile, a department of health spokeswoman says officials didn't spread an alarm because they believed the sewage that Ms. Kennedy encountered

had been heading out to deep sea; when currents changed several days later, officials began testing near Waikiki beaches. The beaches returned to pre-spill levels—below the EPA's limits—in April.

This isn't, of course, the first time beachgoers have raised a cry over the quality of water and sand. The issue gained national attention in the 1980s, with reports of medical waste washing up

'I had no idea,' says Lisa Kennedy, who surfed four days after a sewage spill in Waikiki and fell ill.

in New Jersey and news that the City of Los Angeles was dumping barely treated sewage into Santa Monica Bay. States like New Jersey and California, worried about tourism and pushed by environmental activists, started testing water and closing beaches with elevated bacteria levels.

And not all of the nation's beaches are contaminated. The island of Nantucket, Mass., has rarely had spikes above the EPA standards, while Sandy Bay Beach, along Lake Michigan in Wisconsin, remained in "safe" territory all last year. Generally, areas close to streams or storm drains have higher bacteria concentrations, particularly after it rains. Researchers say areas with strong tides clean themselves out more rapidly than enclosed areas with less circulation. Enterococcus bacteria, for one, can die out after a few days in the sun and salt water, but researchers have also found that they are capable of surviving for weeks in mediums such as wet sand.

Some beaches meanwhile are not.





Memorandum Planning Division

June 23, 2006

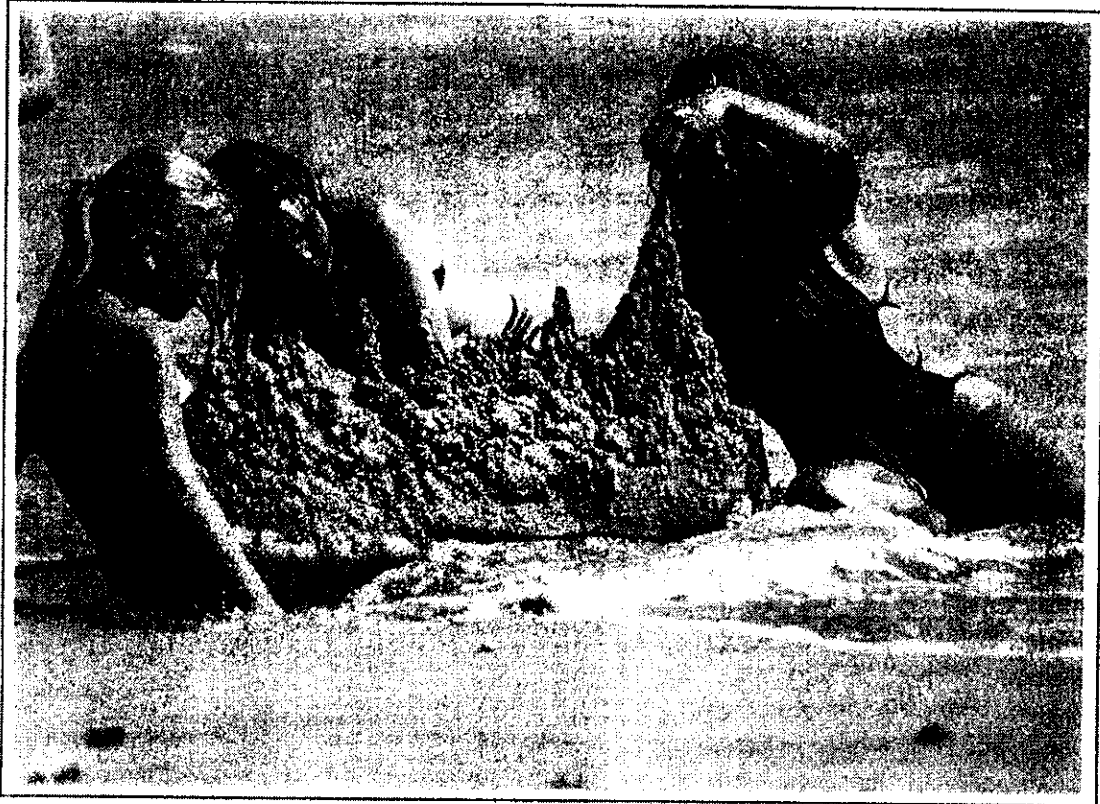
To: Holders of General Plan and Coastal Element documents
From: Sheldon S. Ah Sing, Associate Planner *SS*
Subject: Updates to Utilities and Coastal Elements
Copies: Brandi Outwin, Principal Environmental Engineer

The California Coastal Commission certified the City's update to the Coastal Element on June 14, 2006. This caps a two-year effort by the City to update its General Plan to include stormwater and urban run-off pollution principles mandated by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Board.

Please replace the Utilities Element (Chapter 6) of the General Plan document and the Goals and Policies (Chapter 3) of the Coastal Element with the copies attached.

CHAPTER 3

Goals and Policies



CHAPTER 3

GOALS AND POLICIES

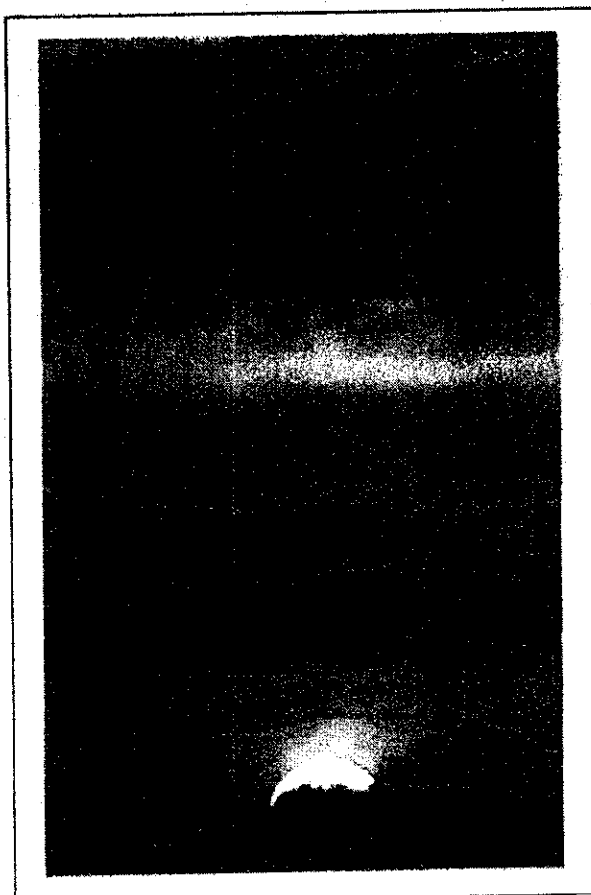
- 301 Overview of Coastal Policies
- 302 Coastal Land Use Goals and Policies
- 303 Shoreline Access Goals and Policies
- 304 Recreational and Visitor Sewing Facilities Goals and Policies
- 305 Coastal Visual and Historic Resources Goals and Policies
- 306 Water and Marine Resources Goals and Policies
- 307 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Goals and Policies

301. OVERVIEW OF COASTAL POLICIES

This portion of the Coastal Element establishes the goals and policies that will determine the manner in which growth, development and preservation occur in the City's Coastal Zone. The policies in Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (Public Resources Code Sections 30200 through 30263) are the guiding policies of the Coastal Element. This Element is consistent with the policies stated in the other seventeen elements of the City of San Clemente General Plan. The policies stated in this chapter are directly related to the desired goals and the identified issues within the community, and are intended to achieve San Clemente's vision for the future.

In general, the Coastal Policies address the following:

- Provide for the appropriate mix and type of land uses which will attract visitors to San Clemente and serve the existing and future needs of the community.



- Provide for the revitalization, adaptive reuse, and upgrade of deteriorated neighborhoods and districts.
- Require new development within the Coastal Zone to be consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act.
- Provide and maintain a comprehensive and safe beach access network.
- Provide and maintain recreational areas, recreational activities, and visitor serving facilities.
- Protect, where appropriate, public view corridors and historic resources.
- Provide and maintain a safe and healthy beach for the enjoyable utilization of the marine environments.
- Protect and preserve, where possible, significant wildlife habitats which exist in the Coastal Zone.
- Maintain San Clemente as a unique and distinctive place in southern Orange County and the greater region (GP Goal IV.A).

302. COASTAL LAND USE GOALS AND POLICIES

The Coastal Element utilizes the same land use designations found in the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan. This section defines the general land use policies of the Coastal Zone pertaining to density, height, design and development standards. Land use policies in the Coastal Element provide for the development while preserving unique natural features of the coastal environment. This section describes the policy intent, goals and policies for all land use categories within the Coastal Zone (see the Coastal Land Use Map, Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1).



Linda Lane Park

A. RESIDENTIAL LAND USE POLICIES

Policy Intent

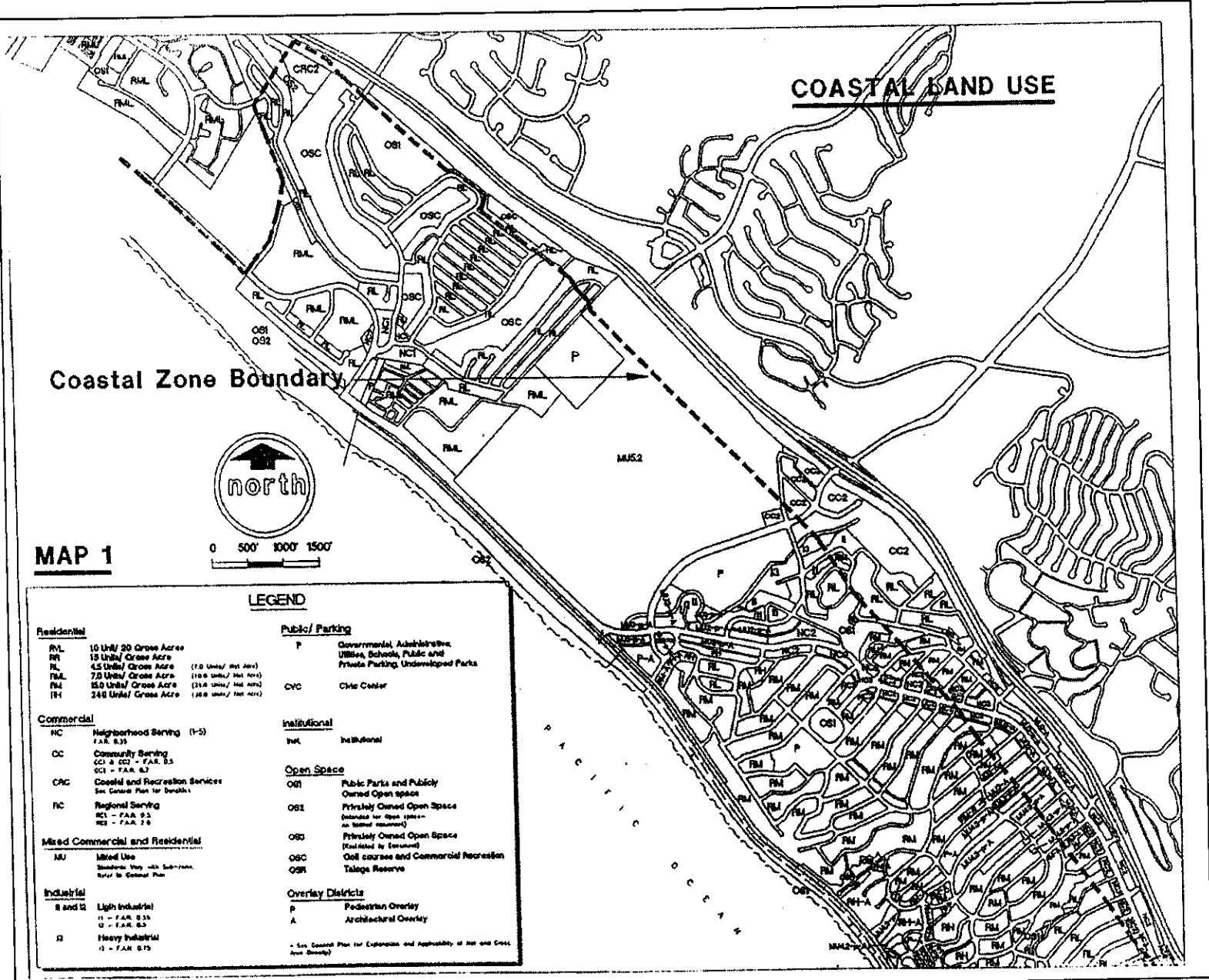
Plan policy provides for the preservation of the existing residential neighborhoods in the Coastal Zone. With the exception of the Marblehead Coastal area, residential growth is limited to infill development. Only the area located between Avenida Pico and Trafalgar Lane would realize any significant changes in density as existing medium and high density residential properties build out to their maximum unit densities.

COASTAL LAND USE PLAN CLASSIFICATIONS
TABLE 3-1

Category	Typical Principal Uses	Maximum Density/ Intensity and Height
Residential Low (RL)	Single family residential units.	4.5 units per gross acre (7.0 units per net acre)
Residential Medium Low (RML)	Single family residential units, duplexes, townhouses, apartments	7.0 units per gross acre (10.0 units/net acre)
Residential Medium (RM)	Single family residential, duplexes, townhouses, apartments	15 units per gross acre (24.0 units/net acre)
Residential High (RH)	Single family residential, duplexes, townhouses, apartments	24 units per gross acre (38 units per net acre)
Neighborhood Serving (NC)	Retail commercial, eating and drinking establishments, household goods, food sales, drugstores, building materials and supplies, professional offices, personal services, recreational commercial, overnight accommodations, cultural facilities, and similar uses.	Floor area ratio: 0.35. Height: NC 1: 1 story NC 2: 2 stories NC 3: 3 stories
Community Serving (CC) ¹	Same uses as NC with possible automobile center at Camino de Estrella or Avenida Pico. Also allow hospital uses on CC2.	Floor area ratio/height CC 1: 0.5/2 stories CC 2: 0.5/3 stories If hospital use. 2.0/4 stories. CC 3: 0.7/3 stories
Tourist/Visitor Serving (CRC 1)	Coastal related retail, restaurants, offices, recreation, overnight accommodations, entertainment, and similar uses	Floor area ratio: 1.0 to maximum of 1.5 with public benefits and additional parking. Height: per existing building height at street elevation.
Tourist/Visitor Serving (CRC 2)	Golf course oriented commercial, overnight, accommodations and ancillary facilities, restaurants, and similar recreation oriented uses.	Floor area ratio: 1.0 Hotel: 500 hotel rooms or such lesser number as may be permitted under the Land Use Element of the General Plan as amended from time to time. Height: 55 feet, or height of adjacent freeway, which ever is lower.
I 1	Light manufacturing, business park, professional offices, supporting retail, restaurants, financial institutions, and similar uses.	Floor area ratio/height: I 1 : 0.3512 stories
<p>¹Existing light and heavy industrial uses as of the date of adoption of the General Plan, located north of Avenida Pico, along Avenida Navarro, Calle de Industrias and Calle de los Molinos (behind Pico Pavilion) within the CC2 area, shall be considered conforming uses within the CC2 community commercial land use zone.</p>		

Chapter 3: Goals and Policies

Category	Typical Principal Uses	Maximum Density/ Intensity and Height
I 3	Heavy manufacturing and related uses.	Floor area ratio: 0.75 Height: 2 stories
P	Governmental administrative and related facilities, utilities, schools, public and private parking, undeveloped parks.	N/A
MU 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2, 3, 4.1 and 4.2	<p>The mixed use zones allow a combination of commercial uses with residential units allowed on upper floors.</p> <p>Most MU zones allow Neighborhood (NC) and community serving commercial (CC) uses as described above. However, the MU 1.2-pA also allows regional commercial uses.</p> <p>Residential units are allowed on second floor and higher, with exceptions provided for structures on the City's Designated Historic Structures List that are located in the area designated in this Plan as Downtown San Clemente, when integrated with commercial, excluding large scale single use functions (e.g., grocery stores) and provided impacts are mitigated.</p>	<p>Floor area ratio/height:</p> <p>MU 1.1: 0.35/2 stories MU 1.2: 0.35/3 stories MU 2: 0.5/2 stories MU 3: 1.0/2 stories MU 4.1 : 1.0 to 2.0/30 feet MU 4.2: 1.0/per slope</p> <p>Floor area ratio/height:</p> <p>MU 1 .1: 1.0/3 stories MU 1.2:1.0/4 stories MU 2: 1.5/3 stories MU 3: 2.0/3 stories MU 4.1: 1.0 to 2.0/30 feet MU 4.2: 1.0/per slope</p>
MU 4.3	Overnight accommodations, restaurants, cultural facilities, museums, and ancillary retail. Residential units on second floor and higher integrated with commercial.	<p>Floor area ratio: 1.0 Height: Ocean frontage - no view blockage of Casa Romantica Street frontage - height of buildings on adjacent parcels</p> <p>Same as above</p>
OS 1	Publicly owned existing and dedicated parklands, parking lots, and other.	N/A
OS 2	Privately owned and intended as open space for passive-recreation, aesthetic, golf courses and ancillary uses, and/or resource management purposes.	N/A
OSC	Public and private golf courses and ancillary facilities (e.g. clubhouses).	To be determined on an individual basis.
Pedestrian -p	Uses permitted by the underlying land use category. Offices located to rear of ground floor retail and second floor and higher; limited street front use. Pertinent design standards.	As specified by underlying land use zone.
Architectural Design -A	Uses permitted by underlying land use category. design in accordance with Spanish Colonial Revival standards (Urban Design Element).	As specified by underlying land use zone.



Coastal Zone Boundary

COASTAL LAND USE

MAP 1



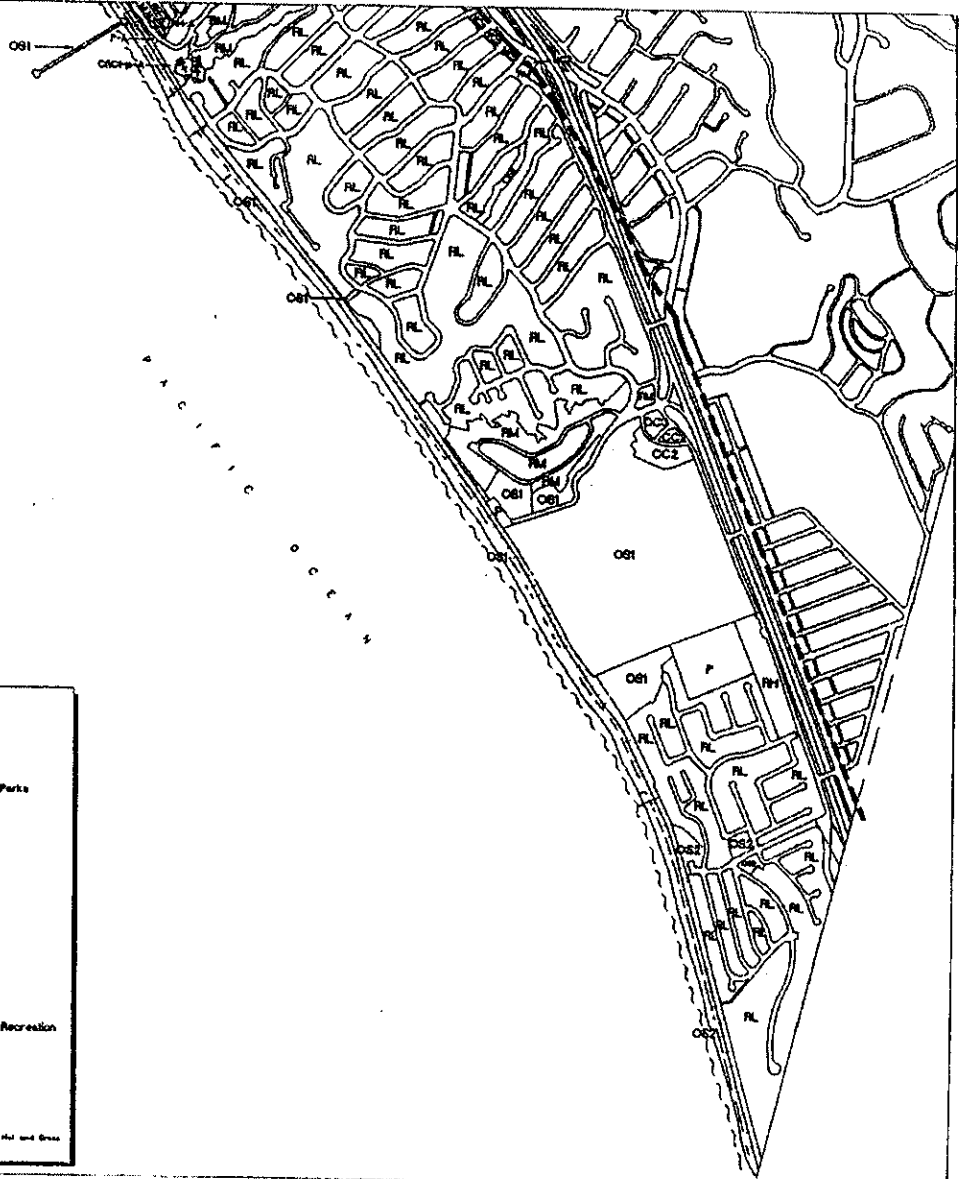
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LEGEND

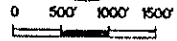
Residential		Public/Parking	
RVL	10 Units/20 Gross Acres	P	Governmental, Administrative, Offices, Schools, Public and Private Parkings, Underdeveloped Parks
RM	15 Units/ Gross Acres	CVC	Civic Center
RL	45 Units/ Gross Acres (1.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
RML	75 Units/ Gross Acres (10.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
RH	150 Units/ Gross Acres (20.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
RI	240 Units/ Gross Acres (30.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
Commercial		Institutional	
NC	Neighborhood Serving (1-5) F.A.R. 0.35	INT	Institutional
OC	Community Serving OC1 - F.A.R. 0.2 OC2 - F.A.R. 0.3 OC3 - F.A.R. 0.7		
CAC	Coastal and Recreation Services See General Plan for Details		
RC	Regional Serving RC1 - F.A.R. 0.5 RC2 - F.A.R. 2.0		
Mixed Commercial and Residential		Open Space	
MU	Mixed Use See General Plan for Details	OS1	Public Parks and Publicly Owned Open Space
		OS2	Privately Owned Open Space (Restricted for Open Space - see General Plan)
		OS3	Privately Owned Open Space (Restricted by Easement)
		OS4	Golf courses and Commercial Recreation
		OS5	Tule Lake Reserve
Industrial		Overlay Districts	
I1 and I2	Light Industrial I1 - F.A.R. 0.5 I2 - F.A.R. 0.3	P	Pedestrian Overlay
I3	Heavy Industrial I3 - F.A.R. 0.75	A	Architectural Overlay

* See General Plan for Expansion and Applicability of Net and Gross Area Overlay

COASTAL LAND USE



MAP 2



LEGEND

Residential		Public/ Parking	
RL	10 Units/ 20 Gross Acres	P	Governmental, Administrative, Utilities, Schools, Public and Private Parking, Undeveloped Parks
RR	1.5 Units/ Gross Acre	CVC	Civic Center
RL	4.5 Units/ Gross Acre (17.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
RL	7.0 Units/ Gross Acre (16.8 Units/ Net Acre)		
RL	10.0 Units/ Gross Acre (12.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
RL	24.0 Units/ Gross Acre (24.0 Units/ Net Acre)		
Commercial		Institutional	
NC	Neighborhood Serving (1-5) F.A.R. 0.35	Inf.	Institutional
OC	Community Serving OC1 - F.A.R. 0.5 OC2 - F.A.R. 0.5 OC3 - F.A.R. 0.1	Open Space	
CPC	Coastal and Recreation Services See General Plan for Services	OS1	Public Parks and Publicly Owned Open Space
RC	Regional Serving RC1 - F.A.R. 0.5 RC2 - F.A.R. 2.0	OS2	Privately Owned Open Space (Reserved for Open Space - no formal covenant)
Mixed Commercial and Residential		OS3	Privately Owned Open Space (Reserved by Easement)
MU	Mixed Use Standards: See 1991 Sub-1996. Refer to General Plan	OS4	Golf courses and Commercial Recreation
Industrial		OSR	State Reserve
R and I2	Light Industrial I1 - F.A.R. 0.25 I2 - F.A.R. 0.5	Overlay Districts	
I1	Heavy Industrial I1 - F.A.R. 0.75	o	Pedestrian Overlay
		A	Architectural Overlay

* See General Plan for Exemption and Applicability of Net and Gross Area (Net-Acre)

3-8

Goal

- I. Retain and enhance established residential neighborhoods to meet the diverse economic and physical needs of the existing and future residents of the City (GP Objective IV.A.2).

Policies

General

- 1.1 Designate lands for the preservation of existing and development of new single and multi family residential neighborhoods on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map (GP Policy 1.2.1).

Single Family Residential

- 1.2 Accommodate the development of single family residential units at a maximum density of 4.5 units per net acre or 7.0 units per gross acre as stipulated in Table 3-1 in areas designated as "RL" (GP Policy 1.2.4).
- 1.3 Require that single family residential units and sites be designed to convey a high level of quality and character in accordance with the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.2.5).

Multi Family Residential

- 1.4 Accommodate the development of single and multi family residential units at maximum densities as stipulated in Table 3-1:
 - a. "RML": maximum density of 7.0 units per gross acre or 10.0 units per net acre;
 - b. "RM": maximum density of 15.0 units per gross acre or 24.0 units per net acre;
 - c. "RH": maximum density of 24.0 units per gross acre or 36 units per net acre (GP Policy 1.2.6).
- 1.5 Require that multi family residential projects be designed to convey a high level of quality and distinctive neighborhood character in accordance with the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.2.7).

B. COMMERCIAL AND MIXED-USE LAND USE POLICIES

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for the attraction and accommodation of an expanded range of retail, office, restaurant, entertainment, hotel and other commercial uses intended to support the needs of visitors and the daily needs of residents. Plan policy also provides for the development of mixed commercial and residential areas. Mixing such uses is intended to reduce vehicular trips and associated air pollution, housing opportunities in proximity to jobs and services, and establish active, pedestrian oriented districts which enhance the quality of life and the vitality of the City's coastal activity areas. The plan concentrates mixed-use projects in the three coastal activity centers, Downtown, the Pier Bowl, and North Beach.

Goal

- II. Provide for the development of recreation oriented commercial and supporting uses which are in harmony with, yet capitalize on the ocean and beachfront and hillsides and canyons and are attractive and compatible with adjacent residential neighborhoods and commercial districts (GP Objective 1.7).

Policy

- II.1 Accommodate the continuation of existing and development of a mix of new neighborhood, visitor serving commercial centers in areas designated respectively as "NC" and "CRC" in accordance with the density and height standards stipulated in Table 3-1 (GP Policy 1.3.2).
- II.2 Accommodate the development of a mix of residential and commercial uses in areas designated as "MU" in accordance with the density and height standards stipulated in Table 3-1 (GP Policy 1.3.4).
- II.3 Accommodate the development of commercial uses in overlay areas designated as "-p" (GP Policy 1.3.5).
- II.4 Designate lands for the development of coastal related commercial, recreational, lodging, and supporting uses on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map, stipulated in Figure 3-1 and establish standards to ensure their compatibility with adjacent residential neighborhoods and commercial districts (GP Policy 1.7.1).

- II.5 Require that projects be designed and developed to achieve a high level of quality, distinctive character, and compatibility with existing uses and development in accordance with the Land Use Element and the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.3.6)
- II.6 Require that the first floor of structures within the Pedestrian Overlay Zone incorporate commercial uses along the street frontage; limited office may be permitted if retail commercial is deemed by the City to be economically infeasible (GP Policy 1.3.7).

C. INDUSTRIAL LAND USE POLICIES

Policy Intent

Lands are designated for the accommodation of industrial, business park, and similar uses which provide employment opportunities for the City's residents. The Plan provides for the retention of existing light and heavy industrial uses and the development of new industrial uses and related commercial uses, in the Los Molinos area while allowing for the revitalization of the area into a cohesive business park.

Goal

- III. Provide for the continuation of existing and the development of new land uses which contribute job opportunities for existing and future residents. (GP Objective 1.5)

Policy

- III.1 Accommodate the continuation of existing and the development of new light manufacturing, research and development, professional offices, supporting retail commercial (including, but not limited to, sales areas for manufacturers and photocopy stores), restaurants, financial institutions, and similar uses in areas designated as "I 2"(GP Policy 1.5.2)
- III.2 Accommodate the development of heavy manufacturing and related industrial uses in areas designated as I 3 the density and height standards stipulated in Table 3-1 (GP Policy 1.5.7).
- III.3 Permit development according to the following standards for intensity and height:

- a. "I 2": a maximum FAR of 0.50 and height of two (3) stories (GP Policy 1.5.3).
 - b. "I 3": a maximum FAR of 0.75 and height of two (2) stories, which may be increased to accommodate unique physical site operations (GP Policy 1.5.8).
- III.4 Require that projects be designed and developed to achieve a high level of quality, distinctive character, and compatibility with existing uses and development in accordance with the policies contained in the Land Use Element and the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.5.4).

D. PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE POLICIES

Policy Intent

The Plan designates lands for public and institutional uses such as governmental administrative, recreational, cultural, and educational to support the existing and future population and development of the City.

Goal

- IV. Provide for the continuation of existing and the development of new public service, cultural, religious, and institutional uses and facilities which meet the needs of the residents (GP Objective 1.6).

Policy

- IV.1 Allow for the continuation of existing public recreational, cultural (libraries, museums, etc.), educational, institutional (governmental, police, fire, etc.), and health uses at their present locations and development of new uses in areas designated as "P" on the Coastal Land Use Map and in other land use zones where they complement and are compatible adjacent land uses and development is contingent on City discretionary review and approval (GP Policy 1.6.1).

E. OPEN SPACE LAND USE POLICIES

Policy Intent

Lands are designated for parks, beaches, passive open space, and recreational trails to provide recreational opportunities and maintain the scenic beauty of the

community. Plan policy includes the continuation of existing parks, beaches, and trails; preservation of open space which is publicly owned, encumbered by easements, or maintained by homeowners associations; dedication of new parklands and open space through the development review process; preservation of coastal canyons and significant environmental habitats, and the construction of new pedestrian and bike trails in the City.

Goal

- V. Preserve open spaces for the City's residents which provide visual relief, amenities and recreational opportunities, protect environmental resources, protect the population from environmental resources, protect the population from environmental hazards, and are in balance with new development (GP Objective 1.9).

Policy

- V.1 Designate lands for the provision of recreational open spaces on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map which are sufficient to meet the needs of existing and future residents (GP Policy 1.9.1).
- V.2 Designate lands for the provision of passive and visual open space on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map, which provide a balance to the urban and suburban development of the City (GP Policy 1.9.2).
- V.3 Designate lands for the protection of significant environmental resources and protection of life and property from environmental hazards on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map (GP Policy 1.9.3).
- V.4 Provide for the development of additional open spaces for recreational purposes in accordance with the Parks and Recreation Element and Master Plan of Parks and Recreation (GP Policy 1.9.10).

F. SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for a hierarchy of special districts which, due to their unique character and land uses, are considered in further detail to address their functional role and physical form. The special districts include: Downtown San Clemente, Pier Bowl, North Beach and Marblehead Coastal. The policy intent for each of these districts is as follows:

Downtown

Downtown San Clemente (Figure 3-2), which functions as the symbolic "core" of the City, will continue to emphasize its pedestrian and "village" character. Community and visitor serving uses, with residential units on the upper stories, are encouraged. Architecture is required to be Spanish Colonial Revival, and site design will emphasize building along street frontages that incorporate courtyards, arcades, streetscape, and similar designs to encourage pedestrian activity.

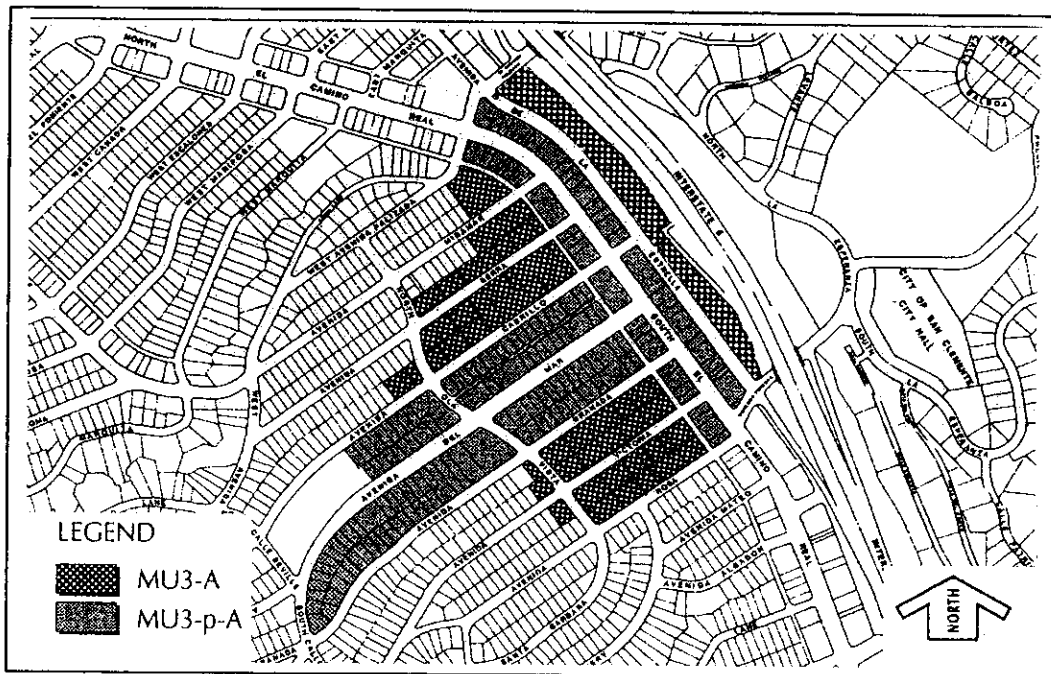


FIGURE 3-2

Pier Bowl

Plan policy provides for the continuation of the Pier Bowl (Figure 3-3) as a recreational activity area. Coastal recreational uses including retail, restaurant, hotel, bed and breakfast, time share, and residential, are allowed. Cultural and recreational activities, including the Ocean Festival, are encouraged. Building design in the Pier Bowl is required to preserve public views, encourage pedestrian activity, to be sensitive to the Pier Bowl's topography and to be a Spanish Colonial Revival Architecture style.

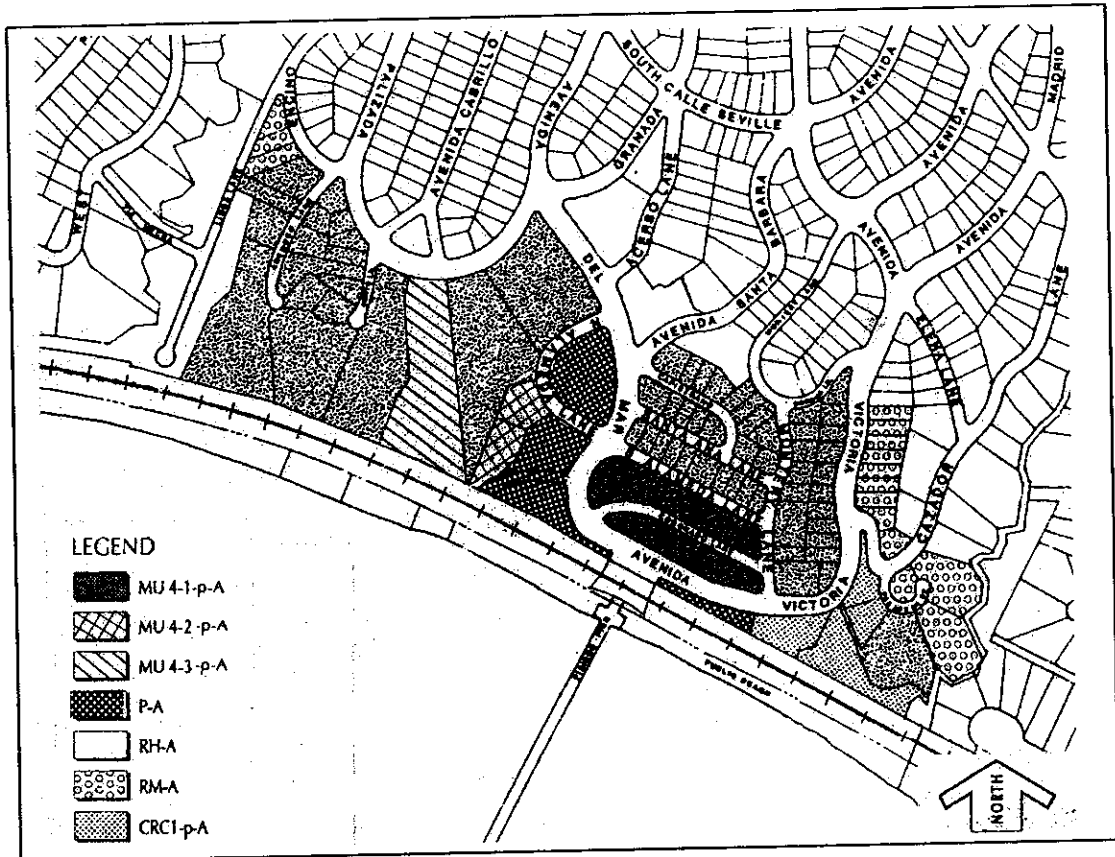


FIGURE 3-3

North Beach

The Plan provides for the revitalization of North Beach (Figure 3-4) into a community and visitor serving, mixed use, high activity center of the City. This revitalization is intended to capitalize on the areas adjacent to the beachfront, to emphasize the historic structures including the Ole Hanson Beach Club, Miramar Theater, and Sebastians.

Retail shops, gift stores, restaurants, hotels/motels, entertainment, and residential units above lower level commercial will be accommodated to establish a pedestrian oriented environment. Opportunities for additional coastal related uses, a new train station and/or a multi modal transportation center are allowed within this area. Extensive streetscape amenities are to be incorporated to provide linkages among individually developed sites and to create a unique identity for the district.

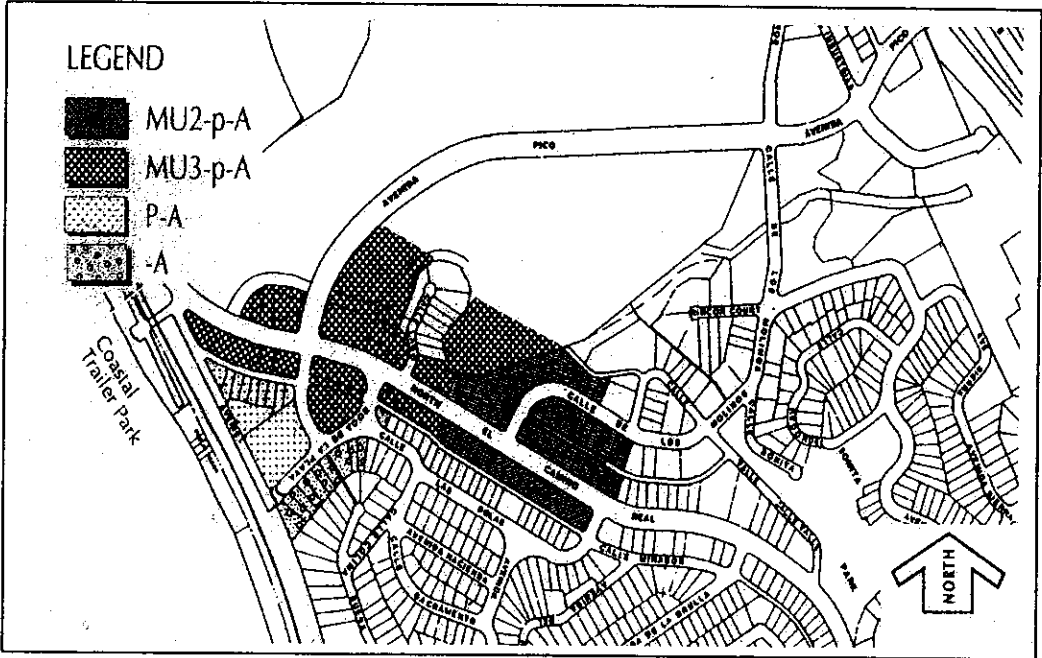


FIGURE 3-4

Marblehead Coastal

Marblehead Coastal (Figure 3-5) is the only large vacant land holding remaining in the Coastal Zone. The 253 acre Marblehead Coastal site is considered to be a "white-hole" in the City's Coastal Zone and is not included as part of the certified Coastal Element. When a specific plan for Marblehead Coastal is submitted, it will contain a Coastal Plan Element which is expected to be consistent with the Coastal

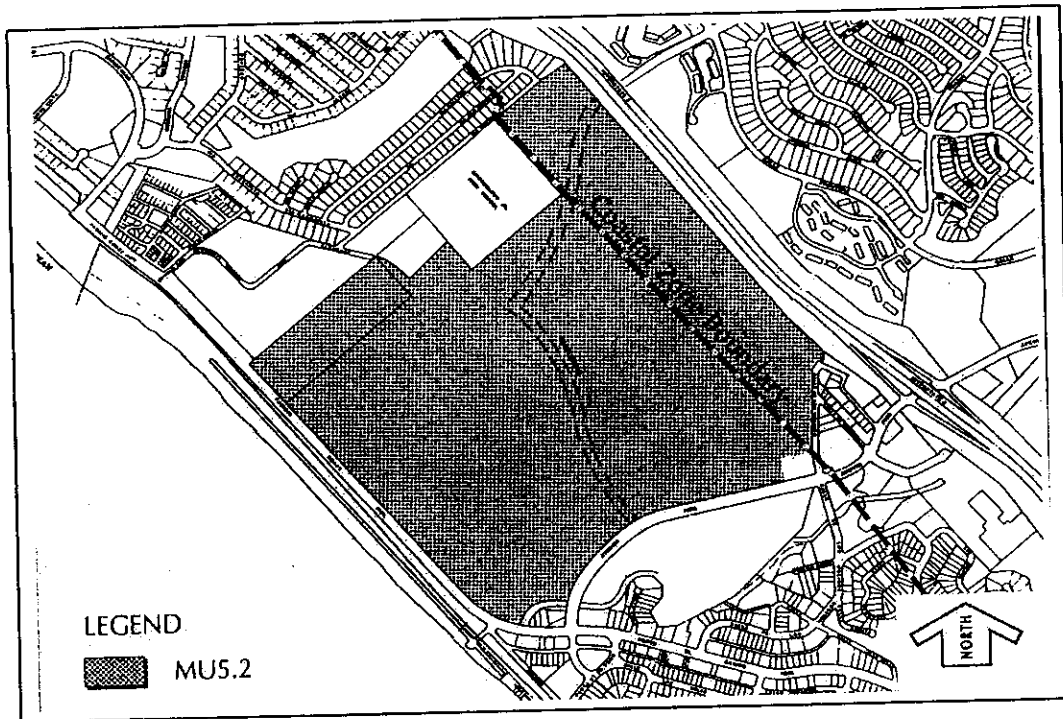


FIGURE 3-5

Act and with the City's adopted Coastal Element. It is anticipated that a specific plan for this site would include a mix of residential development, hotel uses, commercial uses, offices, and public and private parks.

Goal

- VI. Develop special mixed use districts for these key coastal activity areas within the Coastal Zone. The district will expand upon the general land use policies and standards previously identified in order to accommodate these areas unique needs. (Refer to the polices in Section 1.11 of the General Plan Land Use Element for more detailed policies on special districts).

Policy

Downtown San Clemente (refer to Section 1.12 of the Land Use Element)

- VI.1 Provide for the needs of residents and tourists by establishing a mixed use district designated as "MU 3-p-A and MU 3-A" (See Table 3-1).
- VI.2 Accommodate the development of community and visitor serving commercial uses, including retail, financial, household supply and furnishings, eating and drinking establishments, food sales, drug stores,

personal and business services, professional offices, art and cultural facilities, entertainment, overnight accommodations, facilities, and similar uses (GP policy 1.12.1).

- VI.3 Accommodate the development of residential uses on the second floor or higher of structures containing commercial uses and or parking on the lower levels with exceptions possible through discretionary review for buildings on the City's Historic Structures List. (GP Policy 12.3).
- VI.4 Consider the development of a Specific Plan for the downtown area.

Pier Bowl (refer to Section 1.14 of the General Plan Land Use Element)

- VI.5 Accommodate a mixture of residential, recreational and commercial land uses within the Pier Bowl by establishing land use as "MU 4-1-p-A," "MU 4-2-p-A," "MU4-3-p-A," "P-A," "RM-A," "OS1," "RH-A" and "CRCI-PA" (see Table 3-1).
- VI.6 Formulate a Specific Plan incorporating detailed land uses, design, and public improvement requirements to ensure consistent development of the Pier Bowl area (GP Policy 1.14.1).
- VI.7 Maintain and/or adaptively reuse the Casa Romantica structure and accommodate the development of overnight accommodations, restaurants, cultural facilities, ancillary retail, and mixed commercial and residential uses subject to City review and approval (GP Policy 1.14.11).

North Beach (refer to Section 1.13 of the Land Use Element)

- VI.8 Accommodate neighborhood community and visitor serving commercial, mixed use residential and commercial, and parking uses by establishing land uses as "MU 3-PA", "MU 2-p-A" and "P-A" (see Table 3-1).
- VI.9 Allow for the development of a train station and/or multi modal transportation center and ancillary facilities (GP Policy 1.13.2).
- VI. 10 Provide for the reuse of the coastal trailer park in North Beach on the ocean side of the Pacific Coast Highway for both public and recreational uses (GP Policy 1.13.5).
- VI.11 Formulate a Specific Plan incorporating detailed land use, design, and public improvement requirements to ensure the consistent development of the North Beach area; in particular emphasizing the siting/massing of structures to reflect key activities (recreation, train station and other) and

establishment of unifying linkages throughout the area (GP Policy 1.13.12).

Marblehead Coastal

VI.12 "White-hole" the Marblehead Coastal site from the Coastal Element until a Specific Plan and coastal program incorporating detailed land uses, design, and public improvement requirements can be formulated.

G. PLANNING AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for planning and development principles that address the protection of the existing character of San Clemente's Coastal Zone. In order to maintain coastal resources, it is important that new planning and development be designed in consideration of the following:

- Public access to the beach.
- Minimize energy consumption, reduce air emissions, improve water quality.
- The visual resources of the Coastal Zone.
- Minimize risk to life and property.
- Ole Hanson Spanish Colonial Revival design traditions.
- Protection of sensitive habitat.
- Protection of coastal landforms.

Goal

VII. Provide planning and new development within the Coastal Zone that is sensitive to the area's unique character and maintains and enhances the resources of the Coastal Zone.

Policy

Public Access (Also refer to Section 303.B)

VII.1 The location and amount of new development should maintain and enhance public access to the coast by:

- a. Facilitating the provision or extension of transit service.

- b. Providing commercial facilities within or adjoining residential development or in other areas that will minimize use of coastal access roads.
- c. Providing non automobile circulation within the development.
- d. Providing adequate parking facilities or a substitute means of serving the development with public transportation.
- e. Assuring the potential for public transit for high intensity uses.
- f. Assuring that the recreational needs of new residents will not overload nearby coastal recreation areas, by correlating the amount of development with local park acquisition and development plans with the provision of on site recreational facilities to serve the new development (PRC 30252).

Energy, Air Quality, and Water

VII.2 New development shall:

- a. Be consistent with requirements imposed by an air pollution control district or the State Air Resources Control Board as to each particular development.
- b. Minimize energy consumption and vehicle miles traveled (PRC 30253).
- c. Implement the regional Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) air quality mitigation measures for new development.
- d. Minimize water consumption rates in San Clemente through site design, use of efficient systems, drought tolerant landscape and other techniques (GP Policy 6.4).
- e. Implement National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to prevent storm water run-off pollution in accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act.

Visual Resources (Also refer to Section 305.A)

VII.3 The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed:

- a. To protect public views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal area.
 - b. To minimize the alteration of coastal bluffs and canyons.
 - c. Where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas (PRC 3025 1).
 - d. Require that projects be designed and developed to achieve a high level of quality, distinctive character, and compatibility with existing uses and development in accordance with this Element and the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.3.6).
 - e. Encourage building elevations above the second floor to be set back from the street facing facade within the first 35 feet of property depth to minimize the impacts of height and bulk on abutting sidewalks and streets (GP Policy 1.3.8).
 - f. Require that structures located in the Pedestrian Overlay Zone, as designated on the Coastal Land Use Plan, be sited and designed to enhance pedestrian activity along the sidewalks (GP Policy 1.10.2).
- VII.4 The City's Coastal Development Permit process shall apply to all commercial and industrial developments within the Coastal Zone, as well as any residential development located along a coastal canyon or bluff (including public parking structures). The Coastal Development Permit process shall address itself to the potential for obstruction of public views and the potential for altering or degrading an established public view. The standard of review shall be as follows:
- a. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and to scenic coastal areas, such as bluffs and canyons.
 - b. Permitted development shall be visually compatible with the character of the surrounding area.
 - c. Permitted development shall, where feasible, restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas.

Hazard Areas

VII.5 New development shall:

- a. Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard.

- b. Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter existing landforms along bluffs and cliffs (PRC 30253).

Cultural Resources (Also refer to Section 305.B)

- VII.6 Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources, as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required (PRC 30244).
- VII.7 Ensure that the City's architecture in key community and tourist serving areas maintains a high quality of design consistent with the City's history (GP Policy 1.1 1).
- VII.8 Require that new, adaptively reused, and renovated buildings located in the Pier Bowl, Downtown and North Beach district be designed to reflect the City's Spanish Colonial Revival heritage in accordance with the Urban Design Element (GP Policy 1.11.2).
- VII.9 Require that the existing Casa Romantica building be preserved and that any rehabilitation or adaptive reuse be in accordance with the State of California Guidelines for Historic Preservation (GP Policy 1.14.13).

Sensitive Habitat

- VII.10 Require a Biological Assessment Report for any development located along a coastal canyon or bluff when the development results in the removal of any native vegetation and when an Initial Study has determined that there is a potential for a significant adverse impact to biological resources. The Biological Assessment Report shall:
 - a. Be prepared by a qualified professional and addresses the proposed project's impact on state and federally listed and candidate plants and animals; California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Special Animals; natural communities of high inventory priority with the CDFG's Nongame Heritage Program, and any other special interest species or communities identified in the General Plan Technical Background Report, or those hereafter named by state or federal trustee agencies;
 - b. Identify mitigation measures necessary to eliminate significant adverse impacts to sensitive biological resources; and

- c. Define a program for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the specified mitigation measures (GP Policy 10.1.3).
- VII.11 Prohibit development and grading which alters the biological integrity of the Coastal Canyons as depicted on Coastal Canyon Map, Figure 2-1, unless it is replaced with habitat of equivalent value (GP Policy 10.1.5).
- VII.12 Encourage activities which improve the natural biological value, integrity and corridor function of the coastal canyons through vegetation restoration, control of alien plants and animals, and landscape buffering (GP Policy 10.1.9).

Alteration of Landform Policies

- VII.13 Development shall be concentrated on level areas (except on ridgelines and hilltops) and hillside roads shall be designed to follow natural contours. Grading, cutting, or filling that will alter landforms (e.g.: bluffs, cliffs, ravines) shall be discouraged except for compelling reasons of public safety. Any landform alteration proposed for reasons of public safety shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Bluff stabilization and public safety is especially a concern along the bluffs that are adjacent to the Pacific Coast Highway north of Avenida Pico. It is, therefore, imperative that these bluffs be repaired and stabilized at the earliest possible date in a manner that maintains the public safety and is consistent with this Element.
- VII.14 Proposed development on blufftop lots shall be set back at least 25 feet from the bluff edge, or set back in accordance with a stringline drawn between the nearest corners of adjacent structures on either side of the development. This minimum setback may be altered to require greater setbacks when required or recommended as a result of a geotechnical review.
- VII.15 New development shall not encroach into coastal canyons and shall be set back either:
 - a. A minimum of 30% of the depth of the lot, and not less than 15 feet from the canyon edge; or
 - b. A minimum of 30% of the depth of the lot, and setback from the line of native vegetation (not less than 15 feet from coastal sage scrub vegetation or not less than 50 feet from riparian vegetation); or

- c. In accordance with house and deck/patio stringlines drawn between the nearest comers of the adjacent structures. The development setback shall be established depending on site characteristics and determined after an on site visit.

- VII.16 In a developed area where new construction is generally infill, no part of a proposed new structure, including decks, shall be built further onto a beachfront than a line drawn between the nearest adjacent comers of the adjacent structures. Enclosed living space in the new unit shall not extend further seaward than a second line drawn between the most seaward portions of the nearest comer of the enclosed living space of the adjacent structures.

- VII.17 New permanent structures shall not be permitted on a bluff face, except for engineered staircases or accessways to provide public beach access where no feasible alternative means of public access exists.

- VII.18 All proposed large scale development projects which have, or will have, ocean views shall prepare an analysis of the effect of the proposed project on public views. This analysis shall pictorially or photographically indicate the proposed site in its current state and compare it with an illustration showing the proposed building volume (at the same scale) in its proposed location.

- VII.19 Require that development be designed and sited to maintain the natural topographic and physiographic characteristics of the City's hillsides and canyons including the:
 - a. Minimization of the area and height of cuts and fills;
 - b. Minimization of pad sizes;
 - c. Encouragement of the "stair stepping" of structures to conform to slopes (by use of retaining walls and other elements); and
 - d. Configuration of sites to reflect natural topography, by the clustering of sites and units on lesser slope and avoiding extensive fragmentation of steeper slope and/or other techniques (GP Policy 10.2.8).

Affordable Housing

VII.20 Coastal Affordable Housing Program

Introduction

The California Coastal Act of 1976 included as legislative policy that "housing opportunities for persons of low and moderate income shall be protected, encouraged and where feasible, provided. . ." This language led the California Coastal Commission to adopt guidelines and regulations which required that a portion of new residential developments in the Coastal Zone be affordable by low and/or moderate income households. The Coastal Commission also promulgated regulations dealing with the demolition and conversion of existing low moderate income residential units which mandated the provisions of Affordable housing opportunities. These Coastal Commission regulations generated substantial controversy.

In 1981, the California Legislature adopted Senate Bill 626 (Chapter 1007, Statutes of 1981), which substantially changed the regulatory scheme regarding residential development in the coastal zone. This new statute amended the California Coastal Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission to matters of physical development. In place of the housing regulations of the Coastal Commission, the statute created new responsibilities for local agencies. This program is to provide stability in the coastal development process and to clearly delineate the procedures to be used by the City of San Clemente in implementing these housing responsibilities.

The intent of this program is to comply with Section 65590 of the California Government Code.

Requirement to Provide Affordable Housing

Dwelling units located in the Coastal Zone which are to be demolished or converted, and which are occupied by households whose income is 80% or below the county median income, shall be replaced. Requirements for affordability, eligibility, and implementation shall be the requirement of the Inclusionary Housing Program, Section 4.21, except as otherwise stated in this Section.

Applicability

This program shall apply to the following projects:

- Projects located in the Coastal Zone.
- The conversion or demolition of three or more dwelling units, where at least one of the units was occupied by a household earning 80% or

less of the county median income, defined as an Eligible Household in the Inclusionary Housing Program, Section 4.21 of the Housing Element.

Withstanding the above, the program shall not apply to:

- The conversion or demolition of a residential structure for purposes of non residential use which is "coastal dependent" or "coastal related" as defined in the California Coastal Act of 1976, as amended, which non residential use is consistent with the Land Use Element of the General Plan.
- The demolition of a residential structure which has been declared a public nuisance.

Number of Units to be Provided

The developer shall provide one below market rate rental unit for each dwelling unit to be demolished or converted that was occupied by an Eligible Household, or 20% of the total number of residential units in the project, whichever is greater.

Determination of Applicability

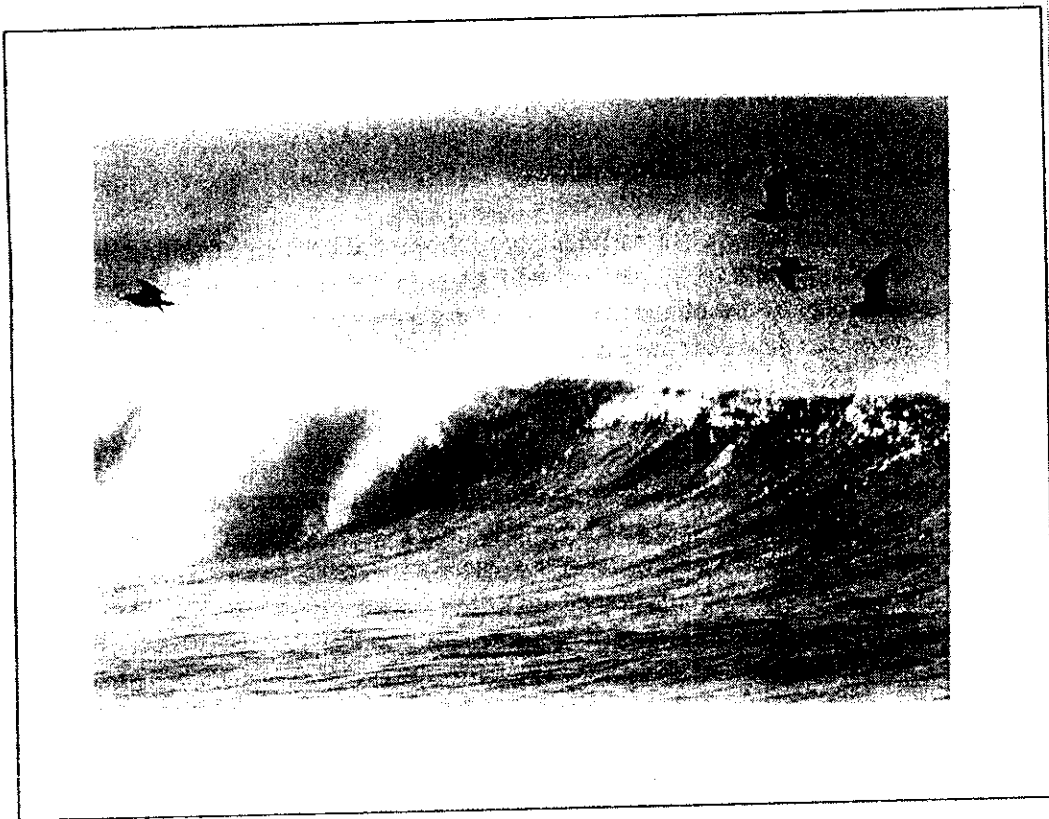
The Planning Division shall determine whether units to be converted or demolished are occupied by Eligible Households. This determination may be based upon an income survey of current residents. A dwelling unit need not be replaced if (1) it is not occupied by an Eligible Household, or (2) a resident income survey is not received from the resident within 30 days after the mailing date of the survey. The Planning Division shall make its determination, and inform the developer of the number of Below Market Rate Rental Units to be provided, within 60 days of receipt of a complete application.

Fees

The City shall establish fees to be paid by the developer to cover the costs of administration and determination of applicability (Housing Element Policy 4.22).

303. SHORELINE ACCESS GOALS AND POLICIES

The Coastal Act directs local governments to provide for maximum public access to the shoreline. Access should be consistent with public safety, protect public rights, protect rights of private property owners, and protect natural resources from over use (PRC 30210). The City has a total of 18 public access points (see Figure 2-4) that provide excellent access opportunities to both City and State beaches. There are, however a number of private beach areas where public access is presently not available. Providing public access to these private areas and further improvement to existing public access is desirable.



A. CIRCULATION/TRANSPORTATION/PARKING POLICIES

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for both the preservation and the addition of transportation and circulation to coastal access points and coastal activity centers.

Goal

- VIII. Provide a circulation/transportation and parking system within the Coastal Zone to:
- a. Support existing, approved, and planned land uses throughout the Coastal Zone while maintaining a desired level of service on all streets and at all intersections.
 - b. Support development of regional transportation facilities which ensure the safe and efficient movement of people to, from, and within the Coastal Zone; encourage fewer people to drive, reducing circulation and parking demand and promotes the focal areas within the Coastal Zone as a destination resort area.
 - c. Provide a citywide system of safe, efficient and attractive bicycle and pedestrian routes for commuter, school, and recreational use.
 - d. Provide sufficient, well-designed and convenient on-street parking and off-street parking facilities throughout the City.
 - e. Develop and maintain an effective public trail system, including bicycle, hiking, and equestrian trails.

Policies

Circulation

- VIII.1 Create a network of accessible and prominent public places with clear perceptual, symbolic, and circulation linkages between them (GP Policy 2.1).
- VIII.2 Develop a citywide identity graphics program to clearly mark directions to public buildings, parks, the beach front, Del Mar business district, the Pier Bowl, North Beach, public parking areas, prominent natural features, and City entry points (GP Policy 2.1.6).

- VIII.3 Evaluate and implement, as feasible, a pedestrian "promenade" connecting North Beach with the Pier Bowl and south to Calafia Beach (GP Policy 1.13.1).
- VIII.4 Designate pedestrian and bike routes that link selected public places to encourage walking and exercise, and help visitors experience the City's attractions without complete reliance on the automobile (refer to Figure 2-3) (GP Policy 2.1.5).
- VIII.5 Develop and adopt the planned bikeway system depicted on Figure 2-3 of this element which is consistent with the County of Orange Master Plan of Countywide Bikeways, and other adopted master plans, to assure that local bicycle routes will be compatible with routes of neighboring jurisdictions (GP Policy 4.12.2).
- VIII.6 Require plans for bicycle and pedestrian facilities to give priority to providing continuity and closing gaps in the bikeway and sidewalk network (GP policy 4.12.6).
- VIII.7 The City shall develop bike routes to the primary and secondary beach access points, and shall place directional signs and bike racks at each primary and secondary access point. The area immediately fronting each access may be considered for red curbing to make the accessway more visible.
- VIII.8 Combine the aims of the State Trails Plan, the County Equestrian Trails Plan, the Local Coastal Plan, and the Circulation Element of the City General Plan into a unified and coordinated trails plan for San Clemente.

Transportation

- VIII.9 Coordinate with OCTA and other appropriate entities to improve bus service to and within San Clemente (GP Policy 4.9.1).
- VIII.10 Increase commuter rail opportunities for both residents and employees of the City and regional rail service for visitors (GP Policy 4.11).

Parking

- VIII.11 Develop and implement a Parking Management Plan or other programs that identify citywide parking requirements (GP Policy 4.14).

- VIII.12 Provide better transit and parking opportunities both on-street and in designated lots, and/or inland parking with beach transportation (GP Policy 4.15).

B. COASTAL ACCESS POLICIES

Policy Intent

Provide for maximum shoreline access and recreational opportunities in the Coastal Zone and ensure that new development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or by legislative authorization (FRC 302 11).

Goal

- IX. Provide and maintain a comprehensive and safe beach access network (depicted on Figure 2-4) and improve the City's public coastal access system wherever possible.

Policies

- IX.1 Improvements to beach facilities and beach access points which are administered by the City of San Clemente shall specifically be intended to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of maximum public use of the beach and ocean.
- IX.2 Monitor and attempt to improve the safety of pedestrians crossing El Camino Real and the railway along the coast (GP Policy 4.15.1). Specifically, the City shall work with OCTA to implement a safe and legal railroad crossing at Linda Lane Park, at an existing access centrally located between Linda Lane Park and North Beach, and at an existing access centrally located between "T" Street and Calafia State Beach.
- IX.3 Conduct an inventory of existing beach access facilities on a periodic basis to determine requirements of renovation and/or future capital improvement items, prepare a capital improvements program and adopt a prioritization schedule for renovation (GP Policy 8.10.1).
- IX.4 The maintenance and enhancement of public non vehicular access to the shoreline shall be of primary importance when evaluating any future public or private improvements in the Coastal Zone. IX.5 The City's five primary beach access points are:
- San Clemente Beach Club

- Linda Lane
 - Municipal Pier
 - "T" Street
 - Avenida Calafia (San Clemente State Beach)
- IX.6 Develop a comprehensive network of improved beach access facilities at all designated primary beach access points (Figure 2-4) which will ultimately provide safe access to all City owned beaches (GP Policy 8.10).
- IX.7 The City of San Clemente shall promote not only increased access to the shoreline, but increased safety of access. Improved access for the handicapped shall be provided at least one of the primary access points administered by the City.
- IX.8 The City shall implement a coordinated beach access sign program to facilitate regional access from Interstate 5 to these primary beach access points.
- IX.9 The following five secondary access points are:

- Dije Court
- Avenida El Portal
- West Mariposa
- Lost Winds
- Riviera

The City shall encourage non vehicular access to these points, in order to minimize conflict with local residential neighborhoods and to maximize the capacity of the primary access points to serve regional visitors.

- IX.10 Although it is difficult to improve accessways with the limited parking inherent to these areas, fire pits and trash cans shall be provided to accommodate the citizens who utilize these accessways. The following secondary accessways shall be provided with one fire pit and one trash can per each accessway:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Dije Court | 4) La Boca del Canon |
| 2) Avenida El Portal | 5) Lost Winds |
| 3) West Mariposa | 6) Riviera |

- IX.11 Funding shall be actively sought to maintain and improve existing accessways. The City shall seek funding for projects that will enhance public access, including:
- Improved pedestrian railroad crossings through the construction of at-grade, above-grade, or below-grade crossings at existing accessways.
 - Additional off-street public parking spaces to serve beach accessways through the maximized use of existing beach parking lots and creation of new parking lots where feasible.
- IX.12 A resting/viewplace should be provided at appropriate accessways near the inland entry point. Such facilities would be of benefit to older people or others who would find negotiating the steep accessways tiring, and would capitalize on the panoramic coastal views available from the bluff edges.
- IX.13 Access management programs for the private beach area north of Capistrano Shores and the Capistrano Shores, La Ladera, Cypress Shores and Cottons Point, private communities shall be prepared when development in one of these private communities is required to prepare a public access dedication in accordance with policies IX. 14, IX. 17 and M. 18. The purpose of the access management programs shall be to provide maximum public access consistent with the Coastal Act of 1976, the analysis contained in policies M. 17 and M.18, and site specific constraints. The access management programs shall be implemented by the City of San Clemente or other public agencies or private associations which have accepted the offers of dedication.
1. The access management program shall include the following:
 - a. Establishment of hours of public access which shall include, at minimum, the hours between sunrise and sunset.
 - b. The provision of bicycle racks for a minimum of 25 bicycles at the beach terminus of the vertical accessway.
 - c. The provision of signing at the entrance to the private communities in order to make the public aware of the existence of the accessway and its hours of operation.
 - d. The provision of a public restroom facility.

2. The following elements may be incorporated into the management program:
 - a. The accepting agency may charge a reasonable entrance or use fee, comparable to those charged by State and City operated day use facilities, in order to defray costs for maintenance.
 - b. The community association may be allowed, subject to permit approval, to erect small posts, bollards or similar structures at reasonable intervals in order to delineate the public access and recreation areas. Small signs describing the uplands as private property may also be allowed, subject to permit approval. No fences may be erected on the beach.
- IX.14 Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where:
- a. It is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs or the protection of fragile coastal resources;
 - b. Adequate access exists nearby; or
 - c. Agriculture would be adversely affected.
- IX.15 New developments lying between the first public roadway and the shoreline shall provide both physical and visual access to the coastline.
- a. Any new development proposed by the private communities listed below shall be required to provide an irrevocable offer of dedication of an easement to allow public vertical access to the mean high tide line. Such offers of dedication shall run with the land in favor of a public agency or private association approved by the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission. Such offers shall be in effect for a period of twenty-one (21) years, and shall be recorded free of prior liens, except tax liens. The access easement shall measure at least 10 feet wide. Development permits will require public vertical access for new development at the following private communities:
 - Private beach areas between Capistrano Shores and the northern City limit
 - Capistrano Shores Mobile Home Park
 - La Ladera (La Boca del Canon)

- Cypress Shores (Avenida de las Palmeras/Calle Ariana)
- Cottons Point

Access dedication requirements shall apply only to the extent permissible under the "takings" clauses of the United States and California Constitutions. (Refer to Shoreline Access Policy IX. 19). Any new development lying between the first public roadway and the coast which has ownership interests to the mean high tide line shall be required to provide an irrevocable offer of dedication of an easement to allow public lateral access along the beach. Such offers of dedication shall run with the land in favor of a public agency or a private association approved by the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission. Such offers shall be in effect for a period of 21 years, and shall be recorded free of prior liens, except tax liens. The lateral access easement shall extend inland from the mean high tide line to the toe of a bluff. In cases where development is not located on a bluff, but on the beach, lateral access shall extend no closer than 10 feet to a residence to allow for a privacy buffer. In no case shall the area available for public use be closer than ten (10) feet to any residence with the exception that in the event that the area seaward of the 10-foot buffer is impassable. For example, at extreme high tides, the public shall have the right of pass and repass within the 10-foot buffer area.

- b. Where no beach area exists and a residential development of greater than twenty units is proposed along a shore front bluff top lot, public access for view purposes shall be provided rather than lateral access along the shoreline. Such access shall run along the bluff edge, and shall extend a minimum of twenty feet inland from the bluff edge, but no closer than ten feet to any residential unit.

Modifications to the recommended dimensions of bluff top viewing areas shall be permitted in order to maintain public safety (including bluff stability), habitat values and the rights to privacy of the property owner and adjacent property owners. In areas where a residential structure exists in the vicinity of the proposed access, the accessway shall be sited and designed to provide a buffer area between the accessway and the structure. Generally, a 10-foot buffer between the accessway and the residential structure will be adequate to protect the right to privacy of those potentially affected. This dimension, however, may be enlarged or diminished depending on individual site characteristics.

IX.16 For purposes of this section, "new development" does not include:

- a. Replacement of any structure pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision (g) of Section 30610 of the Public Resources Code.
- b. The demolition and reconstruction of a single family residence, provided that the reconstructed residence shall not exceed either the floor area, height, or bulk of the former structure by more than ten percent and that the reconstructed residence shall be sited in the same location on the affected property as the former structure.
- c. Improvements to any structure which do not change the intensity of its use, which do not increase either the floor area, height or bulk of the structure by more than 10 percent, which do not block or impede public access, and which do not result in a seaward encroachment by the structure.
- d. Any repair or maintenance activity for which the Coastal Commission has determined, pursuant to Section 30601, that a coastal development permit will be required unless the Commission determines that such activity will have an adverse impact on lateral public access along the beach.

IX.17 For the purpose of determining when a project is required to provide access, the following shall be considered:

- a. Access dedication requirements shall apply only to the extent permissible under the "takings" clauses of the United States and California Constitutions.
- b. The provision and protection of public access to the shoreline can be considered a "legitimate governmental interest." If the specific development project places a burden on this interest, then the City may have grounds to deny the development or impose conditions on the development to alleviate the burden.

The following questions should be addressed to determine whether or not a development project places a burden on public access which would justify either requiring the dedication of public access or recommending denial of the project:

1. Does the project physically impede or block an area used for public access?

Example -- Does the project block access established by an easement or ownership?

If the answer is "yes", then the City may deny the project or require that the project be modified to preserve the existing access easement.

2. Does the project interfere with public access rights that have been "acquired through use"?

Example -- Is there reasonable evidence that the project may block a prescriptive easement?

If there is evidence of a prescriptive easement, then the City may recommend postponing the project until the landowner establishes clear title. If a prescriptive easement exists, then the City may deny the project or require that the project be modified to preserve the access easement.

3. Does the project encroach on public land?

Example -- Development projects located seaward of the terrestrial vegetation line or bluffs may be located on public trustlands.

If the project is located seaward of the bluffs then the City may recommend postponing the project until the landowner establishes clear title. If the project encroaches on public land, then the City may deny the project, or require that the project be removed from public land or require that the project be modified to provide public access.

4. Does the project individually or cumulatively impact public access to or along the coast?

Example -- Projects which may create impacts or substantially increase use of the shoreline are the construction of seawalls, an increase in the density or intensity of uses

through the subdivision of property, and/or the addition of visitor serving commercial uses on the coast.

If the answer is "yes", then the City must make findings supported by evidence which state how the proposed development project negatively impacts public access. These findings may serve as justification for requiring public access as a condition of approval for the project. A yes answer to this question should be accompanied by a yes answer to Question 5 and a no answer to Question 6 in order to create a strong case for requiring access.

If the answer is "no", then public access cannot be required as a condition of approval for the development.

5. Will the proposed regulation or condition alleviate the burden imposed on the public access interest?

Example -- There must be a direct connection between the regulation proposed and the burden created by the development.

If the answer is "yes", then public access may be justified as a condition of approval for the development. The City should state clearly how the access condition alleviates the burden.

If the answer is "no", then public access cannot be justified as a condition of approval for the development.

6. Does the regulation or condition preclude all reasonable economically viable use of the property?

If the answer is "yes", then the regulation or condition may be considered a "taking."

If the answer is "no", then public access may be justified as a condition of approval for the development.

- IX.18 Trash receptacles shall be placed at appropriate accessways and should be placed in aesthetically pleasing enclosures.

304. RECREATIONAL AND VISITOR SERVING FACILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

Coastal Act policies (PRC 30212.5, 30213, 30220-30223 and 30250 (c)) require provisions for public and low cost recreation and visitor serving facilities by requiring that suitable land be designated for these uses and that they be given priority. This plan contains policies and land uses designed to maintain and expand the mixture of both public and private recreational and visitor serving facilities in the City. Visitor serving facilities include public and private development that provide service, food or accommodations. Some of the existing visitor serving uses within the San Clemente Coastal Zone include hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, youth hostel, time share units, campgrounds, restaurants, public parking lots, movie theater, specialty retail and other commercial recreational development.

A. VISITOR SERVING FACILITIES POLICIES

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for maintaining and enhancing the existing variety of visitor serving uses in the Coastal Zone. These uses will continue to be located throughout the Coastal Zone, with expansion being concentrated in the three primary coastal activity areas: the Downtown, North Beach, and the Pier Bowl.



Goal

- X. Protect, promote, and provide visitor serving facilities in San Clemente's Coastal Zone.

Policies

Coastal Act

- X.1 Wherever appropriate and feasible, public facilities, including parking areas or facilities, shall be distributed throughout an area so as to mitigate against the impacts of overcrowding or overuse by the public of any single area (PRC 30212.5).
- X.2 Provide for oceanfront land suitable for recreational use and development, unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities can be accommodated by existing development (PRC 30221).
- X.3 The use of private lands suitable for visitor serving commercial recreational facilities designed to enhance public opportunities for coastal recreation shall have priority over the private residential, general industrial or general commercial development, but not over agriculture or coastal dependent industry (PRC 30222).

City

- X.4 The City shall provide improved public facilities to serve the needs of beach users. These facilities include:
- Restrooms
 - Snack bars
 - Picnic tables
 - Public parking lots and/or structures
- X.5 The City is limited in its ability to implement the policies for recreation and visitor serving facilities in that the present street and parking system is inadequate and presently lacks the funds to upgrade and maintain them.

Shorecliffs

- X.6 Accommodate the development of a hotel, time share facilities, and ancillary restaurants, gift shops and other facilities at the Shorecliffs Golf Course site (GP Policy 1.21.1).

Pier Bowl/North Beach

- X.7 Existing recreation and visitor serving uses, including public parking facilities, in the Pier Bowl and North Beach areas shall be protected. Mixed use developments which provide for both residential and commercial uses on the same lot or in the same building shall be permitted. In new development proposed for the first block of Avenida Victoria, only visitor serving uses shall be permitted on the ground floor level. Off site parking may be permitted for these commercial uses if provided in the Pier Bowl area. In no case, however, shall off site parking displace existing visitor serving and beach recreational parking on Avenida Victoria or in the Pier Bowl area.
- X.8 It is the City's policy to encourage the following proposals/amenities in the Del Mar/Pier Bowl area and the Pico/North Beach area.

Specific proposals for the Del Mar/Pier Bowl area include:

- a. The renovation and/or recycling of existing uses along Del Mar and in the Pier Bowl with a trend towards specialty retail uses, such as currently exist along Del Mar.
- b. Development of design guidelines that encourage Spanish colonial architecture and pedestrian circulation.
- c. A tram which would stop in the shopping areas and service the beach during the peak summer season.
- d. Enlargement of Parque Del Mar and development of a bluff top walk.
- e. A "beachwalk" connecting the presently existing vertical accessways between T-Street, the Pier Bowl and North Beach.
- f. A streetscape and sign program that directs traffic from Interstate 5 into and out of the Pier Bowl.

Specific proposals for the Pico/North Beach area include:

- a. Accommodate neighborhood community and visitor serving commercial, mixed residential and commercial, and parking uses.

- b. The development of a train station and/or multi modal transportation center and ancillary facilities (GP Policy 1.13.1).
- c. Allow for the development of expanded recreational uses at the Ole Hanson Beach Club and surrounding areas, including the potential of an active park at the existing parking lot provided that existing parking is adequately replaced (GP Policy 1.13.3).
- d. Evaluate and implement, as feasible, a pedestrian beach walk connecting North Beach with the Pier Bowl and south to Calafia Beach (GP Policy 1.13.11).
- e. A streetscape and sign program.
- f. Development of design guidelines that encourage Spanish Colonial Architecture and pedestrian circulation.

B. RECREATIONAL POLICIES

Policy Intent

The shoreline, Municipal Pier, the Ole Hanson Beach Club and ocean front parks provide the primary recreational resources in the City's Coastal Zone. Plan policy provides for the preservation and enhancement of these existing recreational resources and the development of new recreational opportunities whenever feasible to maintain and enhance the quality of life for the City.



Junior Lifeguard musical flag competition

Goal

- XI. Protect, promote and provide recreational uses in San Clemente's Coastal Zone.

Policy

Coastal Act

- XI.1 Coastal areas suited for water oriented recreational activities, including surfing, body boarding, body surfing and other activities that can not readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses (PRC 30220).
- XI.2 Upland areas necessary to support coastal recreational uses shall be reserved for such uses, where feasible (PRC 30223).

City

- XI.3 Designate lands for the provision of recreational open spaces on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map which are sufficient to meet the needs of existing and future residents (GP Policy 1.9.1).
- XI.4 Protect the City's recreational resources including the recreational facilities, parks, surfing areas, and community events identified in section 207 of this plan.
- XI.5 Provide for the acquisition and development of parks and recreational lands and facilities in accordance with the Growth Management Element (I 1.1, I 1.2, I 1.6, and I 1.7).
- XI.6 Expand and continue existing public and private cultural and fine art facilities and activities (GP Policy 7.12).
- XI.7 Maintain a calendar of City sponsored arts and cultural events and local celebrations (GP Policy 7.12.2).
- XI.8 Incorporate elements of art, where feasible, in the City's key activity and pedestrian oriented districts, as defined by the City's Land Use Element (GP Policy 7.12.5).
- XI.9 Increase the community's involvement in the use of recreational spaces encouraging recreational opportunities unique to San Clemente which will contribute to continuing visitation and economic development (GP Policy 8.1).

- XI.10 Maintain the valuable beach resources as a fundamental element to conserve and develop sensitively, thus enhancing the quality and livability of the City of San Clemente (GP Policy 8.7).
- XI.11 Locate and enhance the beach areas that will accept limited recreational development without destroying existing natural beauty (GP Policy 8.7.2).
- XI.12 Park sites with significant historic or natural features should be combined with recreational learning opportunities wherever possible.
- XI.13 Emphasize the protection, enhancement, and sensitive development of park and open space areas which possess great scenic, environmental, historic, and cultural values.
- XI.14 Provide for a balance of community needs and public financial constraints when undertaking site specific park planning and design.
- XI.15 Require beach concessionaires to provide a good variety, price and quality of service to the general public (GP Policy 7.7.2).

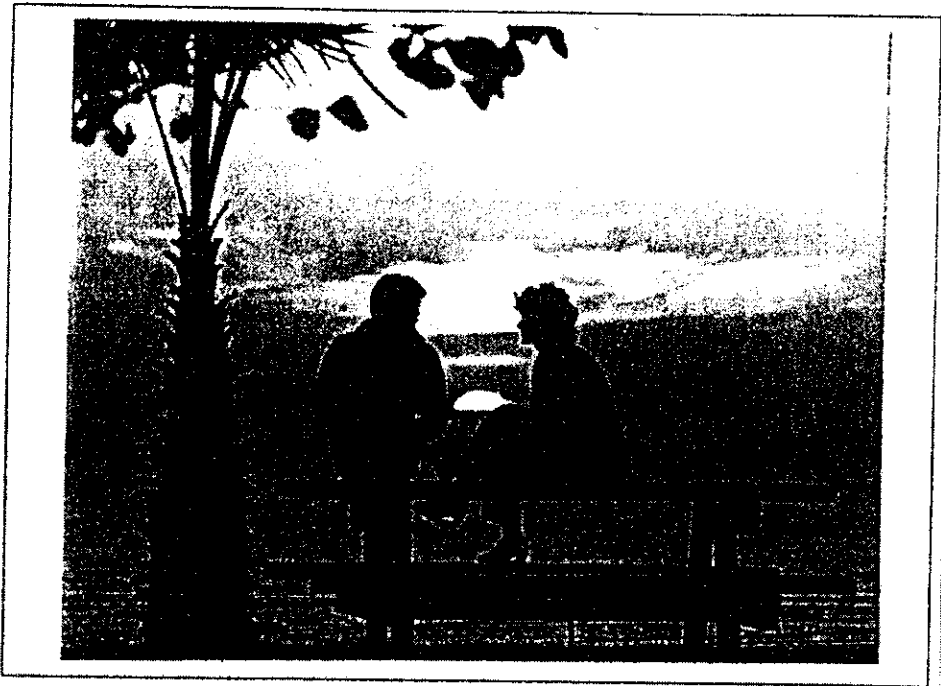
305. COASTAL VISUAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES GOALS AND POLICIES

Coastal Act policies (PRC 30251 and 30253(5)) require the protection of scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas and the preservation of special communities. The aesthetic resources of the City's Coastal Zone include, coastal bluffs, coastal canyons, and scenic public views. Historic resources include areas characterized by a particular cultural, historical, or architectural heritage that is distinctive in the Coastal Zone. Founded by Ole Hanson in 1925, San Clemente was developed as a "Spanish Village by the Sea." Development followed a unifying theme which required white stucco buildings with red tile roofs. Many of San Clemente's earlier Spanish style residential, commercial and public buildings remain, lending a unique Spanish architectural character to San Clemente's Coastal Zone.

A. VISUAL RESOURCE POLICIES

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for maintaining the visual character and aesthetic resources of the City through the preservation of: open space areas, coastal bluffs and canyons and public view corridors.



Goal

- XII. Maintain the visual quality, aesthetic qualities and scenic public views in the Coastal Zone.

Policies

- XII.1 Designate lands for the provision of passive and visual open space on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map, which provide a balance to the urban and suburban development of the Coastal Zone (GP Policy 1.9.2).
- XII.2 Initiate a citywide street tree planting program to improve the visual character of the City's streets (GP Policy 2.1.11).
- XII.3 Require the following coastal roadways be maintained and preserved as scenic corridors in accordance with the scenic highways element of the General Plan (GP Policy 5.1.1):
- Avenida Pico
 - El Camino Real/Pacific Coast Highway
 - Ola Vista
 - El Camino Real

- XII.4 Provide simple design statements such as monument signs and/or plantings to designate key entry points into the scenic highway system (GP Policy 5.1.4).
- XII.5 Preserve the aesthetic resources of the City, including coastal bluffs, visually significant ridgelines, and coastal canyons, and significant public views (GP Policy 10.2).
- XII.6 Preserve the designated undeveloped "natural" coastal canyon areas where appropriate that were originally intended to be open space buffers (see Figure 2-1) (GP Policy 10.2.3).
- XII.7 Promote the restoration of the coastal canyons as a visual resource in a manner that is consistent with the goals of the California Coastal Commission and the City's Coastal Element (GP Policy 10.2.4).
- XII.8 Work in conjunction with the California Coastal Commission with the expressed intent to develop implementation programs that will preserve and maintain the physical features of the Coastal Zone including bluffs, canyons and beaches (GP Policy 10.2.5).
- XII.9 Promote the preservation of significant public view corridors to the ocean (GP Policy 10.2.7).

B. HISTORIC RESOURCE POLICIES

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for the preservation and restoration of the sites, structures and districts which have architectural, historical, archaeological and/or cultural significance to the City of San Clemente.

Goal

- XIII. Ensure that the City's historically and archaeologically significant resources are protected in a manner that preserves and/or enhances the resource's inherent historic value(s) (GP Objective 10.3).

Policies

- XIII.1 Establish criteria for surveying archaeological resources, historic vegetation and cultural resources and revise existing criteria for updating the current inventory of historic resources (GP Policy 10.3.1).

- XIII.2 Complete a comprehensive survey of cultural resources, historic vegetation and archaeological resources that encompasses the entire City and its sphere of influence, as well as update the City's current inventory of historic resources (GP Policy 10.3.2).
- XIII.3 Through the design review process, encourage that new development is compatible with adjacent existing historic structures in terms of scale, mass, building materials and architectural treatment (GP Policy 10.3.6).
- XIII.4 Initiate "receiver site" and "adopt a building" programs to preserve historic structures that must be removed from their sites (GP Policy 10.3.8).
- XIII.5 Provide incentives to private owners of historic resources to maintain and/or enhance their properties in a manner that will conserve the integrity of such resources in the best possible condition (GP Policy 10.4).
- XIII.6 Promote community appreciation for the unique history of the San Clemente area and community involvement in its retention and preservation (GP Policy 10.5).
- XIII.7 Commemorate San Clemente's historical significance as location of "The Western White House" (GP Policy 10.6).
- XIII.8 The updated list of historic properties in San Clemente shall be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Liaison between SHPO and the City of San Clemente relative to cultural/historic structures and properties shall be maintained.
- XIII.9 The Community Design Commission shall initiate the proceedings for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, any historic site of potential national significance, should any such sites be identified.
- XIII.10 Buildings on the National Register of Historic Places shall not be demolished unless their structural condition has deteriorated to the point where the building poses a threat to public health and safety, and rehabilitation is not structurally feasible.
- XIII.11 Emphasize the protection, enhancement, and sensitive development of park and open space areas which possess great scenic, environmental, historic, and cultural values.

306. WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES GOALS AND POLICIES

Coastal Act policies (PRC 30230 and 30231) require the preservation, enhancement and restoration of water and marine resources. Coastal water and marine resources include: the ocean, the beach and flood control channels. The marine environment serves as both a recreational and visual resource, as well as a habitat for marine life. The City is committed to the preservation of water and marine resources to ensure a clean and health marine environment for beach users, and to maintain and enhance habitat to support local populations of sea life.



Local lobster fishermen displaying their catch

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for maintaining a safe and healthy beach and marine environment for beach users and populations of all local marine species.

Goal

- XIV. Provide and maintain a safe and healthy beach environment for beach users and the local marine life.

Policies

Coastal Policies

- XIV.1 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 (PRC 30230).
- XIV.2 The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters,... 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 wastewater discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing; depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface waterflow and encouraging wastewater reclamation (PRC 3023 1).
- XIV.3 The diking, filling or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes shall be permitted in accordance with other applicable provisions of the California Coastal Act and the City of San Clemente Coastal Element, where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects, and shall be limited to the following:
- In open coastal waters, for new or expanded boating facilities and/or placement of structural pilings for public recreational piers that provide public access and public recreational opportunities.
 - Incidental public service purposes, including, but not limited to, burying cables and pipes or inspection of piers and maintenance of existing intake and outfall lines.
 - Mineral extraction on City beaches shall be prohibited except for sand used for restorative purposes.
 - Restoration purposes.
 - Nature study, aquaculture, or similar resource dependent activities.

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

Revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls, and other such construction that alters natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when required to serve coastal dependent uses or protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impact on local shoreline sand supply. Existing marine structures causing water stagnation contributing to pollution problems and fish kills should be phased out or upgraded, where feasible (PRC 30235).

City

- XIV.4 Provide a clean and enjoyable marine environment that sufficiently meets the needs of beach users (GP Policy 7.7).
- XIV.5 Maintain and enhance the City's beaches and marine resources (GP Policy 7.8).
- XIV.6 Provide adequate marine safety and medical aid services (GP Policy 7.6).
- XIV.7 Continue monitoring sand movement, researching the impacts of coastal erosion and methods of mitigating further coastal damage to San Clemente's beaches environment (GP Policy 7.8.1).
- XIV.8 Maintain a healthy coastline, preventing degradation of the community's visual and environmental resources (GP Policy 7.9).
- XIV.9 Continue to actively oppose off shore oil drilling of ocean waters along the Pacific Coast where visual and environmental quality have the potential to be severely impacted for residents and beach users (GP Policy 7.9.1).
- XIV.10 Continue to support the creation of a wildlife sanctuary for various habitats along the coast to preserve and protect the natural beach environment (GP Policy 7.9.2).
- XIV.11 Permit extraction of significant mineral resources, such as borrow material² that may be used for beach replenishment, as an interim use prior to development (GP Policy 10.7).

XIV.12 Despite the fact that much of the responsibility for protection of water resources lies with regional and state agencies, there are several measures the City can take to help further protect coastal waters. These include the following:

- a. The City shall establish a water monitoring program, if necessary, for selected target areas in the Coastal Zone to ensure water and marine resources are adequately protected.
- b. The City shall encourage reduction in storm drain related pollution by requiring baffled catch basins in large scale new developments and require their proper maintenance where drainage could damage sensitive areas.
- c. The City shall promote increased water conservation by requiring conservation measures in the design of new projects in the Coastal Zone.
- d. The City shall encourage utilization of urban pollutant control devices such as street sweeping, litter removal, irrigation, fertilizer and insecticide control, and landscape debris removal.
- e. The City shall require use of landscape materials which impede erosion on sloped surfaces.
- f. The City shall encourage use of native plant species for landscaping to minimize water consumption, fertilization and chemical application, and to visually relate development to existing natural landscape.
- g. The City shall require that construction be conducted with provisions for the control of sediment transport and debris originating at the construction site as follows:
 1. For necessary grading operations, the smallest practical area of land will be exposed at any one time during development, and the length of exposure will be kept to the shortest practical amount of time. The clearing of land should be avoided during the winter rainy season and all measures for removing sediments and stabilizing slopes should be in place before the beginning of the rainy season.

Borrow Material: earth material taken (excavated) from one location borrow pit) and transported to another location for use as a construction material.

2. Sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins or silt traps) will be installed in conjunction with the initial grading operations and maintained through the development process to remove sediment from runoff waters. All sediment shall be retained on site unless removed to an appropriate dumping location.
 3. Temporary vegetation, seeding, mulching or other suitable stabilization methods will be used to protect soil subject to erosion that has been disturbed during grading or development. All cut and fill slopes shall be stabilized immediately with planting of native grasses and shrubs, appropriate nonnative plants, or with accepted landscaping practices.
 4. Provisions will be made to conduct surface water to storm drains or suitable watercourses to prevent erosion. Drainage devices shall be designed to accommodate increased runoff resulting from modified soil and surface conditions as a result of development.
- h. The construction of revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls and other protective devices are discouraged and shall be permitted only when such construction is required to serve coastal dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion. In no way shall such structures prohibit or impact coastal access, beaches or coastal recreational areas.
 - i. The City shall develop a Water Quality Ordinance to comply with federal requirements (NPDES) for control of urban pollutants to storm water run off.

XIV.13 Promote pollution prevention and elimination methods that minimize the impacts of pollutants on coastal waters by reducing nuisance flows and the generation and release of pollutants.

XIV.14 Minimize to the maximum extent feasible erosion, sedimentation, and the introduction of pollutants from grading and construction-related activities. Minimizes land disturbance activities during construction (e.g., clearing, grading, and cut-and-fill), especially in erosive areas (including steep slopes, unstable areas, and erosive soils), to avoid detrimental water quality impacts caused by increased erosion or sedimentation. Require applicants to implement BMPs necessary to

minimize erosion and runoff, including landscaping and re-vegetation of bare slopes. Require the implementation of site-specific pollutant and turbidity control measures for in- or over-water construction (e.g., for piers, bulkheads, etc.).

- XIV.15 Minimize the introduction of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater, and coastal waters from new development during construction and post-construction. Implement BMPs necessary to protect water quality by reducing pollutant loading to the maximum extent feasible. Include site design and source control best management practices (BMPs) in all developments, where feasible. Incorporate structural treatment control BMPs, where feasible, when site design and source control BMPs are not sufficient to protect water quality. Require monitoring and maintenance of BMPs as necessary to maintain optimum effectiveness. Verify compliance of the development with the approved post-development BMPs.
- XIV.16 Where structural BMPs are required for post-construction treatment or runoff, structural BMPs (or suites of BMPs) should be sized for all storms up to and including the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event for volume-based BMPs, and/or the 85th percentile, 1-hour storm event (with an appropriate safety factor of 2 or greater) for flow-based BMPs.
- XIV.17 Conduct and promote watershed water quality analysis and planning efforts within the City.
- XIV.18 Encourage collaboration on watershed protection and analysis with other municipalities and agencies within Orange County and neighboring jurisdictions within the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, Southern Orange County Region.
- XIV.19 Engage in water quality public education and outreach to ensure successful application of Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- XIV.20 Review new restaurants, gasoline stations, car washes, automotive repair facilities, and parking lots for potential water quality impacts due to their known potential to generate pollutants that pose a threat to water quality.
- XIV.21 Require Best Management Practices (BMPs) for waterfront development that are designed to prevent or minimize polluted runoff to the beach and coastal waters.

XIV.22 Require Best Management Practices for development adjacent to significant watercourses that are designed to prevent or minimize polluted runoff into streams and drainage courses.

XIV.23 Preserve, and when possible, create or restore areas that provide important water quality benefits, such as riparian corridors, wetlands, and buffer zones. Encourage land acquisition of such areas. Require the use of native, non-invasive plant species in creation or restoration areas.

XIV.24 Require that developers implement adequate and appropriate site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs to reduce or eliminate stormwater and urban runoff pollution to the maximum extent practicable.

XIV.25 Minimize the amount of impervious surfaces and directly connected impervious surfaces in areas of new development and redevelopment and where feasible slow runoff to maximize on-site infiltration except where infiltration would exacerbate geologic hazards.

XIV.26 Limit disturbances of natural waterbodies and natural drainage systems caused by development including roads, highways, and bridges. Design drainage plans to complement and utilize existing drainage patterns and systems, conveying drainage from the developed area of the site in a non-erosive manner and preserving, where feasible, the natural functions of the drainage system. Restore disturbed or degraded natural drainage systems where feasible.

307. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT GOALS AND POLICIES

Coastal Act policy (PRC 30240) requires that environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected. Environmentally sensitive habitat areas in San Clemente's Coastal Zone include wetlands, riparian areas, habitats of rare or endangered species, and several coastal canyons which still contain native plant communities. The environmentally sensitive habitat areas are depicted in Figure 2-1.

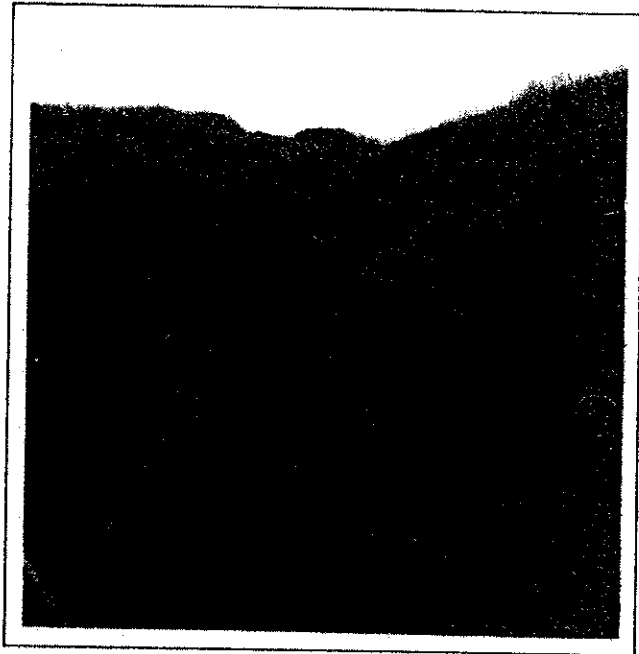
The five coastal canyons identified in Figure 2-1 contain important natural habitat areas. Development of land in and adjacent to the canyons is subject to the canyon preservation policies noted in this plan. The Marblehead Coastal site has a variety of sensitive habitat areas as noted in Chapter 2, Section 202 of the Plan, but are not identified here; however, they will be considered during the development of the Coastal Plan for the Marblehead Coastal site.

Policy Intent

Plan policy provides for the protection and preservation of environmentally sensitive habitat within the Coastal Zone.

Goal

- XV. Protect and preserve significant plant and wildlife species which exist in the City's Coastal Zone.



Marblehead Coastal Canyon

Policies

Coastal Act

- XV.1 Encourage activities which improve the natural biological value, integrity and corridor function of the coastal canyons through vegetation restoration, control of alien plants and animals, and landscape buffering (GP Policy 10.1.9).
- XV.2 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. "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 (PRC 30240(a)).
- XV.3 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 (PRC 30240(b)).

City

- XV.4 Designate lands for the protection of significant environmental resources and protection of life and property from environmental hazards on the Coastal Land Use Plan Map (GP Policy 1.9.3).
- XV.5 Balance the preservation of the City's habitat areas with new development (GP Policy 10.1).
- XV.6 Require that applications for development in the areas which an Initial Study has determined there is potential for significant adverse impacts to biological resources [therefore requiring an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)] shall include a Biological Assessment Report which:
- a. Is prepared by a qualified professional which addresses the proposed project's impact on state and federally listed and candidate plants and animals; California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Special Animals; natural communities of high inventory priority with the CDFG's Nongame Heritage Program, and any other special interest species or communities identified in the General Plan Technical Background Report, or those hereafter named by state or federal trustee agencies;
 - b. Identifies mitigation measures necessary to eliminate significant adverse impacts to sensitive biological resources; and
 - c. Defines a program for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the specified mitigation measures (I 10.2, I 10.3, and I 10.9).
- XV.7 Review of all projects within the Coastal Zone shall include an assessment of the potential impact on natural habitat areas.
- XV.8 The City shall pursue grants and other funding sources to perform a biological study of the designated natural habitat areas in the Coastal Zone.
- XV.9 Review of all development projects located adjacent to parks and recreation areas shall include a site plan and elevation which depicts any potential impact on coastal canyons. The elevation shall be prepared by a certified architect or engineer.
- XV.10 The analysis and evaluation of large scale development projects shall include a comprehensive inventory of biologic resources prepared by a qualified biologist. A determination should be made of the area's

importance as a native habitat, including identification of rare and endangered species.

- XV.11 Mitigation measures identified during site plan review stages to limit a project's effect on the coastal canyon environment shall be incorporated into final project design plans.
- XV.12 Geotechnical review will be required on all blufftop and canyon edge parcels. If, as a result of geotechnical review, a greater setback is recommended than is required in the policies in this Plan, the greater of the setbacks shall apply.
- XV.13 The removal of native vegetation and the introduction of non native vegetation in the canyons shall be minimized. The use of native plant species in and adjacent to the canyons shall be encouraged.
- XV.14 Any subdivision of property in or adjacent to coastal canyons shall be reviewed for consistency with the coastal canyon preservation policies. New parcels that do not have an adequate building site area to comply with the setback standards of these policies shall not be created.
- XV.15 Identify the key beach areas which are important to protect through land use regulation because of their inherent environmental, ecological, and/or aesthetic contributions.
- XV.16 Maintain the presence of parklands and open space in the Coastal Zone in order to conserve and enhance the natural environment thereby improving the quality and livability of the City of San Clemente.
- XV.17 Identify those major areas of the City which are important to protect through land use regulation or public ownership because of their inherent environmental, ecological, and/or aesthetic contribution to the scenic and natural qualities of San Clemente.
- XV.18 Operate and maintain San Clemente Park and Recreation facilities through programs that are designed for the most effective use and enhancement of the park site at the minimum possible cost.

6.0 UTILITIES

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I. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Utilities is not one of the seven mandatory elements, however, it may be included within San Clemente's General Plan as an optional element. California Government Code Section 65303 states:

The General Plan may include any other elements or address any other subjects which, in the judgment of the legislative body, relate to the physical development of the county or city.

Once a Utilities Element is adopted, it becomes a component of the General Plan with the same legal status as one of the mandatory elements.

II. OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS (ISSUES)

A. Water

1. Water supply extracted by well systems alone is insufficient to supply existing and future development.
2. Through the expansion of the San Clemente water reclamation plant, reclaimed water can be used for irrigating golf courses and large landscaped areas.
3. Drought conditions have raised the question as to whether the City should have seasonal storage resources.

B. Waste Water Treatment

1. As the Talega development has been incorporated in the Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) "Plan for Works", the opportunity to accommodate the planned development may proceed without fears of adversely impacting the area's waste water treatment capacity.
2. According to City engineers, the site of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) will be able to accommodate approximately 400,000 to 500,000 gpd of treatment capacity expansion. Together with the recently expanded capacity, it is anticipated that this will be enough capacity to handle the projected General Plan buildout population utilizing the system. However, since the expansion of the WWTP was based on an ultimate population projection from 1983, population and development projections should be updated and monitored to ensure adequate capacity for future growth.
3. The City is pursuing the adoption of a policy utilizing wastewater source reduction. Water-conserving implements will be retrofitted to existing residential and commercial properties to reduce the amount of sewage generated, and thus, decrease the demand on available capacity.
4. Current commercial and residential zoning permits significantly higher densities than existing commercial and residential uses in a number of areas within the City. As these areas develop higher densities they will generate more waste, both solid waste and sewage.

C. Storm Drainage

1. Unimproved canyon water courses with steep slopes may increase high velocity flow and subsequently siltation problems.
2. Adequate flood control facilities are necessary. It is desirable to utilize the 100-year flood standard when upgrading existing facilities and building new ones.
3. The City should coordinate with adjacent and nearby municipalities when planning for flood control.

4. The City's Master Drainage Plan should be updated as appropriate.
5. All storm drainage facilities within San Clemente should be upgraded and maintained appropriately.
6. While the City's Growth Management Committee recommended that publicly owned facilities should be maintained through the City's General Fund and through the County, the City currently has no funds for storm drain maintenance or construction. Where there is no new development to provide assessment fees, there are no funds to install drainage improvements. Moreover, the County will not accept conveyance of locally owned facilities that have not been maintained to County standards.

D. Solid Waste Disposal

1. The life span, availability and environmental safety of the present system of primary solid waste removal (i.e., dumping into landfills) are critical issues in the region as well as around the country. Currently approximately ninety percent (90%) of solid waste in the State of California is dumped into landfills.
2. The State Legislature, through Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board Act of 1989, mandates that all cities must have prepared, adopted and submitted a comprehensive solid waste management plan to the county in which it is located by July 1, 1991. This plan is to govern and contain each city's efforts and intended policies in the areas of waste characterization; source reduction; recycling; composting; solid waste facilities; education and public information; funding, special wastes; and hazardous wastes, and must meet certain targets for percentages of waste reduction and recycling over specified time periods.
3. Implementation of the solid waste management programs will require commitment of staff and funding to the programs.
4. In 1993 the City will no longer operate an incinerator which is currently used for the bulk reduction of sludge produced during wastewater treatment processes. Once the incinerator becomes inoperable the City will have to haul digested sewage sludge to the Prima Deshecha Landfill. The digested sewage sludge will contain approximately twenty percent solids. This will be more difficult than present sludge disposal because the sludge must be transported in fluid form rather than as incinerator ash. Liquid loads are more difficult to handle as landfills are designed to dispose of solids. Liquid waste becomes a landfill hazard as it increases the potential for leachate production.
5. Short of disposal in the landfill the digested sludge could be composted and sold as agricultural nutrients. SERRA is currently conducting a pilot sludge composting operation at SMWD Chiquita Plant. If the program works, the operation may be transferred to Prima Deshecha Landfill for large scale composting.

E. Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution

1. Polluted stormwater and urban runoff discharges from municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) are a leading cause of receiving water quality impairments in the Southern California and throughout the United States. As runoff flows over urban areas, it picks up harmful pollutants such as pathogens, sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, and petroleum products. These pollutants become dissolved or suspended in urban runoff and are conveyed and discharged to receiving waters, such as creeks, lakes, bays, and the ocean without treatment. Once in receiving waters, these pollutants harm aquatic life primarily through toxicity and habitat degradation. Furthermore, the pollutants can enter the food chain and may eventually enter the tissues of fish and humans.
2. Urban runoff contains pollutants which threaten human health. Human illnesses have been clearly linked to recreating (i.e., swimming, surfing, etc.) near storm drains flowing to coastal beach waters. Such flows from urban areas often result in the posting or closure of beaches.
3. Important changes related to urban development include the conversion of naturally vegetated pervious ground cover to impervious surfaces thereby reducing natural infiltration and water treatment and the creation of new pollution sources as human density increases. The significance of the impacts of urban development on receiving waters is determined largely by the scope of the project, such as the size, land use type, identification and implementation of appropriate environmental impact mitigation measures and other factors.
4. Individually and in combination, the discharge of pollutants and increased flows from MS4s can cause or threaten to cause a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. The discharge of pollutants from MS4s can cause the concentration of pollutants to exceed the applicable receiving water quality objectives, as defined in the San Diego Region Basin Plan, and impair or threaten to impair designated beneficial uses. The discharge of urban runoff may also impact the physical habitat of receiving waters.
5. In response to the growing concerns relating to stormwater and urban runoff pollution and as authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC; Porter-Cologne Act), the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued the County of Orange and the incorporated cities within Orange County Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Urban Runoff from the MS4s (hereafter referred to as the Orange County Municipal Stormwater Permit).

III. OVERVIEW OF UTILITIES POLICIES

This portion of the Utilities Element establishes the goals, objectives, policies and implementation programs to guide the manner in which utility services will be provided for in the City. This plan will require commitment from the local legislative body to allow the General Plan's goals and objectives to be realized. Policies are legislative tools which have a direct relationship to desired community goals and can be utilized by the local government to achieve the community's vision for the future. The policy section of the Utilities Element will address the following:

A. Water Supply Distribution

1. Ensuring the quality of the City's surface and ground waters.
2. Ensuring that development and population growth does not exceed utility services.
3. Ensuring that facilities capable of meeting existing and future peak demands, including fire flow requirements are provided and maintained.
4. Minimizing water consumption rates.
5. Maintaining present adequate utility services.
6. Ensuring that funding for utility services is borne by those who benefit.

B. Sanitation Treatment and Sewerage

1. Ensuring that new growth does not exceed adequate sewage treatment capability.
2. Ensuring that a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities which will adequately convey and treat existing and future developments, is provided and maintained.
3. Ensuring that wastewater collection and treatment facilities are upgraded and installed as needed to meet requirements.
4. Ensuring that the cost of sanitation treatment and sewerage infrastructure improvements are borne by those who benefit.
5. Ensuring that all wastewater collection and treatment facilities are operated at maximum public safety.

C. Storm Drainage

1. Ensuring that adequate storm drain and flood control facilities are provided to protect life and property from flood hazards.
2. Ensuring that the cost of improvements to the storm drainage and flood control system are borne those who benefit.

D. Solid Waste

1. Ensuring an adequate and orderly system for the collection services and disposal of solid waste to meet existing and future demands.
2. Implementing the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB939) regarding recycling.

E. Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution

1. Protecting the quality of local waterbodies including, but not limited to, creeks, flood control channels, and coastal waters.
2. Implementing the a stormwater and urban runoff management program in compliance with the Orange County Municipal Stormwater Permit, as issued by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.

IV. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following presents the goals, objectives, and policies for the various utilities in San Clemente, including water quality, supply and distribution; sanitation treatment and sewerage, storm drainage; and solid waste management. Implementing programs for each policy are contained in the following subsection. Listed at the end of each policy statement is a capital "I" and a number(s) in parentheses, which refers to the pertinent implementing program(s).

A. *Water Quality Supply and Distribution*

Goal

Establish and maintain adequate planning, construction, maintenance, and funding for safe water quality and adequate water supply, transmission, distribution, storage, and treatment facilities to support water demands projected by planned land uses in accordance with the General Plan for those areas covered by City water utilities; upgrading existing deficient systems and expanding water treatment, supply and distribution facilities, where necessary, in the City. Pursue public funding source (e.g., grants) to reduce fiscal impacts of implementation to the City.

Objective

- 6.1 Ensure that existing and new development does not degrade the City's surface waters and groundwater basins.

Policies

- 6.1.1 Require that new development does not degrade surface or groundwaters (*I 6.1, I 6.3, I 6.4 and I 6.5*).
- 6.1.2 Require that new and existing commercial and industrial uses which involve the use of toxics, hazardous materials, or other products control their operations to prevent degradation of surface and groundwater (*I 6.1, I 6.3, I 6.4, I 6.5, I 6.27, and I 6.28*).
- 6.1.3 Continue to prohibit the use of septic systems in San Clemente (*I 6.1 and I 6.2*).

Objective

- 6.2 Ensure that new growth does not exceed the availability of adequate water supply and the presence of the appropriate level of infrastructure.

Policies

- 6.2.1 Approve and implement development in accordance with the standards identified in the Growth Management Element (*I 6.13, I 6.29, and I 6.37*).

Objective

- 6.3 Provide and maintain a system of water supply distribution facilities capable of meeting existing and future daily and peak demands, including fire flow requirements in a timely and cost effective manner.

Policies

- 6.3.1 Provide for the maintenance of existing water supply and distribution facilities and the construction of upgraded and expanded water supply and distribution facilities as necessary to support existing and permitted new development (*I 6.29, I 6.30, and I 6.31*).
- 6.3.2 Require adequate water supply and distribution facilities to be operational coincident with permitted development (*I 6.29*).
- 6.3.3 Continue to monitor the demands on the water system and, as necessary, manage development to mitigate impacts and/or facilitate improvements to the water supply and distribution system (*I 6.13 and I 6.29*).
- 6.3.4 Continue to evaluate the adequacy of the water supply and distribution system in San Clemente. The Public Works Department shall update the City's Water Master Plan as necessary, prepare a capital improvements plan, including prioritization and identification of funding sources, and upgrade the water supply and distribution system accordingly (*I 6.6, I 6.7, I 6.8, I 6.9 and I 6.13*).
- 6.3.5 Designate, preserve, as necessary, and acquire land for water storage and transmission facilities as necessary (*I 6.9, I 6.7 and I 6.35*).
- 6.3.6 Evaluate and revise the Water Master Plan, as necessary, to accurately determine which water facilities will be needed to service present and future growth in the City (*I 6.6 and I 6.13*).

Objective

- 6.4 Minimize water consumption rates in San Clemente through site design, use of efficient systems, and other techniques.

Policies

- 6.4.1 Continue the City's water conservation efforts; review programs periodically and modify or expand them as appropriate and feasible (*I 6.15 and I 6.19*).
- 6.4.2 Require the incorporation of water conservation features in the design of all new construction and site development (*I 6.16, I 6.17 and I 6.18*).
- 6.4.3 Consider the establishment of a rebate and/or incentive program for the replacement of leaking, aging and/or inefficient plumbing with more efficient, water saving plumbing (*I 6.20 and I 6.21*).
- 6.4.4 Encourage the use of reclaimed water for landscape irrigation, grading and other non-contact uses (*I 6.22*).

Objective

- 6.5 Ensure that the costs of improvements to the water supply, transmission, distribution, storage, and treatment system are borne by those who benefit.

Policies

- 6.5.1 Require that the costs of improvements to the existing water supply and distribution facilities necessitated by new development be borne by the new development benefiting from the improvements; either through the payment of fees, or by the actual construction of the improvements in accordance with State Nexus Legislation (*I 6.8, I 6.9, I 6.14 and I 6.29*).
- 6.5.2 Review the development charge, acquisition of service charge, and monthly service charges at a minimum annually to ensure that adequate amounts of fees and charges are collected to fund the operation/maintenance of existing facilities and to construct new facilities (*I 6.8 and I 6.9*).
- 6.5.3 Apply collected developers fees toward the construction of new facilities in accordance with State Nexus Legislation (*I 6.8, I 6.9 and I 6.12*).
- 6.5.4 Apply service fees and monthly service charges associated with water service toward the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of existing facilities (*I 6.9*).

B. Sanitation Treatment And Sewerage

Goal

Maintain adequate planning, construction, maintenance, and funding for wastewater collection and treatment facilities to support permitted land uses; upgrading existing deficient systems, and expanding, where necessary, in the City's service area. Pursue public funding sources (e.g., grants) to reduce fiscal impacts of implementation to the City.

Objective

- 6.6 Ensure that new growth does not exceed the availability of adequate sewage treatment capacity and the presence of the appropriate level of infrastructure.

Policies

- 6.6.1 Approve and implement development in accordance with the standards identified in the Growth Management Element (*I 6.35*).

Objective

- 6.7 Provide and maintain a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities which will adequately convey and treat wastewater generated by existing and future planned development in the City's service area.

Policies

- 6.7.1 Provide for the improvement of wastewater collection and treatment facilities where existing systems are deficient (*I 6.6, I 6.7 and I 6.11*).
- 6.7.2 Provide for the construction of upgraded and expanded wastewater collection and treatment improvements to support existing and permitted new development as needed and as funding is available (*I 6.6, I 6.7, I 6.11 and I 6.14*).
- 6.7.3 Provide for the maintenance of existing wastewater collection and treatment facilities (*I 6.7, I 6.9 and I 6.11*).
- 6.7.4 Evaluate the adequacy of the existing wastewater collection system. This evaluation shall include an analysis of the intensification of land uses in the older areas of town and a plan for infrastructure upgrading as necessary (*I 6.6 and I 6.13*).
- 6.7.5 Ensure that sewer capacity is available before building permits are issued for new development (*I 6.13, I 6.14, I 6.22, and I 6.23*).
- 6.7.6 Develop a system to maintain a record of the capacity and utilization of the wastewater treatment plant, monitoring impacts and demands of existing and new permitted development, and, as necessary, managing development to mitigate impacts and/or facilitate improvements (*I 6.7*).

Objective

- 6.8 Ensure that wastewater collection and treatment facilities are upgraded and installed as needed to meet usage requirements and maximize cost efficiency.

Policies

- 6.8.1 Require that wastewater treatment and collection systems be installed and available for use coincident with new development (*I 6.8 and I 6.10*).
- 6.8.2 Continue to plan for and coordinate with landowners and the responsible agencies or entities, the implementation of infrastructure requirements to meet development demands for permitted land uses (*I 6.6, I 6.11 and I 6.24*).
- 6.8.3 Review development proposals for projects within the City's Sphere of Influence and Planning Area and encourage the County or appropriate agency to disapprove any project which cannot be served with adequate public and/or private wastewater collection and treatment facilities (*I 6.24 and I 6.25*).

Objective

- 6.9 Ensure that the costs of sanitation treatment and sewage infrastructure improvements are borne by those who benefit.

Policies

- 6.9.1 Require that the cost for improvements to the existing wastewater collection and treatment facilities necessitated by a new development proposal be borne by new development(s); either through the payment of fees, or by the actual construction of the improvements, where not existing or inadequate, in accordance with State Nexus Legislation (*I 6.14*).
- 6.9.2 Continue to review sewer connection fees, capacity fees, and monthly service charges, as necessary, to ensure that adequate amounts of fees and charges are collected to fund the operation/maintenance of existing facilities and to construct new facilities (*I 6.8, I 6.9 and I 6.12*).
- 6.9.3 Apply fees collected from new development for the construction of new wastewater collection and treatment facilities necessitated by the new development toward the construction of the needed new facilities (*I 6.9 and I 6.11*).
- 6.9.4 Apply collected monthly services charges associated with wastewater collection and treatment services toward the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of existing facilities (*I 6.9 and I 6.12*).

Objective

- 6.10 Ensure that all wastewater collection and treatment facilities are operated in a manner which maximizes public safety.

Policies

- 6.10.1 Continue to monitor businesses that may generate hazardous waste to prevent contamination of water and wastewater (*I 6.22 and I 6.28*).
- 6.10.2 Continue to require all sewer discharges to comply with the City's waste Discharge Pretreatment and Source Control program outlined in the City's Industrial Waste Discharge Ordinance. Require all applicable industries/businesses to obtain sewer discharge permits from the City as outlined in the City's Industrial Waste Discharge Program. Continue to implement, as appropriate, the requirements of the NPDES and SCAQMD regulations, including requiring the use of Best Management Practices by businesses in the City, the enforcement of the elimination of illegal and illicit storm water discharges, and the reduction of point and mobile source air pollutants (*I 6.27 and I 6.28*).

C. Storm Drainage

Goal

Establish and maintain adequate planning, construction, maintenance, and funding for storm drain and flood control facilities to support permitted land uses and preserve the public safety; upgrading existing deficient systems and expanding, where necessary, to accommodate new permitted development and to protect existing development in the City. Pursue public funding sources (i.e., grants) to reduce fiscal impacts of implementation to the City.

Objective

- 6.11 Ensure that adequate storm drain and flood control facilities are provided and properly maintained to protect life and property from flood hazards.

Policies

- 6.11.1 Provide for the maintenance of existing public storm drains and flood control facilities and for the construction of upgraded and expanded storm drain and flood control facilities, where necessary, to protect existing and accommodate new permitted development (*I 6.11, I 6.13, I 6.33 and I 6.34*).
- 6.11.2 Provide for the review and, if necessary, update of the existing City Drainage Master Plan study in order to identify any deficiencies and needed improvements in the drainage system (*I 6.12, I 6.32 and I 6.33*).
- 6.11.3 Require that adequate storm drain and flood control facilities be constructed coincident with new development (*I 6.14*).
- 6.11.4 Limit new development, when necessary, until adequate flood control facilities are constructed to protect existing development and accommodate the new development runoff, or until mitigation is provided in accordance with the Growth Management Element (*I 6.6, I 6.13 and I 6.33*).
- 6.11.5 Review development proposals for projects within the City's Sphere of Influence and encourage the County to disapprove any project which cannot be accommodated with an adequate drainage system (*I 6.26*).
- 6.11.6 Implement flood control improvements in a manner which maintains the integrity of significant riparian and other environmental habitats in accordance with Natural/Cultural Resource Element (*I 6.33*).
- 6.11.7 Consider, through the planning and design process, designs that provide for public utilities within the street right-of-way or some other easily accessed location (*I 6.33*).

Objective

- 6.12 Ensure that the costs of improvements to the storm drain and flood control system are borne by those who benefit.

Policies

- 6.12.1 Require improvements to existing storm drain and flood control facilities necessitated by a new development proposal be borne by the project proponent; either through the payment of fees, or by the actual construction of the improvements in accordance with State Nexus Legislation (*I 6.11 and I 6.35*).
- 6.12.2 Consider allowing the formation of benefit assessment districts and community facilities districts, where appropriate, in which those who benefit from specific local storm drain and flood control improvements pay a pro rata share of the costs (*I 6.7*).
- 6.12.3 Collect adequate amounts of fees and charges to fund the operation/maintenance of existing facilities and to construct new facilities (*I 6.8, I 6.9 and I 6.12*).

D. Solid Waste**Goal**

Establish and maintain adequate planning, maintenance, and funding for solid waste source reduction, recycling, composting, collection and disposal in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB939) for existing and future land uses and to preserve the public safety. Pursue public funding sources (e.g., grants) to reduce fiscal impacts of implementation to the City.

Objective

- 6.13 Ensure an adequate and orderly system for the collection services and adequate pre-collection storage facilities and disposal of solid waste to meet the demands of new and existing developments in the City.

Policies

- 6.13.1 Provide adequate solid waste collection for commercial, industrial, and residential developments in accordance with state law (*I 6.36 and I 6.38*).
- 6.13.2 Provide for the installation and maintenance of trash and recycling receptacles along incorporated City streets in commercial areas and along major arterial; design receptacles to be aesthetically compatible with the district in which they are located (*I 6.37 and I 6.40*).
- 6.13.3 Investigate the feasibility of forming a joint powers authority whereby the City would pool its resources with Dana Point, Laguna Niguel, San Juan Capistrano and other interested jurisdictions to implement solid waste management programs enumerated in the Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Elements. The JPA should consider including provisions for

franchise agreements with commercial refuse recyclers, composters and haulers, and material recovery contractors (*I 6.39 and I 6.42*).

Objective

- 6.14 Recycle solid waste to reduce the amount of bulk which must be disposed of in area landfills, to conserve energy resources, and be consistent with the provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB939).

Policies

- 6.14.1 Review and adopt the Draft Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) consistent with the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (*I 6.38 and I 6.41*).
- 6.14.2 Monitor SRRE and HHWE programs to ensure proper implementation and achievement of mandated solid waste reduction and diversion goals (*I 6.42*).
- 6.14.3 Revise and replace programs that do not achieve their intended purpose as stated in the SRRE and HHWE (*I 6.42*).

E. Electrical Facilities

Goal

Provide an adequate, safe and orderly supply of electrical energy to support existing and future land uses within the City.

Objective

- 6.15 Work with the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to ensure that adequate electrical facilities are available to meet the demand of existing and future developments.

Policies

- 6.15.1 Require that new development be contingent upon the ability to be served with adequate electrical facilities and service (*I 6.43 and I 6.45*).
- 6.15.2 Provide for the undergrounding of new and existing electrical distribution lines unless it is determined to be infeasible resulting from significant environmental or other constraints (*I 6.44*).

F. Natural Gas

Goal

Provide an adequate, safe, and orderly supply of gas energy to support existing and future land uses within the City.

Objective

- 6.16 Work with the Southern California Gas Company to ensure that adequate natural gas facilities are available to meet the demands of existing and future developments.

Policies

- 6.16.1 Require that new development be contingent upon the ability to be served with adequate natural gas facilities and service (I 6.46).
- 6.16.2 Work with the Southern California Gas Company to ensure that their facilities are designed and sited to be compatible with adjacent land uses in the City of San Clemente (I 6.47).

G. Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution

Goal

Establish and maintain adequate planning, guidance, and enforcement to protect the quality of local waterbodies including, but not limited to, storm drains, creeks, and coastal canyons in compliance with the Orange County Municipal Stormwater Permit, as issued by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Objective

- 6.17 Preserve and restore natural resource areas important for the protection of water quality.

Policies

- 6.17.1 Preserve, and when possible, create or restore areas that provide important water quality benefits, such as riparian corridors, wetlands, and buffer zones. Encourage land acquisition of such areas (I 6.48).

Objective

- 6.18 Require that developers implement adequate and appropriate site design, source control, and treatment control best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate stormwater and urban runoff pollution to the maximum extent practicable.

Policies

- 6.18.1 Implement pollution prevention methods supplemented by pollutant source controls and treatment. Use collection strategies located at, or as close as possible to, the source (i.e., the point where water initially meets the ground) to minimize the transport of urban runoff and

pollutants offsite and into the municipal storm drain system and coastal waters (*I 6.48*).

- 6.18.2 Minimize the amount of impervious surfaces and directly connected impervious surfaces in areas of new development and redevelopment and where feasible slow runoff to maximize on-site infiltration except where infiltration would exacerbate geologic hazards (*I 6.48*).
- 6.18.3 As required by the City's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), reduce to the maximum extent practicable post-development runoff pollutants and prevent post-development runoff from causing the pollutant concentration in receiving waters to exceed the applicable water quality objectives. Incorporate non-structural and/or structural BMPs to minimize the projected increases in pollutant loads and flows (*I 6.48*).

Objective

- 6.19 Limit the areas of disturbance of development to preserve natural features and minimize negative environmental impacts.

Policies

- 6.19.1 Limit disturbances of natural waterbodies and natural drainage systems caused by development including roads, highways, and bridges. Design drainage plans to complement and utilize existing drainage patterns and systems, conveying drainage from the developed area of the site in a non-erosive manner and preserving, where feasible, the natural functions of the drainage system. Restore disturbed or degraded natural drainage systems where feasible (*I 6.48*).
- 6.19.2 Reduce pollutants associated with vehicles and increasing traffic resulting from development. Coordinate local traffic management reduction efforts with Orange County Transit Authority's Congestion Management Plan (*I 6.48*).
- 6.19.3 Avoid development of areas that are particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss, or establish development requirements to identify and protect these areas from erosion and sediment loss (*I 6.48*).

V. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

The following implementation programs correspond to utility policies for the City of San Clemente. Each program is preceded by a capital "I" and a number which is referenced by the pertinent policy which it implements in the preceding section (noted in parentheses at the close of each policy).

A. *Control of Water Pollution*

- I 6.1 Adopt and enforce a water pollution control ordinance to protect City's surface waters and groundwater resources.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund, violation fees/penalties and/or any other City funds.
- Schedule:* As required by San Clemente's NPDES Storm water permit and the Federal Clean Water Act, or as funding is available.
- I 6.2 Perform a reconnaissance survey of the discharges to eliminate illegal and illicit surface water and groundwater discharges.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund, violation fees/penalties and/or any other City funds.
- Schedule:* Annually, or as funding permits.
- I 6.3 Adopt a drainage area management plan for the City to control pollutant runoff.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund, violation fees/penalties and/or any other City funds.
- Schedule:* Within 24 months following General Plan adoption or as funding permits.
- I 6.4 Require programs to control pollutant runoff, such as structural controls, non-structural controls, best management practice. Require all residential, commercial/industrial sites and construction sites to implement the pollutant runoff control program.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, violation fees/penalties and/or any other funding sources approved by the City.

Schedule: Ongoing as funding permits.

- I 6.5 Require industries and construction activities larger than five (5) acres to obtain regulatory permits for pollution runoff control.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or Development application fees.

Schedule: Ongoing as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and as funding permits.

B. Update of Infrastructure Plans and Program

- I 6.6 Update the Water, Wastewater Drainage and Street Master Plans as needed to reflect significant changes in the planned land use within the City. Capital improvement plans and prioritization schedules shall also be prepared. The utility systems shall be updated accordingly.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Update every five (5) years or as needed, funding permitted.

C. Finance of Maintenance and Construction of Infrastructure

- I 6.7 Prepare a new five-year Capital Improvement Program for adoption and prioritization by the City Council.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Every five (5) years or as funding permits.

- I 6.8 Allow for the formation of benefit assessment districts and/or undertake municipal bonding programs for maintenance and construction of water supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, and street and storm drain systems and facilities.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department and City Council.

Funding Source: Funds from the create benefit assessment districts and/or municipal funding program.

Schedule: As needed or as funding is available.

- I 6.9 Consider adopting storm water rates for operation and maintenance of the existing drainage system.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Funds, storm revenue rates and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Evaluate within 24 months of General Plan adoption or as funding is available.

- I 6.10 Continue to solicit funds for the improvement study, design, construction and maintenance of the City's public infrastructure system.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: State and Federal Agencies.

Schedule: As necessary or as funding permits.

D. Fees and Service Charges

- I 6.11 Review and amend as necessary and appropriate, drainage impact fees collected from new development for the construction of new facilities necessitated by the new development.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Annually, (or as necessary) as funding permitted.

- I 6.12 Review fees and service charges associated with City utilities to ensure that they are adequate for the purpose collected.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Annually review fees and services (or as necessary) as funding permitted.

E. Utility Conservation Programs

I 6.13 Incorporate the following in the City's Zoning Code:

- a. Requirements for the use of drought-resistant and low-water using plant species in site landscape.
- b. Requirements of new uses which consume very high levels of water and/or energy to be evaluated according to the means by which these levels can be reduced and, if not possible, their benefit to the City as an appropriate use (including public review).

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Within 18 months of General Plan adoption or as funding permits.

I 6.14 Incorporate State requirements (Government Code Section 66473.1) for the use of water efficient fixtures and water-saving design elements in new construction.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, Development fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: As necessary or as funding permits.

I 6.15 Prepare an approved plant list of drought-tolerant and low-water using species for distribution to designers of project landscape plans.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Funds and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Within 24 months of General Plan adoption or as funding permits.

I 6.16 Continue public education programs to promote water conservation.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department in cooperation with other appropriate agencies/departments.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Ongoing as funding permits.

I 6.17 Continue audits on all existing City owned buildings identifying levels of existing water use and potential conservation measures.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Annually, or as funding is available.

I 6.18 Establish possible rebate programs for property owners who upgrade defective plumbing.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: State and Federal Funding, and/or the City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund.

Schedule: As funding becomes available.

I 6.19 Implement the City's water conservation programs.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division in cooperation with responsible water agencies.

Funding Source: State and Federal Funding, and/or the City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund.

Schedule: Ongoing as funding permits.

I 6.20 Expand the program for the use of reclaimed water for landscape irrigation and other non-contact uses. Establish project size and use where condition of approval should be used.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Ongoing as funding is available.

F. Ensure Adequate Infrastructure Capacity and Facilities

16.21 Collect and maintain data on the location, capability, level of utilization and conditions of:

- Street and highway facilities/systems
- Wastewater collection and treatment facilities,
- Water supply, transmission, distribution, storage, and treatment facilities,
- Storm drain and flood control facilities, and
- Solid waste facilities.

The respective agencies and departments shall advise the Community Development Department as new development applications are reviewed by the City regarding the availability of service.

In the event that sufficient capacity is not available to serve a proposed project, the City shall not approve the project until additional capacity or adequate mitigation is provided.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente Water Enterprise Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted and "Will Serve" letters at time of tentative map approval.

16.22 Construction of the facilities necessary for the connection to a public water distribution, sewer and drainage system, or payment of fees, shall be a condition of approval for all discretionary projects in the City. All facilities within the City shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the adopted Water, Wastewater and Drainage Master Plans and the standards established by the Engineering Division and Public Works Department.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: Development application fees.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted, or as funding permits.

- I 6.23 The determination of the availability of adequate wastewater treatment capacity at the San Clemente Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be a condition of approval for all discretionary projects within the City, particularly the beach trunk sewer. Building permits shall not be issued until such time that adequate plant capacity can be assured, or that it is determined that the amount of waste water projected to be generated is insignificant.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: Development application fees.

Schedule: Ongoing as development applications are submitted.

- I 6.24 Continue to monitor projects proposed within the City's Sphere of Influence and planning area to coordinate with the County to encourage denial of any project in which infrastructure demands can not be met.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division in coordination with appropriate county agencies.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General funds, development application fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing as development applications are submitted.

- I 6.25 Continue to monitor projects proposed within the City's Sphere of Influence and Planning Area and coordinate with the County of Orange for proper planning to ensure that infrastructure demands can be met.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing as development applications are submitted.

- I 6.26 Review development proposals for projects within the City's Sphere of Influence and Planning Area and encourage denial of any project that cannot be provided adequate wastewater collection and treatment facilities, drainage facilities, or any other needed utility.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Ongoing as development applications are submitted, or as funding permits.

- I 6.27 Continue to enforce the City's industrial pre-treatment ordinance which requires monitoring and pre-treatment of commercial and industrial wastes prior to discharge in a public sewer.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Funds, Development Fees/Penalties and/or any other City approved funds.
- Schedule:* Ongoing as funds are available.
- I 6.28 Continue to strive to implement as appropriate, the local, State, and Federal requirements mandated by NPDES and SCAQMD. Consider assessing fees, where appropriate, to offset implementation costs.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees/penalties, public funds, grants and/or any other City approved funds.
- Schedule:* Ongoing or as funding permits.
- I 6.29 The determination of the availability of an adequate potable water supply shall continue to be a condition of approval for all discretionary projects within the City. Building permits shall not be issued until an adequate water supply is available. Domestic water supplies shall meet State and Federal water quality standards.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees/penalties and/or any other City approved funding source.
- Schedule:* Ongoing as development applications are submitted.
- I 6.30 Continue the program of public education regarding the benefits of water conservation.
- Responsibility:* City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.
- Funding Source:* City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved fund.
- Schedule:* Ongoing, or as funds permit.

- I 6.31 Implement a program for water pipeline repairs and replacements.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, revenues from water rate charges, and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Within 24 months of General Plan adoption, or as funding permits.

G. Ensure Adequate Drainage Facilities and Capacity

- I 6.32 The Drainage Master Plan shall be updated to incorporate relevant sections of the Orange County Flood Control Program and the Segunda Deshecha Cañada Drainage Study, and the Prima Deshecha (MO1) drainage study for consistency. Prepare a new implementation program for the Master Plan which appropriately coordinates City maintenance and replacement actions with those of the Orange County Flood Control District.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Update as necessary or as funding permits.

- I 6.33 Review development plans and coordinate with the OCFCD, as needed, to determine what storm drain facilities are needed to protect the project, as well as existing development. Adequate flood protection shall be a condition of project approval. Storm drain facilities shall be designed in accordance with the City's Drainage Master Plan and the established standards of the City Department of Public Works designs that provide for easy access to public utilities for maintenance purposes shall be encouraged.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development fees, storm drain construction fund, special assessments, and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing, as development applications are submitted.

- I 6.34 Structures intended for human occupancy located in the 100-year flood plain shall be reviewed for conformance with local, State and Federal (FEMA) requirements.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, development application fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing as development application of such nature are submitted.

- I 6.35 During the process of updating master plans administered by, the Public Works Department and/or the Orange County Environmental Management Agency, the respective water, sewer and solid waste districts/entities shall identify the lands needed for future utility facilities. The respective departments shall seek to have the property designated for utility use, if appropriate, and commence acquisition of any necessary fee titles or easements as required, and as approved by the City Council.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department in cooperation with respective utility purveyors.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Funds and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: As necessary, funding permitted.

H. Source Reduction and Recycling Programs

- I 6.36 Implement the Growth Management Element of this General Plan.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing, funding permitted.

- I 6.37 Identify appropriate funding sources for placing and maintaining trash and/or recycling receptacles in the City.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing, funding permitted.

- I 6.38 Complete, adopt and implement the state mandated Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Management Elements.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Within 24 months of General Plan adoption or as funding permits.

- I 6.39 Participate in the regional efforts of the County and South County Municipalities to undertake an analysis of landfill capacity and needs, and initiate long range planning for the provision of adequate landfill capacity to serve the future population of Orange County. At least one representative of the City of San Clemente shall participate in the regional planning efforts.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: As necessary, or as funding permits.

- I 6.40 Promote the recycling of solid waste including but not limited to: paper, metals, aluminum cans, green waste, cardboard, plastic and glass. Promotions shall include: public recognition for recycling efforts, use of City facilities for short term recycling projects (i.e., paper and can drives), and dissemination of information regarding City and area recycling projects.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente trash fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing as funding permits.

The City Council shall encourage businesses to establish their own recycling program in compliance with the CIWMA and the City's SRRE after obtaining all appropriate permits and/or licenses.

- I 6.41 Administer an education program regarding the benefits of source reduction and recycling. This program may be done entirely at the local level or by participating with the County and other local jurisdictions in south Orange County.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department in cooperation with other local jurisdiction and the County of Orange.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente trash fees, County of Orange General Fund, and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Within 24 months of General Plan adoption or as funding permits.

- I 6.42 Solicit federal funds, to offset the City's fiscal impacts for implementing and enforcing the State Mandated SRRE and HHWME.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Fund, State and Federal funds, and/or any other City approved funding sources.

Schedule: Ongoing as funds become available.

- I 6.43 Require the submittal of plans with development applications which depict the manner in which electrical service shall be provided. Consult with the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, as necessary, to ensure that adequate service can be provided to meet the electrical energy demand of the development.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: Development Fees.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted.

- I 6.44 Require that development plans provide for the undergrounding of electrical distribution lines. Allow for an exception if it can be demonstrated that the undergrounding of utilities would result in adverse environmental impacts which cannot be adequately mitigated or would incur costs which, in the opinion of the City, are prohibitive. Where exceptions are granted, the electrical facilities shall be required to be designed to be visually unobtrusive and compatible with its surroundings. Continue the policy of undergrounding existing electric distribution lines where feasible.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: Development fees for new development, as funding permits for existing distribution facilities.

- I 6.45 Periodically meet with the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to review plans for electrical facility improvements within the City. Review their project design and determine their compatibility with the uses and natural environment in which they are located. Should potential conflicts be identified (e.g., adverse noise levels), recommend measures to mitigate the impact and improve their compatibility with their surrounding uses and environment.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Funds, development fees, and/or any other City-approved funding sources.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted.

- I 6.46 Require the submittal of plans with development applications which depict the manner in which natural gas service is to be provided. Consult with the Southern California Gas Company, as necessary, to ensure that adequate service can be provide a to meet the natural gas energy demand of proposed development.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: Development Fees.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted.

- I 6.47 Periodically meet with the Southern California Gas Company to review plans for natural gas facility improvement within the City. Review their project design and determine their compatibility with the uses and natural environment in which they are located. Should potential conflicts be identified (e.g., adverse noise levels), recommend measures to mitigate the impact and improve their compatibility with their surrounding uses and environment.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Community Development Department.

Funding Source: City of San Clemente General Funds, development fees, and/or any other City approved funding source.

Schedule: As development applications are submitted.

I. Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Control Programs

- I 6.48 Implement the Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Element of this General Plan and the Stormwater Runoff Control ordinance of the Municipal Code.

Responsibility: City of San Clemente Public Works Department/Engineering Division.

Funding Source: Clean Ocean Fund, permit fees and/or any other City approved funds.

Schedule: Ongoing, funding permitted.



CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE • ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS
July 2006 PROJECT SURF UPDATE

Meetings

- 7/5 Poche Beach Timeline Discussion Meeting
- 7/11 Watershed Task Force Meeting
- 7/11 Environmental Programs Staff Meeting
- 7/13 U.S. Army Corp Engineering & County Discussion -Poache Beach Meeting
- 7/12 Used Oil Recycling Program Meeting
- 7/13 County of Orange Trash & Debris Task Force Meeting
- 7/26 Regional Board – ROWD – Report of Waste Discharge Meeting
- 7/27 NPDES General Meeting
- 7/31 Environmental Programs Staff Meeting

Public Outreach

- 7/7-28 *Sunpost News* Ad “E-Waste Collection Event”
- 7/11 Press Release, “San Clemente Communitywide, Survey Results”
- 7/13-27 *SC Times* Ad “E-Waste Collection Event”
- 7/15-16 Ocean Festival Recycling & Watershed Education Booth
- 7/27 *SC Times* Article “Rating Our Beaches”
- 7/28-29 Electronic Waste Recycling Event at City Yard by Amandi Services, Inc.
- 7/28 *Sunpost News* Article “Recycling E-Waste Collection Event”

Staff Training

- 7/7 E-Pic of the Week #3
- 7/21 E-Pic of the Week #4
- 7/26 Golf & Parks Environmental Staff Meeting

Street Sweeping Program

Material Collected/Recycled: 60,080 lbs. debris (30.04 tons)
 # of Parking Citations Issued: 607

Storm Drain Maintenance Program

Catch Basins Visually Inspected & re-stenciled “No Dumping Drains to Ocean” (if needed) 30
 Storm Drain Line inspected 455

Water Quality Code Compliance

Verbal Warnings 19
 Notices of Non-Compliance 22
 Administrative Citations 7
 Stop Work Notices 0

Water Quality Inspections

Performed in June: 60

Recycling & Solid Waste Program

Red Tag Violation Warnings 122
 Waste Management Plans 98
 Complaints and Calls Received 303
 Abandoned Bulky Item Requests 86

Attachments

June City of San Clemente 2005-2006 Solid Waste & Recycling Tons Summary Table
July Stormwater Programs, Update, July 2006
7/7 E-Pic of the Week #3
7/21 E-Pic of the Week #4
7/11 Press Release, "San Clemente Communitywide, Survey Results"
7/7-28 *Sunpost News* Ad "E-Waste Collection Event"
7/13-27 *SC Times* Ad "E-Waste Collection Event"
7/27 *SC Times* Article "Rating Our Beaches"
7/28 *Sunpost News* Article "Recycling E-Waste Collection Event"

City of San Clemente
Chronology by Case and Action Types
For the Period 7/1/2006 thru 7/31/2006

ENVIRONMENTAL

Case No	Date	Action Type	Notes
ENV2006-0525	7/6/2006	NONE	Advised city responsible for clean up since no responsible party was located. Street was cleaned.
ENV2006-0465	7/6/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to discontinue material discharges from the location.
ENV2006-0426	7/10/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs.
ENV2006-0501	7/10/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to discontinue littering. Place trash in the proper enclosure area to be cleaned, pick up trash in area.
ENV2006-0504	7/11/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised dog owner that he is responsible for making sure that he advise his nephew to clean up after the dog in the future.
ENV2006-0206	7/11/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to clean the street of concrete cuttings to avoid the cuttings from entering the storm drain.
ENV2006-0316	7/11/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to clean curb and gutter. Recover water and cement mix and dispose of the wash water in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0503	7/11/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised blower should be used to blow vegetation away from the storm drain inlet, into a pile. The pile should be picked up and disposed of in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0529	7/11/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to make necessary repairs to prevent further harm to the environment. Call for inspections.
ENV2006-0202	7/12/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to make necessary repairs to the concrete pumper to avoid further harm to the street and environment. Implement BMPs and contain the job site.
ENV2006-0505	7/12/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain the job site, install BMPs and clear curb and gutter.
ENV2006-0509	7/13/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to use additional BMPs required to contain the job site. The City used the vacator crew to recover the concrete from the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0506	7/13/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain the job site and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0507	7/13/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to discontinue washing debris into the storm drain system. Recover the wash water or use other approved methods to clean area.
ENV2006-0508	7/13/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the site, recover and dispose of the wash water.
ENV2006-0512	7/17/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to use a broom and recover the debris from the sidewalk and street. Dispose of the debris in the trash.
ENV2006-0511	7/17/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs, install secondary containment for the tile cutter and install BMPs on the site at the curb to protect the storm drain system. Pick up trash, cover dirt stock piles and sweep the street at the end of the day.
ENV2006-0527	7/17/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to increase BMPs for for the job site. Clean the street and protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0306	7/17/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the job site, recover concrete cuttings and dispose of it in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0510	7/17/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to implement BMPs, recover the tile cuttings and dispose of the cuttings in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0513	7/18/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain job site, increase erosion / BMPs, remove rebar from street and clean Street.
ENV2006-0406	7/18/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain job site. Add secondary containment for the portable toilet. Install containment for the cement mixer. Replace any broken sand bags or erosion control devices on the job site.
ENV2006-0524	7/18/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to train staff and immediately cease disposing of wastewater into street or storm drain.
ENV2006-0514	7/19/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to use alternative methods to clean trash area and parking lot / drive up area. Contain site and recover wash water.
ENV2006-0515	7/19/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to keep the lids closed. Clean any grease spilled on the grounds.
ENV2006-0516	7/19/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to store cans in a contained area or dispose of the containers in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0526	7/19/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to use a broom to recover debris from the street and sidewalk.

City of San Clemente
Chronology by Case and Action Types
For the Period 7/1/2006 thru 7/31/2006

ENV2006-0493 7/20/2006	\$200 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to increase BMPs to include a filter bag or other device used to protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0521 7/20/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain the job site. Implement BMPs, clean the curb and gutter. Recover the water and mud and dispose in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0523 7/20/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain site. Recover and dispose of the wash water in the proper maner.
ENV2006-0492 7/21/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to replace any broken BMP devices, contain job site and clean the sidewalk and street. Recover water used to clean site and dispose of it in the proper manner.
ENV2006-0200 7/21/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to implement BMPs. Clean the street of Stucco.
ENV2006-0517 7/24/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to implement BMPs to protect the storm drain system.
ENV2006-0232 7/24/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to implement BMPs and contain the job site. Clean the street.
ENV2006-0520 7/24/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to implement BMPs maintain sand bags at the storm drain inlet. Clean the street.
ENV2006-0491 7/24/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain site and protect the storm drain system. Implement BMPs recover wash water.
ENV2006-0490 7/25/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain site and recover wash water.
ENV2006-0466 7/25/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to use water to clean site only if it is contained.
ENV2006-0357 7/25/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised that additional trash bins are needed for the five restaurants or increase trash service. Grease drums need to be stored in a fully enclosed area with secondary containment.
ENV2006-0422 7/26/2006	\$200 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to replace any broken erosion control devices. Implement BMPs. Contain the main BMPs in the street at the storm drain inlet.
ENV2006-0489 7/26/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to make necessary repairs and send and copy to me. Call for inspections. Replace the broken clean out cap. July 4th 2006 and July 23, 2006 a similar sewage spill occurred.
ENV2006-0488 7/26/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to store the grease drums in a fully enclosed area with a containment area. Pick up the trash in the trash enclosure area and place the trash in the proper bins.
ENV2006-0487 7/26/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain the job site. Replace any broken erosion control devices. Add secondary containment for the portable toilet.
ENV2006-0522 7/27/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to contain job site. Implement BMPs, recover mud and dispose of it.
ENV2006-0425 7/27/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain the job site, maintain erosion control devices, clean the sidewalk and street, install a concrete wash out area, add secondary containment for the portable toilet.
ENV2006-0486 7/27/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to contain site and recover the wash water. Dispose of it properly.
ENV2006-0519 7/31/2006	NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIA	Advised to clean the storm drain system. Use BMPs to prevent any further spills. A vactor crew was called to clean the curb, gutter and storm drain system.
ENV2006-0518 7/31/2006	VERBAL WARNING	Advised to recover wash water and dispose of the wash water in the proper manner protect the storm drain.
ENV2006-0494 7/31/2006	\$100 ADMIN CITATION ISSI	Advised to contain job site. Implement BMPs. Clean the storm drain system and install wash out pits as required by the Building Dept.

49 action(s) for Case Type: ENVIRONMENTAL

49 total action(s)

**CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE 2005-2006
SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING TONS SUMMARY TABLE
JUNE 2006**

RESIDENTIAL

MONTH	7000						
	CURBSIDE DIVERTED	CURBSIDE LANDFILLED	CURBSIDE DIVERSION %	MULTI FAM DIVERTED	MULTI FAM LANDFILLED	MULTI FAM DIVERSION %	TOTAL RESI DIVERSION %
Jul-05	1,479.22	1,878.55	46.84%	192.92	190.81	50.28%	47.22%
Aug-05	1,806.91	1,889.19	45.96%	196.52	194.37	50.28%	46.40%
Sep-05	1,491.65	1,754.57	45.95%	187.11	185.05	50.28%	46.40%
Oct-05	1,461.77	1,721.20	45.92%	192.36	217.93	46.88%	46.03%
Nov-05	1,371.99	1,843.02	42.87%	156.01	176.78	46.88%	43.07%
Dec-05	1,244.32	1,797.87	40.90%	151.16	171.27	46.88%	41.47%
Jan-06	1,291.96	1,714.04	42.98%	164.22	189.09	46.48%	43.35%
Feb-06	1,108.11	1,464.69	43.07%	139.25	160.34	46.48%	43.43%
Mar-06	1,428.74	1,804.81	44.18%	167.47	192.82	46.48%	44.42%
Apr-06	1,387.07	1,800.56	46.43%	165.46	157.13	51.29%	46.90%
May-06	1,576.78	1,809.54	46.56%	200.92	190.80	51.29%	47.05%
Jun-06	1,626.78	1,923.41	45.82%	203.56	193.32	51.29%	46.37%
2006 YTD TOTAL	8,419.44	10,317.05	44.94%	1,040.87	1,083.51	49.00%	45.35%

COMMERCIAL

MONTH	2030		4060					8000			TOTAL COM DIVERSION %
	COMMERCIAL DIVERTED	CRT STANTON RECYCLED	STREET SWEEPING	BIO MASS	PUBLIC WORKS	BIO SOLIDS	TIERRA VERDE GREENWASTE	COM LANDFILLED	CRT STANTON LANDFILLED	ROLL OFF LANDFILLED	
Jul-05	175.33	133.59	46.14*	127.53	0.00	493.19	796.11	1,207.18	119.43	259.51	52.11%
Aug-05	206.14	148.85	37.58*	127.53	79.13	482.71	795.57	1,313.63	133.15	328.38	50.90%
Sep-05	189.12	123.58	43.25*	127.53	97.37	437.85	823.65	1,246.45	110.64	225.62	53.20%
Oct-05	157.09	130.92	33.66*	158.20	92.27	404.46	805.58	1,176.00	144.95	226.51	53.05%
Nov-05	167.71	128.44	45.51*	186.46	260.32	439.12	750.51	1,097.87	196.55	189.57	56.56%
Dec-05	156.55	98.04	26.31*	281.08	21.40	417.47	576.61	991.90	143.82	224.56	63.28%
Jan-06	177.43	163.31	41.87*	167.46	73.14	455.55	493.23	1,102.86	163.80	223.51	50.95%
Feb-06	167.71	110.04	37.34*	143.04	94.30	445.20	446.70	988.44	118.63	247.40	50.33%
Mar-06	187.83	100.37	27.56*	169.39	164.12	354.13	466.76	1,238.07	98.54	259.06	47.50%
Apr-06	157.26	150.83	31.11*	141.65	102.88	371.40	443.99	1,149.83	143.76	187.26	46.23%
May-06	169.06	187.67	23.58*	110.86	144.46	366.44	462.13	1,200.96	170.63	280.40	46.23%
Jun-06	180.13	123.51	47.05*	53.38	187.01	380.13	643.87	1,205.37	124.80	256.68	49.70%
2006 YTD TOTAL	1,039.42	815.73	0.00	784.78	765.91	2,372.85	2,956.68	6,883.53	840.36	1,454.33	48.76%

* STREET SWEEPING tons already counted in ROLL OFF Recycling, ROLL OFF TRASH, and/or C&D PROCESSING

C&D PROCESSING

MONTH	4060			4060			4060		TOTAL C&D DIVERSION %
	MADISON/PRIMA C&D DIVERTED	MADISON/PRIMA C&D LANDFILLED	MADISON/PRIMA C&D DIVERSION %	TVI C&D DIVERTED	TVI C&D LANDFILLED	TVI C&D DIVERSION %	SOURCE SEPARATED C&D DIVERTED		
Jul-05	248.66	270.14	47.93%	396.19	220.68	64.23%	93.64	60.07%	
Aug-05	394.23	125.84	75.80%	393.83	162.93	70.74%	147.19	76.41%	
Sep-05	380.75	99.36	79.30%	302.87	103.38	74.54%	177.62	80.94%	
Oct-05	231.28	128.22	64.33%	294.25	105.40	73.63%	86.43	72.37%	
Nov-05	239.02	153.26	80.83%	379.06	114.63	76.78%	171.13	74.66%	
Dec-05	0.00	0.00	0.00%	600.63	236.25	71.77%	146.60	75.98%	
Jan-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	607.35	240.20	71.68%	128.61	75.39%	
Feb-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	445.91	250.90	63.99%	127.52	69.56%	
Mar-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	475.43	265.02	65.09%	148.49	70.99%	
Apr-06	0.00	0.00	0.00%	412.71	352.56	53.93%	52.98	56.91%	
May-06	156.22	138.37	53.03%	324.37	156.95	67.39%	129.74	67.39%	
Jun-06	276.74	246.01	52.94%	404.52	50.71	88.86%	213.01	75.09%	
2006 YTD TOTAL	432.96	384.38	52.97%	2,670.28	1,306.35	67.16%	800.35	69.78%	

OVERALL TOTAL

MONTH	TOTAL RECYCLED	TOTAL LANDFILLED	OVERALL DIVERSION
Jul-05	4,136.39	3,946.29	52.00%
Aug-05	4,578.71	4,147.46	53.25%
Sep-05	4,338.89	3,725.06	54.67%
Oct-05	4,014.58	3,720.21	52.99%
Nov-05	4,249.77	3,771.68	54.24%
Dec-05	3,693.85	3,565.67	52.93%
Jan-06	3,722.26	3,653.49	51.64%
Feb-06	3,227.78	3,230.40	51.11%
Mar-06	3,661.73	3,846.32	49.89%
Apr-06	3,386.23	3,591.12	49.54%
May-06	3,808.64	3,947.86	49.81%
Jun-06	4,292.64	4,000.30	52.10%
2006 YTD TOTAL	22,099.28	22,269.50	50.71%

THIS REPORT REFLECTS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION FOR ALL MONTHS LISTED.



STORMWATER PROGRAM UPDATE

July 2006

Stormwater Program Update is published monthly by the Orange County Resources and Development Management Department to keep City and County officials apprised of countywide water quality projects and programs, the impacts of those efforts and any upcoming actions items.

Executive Summary

The following June milestones were accomplished:

- On June 6, training was provided on the Existing Development Program, Module B-9.II "Hand-On" Field Implementation to NPDES program managers, inspectors and code enforcement officers
- On June 27, the Tustin Area Spill Control (TASC) Demonstration Project conducted a second sanitary sewer overflow field exercise in the Tustin area with a spill response contractor.
- By Mid-June, one round of random and targeted site sampling was completed for both the Santa Ana and San Diego Dry Weather Monitoring Programs.
- Draft Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) posted to ftp site

July Action Items

- Review draft ROWD and proposed 2007 DAMP (available on the County' FTP site) – submittal to Santa Ana Regional Board on July 21.
- Submit maps of drainage infrastructure additions over period of the Third Term Permits for inclusion in the ROWD.
- Inspect food facilities identified as having NPDES stormwater concerns in the June 2006 Food Facility Inspection Report.
- Implement *dry season* (starting May 1) construction site inspection schedule (*Santa Ana Permittees* – all construction sites shall be inspected at a frequency sufficient to ensure that sediment and other pollutants are properly controlled; *San Diego Permittees* – all construction sites shall be inspected as needed).
- Advertise community permit workshops within your jurisdiction.
- Attend scheduled committee meetings and workshops.
- Review May/June data from the Dry Weather Monitoring Program for drains in your jurisdiction.

Upcoming Committee Meetings, Advertising, Workshops & Conference

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Thursday, July 6

Legal & Regulatory Authority Task Force

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

County of Orange, Katella Yard

1750 S. Douglass Road, Anaheim, CA 92806

Tuesday, July 18

Water Quality Committee

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM

County of Orange, Katella Yard

1750 S. Douglass Road, Anaheim, CA 92806

Thursday, July 19

Data & Information Management Sub-Committee

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM

City of Laguna Niguel Council Chambers

27791 La Paz Road, Laguna Niguel, CA, 92677

Tuesday, July 25

Public Education Sub-Committee

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

County of Orange, Katella Yard

1750 S. Douglass Road, Anaheim, CA 92806

Thursday, July 27

NPDES General Permittee Committee

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM

Orange County Data Center

1400 S Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92705

ADVERTISING

Newspaper – Overwatering Ad

Orange County Register, Orange County Register community papers, News Enterprise and OC Metro

Radio Advertising

Sonido: May – August

On-line Advertising

OC Register (www.ocregister.com): May – August

Cable Advertising - 4 week run in July

Cable Networks: Adelphia, Comcast, Cox, Time Warner & PBS
Stations: HGTV, MTV, TLC, Comedy, FX, FSW, & TNT

SCHOOL PROGRAM

Discovery Science Center - Sun Stage Visitor Program

Project Pollution Prevention has established an interactive pollution prevention demonstration for visitors to the center. Call (714) 913-5030 for show times.

COMMUNITY PERMIT WORKSHOPS

Wednesday, July 12: Laguna Hills City Hall, 3:00 PM

Thursday, July 13: Huntington Beach Library, 6:00 PM

The Orange County Stormwater Program will be hosting two workshops on the renewal submittals for the NPDES municipal stormwater permits to further community understanding of the permit renewal process, explain the proposed changes to the program, and to elicit community comments. For more information, contact Richard Boon at richard.boon@rdmd.ocgov.com

CONFERENCE

StormCon '06 - Denver, CO, from July 24 - 27, 2006

StormCon '06 will provide NPDES Phase II training in all aspects of stormwater management. It will feature more than 140 presentations by the nation's leading stormwater professionals. For more information visit, <http://www.stormcon.com/sc.html>

If you have questions or comments about the information contained in the Stormwater Program Update, please contact Chris Crompton, Manager, Environmental Resources, at 714/834-6662/chris.crompton@rdmd.ocgov.com.

E-Pic of the Week!



E-Pic #3 Construction Site BMPs

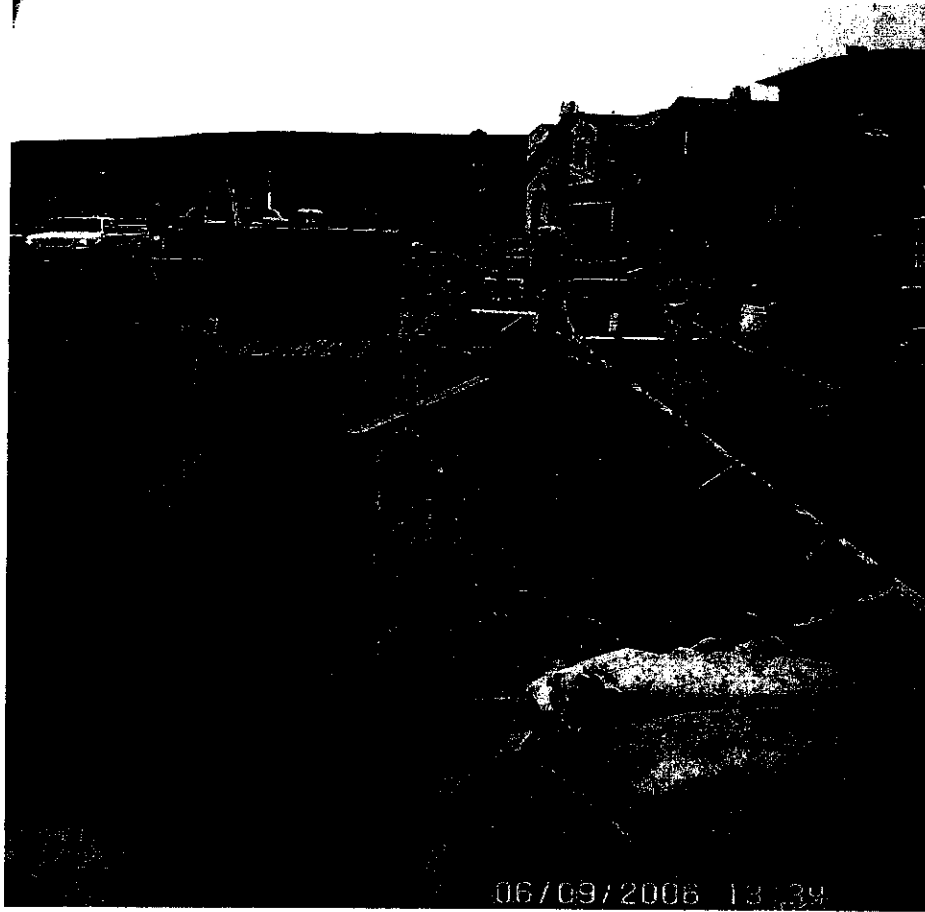
LOCATION: SAN CLEMENTE

DATE/TIME: APRIL 18, 2006, 11:37 A.M.

INCIDENT: A WATER QUALITY CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER LABELED THIS PHOTOGRAPH "PERFECT CONTAINMENT." ALTHOUGH THE CEMENT MIXER IS IN THE STREET INSTEAD OF ONSITE, IT HAS BEEN FULLY CONTAINED WITH PLENTY OF SAND BAGS AND HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC TO PROTECT THE STORM DRAIN FROM CONTAMINATION. ANY RUNOFF OR DEBRIS GENERATED BY THE CEMENT MIXING OPERATION WILL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE TRASH CONTAINERS TO THE RIGHT.

LESSON: THE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL ORDINANCE REQUIRES THAT ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN BASIC BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPs PREVENT RUNOFF AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS FROM ENTERING THE STORM DRAIN. COMMON POLLUTANTS FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES INCLUDE CEMENT, PAINT, DIRT, OIL, TRASH, AND DEBRIS. TO LEARN MORE ABOUT CONSTRUCTION BMPs, LOG ON TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS WEBSITE AT WWW.PROJECTSURF.ORG.

E-Pic of the Week!



E-Pic #4 Inadequate BMPs

Location: San Clemente

Date/Time: June 9, 2006, 1:40 p.m.

Incident: Employees for a masonry company were working without adequate BMPs in place. Our water quality enforcement officer observed them tracking concrete into the street which was eventually entering the storm drain system.

Lesson: The Storm Water Runoff Control ordinance requires that all construction sites implement and maintain basic "Best Management Practices" (BMPs). Workers at this site were advised to modify the existing BMPs to provide protection for the storm drain system. To learn more about construction BMPs, log on to the Environmental Programs website at www.projectsurf.org.



PRESS RELEASE

CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

George Scarborough, City Manager

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 11, 2006

Contact: Laura Ferguson, Asst. to the City Manager
Phone: (949) 361-8254

SAN CLEMENTE COMMUNITYWIDE SURVEY RESULTS *Residents Remain Optimistic*

July 11, 2006...San Clemente, CA....A citizen satisfaction survey was conducted in San Clemente between May 4 and May 10, 2006. The San Clemente City Council hired Dr. Fred Smoller of Civic Research to conduct the survey. The last survey, conducted in January 2002, was also conducted by Dr. Smoller. Using random digit dial, 406 adult residents were contacted over the telephone and were asked a series of questions regarding policy issues and the delivery of City services.

The margin of error for the results is plus or minus 5 percent at the 95 percent confidence level (95 percent probability that the results will be within 5 percentage points for all San Clemente residents). The average age of those surveyed was 49 years old and 46 percent were male and 54 percent were female. Eighty-three percent of the survey respondents were homeowners.

Residents remain optimistic about the City of San Clemente

The survey results demonstrated that residents remain optimistic about the City of San Clemente with 46 percent indicating that they feel the City was going in the right direction (24 percent wrong direction). As in 2002, residents are unsure about the future direction of the City: Thirty-seven percent said that San Clemente would be a better place to live, 34 percent said it would be a "worse" place to live.

No change in rating of City Government

There was little change from 2002 regarding how well residents feel the City government is doing in solving problems in San Clemente. About a third (34 percent) said the City is doing an "excellent" or "good" job; 40 percent "fair;" 16 percent, "poor." In 2002, 34 percent said "excellent" or "good", 42

-more-

percent, "fair," and 11 percent "poor." However, less than half--42 percent--feel the City does a good job of keeping them informed about major issues.

Strong support for the extension of the urban runoff management fee

The urban runoff management fee is paid by each resident and business that discharges water into the City's storm drains. Monies generated from the fee are used to prevent ocean pollution. The fee appears on residents' utility bill and sunsets in 2008. Seventy-four percent of those surveyed said they would support the fee being extended. Nearly half (48 percent) said they "strongly supported" the fee's extension. Similar levels of support were found throughout the City and among those who said they were likely to vote in the election in November. Seventy-nine percent of the residents responded that urban runoff to the ocean was a "very important" issue in 2002. "The data suggests that our residents treat the ocean as their own backyard and have very high expectations of City officials for the protection of this vital resource," said Mayor G. Wayne Eggleston. "Since the urban runoff management fee was implemented in January 2003, we have seen a major improvement in the water quality at San Clemente beaches even earning "A grades" at all but one beach (Poche Beach) in Heal the Bay's Annual Beach Report CardSM issued on May 24th."

Support for the expansion of Metrolink train service

Metrolink plans to expand train service by adding weekend stops at North Beach and the San Clemente Pier Bowl. Sixty-five percent of the respondents said they supported expanding the service (Strongly, 38 percent) while 21 percent were opposed.

The 241 Toll Road expansion

While a majority of San Clemente residents -- some 55 percent -- support the expansion of the Toll Road, a significant minority---35 percent said they were opposed (30 percent "strongly opposed."). The "Toll Road" was the third most frequently mentioned issue ("traffic congestion" was first, "managing growth" was second, and "concern for the environment" was fourth.)

Support for a proposal to restore the Miramar Theater

The Miramar Theater was built in 1938, is vacant and has not been maintained. The building is

-more-

located on El Camino Real on the north entrance to San Clemente. Residents were asked if they would support or oppose a hypothetical proposal to restore the Miramar Theater and fifty-five percent said they would support a proposal while 35 percent were opposed.

Support for the contracting out of City Services

The City of San Clemente contracts out some services such as police and fire protection which some other city governments provide themselves. The City has a contract with the Orange County Sheriff for police services and fire services are provided by the Orange County Fire Authority. Sixty-nine percent of the residents said they supported the contracting out of City services and 15 percent were opposed.

Rating of City Services

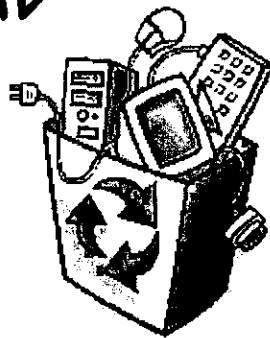
Residents rated the importance of City services and were also asked to rate their satisfaction with the job the City is doing delivering those services. Averages were calculated in a four-celled table showing where the City is doing well (high importance, high satisfaction) and where there is need for improvement (high importance, low satisfaction). Areas in which the City was doing a "good job" (high importance, high satisfaction) included police, fire and paramedic, and programs for youths. Areas of concern (high importance, low satisfaction) are beach maintenance and preventing ocean pollution. The areas in which residents expressed the most displeasure were the City's handling of growth and the management of traffic.

Comparisons between 2002 and 2006 Service Levels

Traffic management is now as important to residents as police and fire protection. Dr. Smoller indicated that this finding is consistent with surveys done in other Orange County cities. Since the 2002 survey was conducted, there has been an increase in satisfaction in the areas of programs for seniors, programs for youths, and environmental issues, preventing ocean pollution, and maintaining the historic character of San Clemente. There were no noteworthy declines in service. Satisfaction with the delivery of "core" services such as police and fire protection remains high. "I value the voice of our residents. Their input allows us to make incremental changes necessary to address their concerns so we can continue to provide a high quality of life here in San Clemente," said Mayor Eggleston.

#

BRING US YOUR
UNWANTED
DEAD OR ALIVE



The City of San Clemente is sponsoring an e-waste collection event. Unwanted televisions computer monitors, and other electronic waste will be accepted **FREE** of charge. San Clemente residents and businesses are welcome.

San Clemente City Yard
390 Avenida Pico
July 28th and 29th
8 am to 2 pm



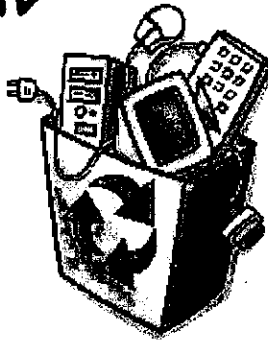
No refrigerators, air conditioners, thermostats, smoke detectors, or gas or liquid-filled items accepted. If you have large quantities of e-waste, please call (714) 743-4951.



If you have any questions about this event, please call the City of San Clemente at (949) 498-9436

Sun Post News

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SCC
SOUTH COAST COMMUNITIES
Times
● LOCAL NEWS YOU CAN USE
JULY 27-AUGUST 2, 2006

FREE

5 NATIVE PLANTS FOR YOUR GARDEN SC LIVING/PAGE 16

RESTAURANT REVIEW: NOBU SUSHI GETTING OUT/PAGE 14

WHAT'S UP WITH...THE PCH HIT-AND-RUN SUSPECT? EYE ON SC/PAGE 3

JULY 27-AUGUST 2, 2006

LOCAL NEWS YOU CAN USE

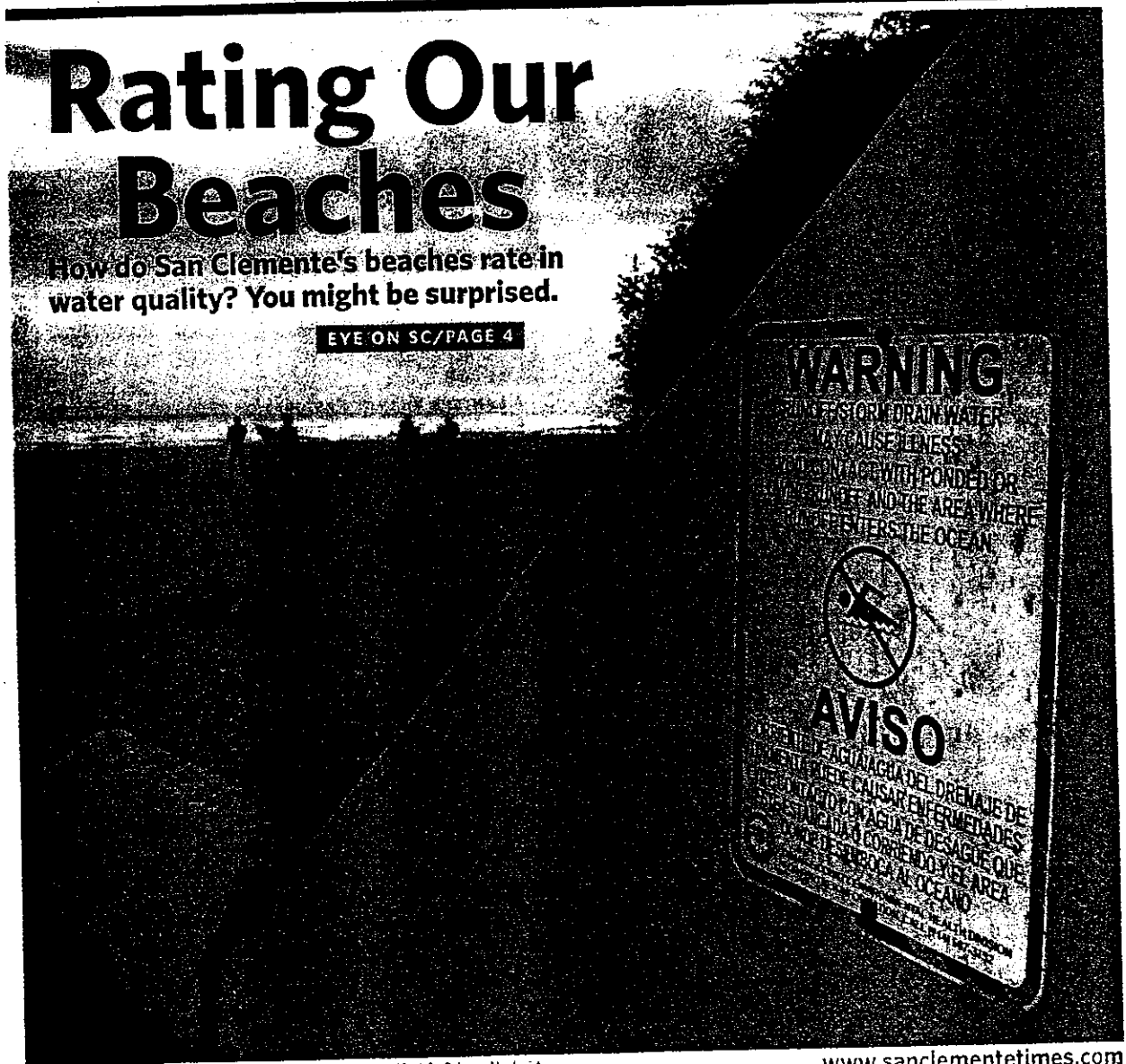
SC Times

San Clemente

Rating Our Beaches

How do San Clemente's beaches rate in water quality? You might be surprised.

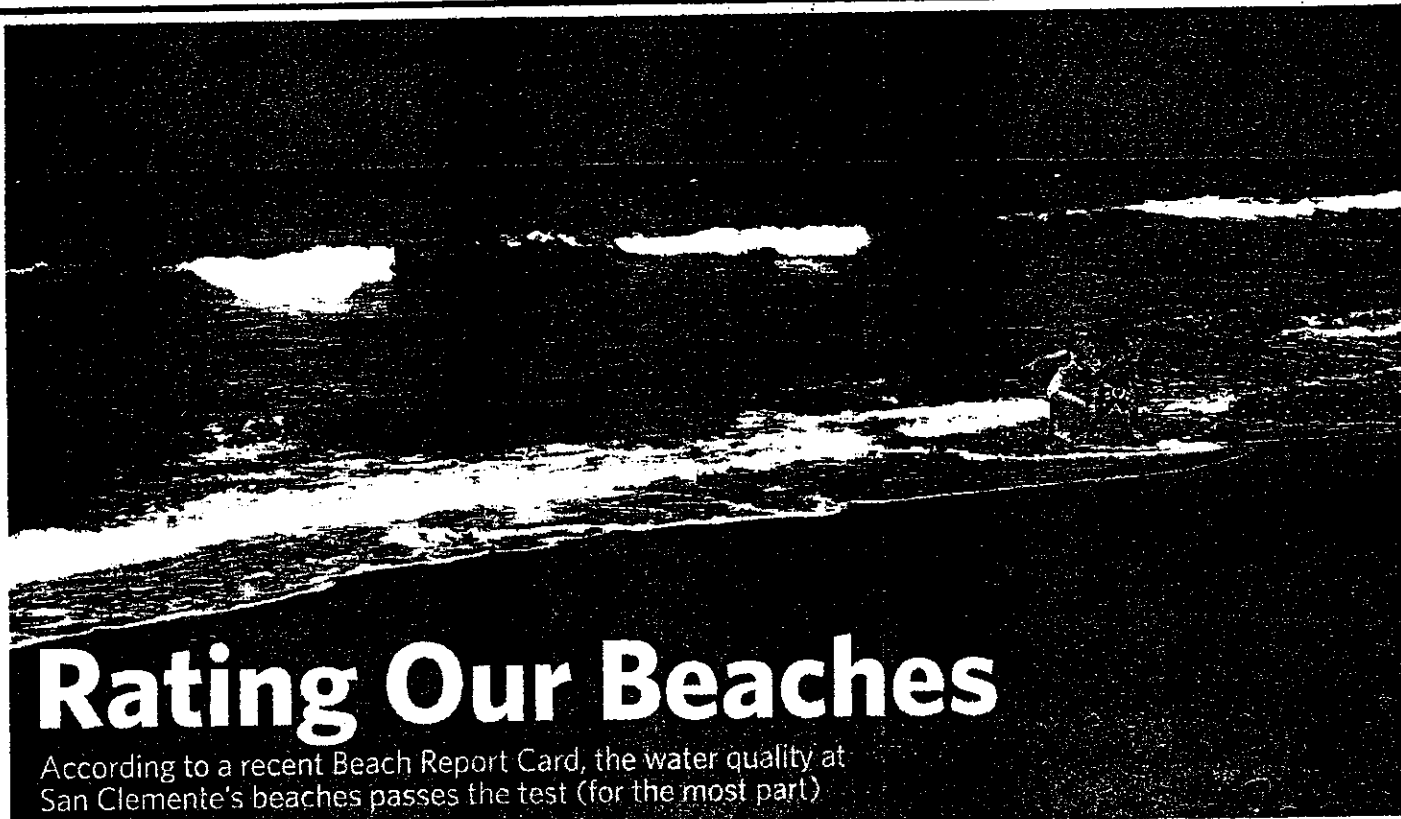
EYE ON SC/PAGE 4



During dry weather, the water quality at Riviera is in good shape. Photo by Rebecca Nordquist

www.sanclementetimes.com

Eye on SC



Rating Our Beaches

According to a recent Beach Report Card, the water quality at San Clemente's beaches passes the test (for the most part)

By Christina Scannapiego
San Clemente Times

In a 1990 episode of "The Simpsons," called "Two Cars in Every Garage, Three Eyes on Every Fish," Bart catches a three-eyed fish whom he names Blinky and whom Mr. Burns (Homer Simpson's boss) defends as being the next step in evolution—ignoring the fact that Blinky's been mutated by toxic waste pouring out of the sewers and into the Springfield River from the nuclear plant he owns. And while San Clemente isn't exactly Springfield, the idea behind Blinky's character doesn't come out of thin air. The issue's not just the concern of militant Greenpeace activists speeding into life or death situations on little rubber rafts; it's a daily reality for coastal towns like San Clemente where beaches are part of the economic machine. It's the reason why since 1999, California has employed statewide standards for beach bathing water (AB411) and more environmental groups crop up every day educating the masses about water pollution and unsafe places to swim.

As a part of those efforts, Heal the Bay, a nonprofit organization dedicated to California coastal waters, has been releasing yearly, monthly and weekly Beach Report Cards rating the quality of California beach water for 16 years. Each beach is graded on levels of bacteria indicators: total coliform, fecal coliform and enterococcus. These bacteria don't necessarily make humans and animals sick, but they indicate the possible existence of pathogenic microorganisms in the water that can cause gastrointestinal illnesses or eye, ear, nose, throat and skin infections. According to James Alamillo, a spokesperson for Heal the Bay, the year's assessment is helpful for a community and its public agencies to learn about and address its issues.

"You can look at historical trends and it gives people an opportunity to talk about why trends are happening and what's currently being done," says Alamillo.

On May 24, the 2005-'06 Beach Report Card showed that San Clemente beaches improved—in some cases significantly—from prior years. North Beach, the pier, T Street, Calafia and Las Palmeras all received an A or A+ (except during rains). And Poche received a C—a dramatic improvement, especially since Poche's been rated one of the worst beaches in Orange County for several years. According to Brandi Outwin, the city's principal environmental engineer, the improvement is thanks to residents and businesses mak-

10 Ways You Can Help

1. Keep gutters clean. Sweep driveways and sidewalks, use trash cans, use lawn clippings to fertilize your lawn.
2. Pull your own weeds
3. Plant, don't pave. Landscaping is better.
4. Scoop the poop
5. Fix your car leaks. More oil enters the ocean from urban runoff than from a tanker.
6. Recycle motor oil and don't dump it into a storm drain
7. Don't use Styrofoam
8. Don't water your driveway. It won't grow.
9. The beach is not an ashtray. Use one.
10. Only rain in the storm drain. Watch the trash and toxins you may dump in there.

ing efforts to keep the ocean water clean. But at the same time, there are so many factors that affect water quality, and it's hard to pinpoint one specific cause. She explains that Poche has a naturally occurring scour pond from its connecting watershed that breeds bacteria. When that pond breaches into the ocean during dry weather (on a very high tide) bacteria levels rise. Both Outwin and Rick Wilson of the Surfrider Foundation correlate the quality of ocean water at a particular beach to the size of the channels leading to that beach. During dry weather, beaches that adjoin to smaller

residential areas, including State Park, Riviera and Lost Winds, are usually in good shape.

"San Clemente is lucky in that most drainages are relatively small, the biggest being Pico and then Poche right behind it. It would make sense that those areas probably have the worst water quality in San Clemente," says Wilson. "But that certainly doesn't rank up there with some of these other places, like Huntington." This is where the Santa Ana River flows, carrying with it urban runoff from every town inland. San Clemente is the only town contributing to the storm drains—Talega being the farthest point inland from which rainwater and dry-weather urban runoff drain into the water at Pico. Trestles, whose large watershed is the San Mateo Creek, also has a good track record. Because the land hasn't been paved over, it rarely connects to the ocean. Wilson offers the juxtaposition of the San Juan Creek, which ultimately leads into the infamous creek at Doheny Beach; that watershed bears the brunt of runoff from towns including Mission Viejo, Ladera Ranch, Rancho Santa Margarita, Coto de Caza and San Juan Capistrano.

So San Clemente's in the clear, right? Well, as urbanization grows, so will the pressures on the ocean water. "I'm not saying development is bad," explains Matt McClain, also of Surfrider, "but as we grow, the ways of protecting ocean water quality need to be incorporated. Voting and making yourself heard at city council to make sure new developments are managed well [in terms of urban runoff] is important." McClain feels that San Clemente's one of the very few communities in which individuals do have control of water quality and that the situation is manageable. He also says that things will inevitably get worse before they get better as it builds up. The difference begins with simple steps residents can take to ensure that rain is the only entity entering the storm drains.

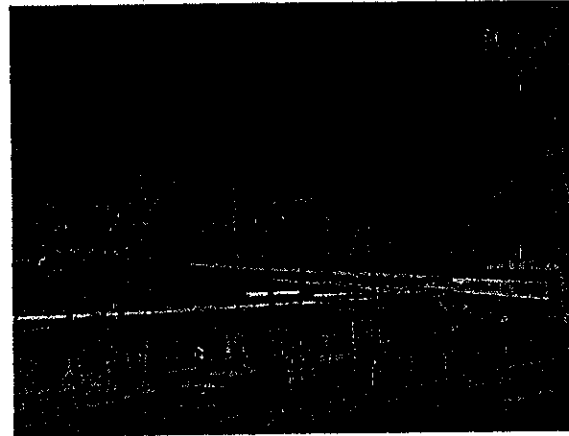
These methods will lower bacteria levels in the water, but long term effects of chemical pollution are a part of urban runoff that experts have only just begun to study. Coastal waters

(Cont. on page 6)

Eye on SC

(Cont. from page 4)

in general receive many of the 70,000 synthetic chemicals in commercial use, which include oils, PCBs, chlorinated compounds, pesticides and metals, some of which commonly come from motor oils, soap suds, medications and other household activities. Scientists from the University of California at Riverside recently found that two-thirds of the male turbot and sole (bottom fish) population living near a sewage outfall three miles off of Huntington Beach were changing sexes—they were growing ovary tissues in their testes. Another study by the Southern California Coastal Research Project found fish with the same problem up and down the coast. The UC scientists, at this point, were only able to isolate a link to the chemical oxybenzone, which is found in sunblock. The theory? People wash sunblock off their bodies in the shower, it goes down the drain and into a sewage treatment facility, which doesn't necessarily filter out the chemical. The chemical remains in the water that empties into the ocean and settles into the seabed. A similar study in the United Kingdom linked this problem in river fish to estrogen, possibly originating in urine from women who were on birth control pills. Bottom feeders have also been known to experience unusual fin erosion and liver carcinomas. They have yet to learn fully about these problems and as Wilson points out, "Wildlife doesn't report when it gets sick. Creatures in the ocean can't get out when it rains or take a shower after they surf." But it's known that marine sediments are a major reservoir for pollutants and fish that feed off the seabed will accumulate these chemicals,



The San Clemente Pier has A-rated water quality. Photo by Scott Winer

which will then travel back up the food chain.

As science improves, there will be more options to protect marine life and humans. "I expect that in the future we'll have an even better understanding of our environment, public health and the causes of illness," says Outwin. Wilson explains that with advancements, the community may soon be able to receive regular water quality forecasts—similar to weather and wave reports. Right now, water is tested and results are delayed. "Just a 24-hour turnaround takes some time," McClain adds. While he emphasized that weekly

studies are a great tool, he feels that "it does you no good to know what the beach water quality was three weeks ago or three days ago. You need to know today." McClain and Wilson look forward to a day that they marry the latest testing reports with precipitation measurements and accuracy testing to produce those accessible forecasts. "There's a lot of work being done on faster methods where you can get results in one to four hours instead of 24 hours," says Wilson.

In the meantime, residents and businesses in San Clemente seem to be keeping up the momentum of caring about the water quality and acting to improve it. Outwin believes that San Clemente has one of the most comprehensive and spirited environmental programs in the state of California. "We recognize that the beaches are precious to our way of life," she says. McClain can attest to that. "I can't think of a business around here that doesn't have a surfboard hanging up. San Clemente is a surf town—it's who we are." After all, San Clemente did vote in favor of taxing themselves \$5 per month, per household, in a five-year urban-runoff management fee—a program that will face renewal before the end of 2007. "That doesn't happen too often," Wilson points out, "and I think San Clementeans are proud of that." ■

HOT LINKS GET ON THE WEB

www.healthebay.org
www.rashguard.org
www.projectsurf.org
www.surfrider.org
www.scwatersheds.com

SC Sheriff's Blotter

All information below is obtained from the Orange County Sheriff's Department Web site (www.ocsd.org) and reflects data available from calls placed from the field by the responding officer(s). An arrest doesn't represent guilt. The items below are just a sampling of the entries listed on the OCSD Web site.

Tuesday, July 25

SUSPICIOUS PERSON/CIRCS

Del Cerro/Vista Montana (3:54 a.m.) A phone call was made for two subjects who were trying to flag down passing cars. Informant felt they were up to no good.

CITIZEN ASSIST

Sunday, July 23

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

Pasadena, 400 Block (8:32 p.m.) Informant reported some subjects inside the Trafalgar canyon area, just off the beach, who were possibly lighting small fires. It was unknown if subjects were smoking or burning small camp fires. Informant said that the canyon is accessible from the beach area.

ASSAULT

Victoria, 600 Block (7:33 p.m.) Informant reported a male subject at Fishermans who was drunk and pushed him inside the restaurant. Informant said the subject was attempting to leave but wouldn't walk toward any specific

of the Cox Cable box. The bottle then got moved to the stairs. Informant thought there was something suspicious inside the bottle.

DISTURBANCE/FAMILY DISPUTE

Buena Vista, 1400 Block (1:34 p.m.) Informant's nine-year-old son was tossing rocks at him. Informant stated that his son has flipped out and that every time the informant gets close to him, he runs. Informant was requesting police assistance.

SUSPICIOUS PERSON/CIRCS

Manzana, 3800 Block (10:26 a.m.) Informant reported a female two doors down who was screaming like she was dying. A male was also present and informant thought it might have

RECYCLING EWASTE

Do you have an old TV, computer monitor or other electronic waste you'd like to dispose of?

The city invites you to mark your calendar and stop by the municipal corporate yard at 390 Avenida Pico between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. July 28 or 29.

Electronic waste items will be accepted for recycling, free of charge. The event is open to San Clemente residents or businesses, but if you have large quantities you'll need to call (714) 743-4951 first.

Certain items won't be accepted, like refrigerators, air conditioners, smoke detectors, thermostats or gas or liquid-filled items.

Questions? Call 498-9436.

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