4-060 -A Site Summary- Broken Bridge Creek Inlet

4-060 -A

		Thomas Guide Location	Latitude N	Longitude W
County:	San Luis Obispo	324 G-6	35.64394	121.18271
USGS Quad:	San Simeon	NOAA Chart: Pt. Sur to Pt. Conception 18700		

Last Page Update : 5/1/2014

SITE DESCRIPTION:

See Division B map. Broken Bridge Creek is an intermittent creek with a cement culvert under HWY 1. Small saltwater marsh fronted by small pocket sandy beach backed by coastal bluffs. This is Hearst San Simeon State Park property.

SEASONAL and SPECIAL RESOURCE CONCERN

Species of concern are present year round. Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April-July. Peak red-legged frog breeding season is November - April.
Harbor seals are present here year round. Marine mammal pupping season: Harbor seals March-June; sea otters Jan-March.
Throughout Division B, black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. – Nov.

RESOURCES OF PRIMARY CONCERN

Shore and Sea birds present year round including killdeer, cormorants, brown pelicans.

Sea otters/kelp beds common offshore.

Tidewater goby (endangered Species), red-legged frog (federally threatened) and western pond turtles (species of special concern), can be found in this creek.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC, and ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES

Contact SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission

KEY CONTACTS: Trustee (T); Entry/Owner/Access (E); Cultural (C); or Other Assistance (O)

Type	Name / Title	Organization	Phone
E/T	District Office	State Parks & Recreation Dept.	(805) 927-2065
T	Melissa Boggs Environmental Scientist	CDFW-OSPR	(805) 558-1005
C	Lynn Gamble Historic Info Center	SHPO/UCSB	(805) 893-7341
T	Mike Harris Sea otter expert	CDFW-OSPR	(805) 772-1135
O	Brian Hatfield Marine mammal expert	Bio Res Div. USGS	(805) 927-3893
T	Scott Kathey Regulatory Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 647-4251
T	Jenny Marrek Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	(805) 644-1766
C	Larry Meyer	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3712
T	Elizabeth Petras Biologist	National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3238
C	SHPO	State Office of Historic Preservation	(916) 445-7000
T	Carolyn Skinder Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
E/T	Dispatch State Parks	State Dept. Parks and Recreation	(951) 443-2969

ADDITIONAL SITE SUMMARY COMMENTS:

County and Thomas Guide Location	NOAA CHART	Latitude N	Longitude W
324 G-6 San Luis Obispo	Pt. Sur to Pt. Conception 18700	35.6439	121.18271

Last Page Update : 5/1/2014

CONCERNS and ADVICE to RESPONDERS:

April-July minimize trampling in estuary sediments due to nesting tidewater gobies. Nov-March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding.Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. Any anchors deployed in water should be placed in waters greater than 4 feet deep to avoid crushing tidewater goby burrows. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush.

Wetland/riparian habitat – Mud flats, marshlands, and creeks contain fragile habitat subject to damage from human activities such as walking and vehicle use. Oil can be trampled into sediments by responders where it will not be recoverable. Avoid walking in mudflats, marshy areas, and riparian habitat/waterways whenever possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat.

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible.

SHORELINE PRE-CLEANING may be warranted before oil reaches the beach when the shoreline is covered with kelp, driftwood, etc which could become oiled and create more oiled waste. Consult with trustees prior to engaging in activities on shoreline. Move unoiled vegetation, driftwood, etc. above the high tide line. When the shoreline is narrow, un-oiled debris may need to be stockpiled elsewhere. It is suggested that photos be taken to document distribution of beach debris prior to collection so that it can be replaced to its pre-spill distribution when spill cleanup is complete. Pre-cleaning of shorelines should be conducted by hand crews to the greatest practical extent to minimize disturbance to wildlife and their habitats.

HAZARDS and RESTRICTIONS:

State Park property. Consult before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

SITE STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-060.1 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with berming or sandbags

When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm (fine to medium grained sand), and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. When erosion from waves or overflows could erode berm, armor berm and banks by covering with plastic sheeting anchored by sand bags. When overflow could occur due to accumulation of water behind the containment berm install underflow piping and/or a spillway in the berm. When overwash could bring oil into inlet over berm back exclusion/containment berm with containment and/or sorbent booms and/or snare. Regular monitoring and maintenance will be necessary (2 staff twice daily). Check for berm effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom position and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-060.2 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with containment boom.

When creek mouth is open block entrance with a short skirted containment boom at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. When suitable berm materials are unavailable and/or when tidal flows, waterflows, or water depths are too great for berming install exclusion booms near mouth of Inlet/lagoon using short skirted boom. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. If needed, line river/stream bank, rip-rap, side channels, and sandy beaches within lagoon, seaward of the exclusion/containment booms to restrict oil to open water area of main channel to protect vegetated banks and sensitive areas within the inlet/estuary. Use swamp boom backed by sorbent booms, if waters are shallower, and use harbor boom backed by sorbent booms, when water depths are greater. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness and integrity, overwash, and leakage problems, boom positioning and security, and sorbent replacement as necessary.

Strategy 4-060.3 Objective: Exclude oil from getting into creek/estuary with excelsior fencing.

When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover.

When creek mouth is open use a filter barrier for exclusion/containment – Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 20 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, the spill consists of heavy petroleum, and berming or booming methods are not feasible due to lack of materials or accessibility. Construct a filter barrier across the channel using two parallel rows of metal stakes, upon which construction fencing is fastened. Place permeable sorbent materials such as snare or excelsior, between the two lines of fencing to capture oil. Re-adjust sorbent materials as necessary minimize entrainment and/or leakage and to accommodate flow, tidal, oceanic, and meteorological changes. Replace sorbent materials as necessary to maintain sorbent quality.

strategy number	harbor boom	swamp boom	Other boom type	sorb boom	Anchoring no	Anchoring type and gear	Boom boat	Skiffs punts	Skimmers No	Skimmers Type	Special Equipment or comment No	Special Equipment or comment and kinds	staff deploy	Staff tend
4-060.1								1	SSS			Backhoe or sandbags, piping, plastic sheeting	4-6	
4-060.2		100			2			1	SSS				2-4	
4-060.3			100 FF					1	SSS			Excelsior fencing, metal stakes	2-4	

LOGISTICS

DIRECTIONS: to site (by land and/or by water, to nearest launch ramp and are access permits required.)

From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1, to just south of Hearst Castle (Hearst Castle post mile marker is 57.82) and William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach. Take dirt road off to the left 1.2 miles north of Little Pico Creek Bridge.
From the north: Take Hwy 101 S, (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) precede as above.

LAND ACCESS: Vehicle/ATV access at low tide from WR Hearst St. Beach - locked gate

WATER LOGISTICS:

Limitations: depth, obstruction

Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 30 miles south.

FACLITIES, STAGING AREAS, POSSIBLE FIELD POSTS AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE:

Staging: William R. Hearst State Beach is 2/10 mile north.
Command Post: Hotels in San Simeon approx. 4 miles south; State Park's offices at Hearst Castle.
Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland. Private strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitors Center.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS:

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:


Cabrillo Hwy
Broken Bridge Creek
0
250
500
1,000
Feet
N
CDFG - OSPR & USCG Site: 4-060 Name: Broken Bridge Creek Inlet
L. Gustafson (OSPR) & Melissa Boggs (OSPR) Date: 03/19/2014
Archaeological Area
Harbor Boom
Swamp Boom
sss / sfs
Sorbent Boom
Other Boom
tsa / sps
Dike or Berm
Filter Fence
tba / voo