



Exhibit 5

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

April 29, 2008

Mr. Mike Chrisman
Secretary, California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: EPA Support for the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study

Dear Secretary Chrisman,

I am writing to express the Environmental Protection Agency's support for the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study, proposed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in partnership with the California State Coastal Conservancy, the California Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup, the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Southwest Wetlands Interpretive Association. The project will demonstrate reuse of sandy sediment from the Goat Canyon sediment basins for beach nourishment south of the Tijuana River mouth.

EPA is a strong proponent of reusing sand generated from dredging, flood control, and other projects to nourish eroding California beaches whenever practicable. However, there is often controversy about what constitutes appropriate quality of material for reuse on beaches. When site-specific information is lacking, EPA and the US Army Corps of Engineers generally use at least 80 percent sand (no more than 20 percent fines) as a rule of thumb for determining when clean material is physically suitable for beach placement. When prospective beach nourishment material has a greater proportion of fines, there is an increased potential for ancillary impacts to other habitats such as seagrass beds, kelp forests, or hard bottom areas, and to human uses of the beach. EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers consider proposals to reuse material having relatively more fines, but further investigation is needed in such cases to confirm that other sensitive resources and uses won't be negatively affected. Such investigations have typically been done on a strictly site-specific basis via small scale demonstration projects with extensive monitoring. Needless to say, this approach can be quite expensive for an individual entity wanting to dredge, for example.

Exhibit 5

2

This is where the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study can help. This study will be a relatively large-scale demonstration project using sub-optimal material (50-80 percent sand), with extensive monitoring of the effects of the placement on the beach as well as surrounding resources. But it will also do more. By placing material in three phases, it will generate monitoring results for different wave and tidal conditions and different placement volumes. This kind of information should be quite helpful in fate and transport evaluations for other California beach nourishment projects. When coupled with other site-specific information, reliable information on fate and transport of fines from placement of sub-optimal sand could facilitate an increase in the volume of material safely reused for beach nourishment in California.

We look forward to the successful implementation of this study, and to continuing to work closely with you to protect and enhance the quality of California's beaches and other coastal resources. Please feel free to call me at 415-972-3572 if you wish to discuss these comments, or your staff may contact Mr. Brian Ross of our Dredging and Sediment Management Team at 415-972-3475.

Sincerely,


Alexis Strauss, Director
Water Division

Cc: Megan Johnson, Project Manager, State Coastal Conservancy
Clifton Davenport, Senior Engineering Geologist, CA Geological Survey and CSMW

Exhibit 5



GREG COX

CHAIRMAN

San Diego County Board of Supervisors

March 3, 2008

Ms. Karen Scarborough
Undersecretary
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Scarborough:

As Chairman of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, I am writing to encourage the California Resource Agency to consider funding the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study.

Through a scientific approach, this study could improve the management of sediment at the Tijuana River Estuary. This study would equip decision makers with the information necessary to evaluate and possibly revise the policies and practices regarding beneficial sediment reuse along the coast.

By evaluating the existing sediment reuse policies, we could provide resource managers at the Tijuana River Estuary with more efficient and effective means of protecting the Estuary from sedimentation and restoring the natural flow of sediment from the watersheds to the ocean.

It is my hope that the Ocean Protection Council will fund the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study so that the County of San Diego and California can continue to protect and restore our coastal wetlands using the best possible methods.

Please contact me if you would like to discuss this issue further.

Sincerely,


GREG COX
Chairman



City of Imperial Beach, California

www.cityofib.com

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 14, 2008

Mr. Mike Chrisman
Secretary
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Chrisman:

SUBJECT: Letter in support of the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate & Transport Study

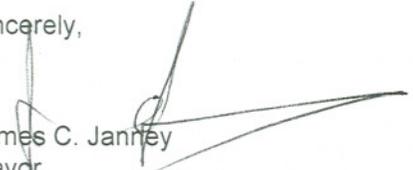
This letter is to express our City's support for the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate & Transport Study. Imperial Beach searches for ways to replenish sand on our beaches, and we believe this study would equip decision makers with information necessary to evaluate and possibly revise current policies and practices regarding the composition of material appropriate for beneficial reuse along the coast.

Some agencies regulating sediment placement in coastal areas apply a "Rule of Thumb" stating that material with more than 20 percent fine-grained sediment is not appropriate for placement on a beach unless additional information exists to show that such placement will not result in environmental degradation. Thus, a large percentage of sediment is disposed on land instead of reused on local beaches, despite the fact that such material is supplied naturally to the ocean via rivers and streams. Many engineers and scientists think that a higher percentage of fines may be deposited without detriment to sensitive habitat and species. This study will provide the data to assess the impacts when sediment with greater than 20 percent fines is used for beach nourishment and help regulatory agencies evaluate the 80/20 "Rule of Thumb".

As a beach city we're interested in finding the most efficient ways to replenish sand and believe TESS will move us further toward that goal.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter and we look forward to the outcomes of the Study.

Sincerely,


James C. Janney
Mayor

cc: Mr. Neil Fishman, California Coastal Conservancy
Mr. Clifton Davenport, California Sediment Management Workgroup
Ms. Megan Johnson, California Coastal Conservancy

RECEIVED

APR 17 2009

COASTAL CONSERVANCY
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Exhibit 5



401 B Street, Suite 800
 San Diego, CA 92101-4231
 (619) 699-1900
 Fax (619) 699-1905
 www.sandag.org

April 11, 2008

File Number 3002800

Mr. Mike Chrisman
 Secretary
 California Resources Agency
 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
 Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Chrisman:

SUBJECT: Letter in Support of the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study

This letter is to express SANDAG's support for the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study (Study). SANDAG, through its Shoreline Preservation Working Group, has been involved with coastal sediment management in the San Diego region for many years. Through a scientific approach to design and monitoring, this Study would equip decision makers with the information necessary to evaluate and possibly revise the policies and practices regarding the composition of material appropriate for beneficial reuse along the coast.

Some of the agencies regulating sediment placement in coastal areas apply a precautionary "Rule of Thumb" stating that material with more than 20 percent fine-grained sediment is not appropriate for placement in the nearshore unless additional information exists to show that such placement will not result in environmental degradation. Thus, a large percentage of sediment is disposed of on land instead of being reused to replenish the sand supply of local beaches, despite the fact that such material is supplied naturally to the ocean via rivers and streams. Many engineers and scientists hypothesize that a higher percentage of fines may be deposited without detriment to sensitive nearshore habitat and species. This Study will provide the physical and biological data needed to assess the extent and duration of both turbidity and sedimentation when sediment with greater than 20 percent fines is used for beach nourishment. These data will be shared with regulatory agencies to facilitate a review of the existing policy to reevaluate whether the 80/20 "Rule of Thumb" is appropriately protective or overly conservative.

SANDAG has been at the forefront of shoreline management issues because of the significant tourism and recreational functions that our beaches provide. The outcome of the Study would give the California Sediment Management Workgroup and regional entities, such as SANDAG, more certainty about long-term sediment budgets and viability of potential source materials. SANDAG

MEMBER AGENCIES

Cities of
 Carlsbad
 Chula Vista
 Coronado
 Del Mar
 El Cajon
 Encinitas
 Escondido
 Imperial Beach
 La Mesa
 Lemon Grove
 National City
 Oceanside
 Poway
 San Diego
 San Marcos
 Santee
 Solana Beach
 Vista
 and
 County of San Diego

ADVISORY MEMBERS

Imperial County
 California Department
 of Transportation
 Metropolitan
 Transit System
 North County
 Transit District
 United States
 Department of Defense
 San Diego
 Unified Port District
 San Diego County
 Water Authority
 Southern California
 Tribal Chairmen's Association
 Mexico

Exhibit 5

encourages the Ocean Protection Council to fund the Study so the San Diego region and the coast of California can continue to advance our management of coastal sediment in the most efficient, scientific, and effective ways possible.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter and we look forward to the outcome of the Study.

Sincerely,



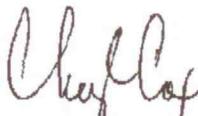
HON. JERRY SANDERS
Mayor, City of San Diego



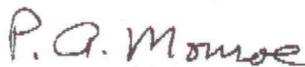
HON. GREG COX
Chairman, County of San Diego



HON. MATT HALL
Councilmember, City of Carlsbad



HON. CHERYL COX
Mayor, City of Chula Vista



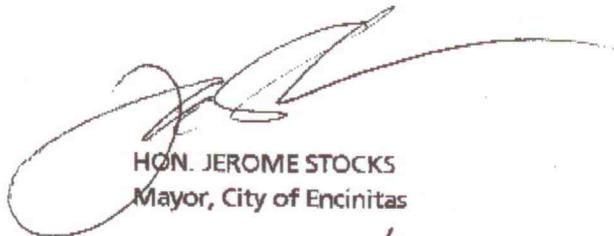
HON. PHIL MONROE
Councilmember, City of Coronado



HON. CRYSTAL CRAWFORD
Deputy Mayor, City of Del Mar



HON. MARK LEWIS
Mayor, City of El Cajon



HON. JEROME STOCKS
Mayor, City of Encinitas



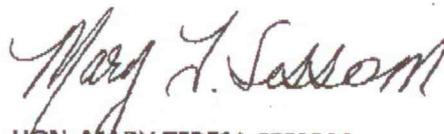
HON. LORI HOLT PFEILER
Mayor, City of Escondido



HON. JIM JANNEY
Mayor, City of Imperial Beach



HON. ART MADRID
Mayor, City of La Mesa

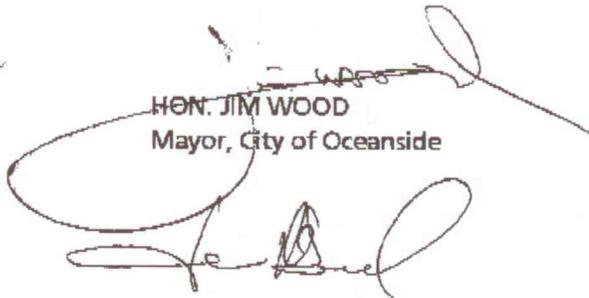


HON. MARY TERESA SESSOM
Mayor, City of Lemon Grove

Exhibit 5



HON. LOUIE NATIVIDAD
Councilmember, City of National City



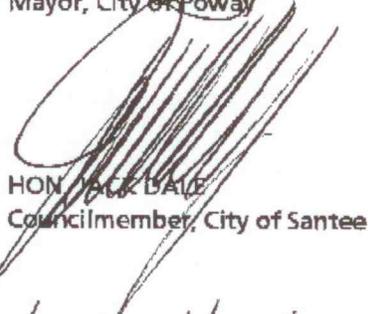
HON. JIM WOOD
Mayor, City of Oceanside



HON. MICKEY CAFAGNA
Mayor, City of Poway



HON. JIM DESMOND
Mayor, City of San Marcos



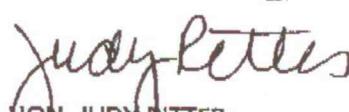
HON. JACK DALE
Councilmember, City of Santee



HON. JIM MADAFFER
Councilmember, City of San Diego



HON. LESA HEEBNER
Councilmember, City of Solana Beach



HON. JUDY RITTER
Councilmember, City of Vista

STU/mwo

- cc: Mr. Neil Fishman, California Coastal Conservancy
- Mr. Clifton Davenport, California Sediment Management Workgroup
- Ms. Megan Johnson, California Coastal Conservancy

March 28, 2008

Mr. Mike Chrisman
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Chrisman:

SUBJECT: Letter in support of the Tijuana Estuary Science Study

This letter is to express BEACON's support for the Tijuana Estuary Science Study (TESS). BEACON has been involved with coastal sediment management in the Ventura/Santa Barbara Counties region for many years. Through a scientific approach to design and monitoring, this Study would equip decision makers with the information necessary to evaluate and possibly revise the policies and practices regarding the composition of material appropriate for beneficial reuse along the coast.

Some of the agencies regulating sediment placement in coastal areas apply a precautionary "Rule of Thumb" stating that material with more than 20 percent fine-grained sediment is not appropriate for placement in the nearshore unless additional information exists to show that such placement won't result in environmental degradation. Thus, a large percentage of sediment is disposed of on land instead of being reused to replenish the sand supply of local beaches, despite the fact that such material is supplied naturally to the ocean via rivers and streams. Many engineers and scientists hypothesize that a higher percentage of fines may be deposited without detriment to sensitive nearshore habitat and species. This Study will provide the physical and biological data needed to assess the extent and duration of both turbidity and sedimentation when sediment with greater than 20 percent fines is used for beach nourishment. These data will be shared with regulatory agencies to facilitate a review of the existing policy to reevaluate whether the 80/20 "Rule of Thumb" is appropriately protective or overly conservative.

BEACON has been at the forefront of shoreline management issues because of the significant tourism and recreational functions that our beaches provide. The outcome of the Study would give the California Sediment Management Workgroup and regional entities, such as BEACON, more certainty about long-term sediment budgets and viability of potential source materials.



**Beach Erosion Authority for
Clean Oceans and Nourishment**

A California Joint Powers Agency

Member Agencies

City of Carpinteria
City of Goleta
City of Oxnard
City of Port Hueneme
City of San Buenaventura
City of Santa Barbara
County of Santa Barbara
County of Ventura

Santa Barbara Address:

105 East Anapamu, Suite 201
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Ventura Address:

501 Poli St.
P.O. Box 99
Ventura, CA 93001

Telephone:

(805) 662-6890

Facsimile:

(805) 568-2982

Email:

Beacon.ca.gov

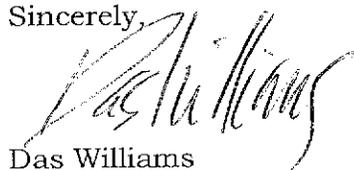
Internet:

<http://www.beacon.ca.gov>

BEACON encourages the Ocean Protection Council to fund the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study so the Ventura/Santa Barbara region and the coast of California can continue to advance our management of coastal sediment in the most efficient, scientific and effective ways possible.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter and we look forward to the outcomes of the Study.

Sincerely,



Das Williams
Chair, BEACON

Cc: ✓ Brian Brennan, Executive Director, BEACON
✓ Neil Fishman, California Coastal Conservancy
Clif Davenport, California Resources Agency

RECEIVED

APR 03 2008

COASTAL CONSERVANCY
OAKLAND, CALIF.



Exhibit 5

ORGANIZED 1956

CALIFORNIA

MARINE AFFAIRS AND NAVIGATION CONFERENCE

20885 REDWOOD ROAD, # 345 ~ CASTRO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 94546

PHONE: (925) 828-6215 ~ FAX: (925) 396-6005 ~ E-MAIL: Jim@cmanc.com ~ www.cmanc.com

Public Agency Members

- Contra Costa, County of
Crescent City Harbor
Humboldt Bay Harbor
Long Beach, Port of
Los Angeles, County of
Los Angeles, Port of
Monterey, City of
Morro Bay, City of
Moss Landing Harbor
Napa, County of
Newport Beach, City of
Noyo Harbor Dist.
Oakland, Port of
Oceanside, City of
Orange, County of
Oxnard Harbor Dist.
Petaluma, City of
Port Hueneme, City of
Port San Luis Harbor
Redondo Beach, City of
Redwood City, Port of
Richmond, Port of
Sacramento, Port of
San Diego, Port of
San Francisco, Port of
San Leandro, City of
San Mateo Co. Harbor
San Rafael, City of
Santa Barbara, City of
Santa Cruz Port Dist.
Seal Beach, City of
Sonoma, County of
Stockton, Port of
Suisun City, City of
Ventura, County of
Ventura Port Dist.

April 29, 2008

Mr. Mike Chrisman, Chair
California Ocean Protection Council
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814
E-mail: COPCpublic@resources.ca.gov
Facsimile: (916) 653-8102

RICK ALGERT
CHAIR

DAVID HULL
VICE CHAIR

CHRIS BIRKELO
TREASURER

DOUG THIESSEN
IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIR

JAMES M. HAUSSENER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Subject: Tijuana Estuary Sediment Fate and Transport Study

Dear Chair Chrisman:

On behalf of California's ports and harbors, I am writing to express CMANC's support of this Study and the involvement of the Ocean Protection Council in securing funding.

CMANC, the California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference, represents the objectives of California's ports, harbors and marinas. It was formed to coordinate, through voluntary participation of public and private agencies and organizations, the maximum efficient planning and development of California's navigable channels, harbors, waterways and coastal resources.

The physical monitoring of the sediment in the ocean environment by the U.S. Geological Service will help to fill a void in our scientific knowledge of potential impacts of sediment movement on marine habitats. Currently, in California, clean fine grain sediments are being trucked out of ports and harbors rather than being allowed to move into the ocean environment and provide a beneficial use as a result of a lack of scientific knowledge. A "rule of thumb" preventing the placement of fine grain was originally used as a threshold for determining whether pollutants were attached to the fines in sufficient quantity to be of concern. Unfortunately, this "rule of thumb" is also applied to "clean" sediments.

The results of this Study will help to increase our scientific knowledge, facilitate a review of current ad-hoc policy and practice, as well as to determine if more "clean" sediment can be beneficially reused in the aquatic environment rather than being permanently lost. This will have a lasting beneficial impact along the entire coast of the State of California.

We respectfully ask the Ocean Protection Council to fully fund the request for this Study.

Sincerely,

Jim Haussener

James M. Haussener
Executive Director

cc: Drew Bohan; Sam Schuchat; Karen Scarborough; Brian Baird



United States Department of the Interior

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Western Coastal and Marine Geology Team
400 Natural Bridges Drive
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831-427-4746) sjohnson@usgs.gov

April 16, 2008

Mike Chrisman, Secretary
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Secretary Chrisman,

This letter confirms strong support of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Coastal and Marine Geology Program and Western Region for the Tijuana Estuary Fate and Transport Demonstration Project. USGS has been involved with the Coastal Conservancy and the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve on this project since its conceptual stages, and we consider it innovative science with important significance for ecosystem restoration and regional sediment management. This project has been reviewed by the USGS Coastal and Marine Geology Program Council, and our participation was approved based on its vision and potential scientific and societal impact. Accordingly, we are committing about \$346K of in-kind support to this project.

This project was developed to address important coastal zone environmental and societal issues. The Coastal Conservancy and partners have developed plans to restore and (or) maintain ecosystems in many California estuaries (including the Tijuana estuary) through costly transport of estuarine sediments to inland disposal sites. Concurrently, there are also costly plans to add sediment to California beaches from offshore sources in order to inhibit erosion and (or) enhance public recreation. Putting estuary sediment on to adjacent beaches has the potential to efficiently address both issues but has not been done due to a mismatch of grain sizes - estuary sediments are typically mixed sand and "fines" (finer-grained particles, including very fine sand, silt, and clay) while California beaches consist of sand. There is a reasonable expectation that the fines from an artificial beach placement will be winnowed and transported offshore, but we don't know how long it will take and how they will get there. If transport time is short and negative impacts are minimal, artificial placements of estuarine sediment could become an environmentally and economically practical method of addressing two important issues in the California coastal zone.

Exhibit 5

To fully evaluate and implement this practice on a larger scale, a predictive model is needed for the dispersal of fine-grained material in the nearshore from artificial sediment placements. Experimental data are needed to develop the model, and that is what the Tijuana Estuary demonstration project should provide. Three separate experiments are planned over a two-month period in the late fall and winter of 2008-2009. Sediment movement, dispersion, water quality, and turbidity will all be closely monitored under a range of conditions. We don't know what the results will be, but the data will surely contribute to model development and calibration. Importantly, the results of this demonstration project should be relevant for other exposed sandy beaches in California.

Finally, USGS looks forward to continuing and growing this type of state-federal partnership. We clearly share many of the same priorities for science in support of regional sediment management, sea-floor mapping, climate-change impacts, and other important coastal and ocean issues.

Sincerely,

Samuel Y. Johnson
Team Chief Scientist

Cc: Megan Johnson
Neal Fishman
Amber Mace
Brian Baird
Clif Davenport
Kim Sterrett
Jon Warrick
John Haines



California Coastal Coalition
1133 Second Street Suite G
Encinitas, CA 92024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chair: Hon. Pam Slater-Price
3rd District, San Diego County

Vice Chair: Hon. Ann Kulchin
City of Carlsbad

Supervisor Don Knabe
4th Dist. LA County

Councilmember Brian Brennan
City of Ventura

Councilmember Ted Ehring
City of Pismo Beach

Council Member Emily Reilly
City of Santa Cruz (Rep. AMBAG)

AMBAG

BEACON

SANDAG

SCAG

County of Los Angeles

County of Orange

County of San Diego

County of Santa Barbara

County of Ventura

Orange County Sanitation Dist.

City of Carlsbad

City of Carpinteria

City of Capitola

City of Coronado

City of Dana Point

City of Del Mar

City of Encinitas

City of Half Moon Bay

City of Hermosa Beach

City of Huntington Beach

City of Imperial Beach

City of Laguna Beach

City of Long Beach

City of Los Angeles

City of Malibu

City of Manhattan Beach

City of Monterey

City of Morro Bay

City of Newport Beach

City of Oceanside

City of Pacific Grove

City of Pismo Beach

City of Port Hueneme

City of Redondo Beach

City of Rancho Palos Verde

City of San Clemente

City of Sand City

City of San Diego

City of San Francisco

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Cruz

City of Santa Monica

City of Seal Beach

City of Solana Beach

City of Ventura

STEVEN ACETI, J.D.
Executive Director

760.944.3564 tel
760.944.7852 fax
steveaceti@calcoast.org

May 14, 2008

Secretary for Resources Mike Chrisman
Chair of the California Ocean Protection Council
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Agenda Item #8 – Support for Tijuana Estuary Sediment Transport and Reuse Study

Dear Secretary Chrisman,

On behalf of the board of directors and membership of the California Coastal Coalition (CalCoast), I would like to express our strong support for a sediment transport and reuse study in the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve in San Diego County and we urge the California Ocean Protection Council to adopt resolution at its May 15 meeting to fund the study.

CalCoast is a non-profit advocacy group comprised of 35 coastal cities; five counties; the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, the San Diego Association of Area Governments and the Southern California Association of Governments; along with business associations and allied groups committed to restoring California's coast through sand replenishment, increasing the flow of natural sediment, wetlands recovery, improved water quality and the abatement of marine debris.

CalCoast has been involved with coastal sediment management up and down California's coast for many years. In 1999, we were the co-sponsor of AB 64 (Ducheny), which created the California Public Beach Restoration Program. In restoring our beaches, it would be extremely helpful to know more about the use of opportunistic sand that may not meet current standards in terms of grain size and color. Through a scientific approach to design and monitoring, the estuary study would equip decision makers with the information necessary to evaluate and possibly revise the policies and practices regarding the composition of material appropriate for beneficial reuse along the coast.

CalCoast is an advocacy organization comprised of coastal communities and interest groups

Some of the agencies regulating sediment placement in coastal areas apply a precautionary (and unofficial) standard stating that material with more than 20 percent fine-grained sediment is not appropriate for placement in the nearshore unless additional information exists to show that such placement will not result in environmental degradation. Thus, a large percentage of beach quality sediment is disposed of in offshore dumping sites or sold to material companies instead of being reused to replenish California's beaches, despite the fact that such material is supplied naturally to the ocean via rivers and streams. Many engineers and scientists hypothesize that a higher percentage of fines may be deposited without being detrimental to sensitive nearshore habitat and species.

The estuary study will provide the physical and biological data needed to assess the extent and duration of both turbidity and sedimentation when sediment with greater than 20 percent fines is used for beach nourishment. These data will be shared with regulatory agencies to facilitate a review of the existing policy as to whether or not the unofficial "80/20 standard is appropriately protective or overly conservative.

CalCoast has been focused on shoreline management issues, among other coastal issues, because of the significant environmental, economic and recreational value that California's beaches provide. The outcome of the estuary study would give the California Sediment Management Workgroup and regional entities, such as SANDAG, BEACON and AMBAG more certainty about long-term sediment budgets and viability of potential source materials.

We applaud the OPC on its leadership on ocean and coastal issues since its inception and we are pleased to offer our full support for passage of a resolution that would fund the Tijuana Estuary Sediment Transport and Reuse Study.

Sincerely,



Steve Aceti
California Coastal Coalition

c: OPC Members and Staff
State Coastal Conservancy
Southwest Wetlands Interpretive Association
SANDAG
Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup
USFWS National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
American Shore & Beach Preservation Association
California Shore & Beach Preservation Association
CalCoast Government Members

CalCoast is an advocacy organization comprised of coastal communities and interest groups