

## **IDEAS, ISSUES AND COMMENTS**

**from the**

**Los Angeles Region Public Outreach Workshop**

**on the**

**California Coastal Sediment Management Master Plan**

**March 17, 2004**

- An implementation strategy for the Sediment Master Plan is important to have in place by the conclusion of the work because it will help in developing public support and state and federal resource commitments. The working schedule for completion of the implementation strategy for the Sediment Master Plan is July 2005.
- There are a number of related coastal management programs in the Los Angeles area that should be considered by and integrated in the Sediment Master Plan including: Coast of California Storm and Tidal Waves Study; Los Angeles County Dredged Materials Management Plan; and the Contaminated Sediment Task Force's work.
- It is important for the technical aspects of the Sediment Master Plan to make distinctions between the coastal environments of the Pacific Coast and those of the East Coast and Gulf Coast, where much of the historical sediment management and beach replenishment activity has taken place.
- The Sediment Master Plan should have statewide policies supported by legislation and regulation where necessary to ensure implementation occurs.
- The Sediment Master Plan should investigate ways that its implementation strategy can support the development of local capabilities and expertise to help carry it out.
- The complicated process for obtaining state and federal approvals for sediment management projects is costly, time consuming and deters implementation. The Sediment Management Plan should seek ways to streamline the process.
- The Sediment Management Plan should look at all options, including restoring natural processes for sediment movement from upland areas to the coast (e.g. dam removal and bypassing) and encourage tactics that are the most cost effective and environmentally sound.

- The Sediment Master Plan should consider the possible public health problems of moving contaminated sediment to places where the public may come in contact with it or where it may be ingested by marine life and be eaten by people (e.g. lobsters).
- The Sediment Master Plan should make use of coastal surveys as far back in time as feasible to get a comprehensive picture of how and why the coast has changed.
- The Sediment Master Plan should be aware of sources of sediment that have been used in the past and could be used in the future. The Hyperion sewage treatment plant is one possible source.
- Another potential source of sediment is lagoons and other coastal wetlands. Redondo Beach and the L.A. Department of Harbors and Beaches are currently entering into an agreement to transfer material from a lagoon to the beach.
- Avalon and Catalina Island should be considered in the Sediment Master Plan.
- The Sediment Master Plan should be based on science and facts.
- Community outreach is important so that the Sediment Master Plan can get input from a wide variety of interest groups and community leaders.
- Strategies and tactics used in the Sediment Master Plan should be diverse to respond to the different coastal environments, problems and needs of different areas of California's coast.
- Regulations for the disposition of sand with low levels of contaminants are too strict. The Sediment Master Plan should seek innovative methods to use such sand and reform the regulatory process for this particular issue.
- The Sediment Master Plan should look into ways to prevent beach sand from moving into submarine canyons where it is lost to the coastal system.
- Coordination with the many managers of the coast – local, state and federal – to increase and improve the dialogue between them should be an important objective of the Sediment Master Plan.