

1 **3.6 SCENIC RESOURCES**

2 This section of the Revised Analysis of Impacts to Public Trust Resources and Values
3 (APTR) describes the visual environments and public aesthetic resources that would be
4 affected by the proposed Broad Beach Restoration Project (Project), identifies criteria to
5 assess the severity of impacts to these resources, and recommends avoidance and
6 minimization measures (AMMs) where applicable to reduce impacts. The information
7 presented in this section is intended to inform the California State Lands Commission
8 (CSLC) as it considers whether to issue a lease for those portions of the Project within
9 the CSLC's jurisdiction. As noted in Section 1, *Introduction*, because implementation of
10 the Project by the Broad Beach Geologic Hazard Abatement District (BBGHAD or
11 Applicant) is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
12 (pursuant to Pub. Resources Code, §§ 26601 and 21080, subd. (b)(4)), the scope of
13 review and analysis provided here is limited only to those areas where impacts to public
14 trust resources and values may occur.

15 **3.6.1 Environmental Setting Pertaining to the Public Trust**

16 CSLC Lease Area and Public Trust Impact Area

17 The CSLC Lease Area and Public Trust Impact Area (refer to Figure 1-2) includes
18 Broad Beach and the western portions of Zuma Beach, with proposed beach and dune
19 restoration extending laterally for approximately 6,200 feet from Lechuza Point to
20 Trancas Creek Lagoon, and vertically from the inland limits of dune construction to the
21 seaward limits of proposed beach nourishment (refer to Figure 1-1). The area
22 encompasses the approximate 46-acre beach and dune construction area, as well as
23 the construction staging at the west end Zuma Beach Parking Lot 12, stockpiling of
24 imported sand on Zuma Beach adjacent to the parking lot, and vehicle access from the
25 parking lot to Broad Beach. The CSLC lease area includes approximately 40.5 acres of
26 public trust tidal and subtidal lands held by the State. The CSLC Lease Area together
27 with the Public Trust Impact Area include locations with protected viewsheds that have
28 visual access to Broad Beach and other sections of public trust lands along the coast,
29 including views from Zuma Beach and Point Dume State Beach, and of these areas and
30 upcoast beaches from Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), which is eligible to be a State
31 scenic highway through this area.

32 BBGHAD Inland Project Area

33 The BBGHAD Inland Project Area includes three quarries proposed as sand supply
34 sources, as well as the sand transportation routes inland of PCH, that would be used by
35 heavy haul trucks to transport sand to Broad Beach (see Figure 1-2). None of these
36 roads is currently designated as a scenic highway and these areas do not support
37 scenic resources related to public trust resources administered by the CSLC related to
38 coastal access and recreation and are not discussed further in this section.

1 Relationship between Scenic Resources and Public Trust Resources and Values

2 Changes in the visual characteristics of the CSLC Lease Area and Public Trust Impact
3 Area have the potential to affect the public's right to use and enjoy public trust
4 resources including Broad Beach, the waters immediately offshore Broad Beach, local
5 public beaches (e.g., Zuma Beach and Point Dume State Beach), and protected scenic
6 vistas with visual access to Broad Beach (Figure 1-2). Public use and enjoyment of
7 public trust lands and the waters throughout Broad Beach include passive (beach walks,
8 bird watching) and active recreation (surfing, swimming, kayaking, paddle boarding,
9 boating). Visual quality within the public trust lands and waters is an important element
10 for the public's enjoyment of these activities.

11 Definition of Visual Impacts

12 Scenic resources are composed of natural and man-made features that give a particular
13 area its visual qualities. Landforms, water surfaces, vegetation, and manufactured
14 features are considered characteristic of an area if they are inherent to the structure and
15 function of its landscape. The significance of a change in visual character is influenced by
16 the importance or uniqueness of a view, viewer sensitivity, the duration of views, and the
17 contrast of the change with the existing natural or man-made environment. Social
18 considerations, including public value placed on a visual resource, public awareness, and
19 general community concern for visual resources in the area can also play a role. These
20 social considerations are addressed as visual sensitivity and are defined as the degree of
21 public interest in a visual resource and concern over adverse changes in the quality of
22 that resource. High visual sensitivity exists when the public can be expected to react
23 strongly to a potential change in visual quality. Moderate visual sensitivity exists when
24 affected views are secondary in importance or are similar to others in the region. Low
25 visual sensitivity exists when little or no public concern exists about changes in the
26 landscape.

27 Scenic Character of the Malibu Shoreline

28 The 27-mile-long Malibu shoreline from Point Mugu south to the city of Santa Monica is
29 recognized as a highly scenic area. Visual resources of note include multiple sandy
30 beaches and coves, such as Zuma and Windward Beaches down coast from Broad
31 Beach, and Leo Carrillo Beach upcoast, Scenic bluffs, areas of undeveloped shoreline
32 and the backdrop of the steep ridges and hillsides of Santa Monica Mountains and
33 associated undisturbed native habitats are also considered highly scenic. Views of
34 these resources are available from Broad Beach and public trust lands within and
35 adjacent to area parks and beaches, as well as from PCH.

1 Historical Scenic Conditions of Broad Beach

2 Development along Broad Beach began in the 1930s, consisting of generally smaller
 3 rural homes and beach cottages. During the 1970s, 80s, and 90s, development
 4 accelerated; larger homes were constructed on the dunes and bluffs backing Broad
 5 Beach, with the majority of land behind Broad Beach developed with residential
 6 structures by 2000 (Illustration 3.6-1). Most recently, in a process that is ongoing at
 7 Broad Beach and in other coastal communities, many older smaller homes are being
 8 rebuilt as larger estate residences, further increasing the scale and coverage of
 9 development backing public intertidal lands.



Illustration 3.6-1. Views of Broad Beach public trust intertidal lands have changed substantially over the last 40 years, as can be seen in these aerial photographs from 1972 (left) and 2010 (right). Views of a wide sandy beach backed by dunes have been replaced by those of a low tide beach backed by closely-spaced, sometimes multiple-story houses fronted by large coastal protection structures, including tall seawalls, timber bulkheads, and the recently installed emergency revetment (2010).

10 Broad Beach remained a relatively wide beach through the 1970s, considerably wider
 11 than it is today. The width of Broad Beach reached a peak in 1970 at an annual average
 12 of 60 feet landward of the mean high tide line (MHTL). However, coastal erosion
 13 accelerated in the 1980s and 90s, with much of the sand was lost from Broad Beach
 14 during this period. This directly changed the visual character of the beach, with much or
 15 all of the dry sand beach berm eliminated, and larger areas of rocky intertidal habitat
 16 seasonally exposed near the west end of Broad Beach. In response to this change,
 17 homeowners began to install extensive coastal protection structures, often immediately
 18 adjacent to public land. These included rock and sand bag revetments and concrete
 19 and timber bulkheads. Further, some properties raised houses up on pilings and
 20 elevated foundations near the west end of the beach.

21 The variety of coastal protection structures present on Broad Beach prior to the 2010
 22 revetment contributed to a relatively incoherent visual character (Illustration 3.6-2). The
 23 natural elements of Broad Beach (rocky intertidal habitat, bluff features, etc.) were
 24 similar to present conditions; however, the different colors, textures, and shapes of the
 25 various rock, timber, geotextile, and Sakrete revetments contributed to an exaggerated



Illustration 3.6-2. Prior to installation of the rock revetment in 2010, individual homeowners protected their properties with a variety of rock, timber, geotextile, and Sakrete revetments.

1 aesthetic contrast between individual properties backing the beach and a discontinuous
2 overall character. In addition, certain types of revetments, especially those involving
3 plastic or cloth, were prone to disassemble as a result of wave action and become litter
4 on the beach. Since the individual revetments extended outward onto the beach for
5 different lengths, it is unclear whether any of them covered public trust lands, or to what
6 extent. Similar to the 2010 rock revetment, many of the individual revetments were also
7 tall enough to limit public views landward of the beach.

8 The existing emergency revetment was constructed along 4,100 feet of Broad Beach in
9 2010 in response to high erosion rates during the 2009 to 2010 winter season and
10 widespread failure of temporary emergency sand bag revetments. The revetment is
11 constructed of a combination of boulders and smaller rock fill, as well as portions of
12 sand bag reinforcements. The two existing public beach access ways were
13 reconstructed at that time to include stairways with guide rails to traverse the
14 approximately 12- to 15-foot- high revetments (Illustration 3.6-3). The property owner at
15 30822 Broad Beach Road opted not to
16 participate in the emergency revetment
17 project, leaving a 100-foot-long break in
18 the revetment in front of this property
19 near the east end of the Project area.

20 The existing revetment covers 3.02 acres
21 of public and private beach area. Of this
22 coverage, approximately 0.86 acre of
23 public trust lands are currently covered
24 by the revetment, which is highly visible
25 within Broad Beach and limits landward
26 views and public access to the beach.



Illustration 3.6-3. The existing revetment rises up 12 to 15 feet in height above the low tide intertidal lands along Broad Beach, limiting public views landward from these public trust lands.

1 Visual Environment of Broach Beach

2 The natural environment at Broad Beach consists of a narrow sandy beach on the west
 3 end, which widens towards the east end, backed by an emergency revetment along a
 4 majority of the beach, with
 5 residential development landward
 6 (Illustration 3.6-4). Significant
 7 visual resources available from
 8 public trust lands along Broad
 9 Beach include views of open
 10 water, the beach, and the bluffs.
 11 PCH, which is eligible for State
 12 scenic highway designation, runs
 13 parallel to Broad Beach Road and
 14 has limited views of the beach due
 15 to vegetation and residential
 16 development.



Illustration 3.6-4. Public trust intertidal lands along Broad Beach afford users views of the ocean, beach, emergency revetment, and residential properties along the beach.

17 At moderate tides, Broad Beach is currently a narrow ribbon of primarily wet-sand
 18 beach. The revetment dominates landward views from central and eastern Broad
 19 Beach, with portions of homes visible over the top of the 12- to 15-foot-tall rock
 20 stack (Illustration 3.6-5). At lower tides, up to 200 feet of intertidal beach is
 21 exposed, with these low-tide sand flats providing public views of intertidal and
 22 offshore areas, Zuma Beach, and Point Dume to the east, Lechuza Point to the
 23 west, and steep chaparral-covered slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains to the
 24 north. At these lower tides, although well set back, homes along the eastern
 25 portion of Broad Beach become more visible from the waterline as the
 26 revetment does not impede landward views. At the eastern-most end of
 27 Broad Beach in areas without the revetment, relatively intact coastal dunes
 28 remain fronting 5 existing homes, four undeveloped lots, and the Malibu
 29 West Beach Club, although often decaying or damaged geotextile sand bags of
 Sakrete revetments are dispersed throughout Broad Beach.



Illustration 3.6-5. Existing developments, including protective structures and the emergency revetment, dominate views from intertidal lands and offshore waters of Broad Beach.

1 The beach becomes increasingly rocky in the west, in the sheltered cove inside of
2 Lechuza Point, where rocky intertidal habitat intermingles with intermittent sandy beach
3 (Illustration 3.6-6). At lower tides in this area, beachgoers can view tide pools and
4 marine life, including sea anemones, mussels, starfish, and beds of bright green
5 surfgrass. Landward views are dominated by homes built along taller dunes and the
6 bluff face and top, with scattered trees and other vegetation, breaking up and softening
7 views of residential development. Landward views from public trust lands at the west
8 end of the beach are dominated by two- and three-story homes, foundations, seawalls,
9 and pilings supporting these homes; however, the relatively natural bluff face within
10 Lechuza Cove, and skyline Monterey cypress trees and other vegetation contribute to a
11 more natural setting in the cove itself.



12 Residential homes along the beach are a primary visual feature along Broad Beach
13 (Illustration 3.6-7). Development in the area includes 109 homes along Broad Beach
14 and the Malibu West Beach Club. Approximately 79 residences are located landward of
15 the existing emergency revetment, while 35, located at the east and west ends of the
16 Broad Beach, lie outside the revetment's boundaries. Residences toward the west end
17 of the beach often have individual seawalls or rock revetments while those at the far
18 east end lie behind dunes and geotextile sand bag revetments reminiscent of those
19 present along the entire beach prior to the 2010 rock revetment (Illustration 3.6-7).

20 Due to historic losses of beach sand, landward views from the western end of Broad
21 Beach are dominated by exposed foundations, temporary and permanent seawalls,
22 temporary staircase extensions, and coastal protection structures, including the
23 emergency revetment. The offshore visual environment is frequently enjoyed by surfers,
24 swimmers, boaters, and commercial and recreational fishermen operating within the
25 guidelines of the State Marine Conservation Area (see Section 3.3, *Marine Biological*
26 *Resources*, for more information on fishing restrictions). Views of Broad Beach from the
27 ocean are unobscured, and observers have views of the beach, the existing revetment,



1 the houses, and the bluffs. From offshore waters, shoreward views are dominated by
2 the Malibu coastline and backed by the Santa Monica Mountains.

3 Views from PCH, which is eligible to be a State Scenic Highway, would be impacted by
4 an estimated 43,000 truck trips that would be needed to transport 600,000 cubic yards
5 (cy) of sand from inland quarries to the sand storage and construction staging areas in
6 Zuma Beach. PCH affords clear views of the Pacific Ocean to the south and the Santa
7 Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to the north.

8 **3.6.2 Selected Regulations Pertaining to Scenic Resources**

9 State and other statutes related to scenic resources are listed in Table 3.3 in Section
10 3.0, *Issue Area Analysis*.

11 **3.6.3 Public Trust Impact Criteria**

12 The coastal areas of Malibu are considered a highly sensitive visual resource and
13 viewer expectations are correspondingly high. Visual impacts related to Project

1 construction or operation is considered a major adverse effect if one or more of the
2 following apply:

- 3 · The project is inconsistent with or in violation of public policies, goals, plans,
4 laws, regulations or other directives concerning visual resources;
- 5 · Routine operations and maintenance visually contrast with or degrade the
6 character of the viewshed (degradation may result from the scale and/or size of
7 project features, site design, color and texture contrast, or permanent
8 introduction of light and glare);
- 9 · The project results in a perceptible reduction of visual quality, lasting for more
10 than one year and visible from moderately to highly sensitive viewing positions (a
11 perceptible reduction of visual quality occurs when, for a highly sensitive view,
12 the visual condition is lowered.; or
- 13 · Night lighting would result in glare conditions affecting nearby residences.

14 This impact analysis considers the Broad Beach area in its existing setting, following the
15 2010 emergency rock and sand bag revetments installation, and in its historical setting
16 without the emergency revetments, characterized by a narrow beach and dune without
17 the rock and sand bag revetment.

18 **3.6.4 Public Trust Impact Analysis**

19 The proposed beach and dune restoration would have short- to mid-term beneficial
20 effects on the visual quality of Broad Beach over a 10- to 20-year horizon due to the
21 restoration of a wide sandy beach backed by a system of sand dunes that would
22 eventually be vegetated with flowering native species, such as red sand-verbena and
23 beach primrose. The rock and sand bag revetment, as well as currently exposed
24 foundations, seawalls, geotextile revetments, and staircase extensions, would not be
25 visible over the 10- to 20-year Project horizon because they would be buried beneath
26 the restored dunes. Additionally, the beach and associated dunes would provide
27 dominant foreground views for public beach users, softening and reducing the
28 dominance of homes that currently line the back beach. The Project would restore
29 sandy beach conditions to Broad Beach, creating a positive impact to the visual
30 resources of the public trust for as long as beach renourishment continues.

31 After completion of all planned beach nourishment events, natural processes are
32 expected to continue to erode the beach, and eventually re-expose the revetment,
33 presenting many of the same adverse impacts it currently creates. As erosion of the
34 beach and dune restoration areas continues, after the initial and follow-up beach
35 nourishment activities, a permanently authorized revetment would disrupt views from
36 the public beach and would impact the public's use and enjoyment of approximately
37 1.59 to 1.90 acres of public trust lands and lateral access easements. AMMs involving
38 continued nourishment or removal of the revetment are proposed to reduce these

1 effects. Additionally, the proposed sand transportation routes are designated along
2 existing roadways and highways that currently carry regional traffic and a range of
3 vehicle types, including heavy haul vehicles similar to those proposed to transport
4 inland sand supply to the Zuma Beach sand stockpile area. As such, the potential
5 aesthetic impacts of the additional 43,000 truck trips associated with the Project are
6 considered in the analysis.

7 **Impact SR-1: Visual Effects from the Presence of the Emergency Revetment**

8 **The emergency revetment impacts the visual quality of Broad Beach (Minor**
9 **Adverse Effect, Class Mi).**

10 Impact Discussion (SR-1)

11 Prior to the installation of the rock and sand bag revetment, the aesthetic quality of
12 Broad Beach was characterized by degraded dune habitat, sand bags, timber, and
13 other materials used for shoring. Construction of the 12- to 15-foot-high, 22- to 38-foot-
14 wide temporary emergency rock revetment uniformly distributed rock along a 4,100-foot
15 stretch of the beach and resulted in major adverse effects to visual resources at Broad
16 Beach. The revetment dominates views from the public beach, particularly at moderate
17 tides when beach width is limited.

18 The Project would offset the impacts of the revetment by burying the revetment under a
19 restored sand dune habitat system, which would result in beneficial effects to the visual
20 resources of Broad Beach as long as the dune system is maintained through the
21 proposed nourishment and backpassing activities. The buried revetment is expected to
22 emerge over time as coastal processes erode the dune system. The proposed
23 renourishment at approximately 10 years following the initial beach nourishment would
24 extend the term of this beneficial effect. However, permanent authorization of the
25 revetment through a long-term lease and permit approvals would create the potential for
26 long-term degradation of the visual environment of Broad Beach after nourishment
27 activities end and natural coastal erosion causes the revetment to become exposed.
28 This loss in the visual quality granted by the restored dune habitat system is expected to
29 occur after 20 years.

30 Avoidance and Minimization Measure(s)

31 Measures to address long-term visual impacts include:

32 **AMM TBIO-1a** (Implementation of a Comprehensive Dune Restoration Plan)
33 would require long-term monitoring and maintenance activities. **AMM REC-4a**
34 (Requirement of Additional Nourishment) would address continued presence of
35 the revetment or potential future removal of the revetment. **AMM REC-4b** (Sea
36 Level Rise Effects) would address erosion towards the end of the Project life.

1 Rationale for Avoidance and Minimization Measure(s)

2 The Project includes burying the revetment with sand for beach nourishment and dune
3 restoration; however, the revetment would eventually be exposed after approximately
4 20 years unless a renourishment program is implemented. The AMMs summarized
5 above would ensure that long-term impacts of the revetment are also addressed.

6 Implementation of AMM TBIO-1a would serve to lessen adverse impacts to the visual
7 resources of Broad Beach and the west end of Zuma Beach through the development
8 and maintenance of a dune system that buries the revetment. This would ensure that
9 the revetment is no longer visible to users of Broad Beach and surrounding areas during
10 the Project, therefore improving the visual resources of Broad Beach. Implementation of
11 AMMs REC-4a and REC-4b would ensure that the Project does not create long-term
12 adverse impacts to visual resources of Broad Beach by addressing potential future re-
13 exposure of the revetment.

14 **Impact SR-2: Short-Term Visual Effects from Beach Restoration Construction**
15 **Activities at Broad Beach and Zuma Beach**

16 **Construction activities would create temporary negative visual impacts during**
17 **dune restoration, nourishment events, and backpassing events (Minor Adverse**
18 **Effect, Class Mi).**

19 Impact Discussion (SR-2)

20 Construction activities associated
21 with Project implementation would
22 have short-term impacts to the visual
23 quality of the Project area (Illustration
24 3.6-8). The visual environment would
25 be temporarily disrupted by the
26 presence and activities of
27 construction equipment. Views in the
28 Project area would be substantially
29 degraded on a daily basis for the
30 duration of construction activities,
31 impacting visual quality of Broad
32 Beach and vicinity.



Illustration 3.6-8. Visual impacts from proposed beach nourishment activities would include operation of heavy construction equipment on the beach for up to an 8-month period.

33 Night lighting from nighttime
34 operations in the staging area, including both Parking Lot 12 and the adjacent 1,000
35 feet of beach could impact the night sky. These impacts would be limited to working
36 hours (Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM) due to the equipment associated
37 with the beach nourishment activities, including two strands of work lights. Sand
38 transportation activities would also occur during extended working hours (Monday

1 through Friday, 7:00 AM to 9:00 PM). During night operations, generator-powered,
2 shielded lights would be placed on the beach and directed at the immediately relevant
3 work area. Night lighting would be needed only in sufficient quantities to ensure a safe
4 work environment. Although the presence and operation of construction machinery and
5 equipment and lighting to support night operations would impact the visual quality of
6 Broad Beach, these impacts would be limited and temporary and no permanent
7 negative changes to the visual character of the area would occur as a result of the
8 Project's construction phases.

9 The initial construction phase is anticipated to span over 8 months, so construction
10 activities would not degrade visual quality over the long term. Backpassing operations
11 are expected to occur no more than once per year (maximum of 20 events).
12 Backpassing would involve excavation of approximately 5 acres in a roughly rectangular
13 area of 2,200 to 2,700 feet long and 75 feet wide to a maximum depth of 6 feet (see
14 Section 2.0, *Project Description*). Up to 35,000 cy of excavated material from the
15 eastern portion of Broad Beach would be transferred to approximately 5 acres of the
16 depleted western portions. This redistribution of sand within the Project area would
17 disturb approximately 10 acres of beach sand and seaward dune habitat. All of these
18 backpassing operations would presumably take place in the fall/winter and occur for a
19 period of up to 3 weeks, so these events would also be short-term and therefore not to
20 have a major adverse effect. Finally, a subsequent renourishment event is expected to
21 add 450,000 cy to the beach approximately 10 years after the initial construction. Since
22 the volume of sand of the renourishment is less than the initial construction,
23 construction time should be less than 6 months. Therefore, the renourishment event
24 would also be temporary and involve no permanent negative changes to the area's
25 visual character.

26 Avoidance and Minimization Measure(s)

27 **AMM SR-2a: Shielded Lights during Night Operations.** During night operations,
28 lights placed on the beach shall be shielded and directed at the immediately
29 relevant work area. When daily construction activities cease after work hours,
30 lights shall be shut off, dimmed, or shielded to the maximum extent feasible.

31 **AMM SR-2b: Nightly Equipment Removal.** Mobile heavy equipment placed on the
32 beach shall be returned to the staging area at the end of each workday, both
33 for public safety and for aesthetic considerations.

34 Rationale for Avoidance and Minimization Measure(s)

35 AMMs SR-2a and SR-2b would reduce the amount of time construction equipment
36 would be visible from the beach and minimize the use of night lighting, thereby reducing
37 visual impacts from construction activities. Full implementation of these measures would
38 reduce impacts.

1 **Impact SR-3: Visual Effects from the Nourishment of Broad Beach**
2 **Nourishment of Broad Beach would improve the visual quality of Broad Beach**
3 **over the short- to mid-term (Beneficial Effect, Class B).**

4 Impact Discussion (SR-3)

5 Nourishment of the beach and dune system at Broad Beach is expected to restore
6 sandy beach conditions to a state not present since the 1970s. The beach and dune
7 system would dominate views from Broad Beach, improving existing views by creating a
8 wide sandy beach and by burying the revetment, exposed foundations, seawalls,
9 staircase extensions, and other visual disturbances to the backdrop of the public beach.
10 A renourishment event involving 450,000 cy of sand, scheduled to occur approximately
11 10 years after the initial nourishment, and annual backpassing events would extend the
12 visual improvements. The design of the new dunes would include varying footprints and
13 shapes as well as a dune habitat restoration to mimic former dunes at Broad Beach and
14 the dunes currently present on the eastern end. This would result in positive impacts to
15 the visual resources of Broad Beach for as long as nourishment activities continue.

16 The Project contains a provision for installation of emergency sand bag revetments
17 along the eastern 550 feet of Broad Beach that is not protected by the emergency rock
18 revetment. Although these sand bag revetments would encroach upon the visual quality
19 of the dune system and beach areas, this Project component would increase the
20 longevity of the dune system at the unprotected east end of the Project area. To
21 minimize the visual effects of this activity on Broad Beach's public trust resources and
22 values, the sand bag revetments would be installed outside of and fronting the restored
23 dunes only during periods of erosion, such as toward the end of the useful life of either
24 the initial or follow-up nourishment events. Sand bags would also be filled using beach
25 sand only and the dunes would not be disturbed.

26 **Impact SR-4: Visual Effects from 43,000 Truck Trips along Pacific Coast Highway**
27 **Transport activities could create temporary negative visual impacts associated**
28 **with a high volume of large trucks traversing Pacific Coast Highway during the**
29 **initial construction phase (Negligible Effect, Class N).**

30 Impact Discussion (SR-4)

31 As noted above, an estimated 43,000 truck trips would travel along the PCH to deliver
32 sand to the sand stockpile and staging areas in Zuma Beach. Portions of the PCH,
33 which are eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway, afford scenic views of the
34 Pacific Ocean, and a high volume of large trucks could degrade the views of users of
35 public trust lands, such as State parks and beaches, and of travelers along this route.
36 Once the trucks arrive at Zuma Beach, they would enter the westernmost parking lot
37 and unload in one of the staging areas. While the trucks are present, they would

1 temporarily add to the overall visual disruption caused by the equipment and materials
 2 in the staging areas and associated construction activities. Truck presence near Broad
 3 Beach would be temporary, as trucks would leave after unloading sand. Additionally,
 4 this impact would also be limited based on the overall project timeline, which would
 5 occur over a maximum of 8 months. Therefore, impacts to these areas are negligible.

6 **Impact SR-5: Visual Effects from the Addition of Sand to the Local Littoral Cell**

7 **Nourishment of Broad Beach would add sand to the Santa Monica Littoral Cell,**
 8 **which would increase the sand budget of several other beaches down the coast,**
 9 **thus potentially improving their visual qualities (Beneficial Effect, Class B).**

10 Impact Discussion (SR-5)

11 Broad Beach is within the Santa Monica Littoral Cell, which extends from Point Mugu to
 12 Palos Verdes. The Project would add 600,000 cy of sand to Broad Beach, of which a
 13 majority is anticipated to erode through coastal process to the Santa Monica Littoral Cell
 14 where it would settle in down coast catchments and basins. In addition, the
 15 renourishment event proposed to take place 10 years after the initial nourishment would
 16 contribute an additional 450,000 cy. These additions to the littoral cell would be
 17 incorporated into the natural movement of sand down the coast, increasing the sand
 18 received by beaches south of Broad Beach. The transport of sand to down coast areas
 19 would occur most substantially within the short-term following deposition of the inland
 20 sand supply upon Broad Beach before the dune system is fully established. This
 21 increase of sand would nourish and thus slightly widen down-coast beaches. This effect
 22 could add to the aesthetic value of these beaches, especially where beaches are also
 23 currently very narrow. Therefore, a limited beneficial effect would result.

Table 3.6-1 Summary of Scenic Resources Impacts and AMMs

Impact	Class	AMMs
SR-1. Visual Effects from the Presence of the Emergency Revetment	Mi	AMM TBIO-1a: Implementation of a Comprehensive Dune Restoration Plan AMM REC-4a: Requirement of Additional Nourishment AMM REC-4b: Sea Level Rise Effects
SR-2 Short-Term Visual Effects from Beach Restoration Construction Activities at Broad Beach	Mi	AMM SR-2a: Shielded Lights during Night Operations AMM SR-2b: Nightly Equipment Removal
SR-3. Visual Effects from the Nourishment of Broad Beach	B	No AMMs recommended
SR-4. Visual Effects from 43,000 Truck Trips along PCH	N	No AMMs recommended
SR-5. Visual Effects from the Addition of Sand to the Local Littoral Cell	B	No AMMs recommended