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STAFF REPORT: RECOMMENDATION ON APPEAL SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE & DE NOVO

Local Government:	City of Oceanside	
Decision:	Approved with Conditions	
Appeal Number:	A-6-OCN-13-017 & A-6-OCN-13-018	
Applicant:	Strands End LLC (A-6-OCN-13-017), Leeds Properties LLC (A-6-OCN-13-018)	
Location:	817 & 819 South Pacific Street, Oceanside, San Diego County. (APN Nos. 150-356-022, -023)	
Project Description:	The partial demolition and remodel of an existing three level duplex (eastern building), and the complete demolition of two existing 2-level duplexes (center and western buildings) for a total demolition of 6 units developed as three buildings on two parcels; construction of two new duplexes (one duplex on each parcel) each comprised of 6,564 sq. ft. of habitable space, with a 815 sq. ft. garage, and a 471 sq. ft. deck area. The buildings will be designed with three stories over a daylighted basement level.	
Appellants:	Beachin LLC	
Staff Recommendation:	Substantial Issue; Approval with Conditions on De Novo	

PROCEDURAL NOTES:

The Commission will NOT take public testimony during the substantial issue phase of the appeal hearing unless at least three Commissioners request it. Unless the Commission finds that the appeal raises "no substantial issue," it will then hear the de novo phase of the appeal hearing, during which it will take public testimony. Written comments may be submitted to the Commission regarding either phase of the appeal hearing.

SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The appellants raise a number of LCP consistency issues primarily focusing on concerns that the approved development will be above the LCP maximum allowed height and out of character with the surrounding community, and that the use of tandem parking will result in impacts to public access. The appellants also assert that the City misinterpreted definitions of "basement," "story," "grade," and "building height" in order to approve the proposed development. Staff has reviewed the appellant's contentions in detail, and agrees that while the definitions in the certified LCP are subject to interpretation, the City's interpretation is reasonable, consistent with numerous past actions by the City, including several that have been reviewed by the Commission on appeal. The development as approved by the City would not be out of character with the surrounding community and is consistent with redevelopment of other residential structures often used as vacation rentals, located in the Residential-Tourist zone and within the coastal zone, and allowing required parking in tandem configuration is consistent with the City's certified parking requirements.

The appellants also contend that the size and height of the buildings will obstruct public views. However, there are no existing views to the ocean across the site. The existing development is located along the entire frontage of the parcel, completely obstructing any views of the ocean. However, as proposed, the newly constructed buildings would include a 6 foot setback between the two structures. This setback would create a new view from Pacific Street to the ocean. Thus, the proposed development will create and not obstruct public views to the ocean.

The appellants have also raised a concern regarding the legality of the parcels as two separate and legal lots. Specifically, the appellants contend that the lots have never been legally subdivided and thus are only one legal lot. The subject site was part of a large-scale subdivision that occurred in 1906. Since 1906, these two parcels have been bought and sold together until 2008. Then, in 2008, the site was given two separate assessor parcel numbers and subsequently sold as two lots. As discussed in greater detail, below, Commission staff has reviewed the history of the two parcels and agrees with the appellants that the two parcels described by the City have never been legally subdivided and have never been conveyed as separate and legal lots, and as such, only one legal lot currently exists. However, in this particular case, the classification as two lots instead of one does not result in any specific LCP inconsistencies or impacts to coastal resources. The two proposed duplex structures could be approved on one lot since the zoning designation allows for the proposed density. As noted, the development is consistent with the established character of the community and will not impacts public views or public access. The only remaining concern is that a negative precedent would be set for the development of future sites if the Commission accepted these parcels as two separate legal lots. As previously mentioned, the subject site is one of many that were subdivided in 1906. Thus, there is potential that other oceanfront parcels could be incorrectly considered and developed as if they were more than a single legal lot. Staff did a preliminary study for the surrounding area and found that at least three parcels within the subject block had similar history and thus could result in lot legality concerns. Thus, while in this particular case, the subject development would not result in coastal resource impacts, other, future developments, if interpreted in the same manner, could be developed with a greater number of structures that are larger, and more dense than would be permitted on a single lot, block existing public views, impacting public access and adversely affecting the character of the surrounding community. Therefore, staff recommends that the Commission determine that **a substantial issue exists** relative to the appellants' contentions pertaining to Coastal Development Permit Appeal Nos. A-6-OCN-13-017 and A-6-OCN-13-018.

Commission staff further recommends APPROVAL of the application on de novo. The primary concerns raised during the substantial issue component of the staff report is the question of whether the two lots, as described by the City, are in fact, separate and legal parcels. Commission staff has determined that at no point were the two lots legally subdivided. After the project was appealed, the City issued an unconditional certificate of compliance authorizing the lots as two separate parcels. However, for Coastal Act purposes, the issuance of the certificate of compliance does not properly subdivide the parcels unless it was conditioned, at a minimum, with the requirement to obtain a Coastal Development Permit for the subdivision. Since the City has CDP jurisdiction over this property, only the City could issue a CDP for the subdivision, with the Commission maintaining appellate jurisdiction over such a CDP. In this case, however, the City did not issue a CDP for the subdivision, but, rather, just for the proposed structures. As such, Commission staff maintains that the subject site was not legally subdivided and contains only one legal parcel. In addition, the subdivision of this parcel into two separate lots would be inconsistent with the City's LCP, because the parcel is not large enough to be subdivided without creating substandard lots.

As noted, the project does not raise coastal resource impact concerns outside of the lot legality question. Therefore, special conditions have been included to memorialize the site as one legal parcel and to protect the newly created view of the ocean between the two proposed structures. Specifically, **Special Condition Nos. 2** serve to advise all future property owners that these two buildings are constructed on one legal parcel, and that any future development and/or subdivision on the site would require an amendment to this permit. In addition, **Special Condition Nos. 1 & 3** require the submittal of final building and landscaping plans that include the setback between the two structures and limit the fencing and landscaping between the proposed structures to protect the newly created public ocean view. Finally, **Special Condition Nos. 4, 5, & 6** restrict staging and construction schedule to prevent any potential impacts to coastal access and regulate drainage on the property ensure no water quality impacts occur associated with the newly constructed impervious respectively. These conditions will ensure that the structure is built as approved by the Commission, and that all future development will also be designed consistent with the City's LCP (**Special Condition No. 7**), as well as, applicable policies of the Coastal Act.

Therefore, staff recommends that the Commission, on de novo, <u>approve as conditioned</u>, coastal development permit application A-6-OCN-13-017/A-6-OCN-13-018.

The standard of review: Certified Oceanside LCP and the public access and public recreation policies of the Coastal Act.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – Substantive File Documents

EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 1 Location Maps
- Exhibit 2 Site Plans
- Exhibit 3 City's Resolutions of Approval
- Exhibit 4 Appeal Forms
- Exhibit 5 Aerial Photo of Site
- Exhibit 6 Applicant's rendering of proposed and surrounding development
- Exhibit 7 Realquest parcel history for the 800 block of South Pacific Street
- Exhibit 8 Letter from the Appellant dated May 17, 2013
- Exhibit 9 City of Oceanside Zoning Map
- Exhibit 10 Photos of dirt section of The Strand
- Exhibit 11 Letter from Appellant dated April 5, 2013

I. MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

A. Motion:

I move that the Commission determine that Appeal No. A-6-OCN-13-017 raises NO substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under § 30603 of the Coastal Act.

Staff recommends a **NO** vote. Passage of this motion will result in a finding of No Substantial Issue and adoption of the following resolution and findings. If the Commission finds No Substantial Issue, the Commission will not hear the application de novo and the local action will become final and effective. The motion passes only by an affirmative vote by a majority of the Commissioners present.

Resolution:

The Commission hereby finds that Appeal No. A-6-OCN-13-017 presents a substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under § 30603 of the Coastal Act regarding consistency with the Certified Local Coastal Plan and/or the public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act.

B. Motion:

I move that the Commission determine that Appeal No. A-6-OCN-13-018 raises NO substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under § 30603 of the Coastal Act.

Staff recommends a **NO** vote. Passage of this motion will result in a finding of No Substantial Issue and adoption of the following resolution and findings. If the Commission finds No Substantial Issue, the Commission will not hear the application de novo and the local action will become final and effective. The motion passes only by an affirmative vote by a majority of the Commissioners present.

Resolution:

The Commission hereby finds that Appeal No. A-6-OCN-13-018 presents a substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under § 30603 of the Coastal Act regarding consistency with the Certified Local Coastal Plan and/or the public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act.

II. APPELLANT CONTENDS

The appellants contend that the developments approved by the City are inconsistent with the certified LCP for the following reasons:

- 1. The City of Oceanside unjustly denied the appellants appeal to the City Council.
- 2. The project will block public views
- 3. The project does not comply with the minimum required front yard setback
- 4. The project does not provide a sufficient number of parking spaces
- 5. The project will depreciate the property values in the vicinity
- 6. The project does not comply with the certified height regulations
- 7. The project should not have been exempted from CEQA
- 8. The project site is one legal lot, and has been incorrectly identified as two legal lots.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION

On April 25, 2011 the Planning Commission adopted Planning Commission Resolution Nos. 2011-P15 and 2011-P16 denying variances (V11-00001 and V11-00002) and Regular Coastal Permits (RC10-00002 and RC10-00010). The original resolution indicated that the subject denial was without prejudice and was based upon the proposed projects request to exceed the maximum allowable lot coverage established for single family development proposals. Since that time, the applicant redesigned the project to propose a 2-unit duplex on each parcel instead of a single family home. The City's LCP does not regulate lot coverage for multiple-family development proposals. The Planning Commission approved the proposed project, including the modification from single family homes to duplex structures on March 11, 2013. The approved project includes a number of specific conditions which, among other things, require the applicant to provide 75% open sideyard fencing in order to protect existing ocean views between the structures, limits all buildings, structures, fences and walls to be located no further seaward than the line of development established by the Stringline Setback Map, and requires the applicant to record a covenant waiving any rights of the applicant to liability claims on the part of the City associated with natural hazards.

IV. APPEAL PROCEDURES/SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE ANALYSIS

After certification of a Local Coastal Program (LCP), the Coastal Act provides for limited appeals to the Coastal Commission of certain local government actions on coastal development permits.

Section 30603(a) of the Coastal Act identifies which types of development are appealable. Section 30603(a) states, in part:

(a) After certification of its Local Coastal Program, an action taken by a local government on a Coastal Development Permit application may be appealed to the Commission for only the following types of developments:

- (1) Developments approved by the local government between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.
- (2) Developments approved by the local government not included within paragraph (1) that are located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.

Section 30603(b)(1) of the Coastal Act states:

The grounds for an appeal pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be limited to an allegation that the development does not conform to the standards set forth in the certified local coastal program or the public access policies set forth in this division.

Coastal Act Section 30625(b) states, in relevant part, that the Commission shall hear an appeal unless it determines:

(2) With respect to appeals to the commission after certification of a local coastal program, that no substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which an appeal has been filed pursuant to Section 30603.

If the staff recommends "substantial issue" and no Commissioner objects, the Commission will proceed directly to the de novo portion of the hearing on the merits of the project, then, or at a later date. If the staff recommends "no substantial issue" or the Commission decides to hear arguments and vote on the substantial issue question, proponents and opponents will have 3 minutes per side to address whether the appeal raises a substantial issue. It takes a majority of Commission will proceed to a full public hearing on the merits of the project then, or at a later date, reviewing the project de novo in accordance with sections 13057-13096 of the Commission's regulations. If the Commission conducts the de novo portion of the hearing on the permit application, the applicable test for the Commission to consider is whether the proposed development is in conformity with the certified Local Coastal Program (LCP).

In addition, for projects located between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea, Section 30604(c) of the Act requires that a finding must be made by the approving agency, whether the local government or the Coastal Commission on appeal, that the development is in conformity with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3. In other words, in regard to public access questions, the Commission is required to consider not only the certified LCP, but also applicable Chapter 3 policies when reviewing a project at the de novo stage.

The only persons qualified to testify before the Commission at the "substantial issue" stage of the appeal process are the applicant, persons who opposed the application before the local government (or their representatives), and the local government. Testimony from other persons

must be submitted in writing. At the time of the de novo portion of the hearing, any person may testify.

The term "substantial issue" is not defined in the Coastal Act or its implementing regulations. The Commission's regulations indicate simply that the Commission will hear an appeal unless it "finds that the appeal raises no significant question as to conformity with the certified local coastal program" or, if applicable, the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (Cal. Code Regs. titl. 14 section 13155(b)). In previous decisions on appeals, the Commission has been guided by the following factors:

- 1. The degree of factual and legal support for the local government's decision that the development is consistent or inconsistent with the certified LCP;
- 2. The extent and scope of the development as approved or denied by the local government;
- 3. The significance of the coastal resources affected by the decision;
- 4. The precedential value of the local government's decision for future interpretations of its LCP; and
- 5. Whether the appeal raises only local issues, or those of regional or statewide significance.

Even when the Commission chooses not to hear an appeal, appellants nevertheless may obtain judicial review of the local government's coastal permit decision by filing petition for a writ of mandate pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 1094.5.

The City of Oceanside has a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) and the subject site is located in an area where the Commission retains appeal jurisdiction because it is located between the first public road and the sea. Therefore, before the Commission considers the appeal de novo, the appeal must establish that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which an appeal has been filed pursuant to Section 30603. In this case, for the reasons discussed further below, the Commission exercises its discretion and determines that the development approved by the City does raise a substantial issue with regard to the appellants' contentions regarding coastal resources and, therefore, does not conform to the standards set forth in the City's certified LCP.

V. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject properties are located south of The Strand and west of Pacific Street (ref Exhibit #1, #5) in the City of Oceanside. The proposed development involves 2 adjacent parcels that are currently developed with three separate duplexes. Going east to west, the first duplex straddles both lots. The second duplex is located solely on the north lot. The third and most western

duplex is located only on the southern lot. Thus, there are a total of six units. There are also 8 number of off-street parking spaces to service these units. As proposed, the central duplex and pad and western duplex (pad to remain) would be completely demolished. The westernmost duplex would be partially demolished, but will maintain the façade for the front of the structure, in order to maintain an existing and nonconforming front yard setback of 3.5 feet. Subsequent to the proposed demolition, the parcels would be developed with two separate three-story duplexes. Each duplex will consist of 6,564 sq. ft. of habitable space, a 815 sq. ft. garage, and 471 sq. ft. of outdoor decks. Each garage will provide four parking spaces configured as tandem parking. In summary, the project consists of the demolition of 3 duplex buildings providing a total of six units, and the subsequent construction of two duplex buildings providing a total of four units.

The project site is adjacent to Pacific Street to the east, an abandoned City right-of-way, the beach and Pacific Ocean to the west, three residential lots and then The Strand to the north. The lots to the south are currently developed with quasi-residential/vacation rental residences which are comprised of single and multi-family developments and are generally three stories in height. The three residential lots to the north of the subject sites (811, 813, and 815 South Pacific Street) are currently each developed with identical structures comprised of 9-bedroom, 9-bathroom single family homes. However, each of these structures is currently being converted into three separate duplexes with some additional square footage authorized through three coastal development permits issued by the City of Oceanside. These CDPs were appealed to the Commission on July 25, 2012. In March 2013, the Commission found that the coastal development permits issued for the above-stated development proposals raised no substantial issue (ref. Appeal Nos. A-6-OCN-12-054; -055; -056). The subject project includes a very similar configuration to those projects, including the large number of bedrooms and bathrooms, square footage, number of levels and overall height.

As previously stated, there is an existing City right-of-way on the west side of the properties that extends The Strand right-of-way to the south. However, this section of the right-of-way is unimproved sand which currently provides access to the public west of the existing structures and east of an existing, city-owned, rock revetment (ref. Exhibit #6). Because the unimproved sandy accessway is located directly south of and in alignment with The Strand, and because the sandy beach can be shallow or non-existent during high tides, the protected accessway provided by the right-of-way is highly utilized by the public. No modifications to this existing accessway or the city-owned revetment are proposed for the subject development.

The subject properties are located within the Residential-Tourist (R-T) zoning designation and an Urban High-Density land use designation (UHD-R). These designations allow single and multi-family residential structures serving both residential and visitor serving uses and would allow for a density of up to 40.21 dwelling units per acre (du/a). The proposed development would have a density of 28.8 du/a.

B. HISTORY OF PARCELS/LOT LEGALITY

The most substantial contention raised by the appellant is that of lot legality. As described by the City, the subject development includes two separate legal lots. However, the appellant contends that these parcels were never legally subdivided and instead contends that the subject site is only

one legal lot. Specifically, the appellant is asserting that a map recorded prior to 1909 as legal only if (1) the map was recorded consistent with the grandfather clause of the Subdivision Map Act ("SMA") or (2) the lot was actually conveyed separately from any other lots. Commission staff agrees with the appellants' contention because case law indicates that subdivisions created before 1915 do not constitute valid lots for purposes of establishing legal lots under the grandfather provision of the SMA. On the second option for creating legal lots, the SMA provides that the creation of up to four parcels, by deed, prior to 1972 are presumed to be valid for purposes of the SMA. Since the subject lots were not independently conveyed by deed prior to 1972, the subject lots cannot be legal lots under this provision. (see Govt. Code, section 66412.6(a).)

The subject site was part of a large-scale subdivision that occurred in 1906. Since the 1906 subdivision that created these lots, the subject lots have been bought and sold as one lot until 2008. Then, in 2008, the site was given two separate assessor parcel numbers and subsequently sold as two lots. The applicants, after purchasing the property, sought an unconditional Certificate of Compliance from the City to formally acknowledge the individual parcel as two parcels which can only be issued if the City finds that the property complies with the provisions of the SMA and of the local ordinances adopted pursuant to the SMA. (Government Code § 66499.35.) A local government may issue an unconditional Certificate of Compliance for lots created under earlier versions of the SMA if the earlier version regulated "the design and improvement of subdivisions at the time the subdivision was established." (Government Code § 66499.30(d) ("grandfather clause").) Or, as mentioned above, if the lots were created by deed prior to 1972, which is not the case here since the two lots were sold together from 1906 until 2008.

On the first issue of whether or not a subdivision complies with design and improvement elements of the SMA, the SMA includes definitions of "design and improvement." Design is defined as: "(1) street alignments, grades and widths; (2) drainage and sanitary facilities and utilities, including alignments and grades thereof; (3) location and size of all required easements and rights-of-way; (4) fire roads and firebreaks; (5) lot size and configuration; (6) traffic access; (7) grading; (8) land to be dedicated for park or recreational purposes; and (9) other specific physical requirements in the plan and configuration of the entire subdivision that are necessary to ensure consistency with, or implementation of, the general plan or any applicable specific plan" (Government Code § 66418.) Similarly, "improvement" is defined as either (1) "any street work and utilities to be installed, or agreed to be installed, by the subdivider on the land to be used for public or private streets, highways, ways, and easements, as are necessary for the general use of the lot owners in the subdivision and local neighborhood traffic and drainage needs as a condition precedent to the approval and acceptance of the final map thereof" or (2) "any other specific improvements or types of improvements, the installation of which, either by the subdivider, by public agencies, by private utilities, by any other entity approved by the local agency, or by a combination thereof, is necessary to ensure consistency with, or implementation of, the general plan or any applicable specific plan." (Government Code § 66419.) Courts have determined that the SMA in effect prior to 1915 did not regulate the design and improvement of subdivisions. (Witt Home Ranch, Inc. v. County of Sonoma (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 543, 564.)

Thus, the City could only issue an unconditional Certificate of Compliance if a subdivision created lots consistent with a version of the SMA that regulated the design and improvement of the subdivision. That was not the case, here, because the subdivision was created in 1906 and the SMA in effect at the time did not regulate design and improvement of subdivisions. (*Ibid.*) The City, instead, should have issued a conditional Certificate of Compliance, imposing "conditions that would have been applicable to the division of the property at the time the applicant acquired his or her interest therein"¹ including the requirement to obtain a CDP for the division of land, which is a form of development pursuant to section 30106 of the Coastal Act. As a result, the subject lots are not two legal lots because, at a minimum, they have not received the benefit of a CDP.

It is important to note here, that in this particular circumstance, the proposed 4-unit development as two duplex structures is consistent with the City LCP regardless of the property being one lot or two, and the development as proposed does not result in any coastal resource impacts. In fact, by demolishing the existing structures and constructing the two proposed separate buildings, a view to the ocean approximately six feet wide will be created between the two duplex buildings.

The primary concern associated with the legal status of the parcel/lots is the precedent that may be set by accepting the City's interpretation. As previously discussed, the 1906 subdivision included a large majority of the oceanfront parcels within the City of Oceanside. Thus, it is likely that the question of lot legality could be an issue on other properties. Commission staff conducted a review of the lot history for just this block and found that there is at least one more example of a 1906 subdivision that may come into question in the future. Specifically, there are three properties (identified as separate parcels on the County Assessor's Parcel Maps) located on the southern terminus of the subject block have a similar history. The property was subdivided into three lots in 1906 and was then developed with one multi-unit structure. Since the time the property was improved with this structure it was sold as one property, until in 2007, when another reallocation of APNs was given to the property similar to the subject site (ref. Exhibit #7). In this case, the way the property has been developed, with a large majority left as open space area, affords an expansive view of the ocean from both Pacific Street and Hayes Street (ref. Exhibit #6). The classification of the property as three separate lots could allow for three separate developments that would significantly obstruct the existing view of the ocean. Thus, the precedent set by the subject development could have cumulative and future impacts on coastal resources.

Since the time of the original appeal by the Commission, the property owner, and the City have all been attempting to find a process to adequately subdivide the property and allow for the development to move forward as proposed. However, the subject parcel is 6,500 sq. ft., and the minimum lot size for this zone is 6,000 sq. ft. Thus, subdivided the parcel into to two lots a maximum of 3,250 sq. ft. each would result in two sub-standard lots, inconsistent with the City's LCP. Approval of the sub-standard lots through the issuance of a variance would also not be appropriate in this case, as there are no circumstances specific to this lot that would provide for the issuance of a variance. As such, were the applicant to include the subdivision of the property into the current proposal, approval of the development would result in an LCP prejudice issue.

¹ Government Code § 66499.35(b).

In conclusion, the proposed characterization of the subject parcel as two separate legal lots would be inconsistent with the minimum lot size required in the LCP, and create an adverse precedent for development on improperly subdivided lots that could result in future development that negatively effects public views and public access. Therefore, the appeal raises a substantial issue regarding conformity with the certified LCP.

C. COMMUNITY CHARACTER/SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT

The appellants contend that the project, as approved, will permit the construction of three buildings that will not be consistent with the established surrounding community character. The City has a number of LCP policies protecting existing community character and zoning ordinances establishing height restrictions and state in part:

City of Oceanside Visual Resources and Special Communities, Policy 1 states:

In areas of significant natural aesthetic value, new developments shall be subordinate to the natural environment.

City of Oceanside Visual Resources and Special Communities, Policy 3 states:

All new development shall be designed in a manner which minimizes disruption of natural land forms and significant vegetation.

City of Oceanside Visual Resources and Special Communities, Policy 8 states:

The City shall ensure that all new development is compatible in height, scale, color and form with the surrounding neighborhood.

City of Oceanside Visual Resources and Special Communities, Policy 13 states:

New development shall utilize optimum landscaping to achieve the following effects:

a. Accent and enhance desirable site characteristics and architectural features.

b. Soften, shade and screen parking and other problem areas.

- c. Frame and accent (but not obscure) coastal views
- [...]

City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance Section 1709 – Height, states in part:

No buildings or structures shall be erected or enlarged unless such building or structure complies with the height regulations for the zone in which the building or structure is

located. For purposes of determining height, of a building or structure, the average finished grade of the parcel on which the building or structure is located shall be used:

The maximum permitted heights of any building or structure shall be as follows:

[...]

(b) No building or structure in the R-3, O-P, R-T, R-C, PRD, or SP zones shall exceed a height of 35 feet or three stories, whichever is less.

[...]

Penthouses or roof structures for the housing of elevators, stairways, ventilator fans, air conditioning or similar equipment required to operate and maintain the building, fire or parapet walls, skylights, towers, church steeples, flag poles, chimneys, antennas, and similar structures may be erected above the height limits prescribed hereinabove provided the same may be safely erected and maintained at such height, in view of the surrounding conditions and circumstances, but no penthouse or roof structures or any space above the height limit shall be allowed for the purpose of providing additional floor space.

The appellants contend that the scale of the approved development is inconsistent with the City's certified development standards pertaining to height and number of stories and as such, is out of character with the surrounding community. The City of Oceanside limits development in this area to three stories or 35 feet in height, whichever is greatest. The City has definitions that serve to determine the number of stories and the measured height of a structure. The appellants contend that the City interpretation of definitions of "story" "basement", "grade" and "building height" are incorrect, resulting in structures with a greater number of levels and higher height than allowed in the LCP, and are therefore inconsistent with the LCP.

As proposed, the newly constructed duplexes will include a total of four levels. As noted, the LCP limits structures in this area to three stories. However, the lowest level of each structure was approved by the City as a basement, not a story. When the first level of the home meets the definition of a basement, it is not included in the calculation of the number of stories. The appellants contend that four levels are not allowed in the subject duplexes because the first level of the duplexes does not meet the definition of basement and therefore must be considered a story. The City's zoning ordinance defines a "basement" as follows:

Basement. "Basement" means that portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is partly below and partly above ground but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is less than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

As written, this definition of a basement requires that less of a basement's air space be located below ground than above ground, which is contrary to the common sense definition of a basement. The City has indicated that the definition was supposed to require that <u>more</u> air space be below ground than above, and the definition in the ordinance is simply a mistake. The City

has further indicated that it has been the established practice to require basements to be mostly below grade, as is the case with the proposed duplexes. To interpret the code otherwise would render most of the existing homes with basements in the City as non-conforming, as well as being counterintuitive to what is generally accepted as a basement. For example, in 1999, the Commission appealed a shorefront development in Oceanside (ref. A-6-OCN-99-133/Liguori where the Commission found that since the first level of the structure appeared to be more <u>above</u> grade than below, it might not qualify as a basement. Commission staff reviewed previously approved projects located on the shorefront, and concurs that the City's established practice has been to require the bulk of lower level's volume or square footage to be more below than above the adjacent grade.

In addition, the appellant contends the proposed duplexes' bottom floors would also not qualify as a basement because the entire bottom floor would not be located partially below and partially above ground; rather, a portion of the basement is fully above ground—that is, daylighted. Daylighting a basement means that on the western side of the structure the entire level is exposed to light. While that the definition of basement could be interpreted to require that the entire floor area be at least partially underground, the City's has stated such a restrictive interpretation of "basement" has never been applied in Oceanside, and rather, a substantial percentage of beachfront homes have been approved with daylighted basements. Commission staff has reviewed previously approved developments in the City of Oceanside, and concurs with the City that the common practice is to consider daylighted ground levels on the shorefront as basements.

The lower level of the proposed duplexes could theoretically have been designed such that all portions of the basement were at least partially below grade, or designed such that more of the basement was above ground than below ground. However, this would have no impact on the height, bulk, or scale of the proposed duplex structures. The structures as proposed do not block public views, and are consistent with surrounding development. As previously noted, in 2012, the three structures located directly north of the subject site were appealed to the Commission by the subject appellant, who made the same contentions regarding the definition of basement (ref. A-6-OCN-12-054,-055, -056). In those cases, the Commission found that the method by which the City defined and approved the basement for those homes, which was identically applied here, did not raise a substantial issue.

The appellants are also contending that the City misinterpreted the definition of the term "grade." The City's certified definition of "grade" states:

Grade. "Grade" means the average of the finished *ground* level at the center of all walls of a building. In case walls are parallel to and within five feet of a sidewalk, the above-ground level shall be measured at the sidewalks. [emphasis added]

Specifically, the appellants contend that the City accepted the finished "grade" instead of the finished "ground" level in order to measure the elevation of the center of all walls, as described above. The appellants further contend if the City used the *ground* level instead of the *grade* level, the definitions for "story" and "building height" would be calculated differently and are therefore also inaccurate. The City has indicated that in review of development, the terms ground and grade or used interchangeably. In addition, the above cited zoning ordinance Section

1709 – Height references "finished grade," which clearly implies that an altered grade level, not just a natural or pre-existing grade is used when establishing building elevation.

However, in any case, again as noted, in 2012, a similar appeal was heard by the Commission, including the same contentions regarding the calculation of grade and the Commission determined there was no substantial issue with the City's approval. The basis for the appeal needs to establish impacts to coastal resources. For the subject project, Commission staff visited the subject site on numerous occasions and verified that the approved building will not obstruct any public views of the coast and ocean; and thus, the matter by which the City defines "grade" does not raise a substantial issue.

The appellants are also contending that the City misinterpreted the City's definition of "story". The City's definition of "story" states:

Story. "Story" means that portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it. If there is not floor above it, then the space between such floor and the ceiling next above it shall be considered a story. If the finished floor level directly above the basement or cellar is more than six feet above *grade*, such basement or cellar shall be considered s story. [emphasis added]

The appellants contend that if the term "grade" as defined above, was measured accurately to the ground level at the center of all walls and not finished grade, the finished floor level would be more than six feet above grade. They assert that if the first level is more than six feet above ground, it cannot be considered a basement and must be considered a story. If the first floor was considered a story, and not a basement, the project would be four levels and thus would not be consistent with the restriction for development in the R-T zone to three stories. As previously discussed, the City has indicated that the terms ground and grade are used interchangeably. There is no evidence that the manner in which the City has interpreted the definition of grade would result in impacts to coastal resources. The approved buildings will not obstruct any public views of the coast and ocean, or be inconsistent with community character; thus, the matter by which the City defined "grade" does not raise a substantial issue.

Another contention raised by the appellants is that the overall height of the buildings was measured incorrectly and that the structures, as approved by the City, are taller than the maximum height limits for the area. Specifically, the appellants contend that the City accepted a calculation for height that is inaccurate. The height limit for the Residential Tourist (R-T) designation is 35 feet. Building height is defined by the City as:

<u>Building Height.</u> "Building height" means the vertical distance measured from the average level of the highest and lowest point of that portion of the building-site *covered by the building* to the ceiling of the uppermost story. [emphasis added]

The appellants contend that the City accepted a calculation for the height of the buildings inaccurately. The City accepted the points of the building site to be measured from lowest and highest points *adjacent to the building*, and the appellants contend that the height should have

been measured from the lowest and highest points *covered by the building*. Again, the City has stated that they have traditionally accepted points adjacent to the building.

There is always the potential that various LCP definitions and policies will be interpreted in different ways by different people, or even change over the years. Regardless of whichever interpretation of these definitions is "correct," the overarching and primary *coastal resource* concern regarding all of the above listed contentions is whether or not the height, and the overall scale, of the structures will be out of scale with the surrounding development. As such, the remainder of this section will focus on the potential coastal resource impacts associated with structures that total four levels each and are 35 feet tall.

Commission staff has visited the site on numerous occasions in order to assess the current character of the community. Both four-level, as well as 35-foot tall structures are common in this area. All of the three structures located immediately north of the subject site include these same specifications. Additionally, even if the fourth level wasn't permitted, the 35-foot height would still be permissible, which is consistent with the surrounding community, thus, no negative precedent would be established by the approval of these duplexes. Furthermore, the structures, as approved by the City, include stepping back the height from Pacific Street to the ocean. Thus, while the tallest section of the duplex structures will be 35 feet tall, for 19 feet starting from Pacific Street west to the ocean, the height of the structures will be 23 feet tall. Additionally, the western edge of the duplexes are also stepped back with glass balconies on the third and fourth levels, further reducing massing impacts. As noted, the proposed duplexes would not block any public views of the coast and/or ocean, but would result in a new view corridor between the structures.

In conclusion, the appellant has identified a number of technical challenges related to the City's application of their code that pertain to the height of the structures and their compatibility to the surrounding community. However, as approved by the City, and reaffirmed through numerous visits to the surrounding community by Commission staff, it is clear that the proposed structures are consistent with the surrounding community and will not result in any adverse impacts to coastal resources. The project, therefore, does not raise a substantial issue on the grounds filed pertaining specifically to community character.

D. PUBLIC VIEWS

The City has several LUP policies protecting coastal visual resources which state in relevant part:

City of Oceanside LUP - Visual Resources and Special Communities - Objectives

The City shall protect, enhance and maximize public enjoyment of Coastal Zone scenic resources

City of Oceanside LUP - Visual Resources and Special Communities - Major Findings.

[...]

2. The City's grid street pattern allows public views of these water bodies from several vantage points. Most east-west streets in the Coastal Zone offer views of the ocean...

City of Oceanside LUP - Visual Resources and Special Communities - Policies

1. In areas of significant natural aesthetic value, new developments shall be subordinate to the natural environment.

[...]

4. The city shall maintain existing view corridors through public rights-of-way.

[...]

13. New development shall utilize optimum landscaping to achieve the following effects:

[...]

- c. Frame and accent (but not obscure) coastal views
- d. Create a sense of spaciousness, where appropriate.

City of Oceanside LUP – Design Standards for Preserving and Creating Views

The visual orientation to the Pacific Ocean is a major identity factor for the City of Oceanside. Traditional view corridors should be preserved and reinforced in the placement of buildings and landscaping. Additionally, some views not presently recognized, deserve consideration in the design and location of further coastal improvements.

A. Removing Obstructions

2. Proposed new development should consider surrounding height when designing a building

B. Framing/Direction Views

2. Street right-of-way carried through to the water and views along the waterfront provide a desirable sense of contact with the water.

In addition, the following LCP provisions are applicable :

City of Oceanside LUP - Design Standards for Beach Accessways

Definition: A view corridor is an unobstructed line of view to be preserved for passing motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists from the nearest public road to the ocean, lagoon or other scenic landscape.

Specifications: View corridors should be considered as "visual access" and an integral part of coastal access. Open space buffers or greenbelts should be provided along major view corridors. Efforts should be made to integrate view corridors with vertical access points whenever possible.

Location and Distribution: Because of the recreational and scenic value of the coastal landscape, view corridors should be provided wherever possible, along linear greenbelts or internal streets. In the event of proposed new development or redevelopment, structures should be sited so as to protect existing view corridors and/or provide new corridors.

The appellants contend that the City's approval is inconsistent with its certified LCP because the development as proposed will impact existing public views. Specifically, the appellants contend that the larger and taller structures proposed will obstruct views from Pacific Street. Additionally, the appellants contend that the front yard setback will further obstruct these views. To restate, the subject CDP consists of the construction of two four level structures 35 feet tall that maintain a 3-foot, 6-inch, front yard setback. As previously discussed, the size as well as the setback for the structures is typical for this area of Oceanside. The existing structure has the same setback and currently does not provide any views from Pacific Street across the site and to the ocean. Specifically, the existing development spans the width of the site, and thus there are no views as one walks along Pacific Street across the site and to the ocean. However, as approved by the City, the proposed development would consist of two detached structures, each only 19 feet in width. Thus, the proposed development will create a 6-foot wide slot view from Pacific Street to the ocean within the sideyard setbacks for each structure (ref. Exhibit #6). As such, the proposed development will result in *improved* public views to the ocean, and thus does not raise a substantial issue on the grounds filed pertaining specifically to protection of public views.

E. PUBLIC ACCESS/PARKING

Because the project is located between the sea and the first coastal roadway, and because the appellants are raising contentions regarding impacts to public access due to lack of adequate onsite parking, both the City of Oceanside and the Coastal Act policies pertaining to public access are applicable and state:

Coastal Act Policies:

Section 30210 of the Coastal Act states:

In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse. In addition Section 30211 of the Act is applicable and states:

Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization, including, but not limited to, the use of dry sand and rocky coastal beaches to the first line of terrestrial vegetation.

Finally Section 30212 of the Act is applicable and states:

(a) Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where:

- (*l*) *it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources,*
- (2) adequate access exists nearby....

The City of Oceanside's Land Use Plan contains findings, objectives and policies providing for the regulation and protection of public access, protection of public views and maintenance of community character. These policies can be found in Sections I (Coastal Access) and II (Recreation and Visitor Serving Facilities) and are listed, in part, below.

City of Oceanside Local Coastal Program Policies:

Section I - Coastal Access - Coastal Act Policies - state in part:

The Coastal Act requires that development not interfere with the public right of access to and along the shoreline. New development may be required to provide public access to the shoreline.

Section I - Coastal Access - Coastal Act Policies - Summary of Major Findings states:

1. Virtually the full length of Oceanside beach can be reached by the public, and has, in fact, been used by the public for many years.

2. Seventy-two percent of Oceanside's beach is in public ownership. This is relatively high percentage of public beach, when compared to the State-wide proportion of 47%.
 3. Lateral access along the beach is presently restricted because of the severely eroded condition of the beach from the southerly end of The Strand to the Buena Vista Lagoon. Restoration of the beach will greatly improve lateral access, as well as enlarging the useable beach area...

Section I - Coastal Access - Objectives and Policies states:

The City shall protect, enhance and maximize public enjoyment of Coastal Zone scenic resources.

City of Oceanside Zoning Section 27 – Off-Street Parking

Use

Parking Spaces Required

Apartments, Duplexes, and Condominiums	
1 Bedroom	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ spaces per unit
2 bedrooms or more	2 spaces per unit

Exceptions

(1) The above provisions for R-2, R-3, O-P, R-T, and R-C zones shall not be applicable to any lot legally subdivided prior to January 20, 1958, where the combination of such lots has a total area for each lot of 7,5000 square feet or less. Off-street parking requirements for such a lot or combination thereof shall be the same as required by Ordinance No. 69-39 and shall be as follows:

[...]

3 bedrooms or more

1 ¹/₂ space for each unit

The project includes the construction of two duplexes, for a total of four units. As noted above, the City's certified LCP requires 1 ½ spaces per unit for residences with 3 or more bedrooms; thus, a total of 6 spaces must be provided. As proposed, each duplex would provide 4 parking spaces, for a total of eight off-street spaces. These spaces would be configured as two parking and two tandem (behind) for each duplex. The City of Oceanside's LCP allows the use of tandem parking and tandem parking is utilized in many San Diego County beach communities. As such, the provided parking is greater than what is required by the City's certified LCP and does not raise a substantial issue on the grounds filed pertaining specifically to public access associated with parking.

F. ADDITIONAL CONTENTIONS

The appellant's contentions have been summarized into three primary issue concerns and are discussed separately above. The entire appeal as submitted by the applicant can be reviewed directly as Exhibit #4. Included in the remaining contentions are concerns that the approval would substantially depreciate the property values in the vicinity. The appeal also includes contentions pertaining to CEQA in that the buildings have been exempted from CEQA and thus cumulative impacts were not adequately addressed. However, these contentions are not related to consistency with the certified LCP, and thus, do not raise a substantial issue.

G. CONCLUSION

In summary, the appellants have raised a number of contentions regarding LCP consistency, most of which do not raise substantial coastal resource impact concerns. As described in detail above, the proposed development would be of compatible height and scale to the surrounding community. In addition, the proposed project would not result in the blockage of any public

views and would, in fact, create new views to the ocean. The project can also be found to provide adequate parking such that no impacts to public access are anticipated.

However, the City incorrectly determined that the two lots were legally subdivided at the time of their creation in 1906. As described above, the lots that were part of a subdivision in 1906 cannot be grandfathered in under the grandfather clause of the SMA. And, since the lots were conveyed as one interest from 1906 until 2008, when the parcel was sold as two separate lots, they cannot be considered two legal lots under Government Code section 66412.6(a), either. Thus, any proposed subdivision would have to go through the procedures afforded for new subdivision under the SMA. Thus, at the time of buying the two lots independently, a new owner could seek a legal subdivision by going to the City and obtaining a conditional Certificate of Compliance, requiring the subdivider, at a minimum in relation to Coastal Act purposes, to obtain a CDP prior to recordation of the two-lot subdivision. The City, however, did not require such a condition, resulting in an illegal subdivision. Considering this is a new subdivision, the potential lots would result in two potential inconsistencies with the LCP. First, the size of the subject site is not large enough to accommodate two separate lots and meet the minimum lot size under the certified LCP. In addition, there are other parcels that were created in a similar manner as the subject site. Unlike the current project, allowing other parcels in more sensitive locations to be developed as multiple lots could result in the construction of structures out of scale with the community that obstruct public access and public views, thus creating a prejudice for future implementation of the City's LCP. As such, the subdivision of the subject site raises a substantial issue regarding conformity with the LCP.

H. SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE FACTORS

As discussed above, there is inadequate factual and legal support for the City's determination that the proposed development is consistent with the certified LCP. The other factors that the Commission normally considers when evaluating whether a local government's action raises a substantial issue also support a finding of substantial issue. The objections to the project suggested by the appellants raise substantial issues of regional or statewide significance and the decision creates an adverse precedent with respect to the interpretation of the City's LCP, and will prejudice future implementation of the City's LCP.

VI. STAFF RECOMMENDATION ON THE COASTAL PERMIT

The staff recommends the Commission adopt the following resolutions:

<u>MOTION</u>: I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit No. A-6-OCN-13-017 pursuant to the staff recommendation.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF APPROVAL:

Staff recommends a **YES** vote. Passage of this motion will result in approval of the permit as conditioned and adoption of the following resolution and findings. The motion passes only by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PERMIT:

The Commission hereby approves a coastal development permit for the proposed development and adopts the findings set forth below on grounds that the development as conditioned will be in conformity with the certified LCP and the public access policies of the Coastal Act. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because either 1) feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives have been incorporated to substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the development on the environment, or 2) there are no further feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

<u>MOTION</u>: I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit No. A-6-OCN-13-018 pursuant to the staff recommendation.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF APPROVAL:

Staff recommends a **YES** vote. Passage of this motion will result in approval of the permit as conditioned and adoption of the following resolution and findings. The motion passes only by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PERMIT:

The Commission hereby approves a coastal development permit for the proposed development and adopts the findings set forth below on grounds that the development as conditioned will be in conformity with the certified LCP and the public access policies of the Coastal Act. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because either 1) feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives have been incorporated to substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the development on the environment, or 2) there are no further feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

VII. STANDARD CONDITIONS

This permit is granted subject to the following standard conditions:

- 1. **Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment**. The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
- 2. **Expiration.** If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in

a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.

- 3. **Interpretation.** Any questions of intent of interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
- 4. **Assignment.** The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
- 5. **Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.** These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

VIII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The permit is subject to the following conditions:

1. **Final Plans**. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval, full-size final plans for the permitted development that are in substantial conformance with the plans for the project by Studio 4 Architects, stamped approved by the Planning Commission March 11, 2013.

The permittee shall undertake development in accordance with the approved final plans. Any proposed changes to the approved final plans shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the approved plans shall occur without a Coastal Commission-approved amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required.

2. Lot Combination

A. By acceptance of this permit, the applicant agrees, on behalf of itself and all successors and assigns with respect to the subject property, that: (1) All portions of the parcels known as APNs 150-356-022 and 150-356-023 shall be recombined and unified, and shall henceforth be considered and treated as a single parcel of land for all purposes, including but not limited to sale, conveyance, lease, development, taxation or encumbrance; and (2) the single parcel created thereby shall not be divided, and none of the parcels existing at the time of this permit approval shall be alienated from each other or from any portion of the combined and unified parcel hereby created.

B. **PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall execute and record a deed restriction against each parcel described above, in a form acceptable to the Executive Director, reflecting the restrictions set forth above. The deed restriction shall include a legal description and graphic depiction of the two parcels being recombined and unified. The deed restriction shall run with the land, binding all successors and

assigns, and shall be recorded free of prior liens, including tax liens, that the Executive Director determines may affect the enforceability of the restriction.

- 3. **Revised Final Landscape Plans**. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit for review and written approval of the Executive Director, final landscape plans for the proposed development that have been approved by the City of Oceanside. Said plans shall be in substantial conformance with the plans submitted to the City by the Lightfoot Planning Group, stamped approved by the Planning Commission March 11, 2013, but shall be revised with notes on the plan indicting the following:
 - a. All proposed landscaping in the side and front yard areas shall be maintained at a height of three feet or lower (including raised planters) to preserve views from the street toward the ocean.
 - b. All landscaping shall be drought-tolerant native, non-invasive plant species that are obtained from local stock, if available. No plant species listed as problematic and/or invasive by the California Native Plant Society, the California Invasive Plant Council, or as may be identified from time to time by the State of California shall be employed or allowed to naturalize or persist on the site. No plant species listed as 'noxious weed' by the State of California or the U.S. Federal Government shall be utilized within the property.
 - c. Any fencing in the side yard setback areas shall permit public views and have at least 75 percent of its surface area open to light.
 - d. A written commitment by the applicant that five years from the date of the issuance of the coastal development permit for the residential structure, the applicant will submit for the review and written approval of the Executive Director, a landscape monitoring report, prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or qualified Resource Specialist, that certifies whether the on-site landscaping is in conformance with the landscape plan approved pursuant to this Special Condition. The monitoring report shall include photographic documentation of plant species and plant coverage.
 - e. If the landscape monitoring report indicates the landscaping is not in conformance with or has failed to meet the performance standards specified in the landscaping plan approved pursuant to this permit, the applicant, or successors in interest, shall submit a revised or supplemental landscape plan for the review and written approval of the Executive Director. The revised landscaping plan must be prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or Resource Specialist and shall specify measures to remediate those portions of the original plan that have failed or are not in conformance with the original approved plan.

The permittee shall undertake the development in accordance with the approved landscape plans. Any proposed changes to the approved plans shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the plans shall occur without a Commission-approved amendment to the permit unless the Executive Director determines that no such amendment is legally required. 4. **Erosion Control and Construction BMPs Plan. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THIS COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT,** the applicant shall submit, for review and approval of the Executive Director, an Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices Plan, prepared by licensed professional². The licensed professional shall certify in writing that the Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) Plan includes the following items:

- 1. Erosion Control Plan.
- a. The plan shall delineate the areas to be disturbed by grading or construction activities and shall include any temporary access roads, staging areas and stockpile areas.
- b. Include a narrative report describing all temporary run-off and erosion control measures to be used during construction.
- c. The plan shall identify and delineate on a site or grading plan the locations of all temporary erosion control measures.
- d. The applicant shall install or construct temporary sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins or silt traps); temporary drains and swales; sand bag barriers; silt fencing; stabilize any stockpiled fill with geofabric covers or other appropriate cover; install geotextiles or mats on all cut or fill slopes; and close and stabilize open trenches as soon as possible.
- e. The plan shall specify that grading shall not take place during the rainy season (November 1 March 31).
- f. The erosion control measures shall be required on the project site prior to or concurrent with the initial grading operations and maintained throughout the development process to minimize erosion and sediment from runoff waters during construction. All sediment should be retained on-site, unless removed to an appropriate, approved dumping location either outside of the coastal zone or within the coastal zone to a site permitted to receive fill.
- g. The plan shall also include temporary erosion control measures should grading or site preparation cease for a period of more than 30 days, including but not limited to: stabilization of all stockpiled fill, access roads, disturbed soils and cut and fill slopes with geotextiles and/or mats, sand bag barriers, silt fencing; temporary drains and swales and sediment basins. The plans shall also specify that all disturbed areas shall be seeded with native grass species and include the technical specifications for seeding the disturbed areas. These temporary erosion control measures shall be monitored and maintained until grading or construction operations resume.
- 2. Construction Best Management Practices

² A licensed professional may be a California Registered Professional Civil Engineer, Geologist or Engineering Geologist, Hydrogeologist, or Landscape Architect, qualified to complete this work.

- a. No demolition or construction materials, debris, or waste shall be placed or stored where it may enter sensitive habitat, receiving waters or a storm drain, or be subject to wave, wind, rain, or tidal erosion and dispersion.
- b. Any and all debris resulting from demolition or construction activities shall be removed from the project site within 24 hours of completion of the project.
- c. Demolition or construction debris and sediment shall be removed from work areas each day that demolition or construction occurs to prevent the accumulation of sediment and other debris that may be discharged into coastal waters.
- d. All trash and debris shall be disposed in the proper trash and recycling receptacles at the end of every construction day.
- e. The applicant shall provide adequate disposal facilities for solid waste, including excess concrete, produced during demolition or construction.
- f. Debris shall be disposed of at a legal disposal site or recycled at a recycling facility. If the disposal site is located in the coastal zone, a coastal development permit or an amendment to this permit shall be required before disposal can take place unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment or new permit is legally required.
- g. All stock piles and construction materials shall be contained so that materials cannot be conveyed to drain inlets and any waterway, and shall not be stored in contact with the soil.
- h. Machinery and equipment shall be maintained and washed in confined areas specifically designed to control runoff. Thinners or solvents shall not be discharged into sanitary or storm sewer systems.
- i. The discharge of any hazardous materials into any receiving waters shall be prohibited.
- j. Spill prevention and control measures shall be implemented to ensure the proper handling and storage of petroleum products and other construction materials. Measures shall include a designated fueling and vehicle maintenance area with appropriate berms and protection to prevent any spillage of gasoline or related petroleum products or contact with runoff. The area shall be located as far away from the receiving waters and storm drain inlets as possible.
- k. The applicant shall provide a map delineating the construction site, construction phasing boundaries, and the location of all temporary construction-phase BMPs (such as silt fences, inlet protection, and sediment basins).

The final Erosion Control and Construction Best Management Practices Plan shall be in conformance with the site/development plans approved by the Coastal Commission. Any changes to the Coastal Commission approved site/development plans required by the consulting civil engineer/water quality professional shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the Coastal Commission approved final site/development plans shall occur without an amendment to the coastal development permit, unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required.

- 5. **Construction Schedule/Staging Areas/Access Corridors**. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval, detailed plans identifying the location of access corridors to the construction site and staging areas, and a final construction schedule. Said plans shall include the following criteria specified via written notes on the plan:
 - a. Use of sandy beach and public parking areas outside the actual construction site, including on-street parking, for the interim storage of materials and equipment is prohibited.
 - b. No work shall occur on the beach during the summer peak months (start of Memorial Day weekend to Labor day) of any year.
 - c. Equipment used on the beach shall be removed from the beach at the end of each workday.
 - d. Access corridors shall be located in a manner that has the least impact on public access and existing public parking areas. Use of public parking areas for staging/storage areas is prohibited.

The permittee shall undertake development in accordance with the plans and construction schedule. Any proposed changes to the approved plans or construction schedule shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the plans or schedule shall occur without a Coastal Commission approved amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required.

6. **Drainage Plan**. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval, a drainage and runoff control plan documenting that the runoff from the roof, driveway and other impervious surfaces shall be collected and directed into pervious areas on the site for infiltration and/or percolation in a non-erosive manner, prior to being collected, and conveyed off-site to storm drain(s) within South Pacific Street.

The permittee shall undertake the development in accordance with the approved plans. Any proposed changes to the approved plans shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the plans shall occur without a Coastal Commission approved amendment to this coastal development permit unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required.

7. Future Development. This permit is only for the development described in coastal development permit No. A-6-OCN-13-017 & A-6-OCN-13-018. Pursuant to Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 13250(b)(6), the exemptions otherwise provided in Public Resources Code Section 30610(a) shall not apply. Accordingly, any future improvements to the proposed duplexes, including but not limited to repair and maintenance identified as requiring a permit in Public Resources Code section 30610(d) and Title 14 California Code of Regulations section 13252(a)-(b), shall require an amendment to permit

No. A-6-OCN-13-008 from the California Coastal Commission or shall require an additional coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or from the applicable certified local government.

IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

The Commission finds and declares as follows:

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The detailed project description and history is described above under the substantial issue findings of this report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Since the time of the appeal, and in an effort to resolve the concern regarding the legality of the site as two lots, the City of Oceanside has issued an unconditional certificate of compliance identifying the site as two separate parcels. However, for purposes of the Coastal Act, any issuance of a new certificate of compliance is regarded as a subdivision, and thus also requires the issuance of an accompanying coastal development permit. In this case, no coastal development permit was issued. Thus, Commission staff maintains the position that the subject site includes only one legal lot. Therefore, the two duplex structures are considered to be on one lot.

B. LOT LEGALITY

The primary concern regarding the proposed development is the history of the number of lots that comprise the subject site. As discussed in Section V.B. above, the City describes and approved the development as two duplex structures on two legal lots. However, through the review of the subject appeal it was determined that the lots were never, in fact, legally divided. Specifically, the lots were first created through a large-scale subdivision in 1906 though never sold independently until 2008, at which time a determination of whether or not the two lots sold separately should be considered legal lots under the current grandfather clause in the Subdivision Map Act (SMA). As previously discussed at greater length in the Substantial Issue portion of the appeal and incorporated by reference herein, the two lots are not legal lots under the SMA. Thus, the Commission has determined that for the purposes of the Coastal Act, the subject site is comprised of only one legal lot.

In addition, the size of the subject site is approximately 6,500 sq. ft. Should the site be subdivided to two parcels would then be a maximum of 3,250 sq. ft. each. However, the City's certified LCP requires that the minimum lot size within the Residential-Tourist Zone (R-T), and states:

Section 3206: Area. The minimum required area of a lot in the R-T zone shall not be less than 6,000 square feet, unless otherwise shown on the zoning map.

Thus, unless otherwise indicated on the zoning map, the subdivision of the subject site would result in a substandard lot, inconsistent with the City's LCP. Commission staff has reviewed the City's Zoning Map and this section of the City is clearing identified as R-T, and does not include any allowance for smaller lot sizes (ref, Exhibit #9), thus; the subdivision of the lot would be inconsistent with the minimum lot size certified for this area, and would result in a prejudice to the City's LCP. As such, it can be concluded that for purposes of the Coastal Act, the existing site is only one legal lot, and is not eligible for any future subdivision.

Therefore, in order to prevent confusion on the site **Special Condition #2** has been included to memorialize to ensure that future owners are on notice that the subject site consists of only one lot notwithstanding the City's issuance of the unconditional Certificate of Compliance. Thus any future potential purchasers of the site the legal number of lots on the subject site, even though there are two Accessor's Parcel Numbers, and how the number of lots was determined. In addition **Special Condition #7** requires that any future development on the site, such as a subdivision, require amending the subject Coastal Development Permit. Only as conditioned is it clear what currently exists onsite, as well as what could be approved in the future.

C. PUBLIC VIEWS

The LCP policies pertaining to public views are included above under the substantial issue findings of this report are incorporated herein by reference.

The proposed development includes the demolition of three existing duplex structures (one 3level, two 2-level) and the subsequent construction of two 4-level duplexes. Currently, the existing development on site does not provide any public views of the ocean from Pacific Street, as the easternmost structure on the site extends across the entire frontage of the lot. The western side of the lot also does not provide any current views of the ocean as existing adjacent development is located as far or further west than the western extent of the proposed structures.

The development as proposed includes two duplex structures, one on the north and one on the southern portion of the site. Between the two structures would be a 6-foot wide sideyard setback. As previously discussed, the current development provides no public views to the ocean. The proposed 6-foot wide sideyard setback would create a view from Pacific Street across the site and to the ocean. Thus, the proposed development will improve the public view opportunities at this location. However, improvements such as fencing and landscaping within the setback, if not properly designed and maintained, could obstruct this public viewing opportunity. As such, **Special Condition #3** requires that all vegetation be limited to 3' and require that all fencing in this area have 75 percent of its surface area open to light. This landscaping height limit and fencing requirement will protect the ocean view opportunities within the side yard setback overtime. With the condition modifications, the development is in conformance to the City of Oceanside's public view policies.

D. PUBLIC ACCESS

The LCP and Coastal Act policies pertaining to public access are included above under the substantial issue findings of this report are incorporated herein by reference.

The subject site is located on the seaward side of South Pacific Street. To the west of the subject site is the southern terminus of The Strand. This section of the roadway is not improved, is currently maintained as dirt/sand, and is open to pedestrian traffic only. To the west of The Strand there is a city-owned and maintained rock revetment. The existing pre-coastal revetment is located adjacent to a public beach utilized by local residents and visitors for a variety of recreational activities. The existing revetment is but protects the pedestrian path section of The Strand protection from high tide and storm waves. Thus, the revetment provides the public with an opportunity for unobstructed lateral access west of the subject site at all times of the year. and the proposed project will have no impact on the revetment.

The lot itself is developed and there is no public access across the site. As previously discussed, lateral access is currently available to the public along the dirt portion of The Strand. Vertical access to the public beach is provided less than 150 feet to the south at the terminus of Hayes Street. Thus, there is currently adequate access to the beach, and the proposed development will not have any effect on public access.

However, there remains a concern that the construction activities associated with the proposed development, including staging, construction crew parking, hauling of materials, etc., especially during peak summer months, could result in impacts to public access. As such, **Special Condition #5** requires that construction access and staging not affect public access and prohibits construction on the sandy beach on weekends and holidays during the summer months between Memorial Day to Labor Day of any year. Therefore, impacts to the public will be minimized to the greatest extent feasible. Thus, as conditioned, the Commission finds the project consistent with the public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act.

E. WATER QUALITY.

The certified Oceanside LCP contains a policy that addresses water quality. City of Oceanside LUP - Water and Marine Resources; Diking, Dredging, Filling, and Shoreline Structures and Hazard Areas - Policy 2 states:

As part of its environmental review process, the City shall establish measures on a project-by-project basis to minimize the introduction of dissolved grease, oil, paints, pesticides, construction, waste, and other pollutants into the urban runoff

The majority of the project site drains to the beach. The proposed project will result in an increase in impervious surfaces. In its approval of the project, the City required the site to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements for urban runoff and stormwater discharge, and prepare an Operations and Maintenance Plan that includes stormwater BMPs.

Consistent with the LCP, new development must use best management practices to ensure that water quality will not be adversely affected by new development. In this case, the Commission finds that to conform to the above LUP policy, runoff leaving the site must be filtered through vegetation or another best management practice before it enters the beach portion of the site.

Directing on-site runoff through landscaping for filtration is a well-established best management practice for treating runoff from small developments such as the subject project. **Special Condition #6** requires a final drainage plan that indicates that runoff from impervious surfaces will be collected and directed towards on-site vegetation before being discharged off-site in a non-erosive manner. In addition, without the use of appropriate BMPs during the construction phase of the proposed development, there is the potential for construction debris and activities to result in short-term water quality impacts. To prevent any potential impacts to water quality during construction, **Special Condition #4** requires the applicant to submit and implement an erosion control and construction BMPs plan. Therefore, the Commission finds that, as conditioned, the project minimizes adverse impacts to coastal resources in a manner consistent with the water quality policy of the certified LCP.

F. LOCAL COASTAL PLANNING.

Pursuant to Sections 30170(f) and 30171 of the Public Resources Code, the Commission prepared and approved the City of Oceanside's LCP in 1986. The certified LCP contains a number of land use and implementation, which has been discussed in this report. The project site is designated Urban High Density Residential and zoned RT (Residential Tourist). The proposed project is consistent with these designations. Additionally, the conditions of approval confirm that the site consists of one legal lot. The size of the lot is not of adequate to accommodate two lots, and any such subdivision would result in substandard lots, therefore creating potential prejudicing future LCP action. However, as conditioned herein, the development is consistent with all applicable provisions of the certified LCP as well as with the public access policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act.

G. CEQA

Section 13096 of the Commission's Code of Regulations requires Commission approval of Coastal Development Permits to be supported by a finding showing the permit, as conditioned, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(A) of CEQA prohibits a proposed development from being approved if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse effect which the activity may have on the environment.

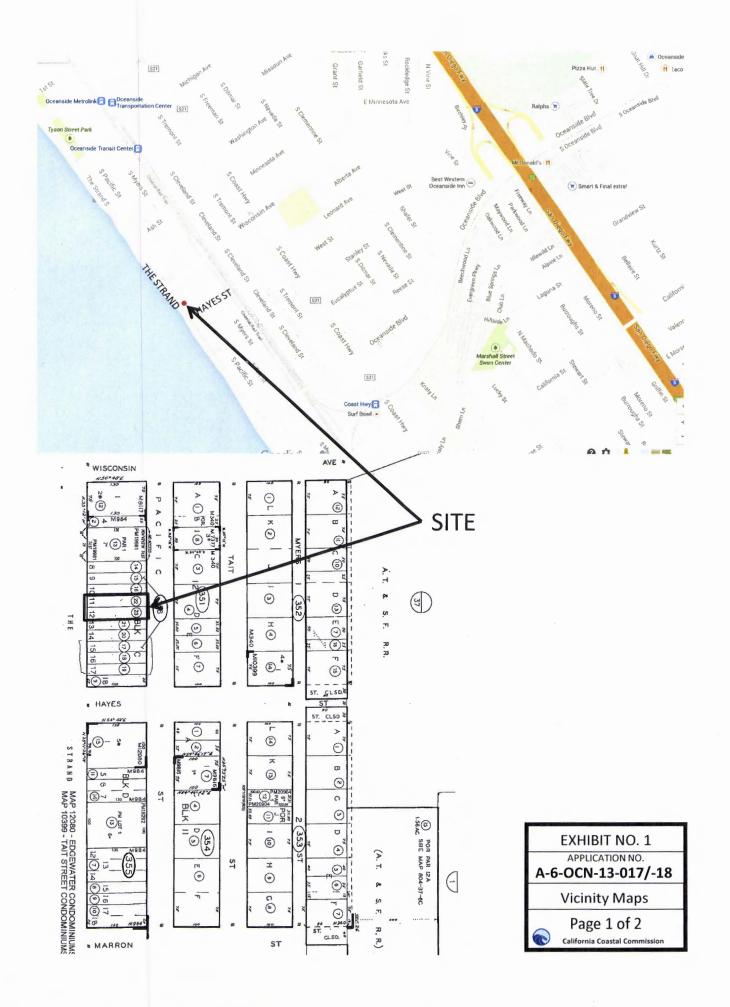
The proposed project has been conditioned to be found consistent with the public view policies of the Oceanside LCP and the public access policies of the Coastal Act. Mitigation measures will minimize all adverse environmental impacts. As conditioned, there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the activity may have on the environment. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned to mitigate the identified impacts, is the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative and is consistent with the requirements of CEQA.

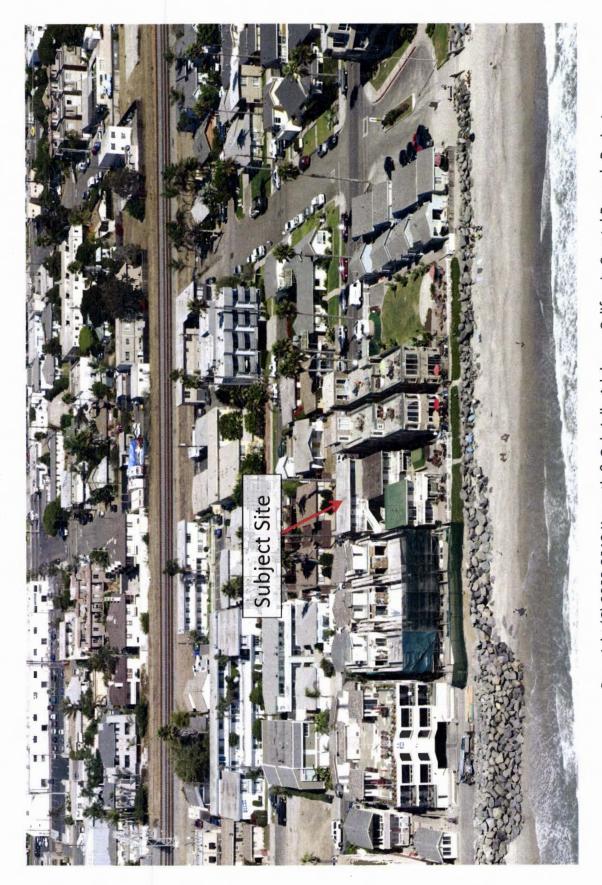
APPENDIX A

SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS:

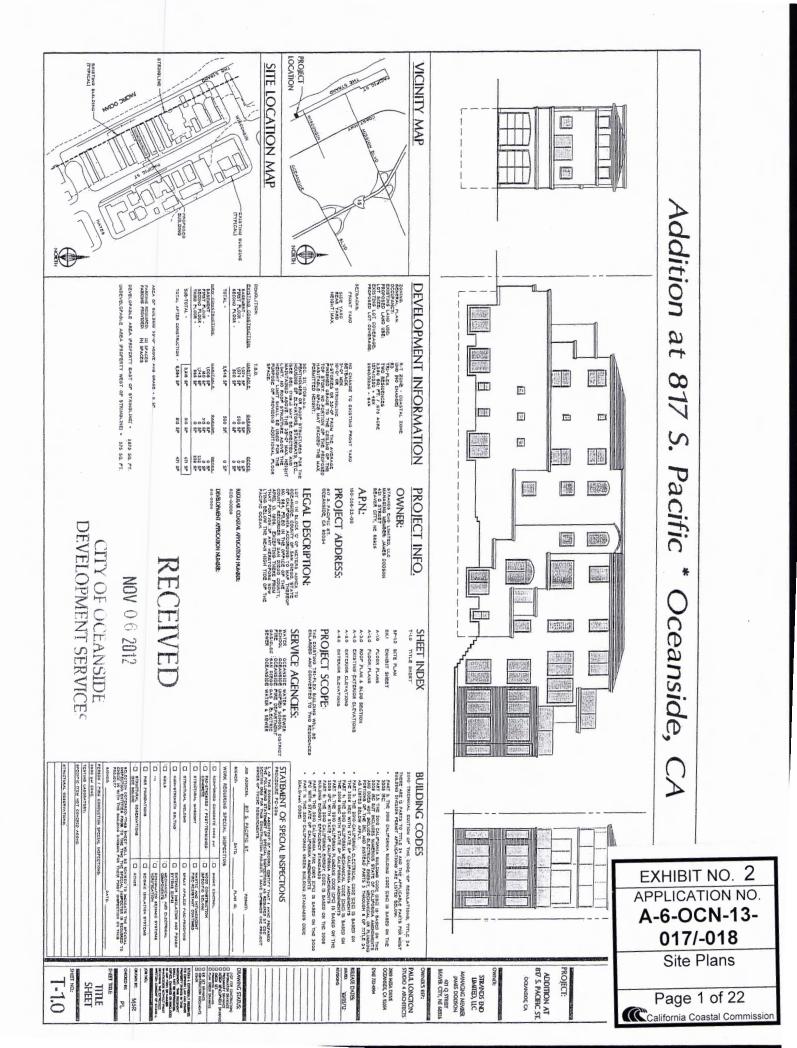
- Certified City of Oceanside Local Coastal Program
- Appeal Form submitted by Beachin LLC
- Staff Reports to the City of Oceanside Community Development Commission dated March 11, 2013
- Previous Coastal Commission Appeal item Nos. A-6-OCN-12-054, A-6-OCN-12-055, and A-6-OCN-12-056.

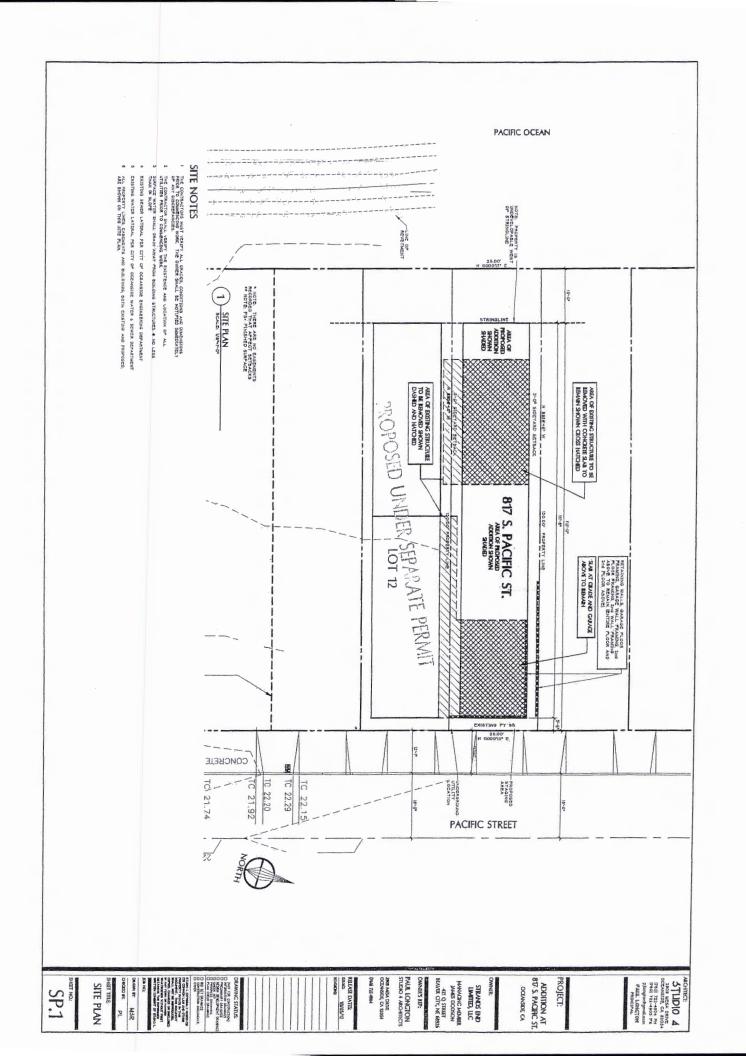
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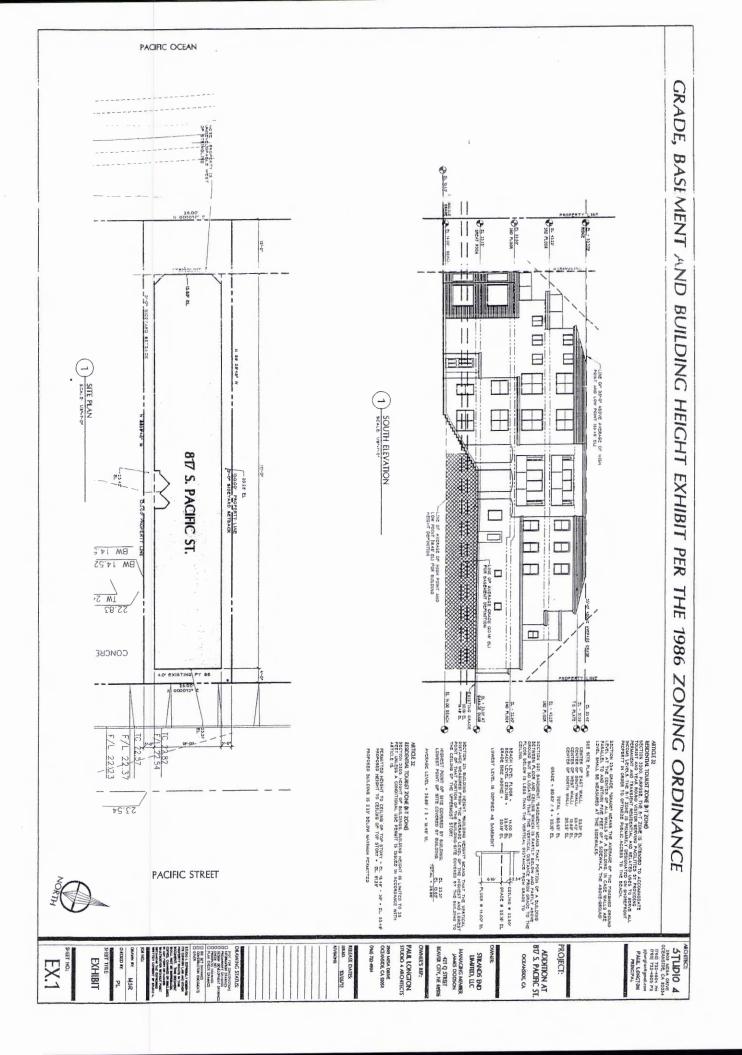


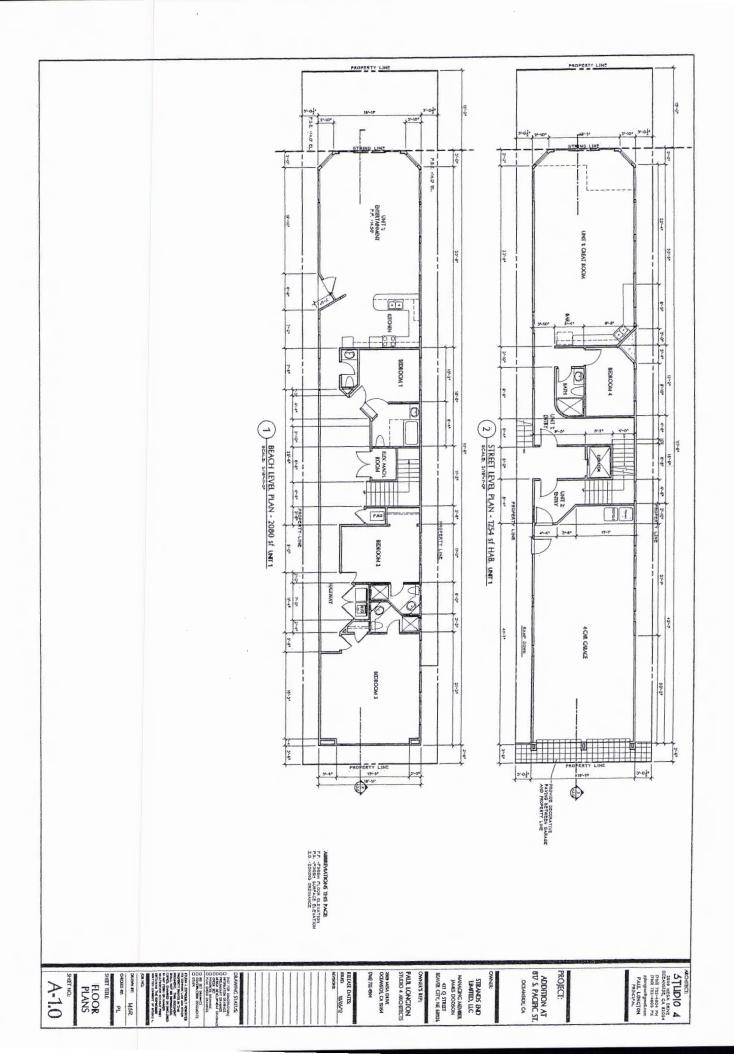


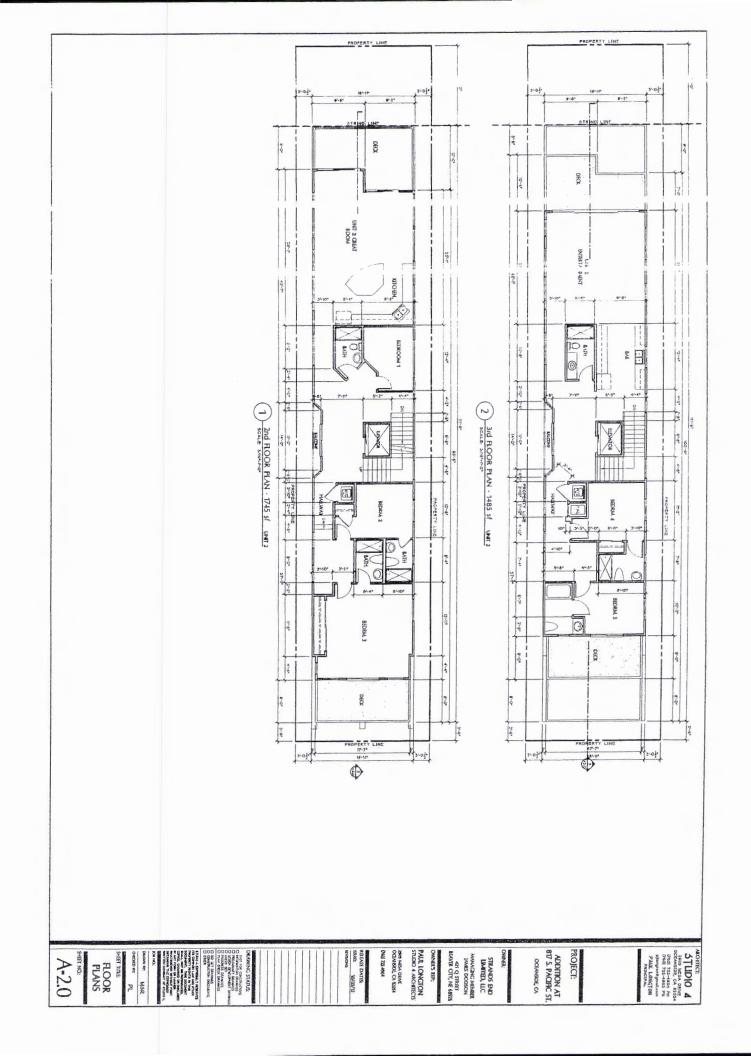
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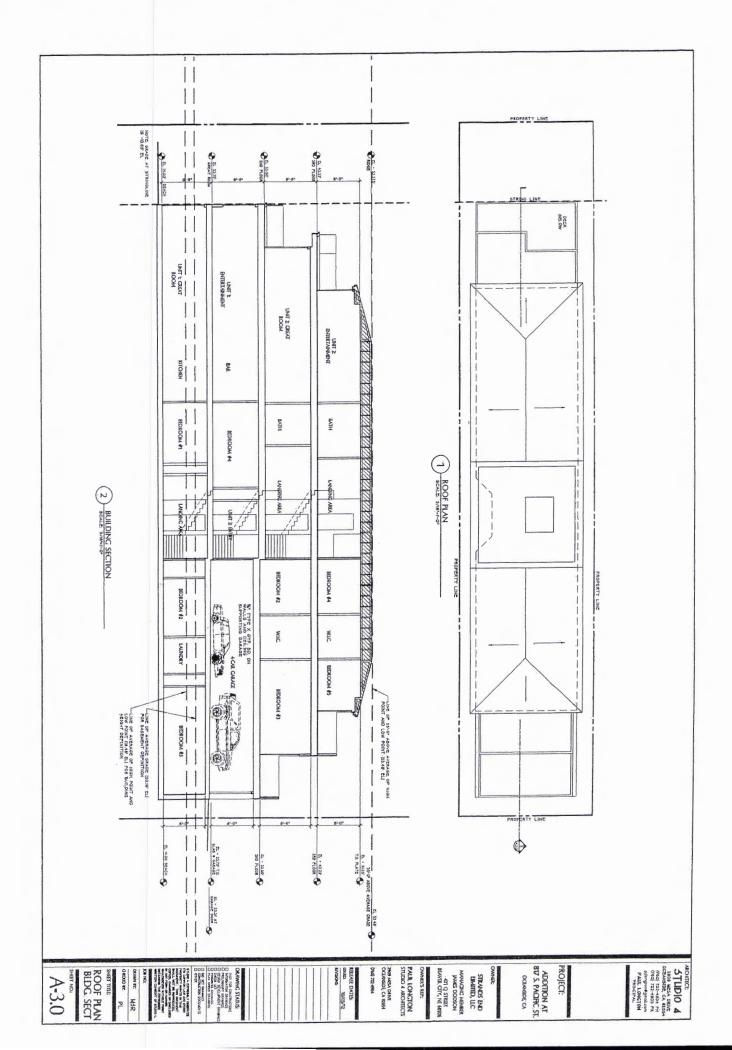


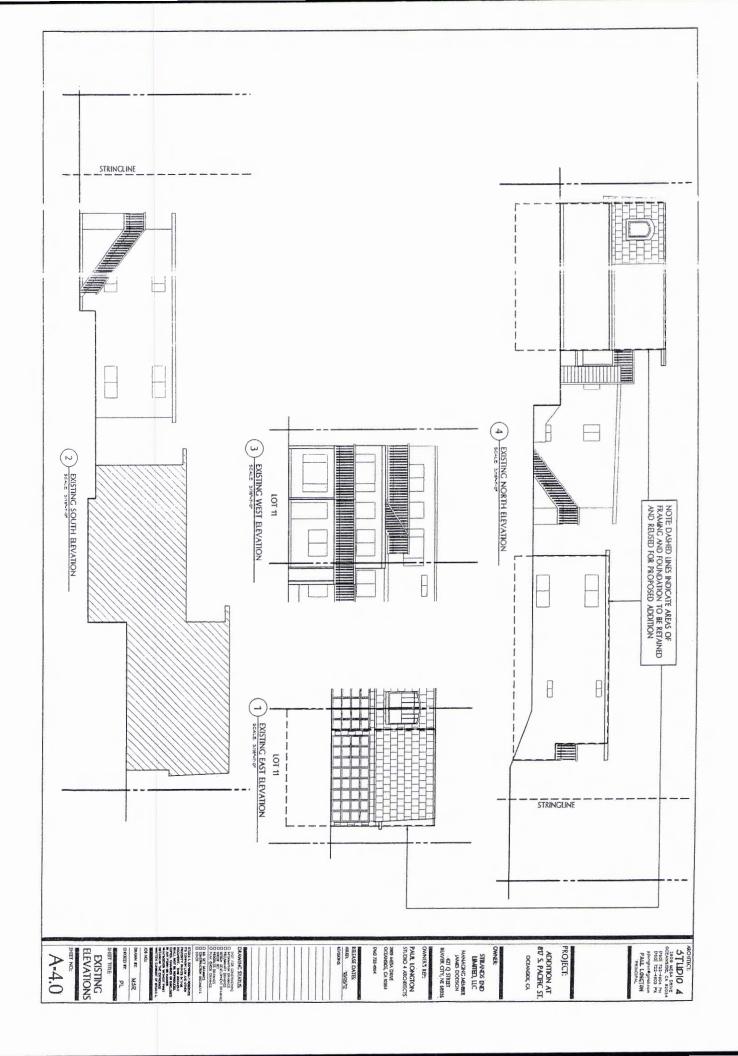


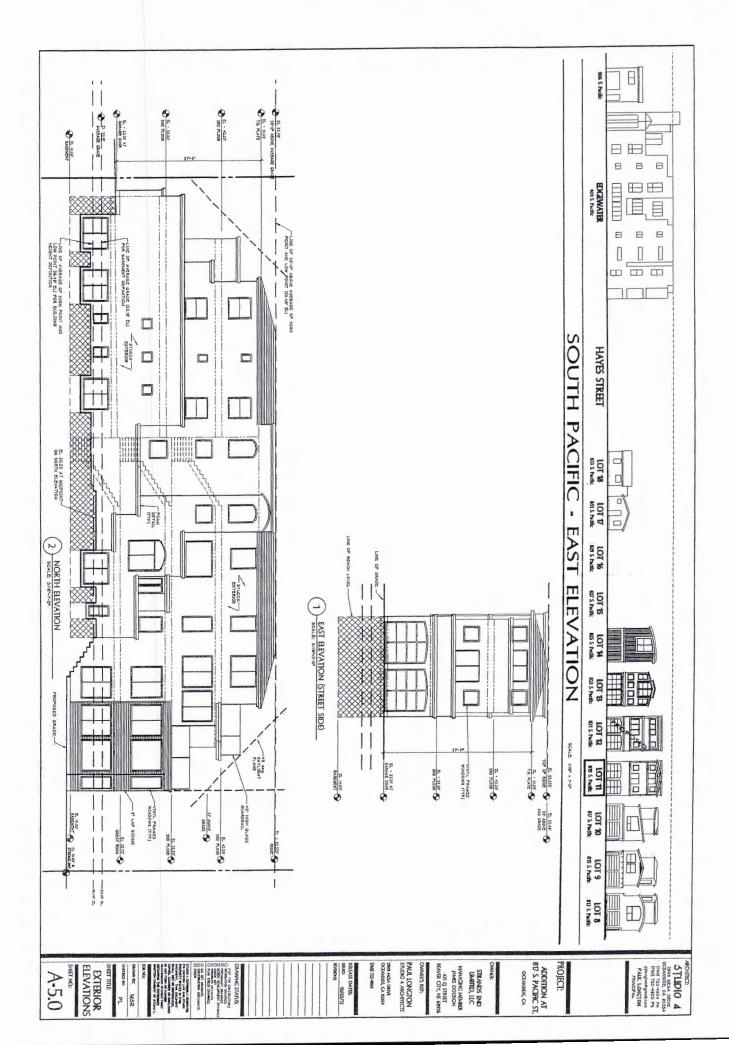


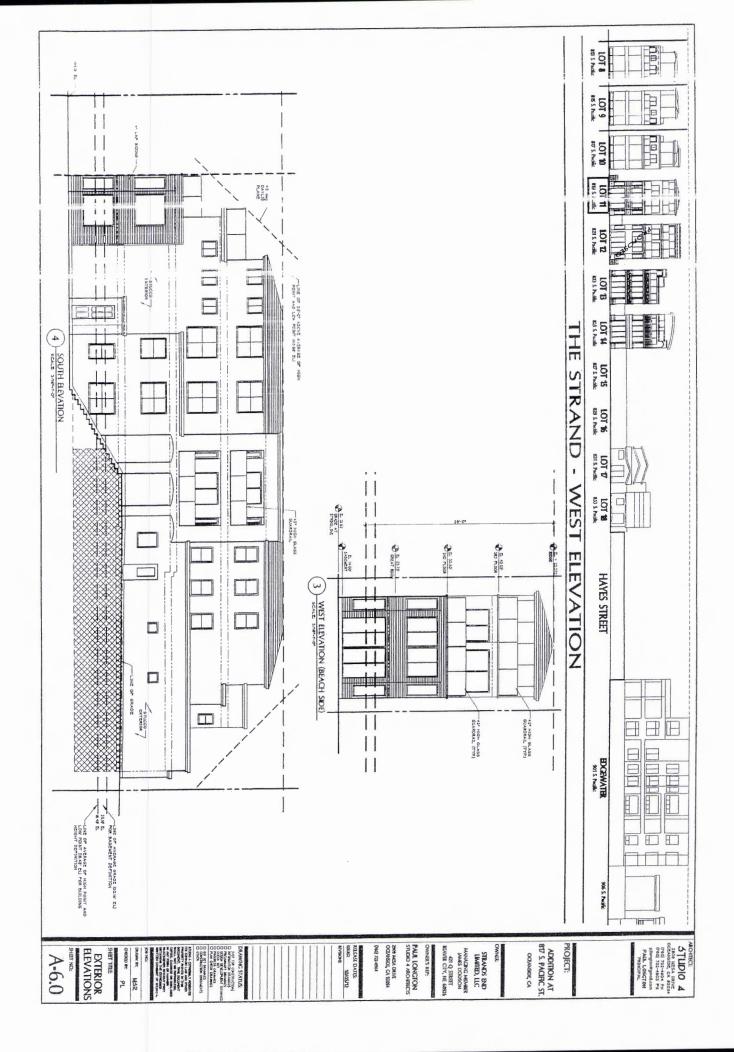


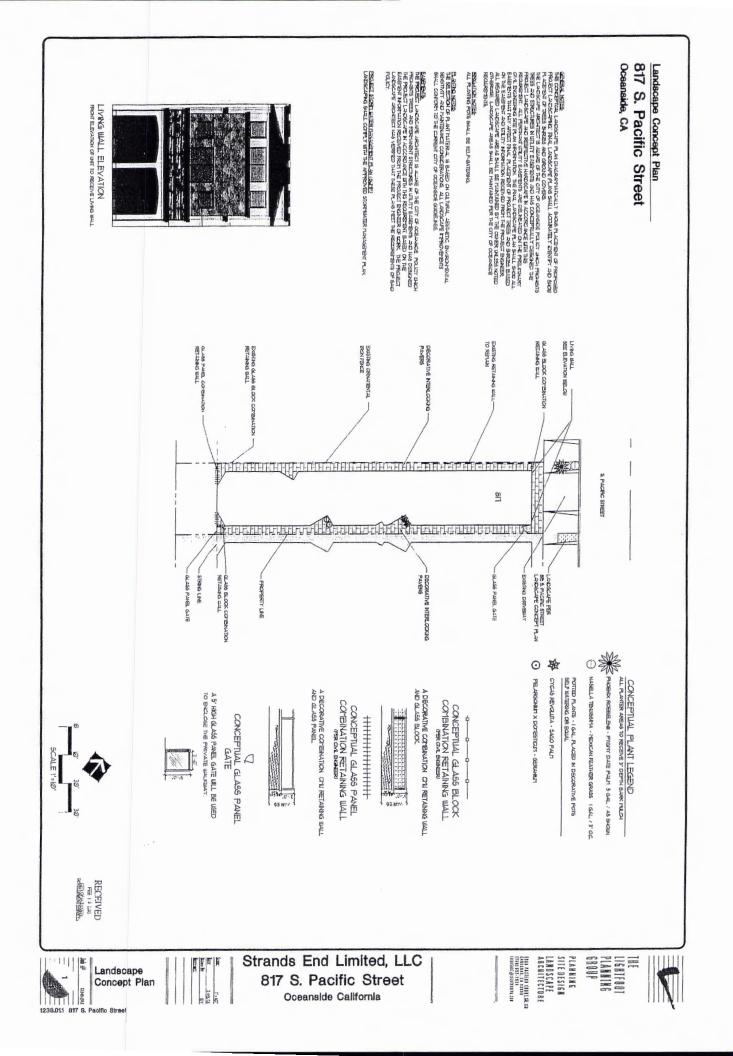


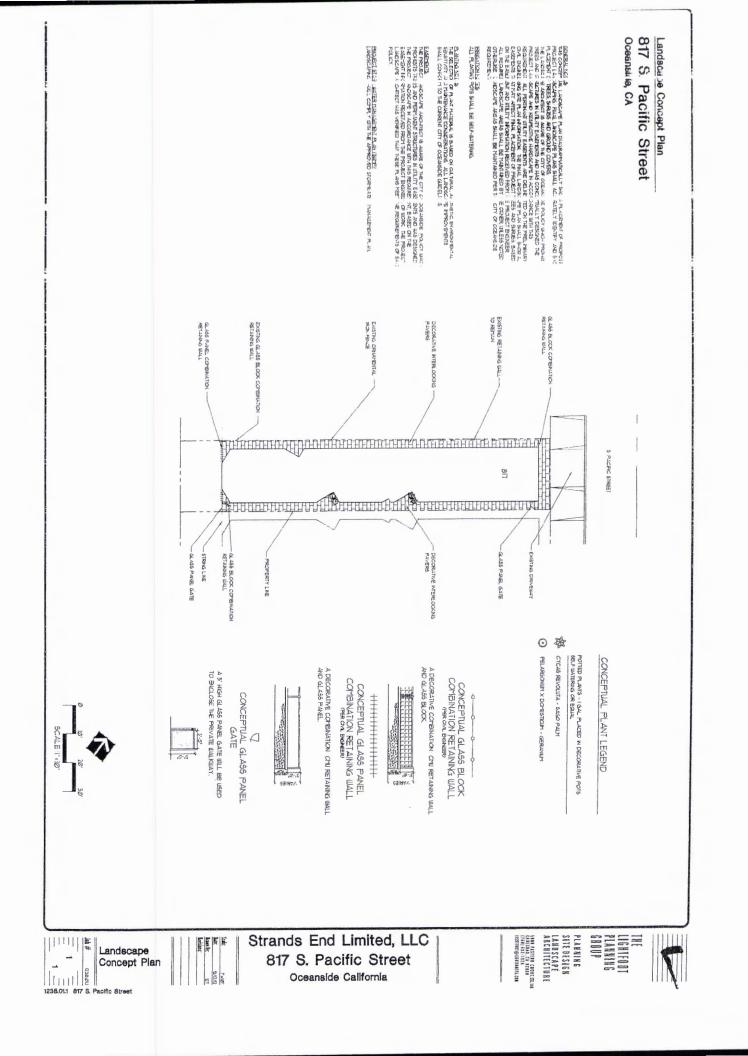


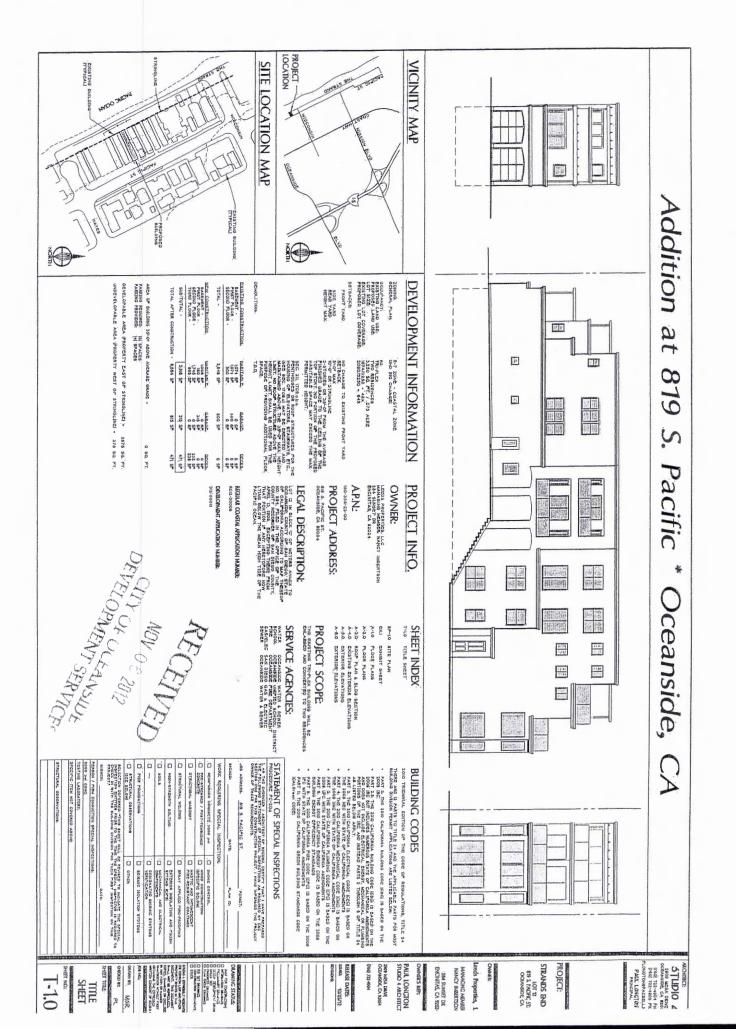


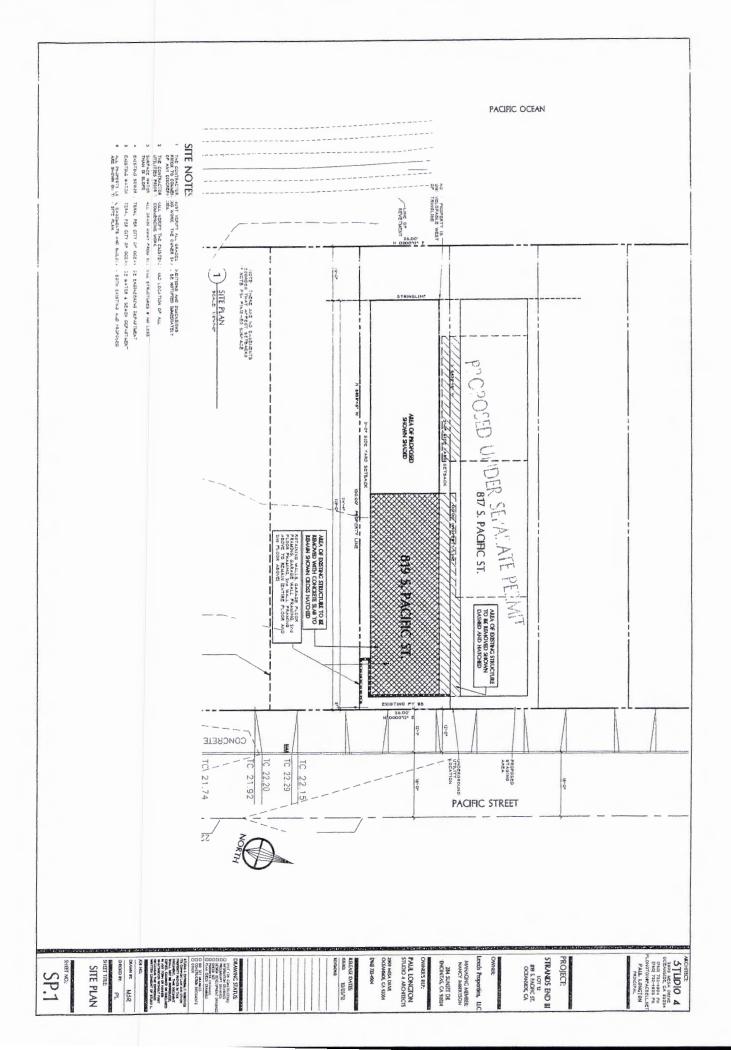


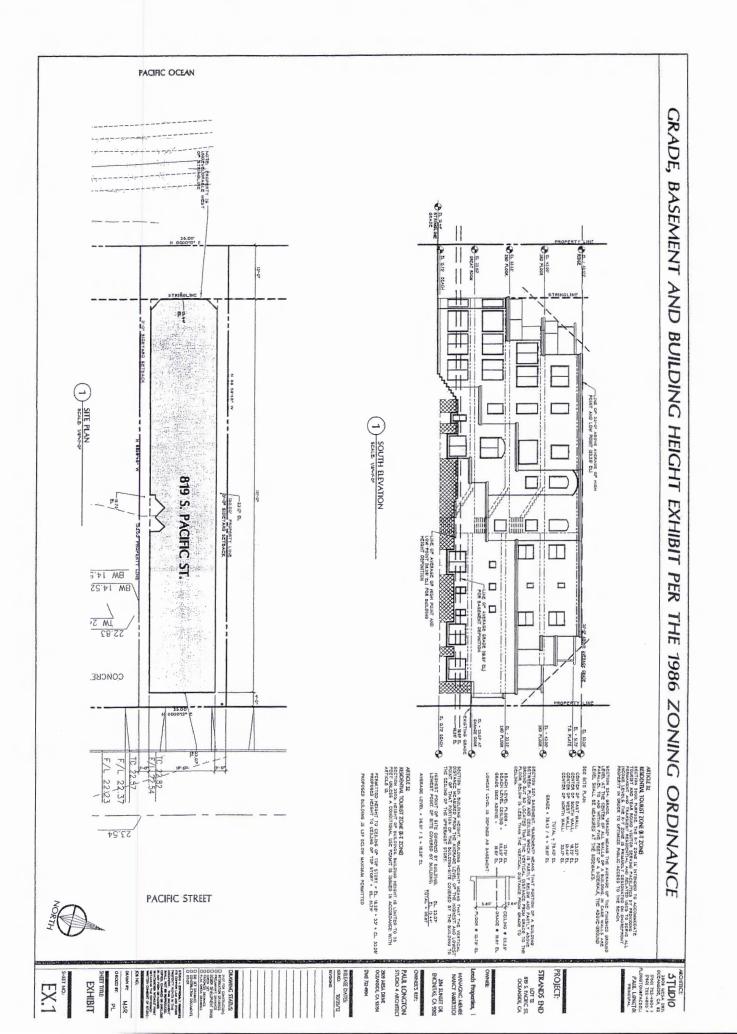


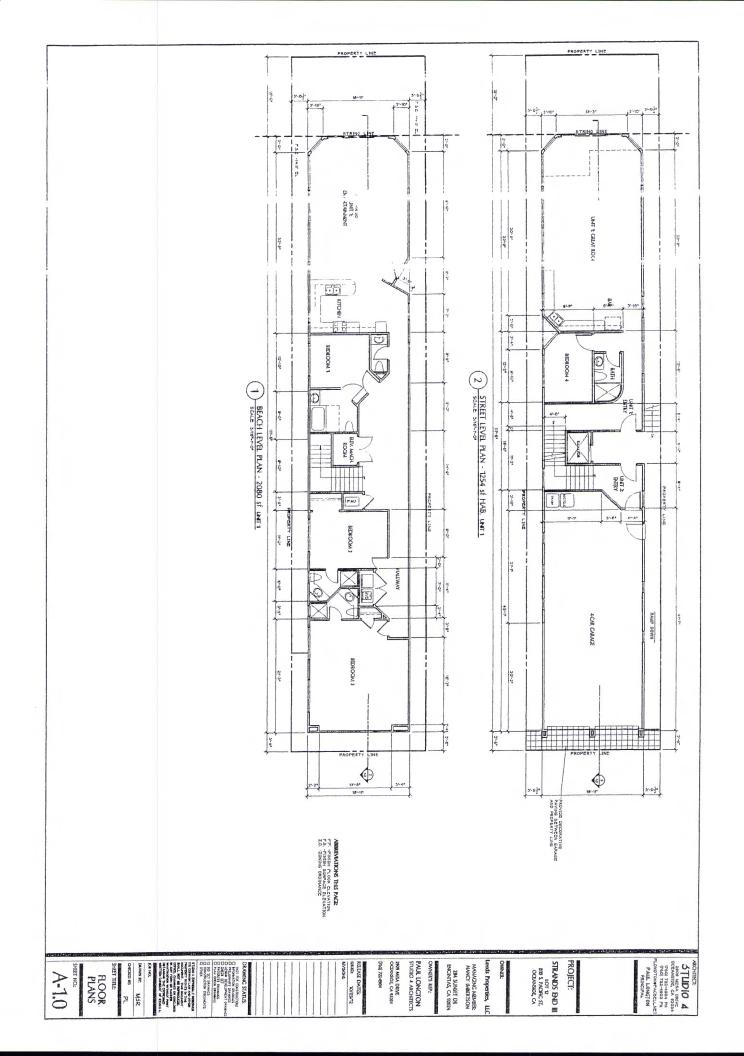


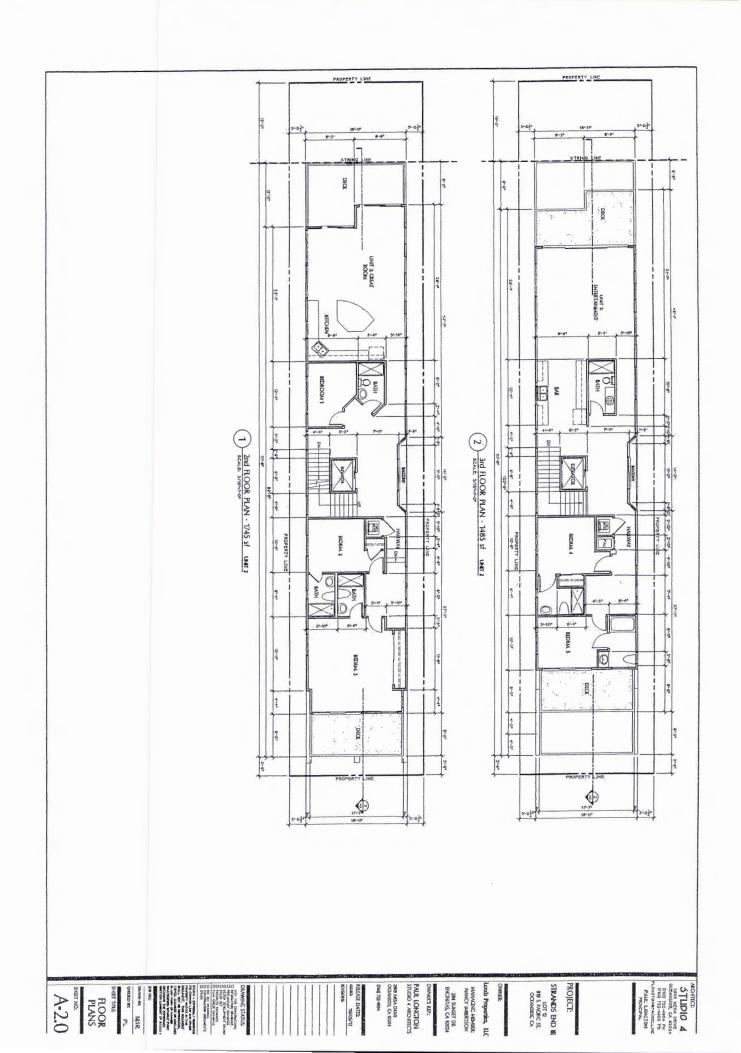


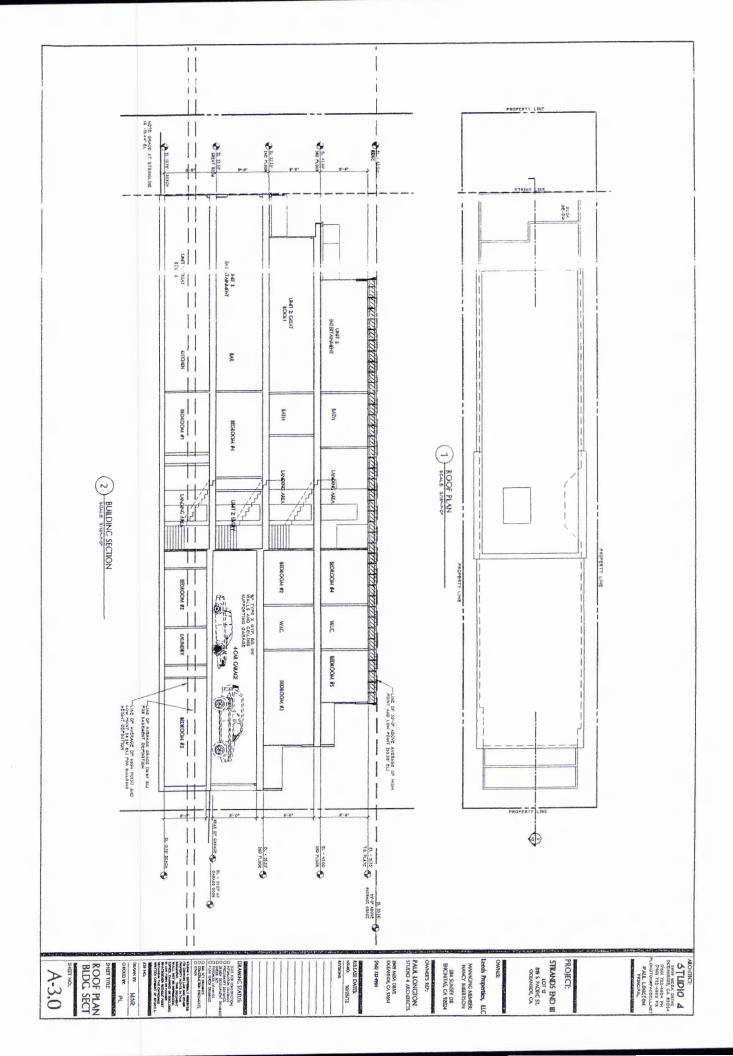


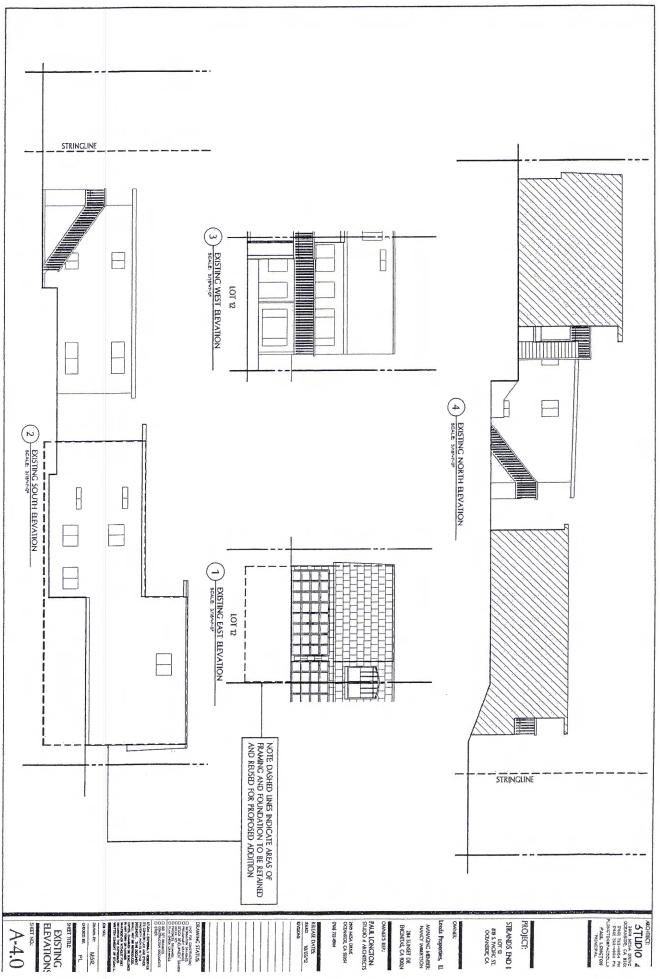


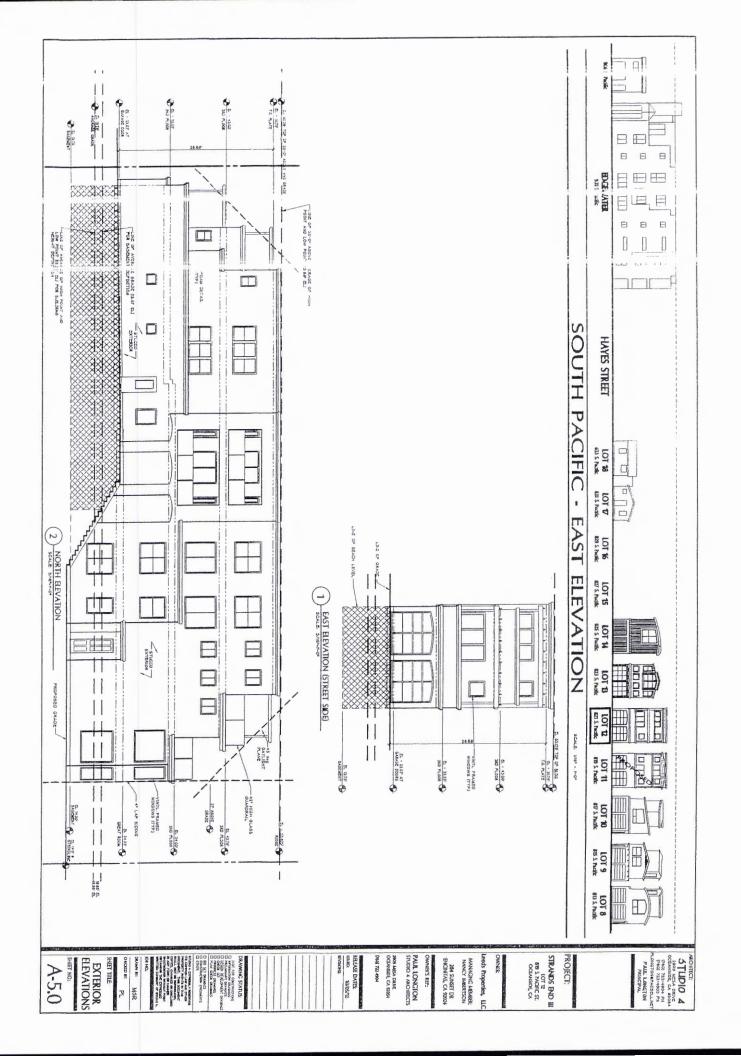


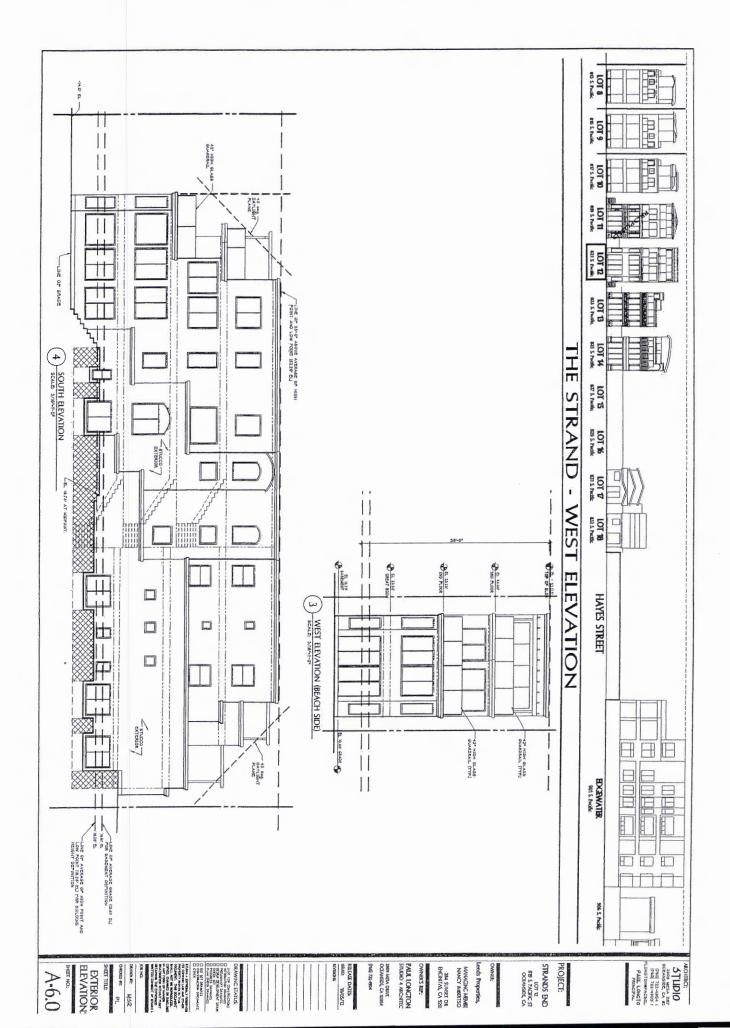


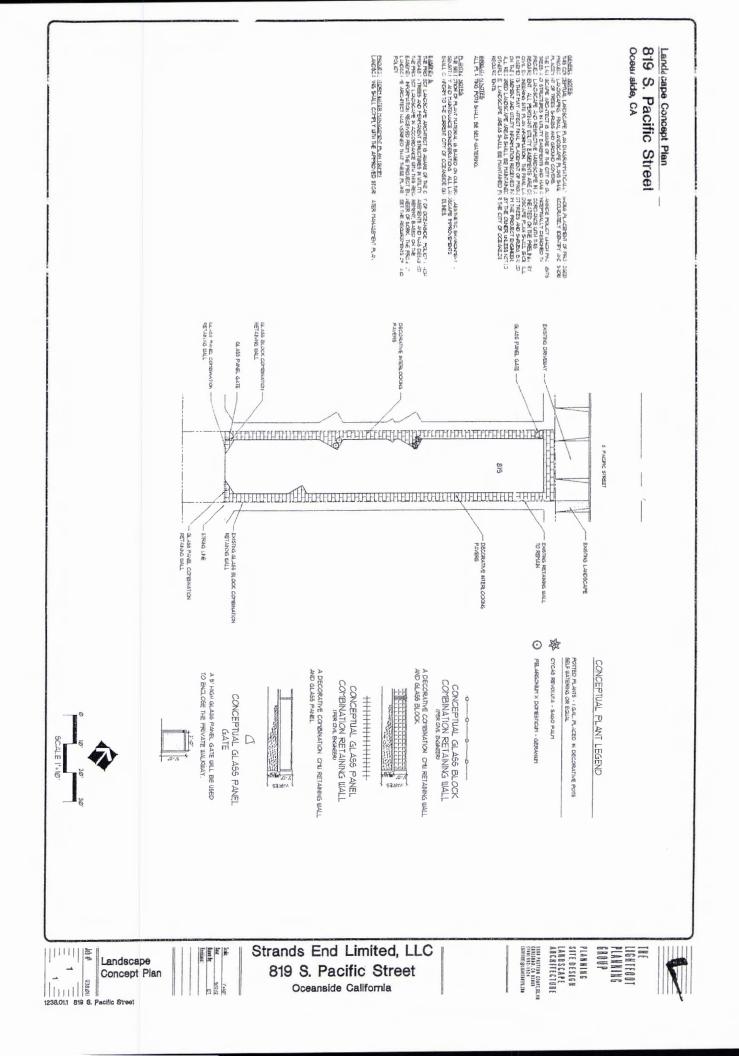


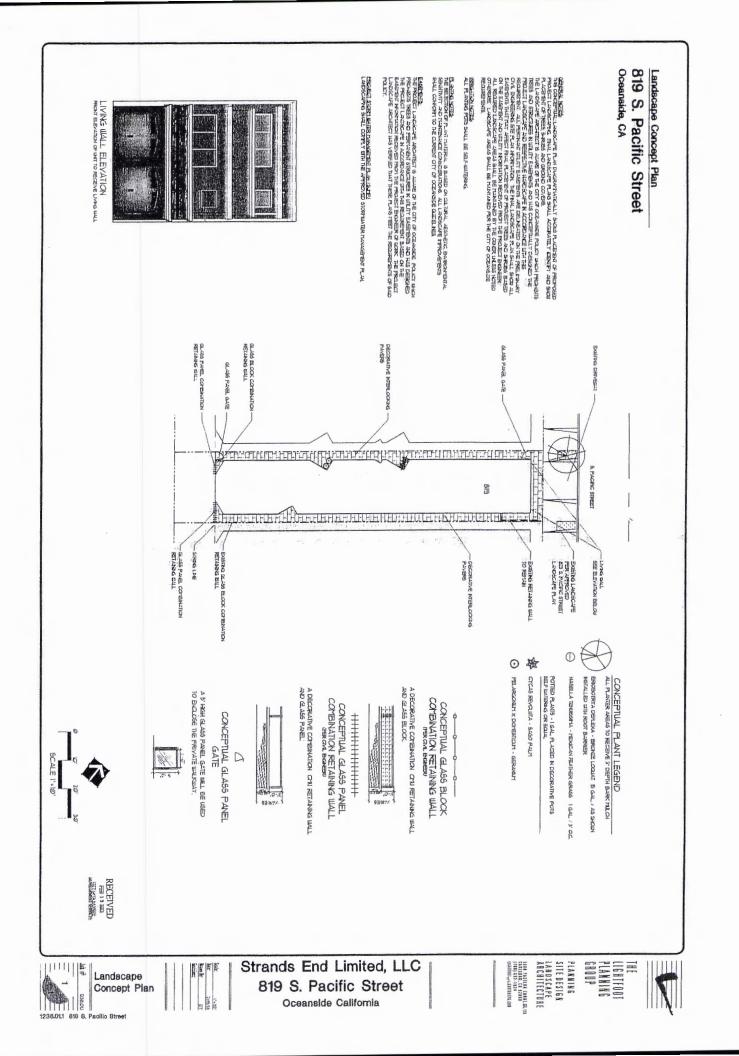












PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2013-P09

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA APPROVING A DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND REGULAR COASTAL PERMIT ON CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE

APPLICATION NO:D12-00011 and RC12-00009APPLICANT:Strands End, LLCLOCATION:817 South Pacific StreetAPN 150-356-22-00

THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, there was filed with this Commission a verified petition on the forms prescribed by the Commission requesting a Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit under the provisions of the City of Oceanside Local Coastal Program and 1986 Zoning Ordinance to permit the following:

the partial demolition and remodel of an existing multi-family triplex residence into a three-story stacked duplex residential structure, that will add 3,916 square feet of new habitable space for a total combined square footage of 6,564 on the 3,250-square foot lot; on certain real property described in the project description.

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, after giving the required notice, did on the 11th day of March 2013 conduct a duly advertised public hearing as prescribed by law to consider said application;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and State Guidelines thereto (Section 15303(b)); this project qualifies for a Class 3 categorical exemption (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures), as it involves the construction of a duplex or similar multi-family residential structure, totaling no more than four dwelling units;

WHEREAS, there is hereby imposed on the subject development project certain fees, dedications, reservations and other exactions pursuant to state law and city ordinance;

EXHIBIT NO. 3 APPLICATION NO. A-6-OCN-13-017/-018 City Resolutions of Approval Page 1 of 34 California Coastal Commission

WHEREAS, pursuant to Gov't Code §66020(d)(1), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the project is subject to certain fees, dedications, reservations and other exactions as provided below:

4	Description	Authority for Imposition	Current Estimate Fee or
5			Calculation Formula
6	Parkland Dedication/Fee	Ordinance No. 91-10 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$3,503 per unit.
7 8	Drainage Fee	Ordinance No. 85-23 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	Depends on area (range is \$2,843-\$15,964 per acre).
9 10	Public Facility Fee	Ordinance No. 91-09 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$2,072 per unit for residential.
11 12	School Facilities Mitigation Fee	Ordinance No. 91-34	\$2.63 per square foot residential.
13 14	Traffic Signal Fee	Ordinance No. 87-19 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$15.71 per vehicle trip.
15 16	Thoroughfare Fee (For commercial and industrial please note the 75	Ordinance No. 83-01 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$255 per vehicle trip (based on SANDAG trip generation table available from staff and from SANDAG).
17	percent discount)		
18 19	Water System Buy-in Fees	Oceanside City Code §37.56.1 Resolution No. 87-96	Fee based on water meter size. Residential is typically \$4,597 per unit.
20 21		Ordinance No. 05-OR 0611-1	
22	Wastewater System Buy-in fees	Oceanside City Code § 29.11.1	Based on capacity or water meter size. Residential is
23 24		Resolution No. 87-97 Ordinance No. 05-OR 0610-1	typically \$6,313 per unit.
25	San Diego County Water Authority Capacity Fees	SDCWA Ordinance No. 2005-03	Based on meter size. Residential is typically
26 27			\$4,326 per unit.
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WHEREAS, the current fees referenced above are merely fee amount estimates of the impact fees that would be required if due and payable under currently applicable ordinances and resolutions, presume the accuracy of relevant project information provided by the applicant, and are not necessarily the fee amount that will be owing when such fee becomes due and payable;

WHEREAS, unless otherwise provided by this resolution, all impact fees shall be calculated and collected at the time and in the manner provided in Chapter 32B of the Oceanside City Code and the City expressly reserves the right to amend the fees and fee calculations consistent with applicable law;

WHEREAS, the City expressly reserves the right to establish, modify or adjust any fee, dedication, reservation or other exaction to the extent permitted and as authorized by law;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Gov't Code §66020(d)(1), NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the 90-day period to protest the imposition of any fee, dedication, reservation, or other exaction described in this resolution begins on the effective date of this resolution and any such protest must be in a manner that complies with Section 66020;

WHEREAS, this resolution becomes effective 10 days from its adoption in the absence of the filing of an appeal or call for review;

WHEREAS, the documents or other material which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision is based will be maintained by the City of Oceanside Planning Division, 300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside, California 92054.

WHEREAS, studies and investigations made by this Commission and in its behalf reveal the following facts:

FINDINGS:

For the Development Plan (D12-00011) to allow conversion of an existing multi-family triplex residential unit into a duplex with the addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable space including a new third story:

1. The approval of the proposed duplex conversion and associated addition will be subject to conditions that, in view of the size and shape of the parcel and the present zoning and use of the subject property, provide the same degree of protection to adjoining properties, including protection from unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of said properties, depreciation of property values, and any potentially adverse impacts on the public peace, health, safety and welfare.

1	2. The	application for Development Plan approval has been processed in a manner		
2	consistent with Article 21 of the 1986 Zoning Ordinance (Procedures, Hearings, Notices			
3	and Fees).			
4		For the Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) to allow conversion of an existing multi-family		
5	triplex residential unit into a duplex with the addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable			
6	space including a new third story:			
7	1. The proposed duplex conversion conforms to the policies of the Local Costal Program			
8	(LCP), including those pertinent to coastal access (Article 2), recreation (Article 3), land			
9	resources (Article 5) and development (Article 6), in that it:			
	• Does not interfere with the public's right to access to the coastline and ocean			
10		given that dedicated public access ways exist within 250 feet of the subject site;		
11	•	Provides for recreational use of private oceanfront land;		
12	•	Does not impact environmentally sensitive habitat area or prime agricultural		
13		land;		
14	•	Occurs in an already-developed area with adequate public services;		
15	•	Protects views to and along the ocean;		
16	•	Is visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas.		
17	2. The project site, at 817 South Pacific Street, is situated within the Appeal Area of the			
18	Coast	al Zone and conforms to the public access and recreation policies of Chapter 3 of		
19	the Coastal Act. The entire 800 Block of South Pacific Street measures 450 feet in			
20	length, with public beach access located at both ends (where South Pacific Street			
21	intersects with Wisconsin Avenue and Hayes Street). Thus, all properties in the 800			
22	Block of South Pacific Street are situated within 250 feet of existing public beach			
23	access.			
24	NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission does hereby			
25	confirm issuance of a Categorical Exemption pursuant to Section 15303(a) of the California			
26	Environmental Quality Act and approves Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal			
27	Permit (RC12-00009) subject to the following conditions:			
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1 Building:

- Construction shall comply with the 2010 edition of the California Codes including the California Green Building Standards. The granting of approval under this action shall in no way relieve the applicant/project from compliance with all State and local building codes.
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The building plans for this project are required by State law to be prepared by a licensed architect or engineer and must be in compliance with this requirement prior to submittal for building plan review.

3. Exterior lighting must comply with Chapter 39 of the Oceanside Code of Ordinances and Section 5.106.8 of the 2010 California Green Building Code.

4. The developer shall monitor, supervise and control all building construction and supporting activities so as to prevent these activities from causing a public nuisance, including, but not limited to, strict adherence to the following:

- a) Building construction work hours shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and on Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. for work that is not inherently noise-producing. Examples of work not permitted on Saturday are concrete and grout pours, roof nailing and activities of similar noise-producing nature. No work shall be permitted on Sundays and Federal Holidays (New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day) except as allowed for emergency work under the provisions of the Oceanside City Code Chapter 38 (Noise Ordinance).
- b) The construction site shall be kept reasonably free of construction debris as specified in Section 13.17 of the Oceanside City Code. Storage of debris in approved solid waste containers shall be considered compliance with this requirement. Small amounts of construction debris may be stored on-site in a neat, safe manner for short periods of time pending disposal.

 Separate/unique addresses will be required to facilitate utility releases. Verification that the addresses have been properly assigned by the City's Planning Division must accompany the Building Permit application.

1		at 1 1 and a second adaptability of anortments and		
	6.	Site development, common use areas, access and adaptability of apartments and		
2		condominiums shall comply with Part 2, Title 24, and C.C.R. (Disabled Access &		
3		Adaptability - HCD).		
4	7.	All electrical, communication, CATV, etc. service lines, within the exterior lines of the		
5		property shall be underground (City Code Sec. 6.30).		
6	Fire:			
7	8.	Fire Department requirements shall be placed on plans in the notes section.		
8				
		· <u>Utilities</u> :		
9	9.	The developer will be responsible for developing all water and sewer utilities necessary to		
10		develop the property. Any relocation of water and/or sewer utilities is the responsibility of		
11		the developer and shall be done by an approved licensed contractor at the developer's		
12		expense.		
13	10.	The property owner shall maintain private water and wastewater utilities located on private		
14		property.		
15	11.	Water services and sewer laterals constructed in existing right-of-way locations are to be		
		constructed by approved and licensed contractors at developer's expense.		
16	12.	All Water and Wastewater construction shall conform to the most recent edition of the		
17		Water, Sewer, and Reclaimed Water Design and Construction Manual or as approved by		
18		the Water Utilities Director.		
19	13.	Residential units shall be metered individually. Private utility systems for residential		
20		developments are not allowed.		
21	14.	Per the 2010 California Fire Code, all new residential units shall be fire sprinklered. The		
22		minimum allowable water meter for a fire sprinklered home is 3/4-inch.		
23	15.	All public water and/or sewer facilities not located within the public right-of-way shall be		
24		provided with easements sized according to the Water, Sewer, and Reclaimed Water		
25		Design and Construction Manual. Easements shall be constructed for all weather access.		
	16.	No trees, structures or building overhang shall be located within any water or wastewater		
26		utility easement.		
27	17.	All lots with a finish pad elevation located below the elevation of the next upstream		
28		manhole cover of the public sewer shall be protected from backflow of sewage by		
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installing and maintaining an approved type backwater valve, per the Uniform Plumbing Code (U.P.C.).

- 3 18. Water and Wastewater Buy-in fees and the San Diego County Water Authority Fees are to be paid to the City and collected by the Water Utilities Department at the time of Building Permit issuance.
 - All Water Utilities Fees are due at the time of building permit issuance per City Code
 Section 32B.7, unless the developer/applicant applies and is approved for a deferral of all
 fees per City of Oceanside Ordinance No. 09-OR0676-1.
 - 20. All new development of single-family and multi-family residential units shall include hot water pipe insulation and installation of a hot water recirculation device or design to provide hot water to the tap within 15 seconds in accordance with City of Oceanside Ordinance No. 02-OR126-1.

Engineering:

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- 13 21. This project involves demolition of an existing structure or surface improvements; an
 14 erosion control plan shall be submitted and approved by the City Engineer before
 15 issuance of any demolition permit. No grading operation shall be allowed in
 16 conjunction with the demolition operation without an approved grading plan. No
 17 demolition shall be permitted without an approved erosion control plan.
- 18 22. Design and construction of all improvements shall be in accordance with standard plans, specifications of the City of Oceanside and subject to approval by the City Engineer.
 20
- The owner/developer shall obtain a precise grading permit per the City Grading 23. 21 Regulations Manual. This project may qualify to prepare a minor grading plan instead 22 of a precise grading plan, if the project meets the minor grading permit requirements. 23 The grading permit requires a comprehensive soils and geologic investigation of the 24 soils, slopes, and formations in the project. All necessary measures shall be taken and 25 implemented to assure slope stability, erosion control, and soil integrity. No grading 26 shall occur until a detailed grading plan, to be prepared in accordance with the Grading 27 Ordinance and Zoning Ordinance, is approved by the City Engineer.

28 24. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the owner/developer shall notify and host a neighborhood meeting with all of the area residents located within 300 feet of the

project site, to inform them of the grading and construction schedule, and to answer questions.

25. The owner/developer shall monitor, supervise and control all construction and construction-supportive activities, so as to prevent these activities from causing a public nuisance, including but not limited to, insuring strict adherence to the following:

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- a) Dirt, debris and other construction material shall not be deposited on any public street or within the City's stormwater conveyance system.
- b) All grading and related site preparation and construction activities shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No engineering related construction activities shall be conducted on Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays unless written permission is granted by the City Engineer with specific limitations to the working hours and types of permitted operations. All on-site construction staging areas shall be as far as possible (minimum 100 feet) from any existing residential development. Because construction noise may still be intrusive in the evening or on holidays, the City of Oceanside Noise Ordinance also prohibits "any disturbing excessive or offensive noise which causes discomfort or annoyance to reasonable persons of normal sensitivity."
 - c) The construction site shall accommodate the parking of all motor vehicles used by persons working at or providing deliveries to the site. An alternate parking site can be considered by the City Engineer in the event that the lot size is too small and cannot accommodate parking of all motor vehicles.
 - d) The owner/developer shall complete a haul route permit application (if required for import/export of dirt) and submit to the City of Oceanside Engineering Division 48 hours in advance of beginning of work. Hauling operations (if required) shall be 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. unless approved otherwise by the City.
- 26. Grading and drainage facilities shall be designed and installed to adequately accommodate the local stormwater runoff and shall be in accordance with the City's Grading Ordinance and current San Diego County Hydrology Manual.
- 28 27. It is the responsibility of the owner/developer to evaluate and determine that all soil imported as part of this development is free of hazardous and/or contaminated material

as defined by the City and the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health. Exported or imported soils shall be properly screened, tested, and documented regarding hazardous contamination.

Sediment, silt, grease, trash, debris, and/or pollutants shall be collected on-site and 4 28. disposed of in accordance with all state and federal requirements, prior to stormwater discharge either off-site or into the City drainage system.

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- A traffic control plan shall be prepared according to the City traffic control guidelines 29. 7 and approved to the satisfaction of the City Engineer prior to the start of any work 8 within the public right-of-way. Traffic control during construction of streets that have 9 been opened to public traffic shall be in accordance with construction signing, marking 10 and other protection as required by the Caltrans Traffic Manual and City Traffic Control 11 Guidelines. Traffic control plans shall be in effect from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. unless 12 approved otherwise by the City.
- 13 30. The developer/owner shall construct private driveway to serve this project in accordance 14 with the City of Oceanside Engineers Design and Processing Manual.
- The developer/owner shall construct curb and gutter and sidewalk on South Pacific Street 15 31. along the property frontage in accordance with the City of Oceanside Engineers Design 16 and Processing Manual. Sidewalk improvements shall comply with ADA requirements. 17
- Sight distance requirements at the project driveway shall conform to the corner sight 32. 18 distance criteria as provided by SDRSD. 19
- Pavement sections Pacific Street and project driveway shall be based upon approved 33. 20 soil tests. The pavement design is to be prepared by the owner's/developer's soil 21 engineer and must be approved by the City Engineer, prior to paving. 22
- 34. Any existing broken pavement, concrete curb, gutter or sidewalk or any damaged 23 during construction of the project, shall be repaired or replaced as directed by the City 24 Engineer.
- 25 The owner/developer shall comply with all the provisions of the City's cable television 35. 26 ordinances including those relating to notification as required by the City Engineer.
- 27 The owner/developer shall obtain any necessary permits and clearances from all public 36. 28 agencies having jurisdiction over the project due to its type, size, or location, including but not limited to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish & 29

Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (including NPDES), San Diego County Health Department, prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

37. The approval of the development shall not mean that proposed grading or improvements on adjacent properties (including any City properties/Right-of-Way or easements) is granted or guaranteed to the owner/developer. The owner/developer is responsible for obtaining permission to grade to construct on adjacent properties. Should such permission be denied, the development shall be subject to going back to the public hearing or subject to a substantial conformity review.

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38. A comprehensive geotechnical report is required prior to approval of any grading plan and permit. If shoring is required for the construction of this development, the shoring design and structural calculations shall be included in the geotechnical report. The Geotechnical Engineer shall be responsible to prepare the report, and seal/stamp, and sign the report, and is fully responsible for all the proposed mitigations and recommendations.

This project shall provide year-round erosion control including measures for the site 15 39. required for the phasing of grading. Prior to the issuance of grading permit, an erosion 16 control plan, designed for all proposed stages of construction, shall be reviewed, 17 secured by the owner/developer with cash securities and approved by the City Engineer. 18 The drainage design on the development plan is conceptual only. The final design shall 40. 19 be based upon a hydrologic/hydraulic study to be approved by the City Engineer during 20 final engineering. All drainage picked up in an underground system shall remain 21 underground until it is discharged into an approved channel, or as otherwise approved 22 by the City Engineer. The owner/developer shall be responsible for obtaining any off-23 site easements for storm drainage facilities.

41. The owner/developer shall comply with applicable FEMA regulations. The owner/developer shall record a covenant against the property indemnifying and holding the City harmless from any claims regarding drainage and flooding prior to issuance of any grading permit. During final engineering design, the Engineer of Record shall evaluate potential impact to flood hazard areas. Elevation and flood proofing shall be in

accordance with the City of Oceanside Ordinance 94-03 and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements.

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Following approval of the Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SWMP) by the City Engineer 42. and prior to issuance of grading permits, the owner/developer shall submit and obtain approval of an Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan, prepared to the satisfaction of The O&M Plan shall include an approved and executed the City Engineer. Maintenance Mechanism pursuant to Section 5 of the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). The O&M shall satisfy the minimum Maintenance Requirements pursuant to Section 5 of the SUSMP. At a minimum the O&M Plan shall include the designated responsible party to manage the storm water BMP(s), employee training program and duties, operating schedule, maintenance frequency, routine service schedule, specific maintenance activities, copies of resource agency permits, cost estimate for implementation of the O&M Plan, a non-refundable cash (or certificate of deposit payable to the City), or an irrevocable, City-Standard Letter of Credit security to provide maintenance funding in the event of noncompliance to the O&M Plan, and any other necessary elements. The owner/developer shall provide the City with access to site for the purpose of BMP inspection and maintenance by entering into an Access Rights Agreement with the City. The owner/developer shall complete and maintain O&M forms to document all operation, inspection, and maintenance activities. The owner/developer shall retain records for a minimum of 5 years. The records shall be made available to the City upon request.

43. The owner/developer shall enter into a City-Standard Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Agreement with the City obliging the owner/developer to maintain, repair and replace the Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the project's approved SWMP, as detailed in the O&M Plan into perpetuity. The Agreement shall be approved by the City Attorney prior to issuance of any precise grading permit and shall be recorded at the County Recorder's Office prior to issuance of any building permit. Security in the form of cash (or certificate of deposit payable to the City) or an irrevocable, City-Standard Letter of Credit shall be required prior to issuance of a precise grading permit. The amount of the security shall be equal to 10

years of maintenance costs, as identified by the O&M Plan, but not to exceed a total of \$25,000. The owner/developer's Civil Engineer shall prepare the O&M cost estimate.
At a minimum, maintenance agreements shall require the staff training, inspection and maintenance of all BMPs on an annual basis. The owner/developer shall complete and maintain O&M forms to document all maintenance activities. Parties responsible for the O&M plan shall retain records at the subject property for at least 5 years. These documents shall be made available to the City for inspection upon request at any time.

- 45. The Agreement shall include a copy of executed on-site and off-site access rights necessary for the operation and maintenance of BMPs that shall be binding on the land throughout the life of the project to the benefit of the party responsible for the O&M of BMPs, satisfactory to the City Engineer. The agreement shall also include a copy of the O&M Plan approved by the City Engineer.
- 12 46. The BMPs described in the project's approved SWMP shall not be altered in any way,
 13 unless reviewed and approved to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The
 14 determination of whatever action is required for changes to a project's approved SWMP
 15 shall be made by the City Engineer.
- 16 47. The owner/developer shall provide a copy of the cover page of approved SWMP with
 17 the first engineering submittal package. All Stormwater documents shall be in compliance with the latest edition of submission requirements.
- 19 48. Approval of this development is conditioned upon payment of all applicable impact fees and connection fees in the manner provided in chapter 32B of the Oceanside City Code.
 21 All traffic signal fees and contributions, highway thoroughfare fees, park fees, reimbursements, and other applicable charges, fees and deposits shall be paid prior to the issuance of any building permits, in accordance with City Ordinances and policies.
- 49. Upon acceptance of any fee waiver or reduction by the owner/developer, the entire project will be subject to prevailing wage requirements as specified by Labor Code section 1720(b) (4). The owner/developer shall agree to execute a form acknowledging the prevailing wage requirements prior to the granting of any fee reductions or waivers.
 27 50. In the event that the conceptual plan does not match the conditions of approval, the

Planning:

resolution of approval shall govern.

44.

- Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) shall expire
 two years from the effective date unless implemented as required by the Zoning
 Ordinance. Absent the timely appeal of this approval, it will expire on March 11, 2015
 unless implemented as required by the Zoning Ordinance.
 - 52. Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) is granted for the following purposes only:

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- Partial demolition and conversion of an existing multi-family triplex residence to a freestanding three-story over basement duplex;
- Addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable space, 815 square feet of garage area that can accommodate four vehicles in a tandem configuration.
- 53. No deviation from these approved plans and exhibits shall occur without Planning Commission approval. Substantial deviations shall require a revision to the Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit or a new Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit.
- 13 54. Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) shall be called for review by the Planning Commission if complaints are filed and verified as valid by the City Planner or the Code Enforcement Officer concerning the violation of any of the approved conditions or the project assumptions demonstrated under the application approval.
- 18 55. The validity of Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) shall not be affected by changes in ownership or tenants.
- 20 56. A request for changes in conditions of approval or a change to the approved plans that would affect conditions of approval shall be treated as a new application. The City Planner may waive the requirements for a new application if the changes requested are minor, do not involve substantial alterations or addition to the plan or the conditions of approval, and consistent with the intent of the project's approval or otherwise found to be in substantial conformance.
- 25 57. Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) may be revised or renewed in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance. Any application for Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009) revision or renewal shall also be evaluated against existing land use and

development policies as well as any intervening changes to the site area and/or neighborhood.

The applicant, permittee, or any successor-in-interest shall defend, indemnify and hold 3 58. harmless the City of Oceanside, its agents, officers or employees from any claim, action 4 or proceeding against the City, its agents, officers, or employees to attack, set aside, 5 void or annul an approval of the City concerning Development Plan (D12-00011) and 6 Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009). The City will promptly notify the applicant of 7 any such claim, action or proceeding against the City and will cooperate fully in the 8 defense. If the City fails to promptly notify the applicant of any such claim action or 9 proceeding or fails to cooperate fully in the defense, the applicant shall not, thereafter, 10 be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold harmless the City.

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- 11 59. A covenant or other recordable document approved by the City Attorney shall be prepared by the applicant and recorded prior to the issuance of building permits. The covenant shall provide that the property is subject to this resolution, and shall generally list the conditions of approval.
- 15 60. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant and landowner shall execute and record a covenant, in a form and content acceptable to the City Attorney, which shall provide:
- a) That the applicant understands that the site may be subject to extraordinary hazard from waves during storms and from erosion and the applicants assumes the liability from those hazards.
 - b) That the applicant unconditionally waives any claim of liability on the part of the City and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and its advisors relative to the City's approval of the project for any damage due to natural hazards.
- Prior to the transfer of ownership and or operation of the site, the owner shall provide a written copy of the applications, staff report and resolutions for the project to the new owner and or operator. This notification provision shall run with the life of the project and shall be recorded as a covenant on the property.
- 28 62. Failure to meet any conditions of approval for this project shall constitute a violation of
 29 Development Plan (D12-00011) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00009).

1 63. Unless expressly waived, all current zoning standards and City ordinances and policies
2 in effect at the time building permits are issued are required to be met by this project.
3 The approval of this project constitutes the applicant's agreement with all statements in
4 the Description and Justification and other materials and information submitted with
5 this application, unless specifically waived by an adopted condition of approval.

64. Elevations, siding materials, colors, roofing materials and floor plans shall be substantially the same as those approved by the Planning Commission. These shall be shown on plans submitted to the Building Division for building permits.

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65. All mechanical rooftop and ground equipment shall be screened from public view as required by the Zoning Ordinance. That is, on all four sides and top. The roof jacks, mechanical equipment, screening and vents shall be painted with non-reflective paint to match the roof. All roof top surfaces shall have a non-reflective surface and mechanical appurtenances shall be painted to match the roof color. This information shall be shown on the building plans.

14 66. HVAC casings shall be fully enclosed and shall not project into a required yard or
15 project above the district's height requirement.

- 16 67. Prior to issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a detailed plan that
 17 delineates public access laterally across the front of the 25-foot wide lot (e.g. different
 18 color/texture for sidewalk than driveway) and that provides additional landscape that
 19 functions as parkway. Subject to review and final approval by the City Engineer and
 20 City Planner.
- Any metallic material (i.e. copper) shall be treated at the time that it is installed, or earlier, so that its surface does not reflect light. Non-metallic roofing material is preferred and non-reflective roofing material is required. The copper roofing shall be treated to have a non-reflective surface (patina) at the time it is installed.
- Buildings, structures, fences or walls located on lots contiguous to the shoreline, shall
 be compatible in scale with the existing development and shall not extend further
 seaward than the line established on the String-line Setback Map.
- 27 70. Fence height limitations and opacity requirements are subject to Section 1050(U) of the
 28 Zoning Ordinance and required front yards. Fence materials shall be 75 percent
 29 transparent.

All wood fences adjacent to public right-of-way, visible from the public right-of-way, 71. 2 or facing the shore will be stained or otherwise finished with a waterproof material.

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The developer's construction of all fencing and walls associated with the project shall 72. be in conformance with the approved Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit. Any substantial change in any aspect of fencing or wall design from the approved Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit shall require a revision to the Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit or a new Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit.

If any aspect of the project fencing and walls is not covered by the approved 73. 9 Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit, the construction of fencing and walls 10 shall conform to the development standards of the City Zoning Ordinance. In no case 11 shall the construction of fences and walls (or combinations thereof) exceed the 12 limitations of the Zoning Ordinance, unless expressly granted by a Variance or other 13 development approval.

The project shall dispose of or recycle solid waste in a manner provided in City 14 74. 15 Ordinance 13.3.

A letter of clearance from the affected school district in which the property is located 75. 16 shall be provided as required by City policy at the time building permits are issued. 17

Prior to the issuance of building permits the developer or owner shall make an 76. 18 irrevocable offer of dedication to the City of Oceanside an easement for lateral public 19 access and passive recreational use along the shoreline adjacent to this property. The 20 document shall provide that the offer of dedication shall not be used or construed to 21 allow anyone, prior to acceptance of the offer, to interfere with any rights of public 22 access acquired through a use which may exist on the property. The easement shall be 23 located along the entire width of the property line to the toe of the bluff (toe of the 24 seawall, a line 25 feet inland of the daily high water line, which is understood to be 25 ambulatory from day to day). The easement shall be recorded free of prior liens and 26 free of any other encumbrances which may affect said interest. The easement shall run with the land in favor of the City of Oceanside, and is binding to all successors and 27 28 assignees.

1	77. The	applicant shall posted signage no more than 1.5 square feet in area that indicates	
2	that	parking is not permitted in the driveway in front of the garages and provides	
3	contact information for both property management and the City of Oceanside Parking		
4	Enforcement Division. The applicant shall work with Planning Division staff to		
5	determine the most appropriate size, design and material for said signage.		
6	PASSED AND ADOPTED Resolution No. 2013-P09 on March 11, 2013 by the		
7	following vote, to wit:		
8	AYES:	Scrivener, Neal, Martinek, Troisi, Balma and Ross	
9	NAYS:	None	
	ABSENT:	Rosales	
10	ABSTAIN:	None	
11		1100	
12		Cotra /s_	
13		Con Rosales, Chairperson Oceanside Planning Commission	
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15	ATTEST:		
16	11000	h-t-	
17	Marisa Lundstedt, Secretary		
18	I MARISA	LUNDSTEDT, Secretary of the Oceanside Planning Commission, hereby certify	
19	that this is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2013-P09.		
20	tilat tills is a	The and correct copy of Resolution Ro. 2010 1 09.	
21	Dated: M	arch 11, 2013	
22	Duteu		
23	Applicant a	ccepts and agrees with all conditions of approval and acknowledges impact fees	
24	may be required as stated herein:		
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26		epresentative Date	
	Applicant/R	epresentative Date	
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PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2013-P10

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA APPROVING A DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND REGULAR COASTAL PERMIT ON CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE

APPLICATION NO:D12-00012 and RC12-00008APPLICANT:Leeds Properties, LLC.LOCATION:819 South Pacific StreetAPN 150-356-23-00

THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, there was filed with this Commission a verified petition on the forms prescribed by the Commission requesting a Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit under the provisions of the City of Oceanside Local Coastal Program and 1986 Zoning Ordinance to permit the following:

the partial demolition and remodel of an existing multi-family triplex residence into a three story stacked duplex residential structure, that will add 3,916 square feet of new habitable space for a total combined square footage of 6,564 on the 3,250-square foot lot;

on certain real property described in the project description.

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, after giving the required notice, did on the 11th day of March 2013 conduct a duly advertised public hearing as prescribed by law to consider said application;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and State Guidelines thereto (Section 15303(b)); this project qualifies for a Class 3 categorical exemption (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures), as it involves the construction of a duplex or similar multi-family residential structure, totaling no more than four dwelling units;

WHEREAS, there is hereby imposed on the subject development project certain fees, dedications, reservations and other exactions pursuant to state law and city ordinance;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Gov't Code §66020(d)(1), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the project is subject to certain fees, dedications, reservations and other exactions as provided below:

-	0010111		
1	Description	Authority for Imposition	Current Estimate Fee or Calculation Formula
5	Parkland Dedication/Fee	Ordinance No. 91-10 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$3,503 per unit.
7	Drainage Fee	Ordinance No. 85-23 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	Depends on area (range is \$2,843-\$15,964 per acre).
5	Public Facility Fee	Ordinance No. 91-09 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$2,072 per unit for residential.
1	School Facilities Mitigation Fee	Ordinance No. 91-34	\$2.63 per square foot residential.
3	Traffic Signal Fee	Ordinance No. 87-19 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$15.71 per vehicle trip.
5	Thoroughfare Fee (For commercial and industrial please note the 75 percent discount)	Ordinance No. 83-01 Resolution No. 06-R0334-1	\$255 per vehicle trip (based on SANDAG trip generation table available from staff and from SANDAG).
3	Water System Buy-in Fees	Oceanside City Code §37.56.1 Resolution No. 87-96 Ordinance No. 05-OR 0611-1	Fee based on water meter size. Residential is typically \$4,597 per unit.
1 2 3	Wastewater System Buy-in fees	Oceanside City Code § 29.11.1 Resolution No. 87-97 Ordinance No. 05-OR 0610-1	Based on capacity or water meter size. Residential is typically \$6,313 per unit.
5	San Diego County Water Authority Capacity Fees	SDCWA Ordinance No. 2005-03	Based on meter size. Residential is typically \$4,326 per unit.
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WHEREAS, the current fees referenced above are merely fee amount estimates of the impact fees that would be required if due and payable under currently applicable ordinances and resolutions, presume the accuracy of relevant project information provided by the applicant, and are not necessarily the fee amount that will be owing when such fee becomes due and payable;

WHEREAS, unless otherwise provided by this resolution, all impact fees shall be calculated and collected at the time and in the manner provided in Chapter 32B of the Oceanside City Code and the City expressly reserves the right to amend the fees and fee calculations consistent with applicable law;

WHEREAS, the City expressly reserves the right to establish, modify or adjust any fee, dedication, reservation or other exaction to the extent permitted and as authorized by law;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Gov't Code §66020(d)(1), NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the 90-day period to protest the imposition of any fee, dedication, reservation, or other exaction described in this resolution begins on the effective date of this resolution and any such protest must be in a manner that complies with Section 66020;

WHEREAS, this resolution becomes effective 10 days from its adoption in the absence of the filing of an appeal or call for review;

WHEREAS, the documents or other material which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision is based will be maintained by the City of Oceanside Planning Division, 300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside, California 92054.

WHEREAS, studies and investigations made by this Commission and in its behalf reveal the following facts:

FINDINGS:

For the Development Plan (D12-00012) to allow conversion of an existing multi-family triplex residential unit into a duplex with the addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable space including a new third story:

1. The approval of the proposed duplex conversion and associated addition will be subject to conditions that, in view of the size and shape of the parcel and the present zoning and use of the subject property, provide the same degree of protection to adjoining properties, including protection from unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of said properties, depreciation of property values, and any potentially adverse impacts on the public peace, health, safety and welfare.

1	2.	The a	application for Development Plan approval has been processed in a manner
2		consi	stent with Article 21 of the 1986 Zoning Ordinance (Procedures, Hearings, Notices
3	and Fees).		
4	For the	e Regu	lar Coastal Permit (RC12-00008) to allow conversion of an existing multi-family
5	triplex	reside	ential unit into a duplex with the addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable
6	space i	ncludi	ng a new third story:
7	1. The proposed duplex conversion conforms to the policies of the Local Costal Program		
8	(LCP),	inclu	ding those pertinent to coastal access (Article 2), recreation (Article 3), land
9	resourc	ces (Ai	ticle 5) and development (Article 6), in that it:
10		•	Does not interfere with the public's right to access to the coastline and ocean,
11			given that dedicated public access ways exist within 250 feet of the subject site;
12		•	Provides for recreational use of private oceanfront land;
		•	Does not impact environmentally sensitive habitat area or prime agricultural
13			land;
14		•	Occurs in an already-developed area with adequate public services;
15		•	Protects views to and along the ocean;
16		•	Is visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas.
17	2. The project site, at 819 South Pacific Street, is situated within the Appeal Area of the		
18	Coastal Zone and conforms to the public access and recreation policies of Chapter 3 of		
19	the Coastal Act. The entire 800 Block of South Pacific Street measures 450 feet in		
20	length, with public beach access located at both ends (where South Pacific Street		
21	intersects with Wisconsin Avenue and Hayes Street). Thus, all properties in the 800		
22	Block of South Pacific Street are situated within 250 feet of existing public beach		
23	access.		
24	NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission does hereby		
25	confirm issuance of a Categorical Exemption pursuant to Section 15303(a) of the California		
Environmental Quality Act and approves Development Plan (D12-00012) and Reg			
27	Permit (RC12-00008) subject to the following conditions:		
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1	Building
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- 1. Construction shall comply with the 2010 edition of the California Codes including the California Green Building Standards. The granting of approval under this action shall in no way relieve the applicant/project from compliance with all State and local building codes.
- 6 2.

The building plans for this project are required by State law to be prepared by a licensed architect or engineer and must be in compliance with this requirement prior to submittal for building plan review.

3. Exterior lighting must comply with Chapter 39 of the Oceanside Code of Ordinances and Section 5.106.8 of the 2010 California Green Building Code.

4. The developer shall monitor, supervise and control all building construction and supporting activities so as to prevent these activities from causing a public nuisance, including, but not limited to, strict adherence to the following:

- a) Building construction work hours shall be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and on Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. for work that is not inherently noise-producing. Examples of work not permitted on Saturday are concrete and grout pours, roof nailing and activities of similar noise-producing nature. No work shall be permitted on Sundays and Federal Holidays (New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day) except as allowed for emergency work under the provisions of the Oceanside City Code Chapter 38 (Noise Ordinance).
 - b) The construction site shall be kept reasonably free of construction debris as specified in Section 13.17 of the Oceanside City Code. Storage of debris in approved solid waste containers shall be considered compliance with this requirement. Small amounts of construction debris may be stored on-site in a neat, safe manner for short periods of time pending disposal.
- Separate/unique addresses will be required to facilitate utility releases. Verification that the addresses have been properly assigned by the City's Planning Division must accompany the Building Permit application.

1	6.	Site development, common use areas, access and adaptability of apartments and	
2		condominiums shall comply with Part 2, Title 24, and C.C.R. (Disabled Access &	
3		Adaptability - HCD).	
4	7.	All electrical, communication, CATV, etc. service lines, within the exterior lines of the	
5		property shall be underground (City Code Sec. 6.30).	
6	Fire:		
7	8.	Fire Department requirements shall be placed on plans in the notes section.	
8	Water Utilities:		
9	9.	The developer will be responsible for developing all water and sewer utilities necessary to	
10		develop the property. Any relocation of water and/or sewer utilities is the responsibility of	
11		the developer and shall be done by an approved licensed contractor at the developer's	
		expense.	
12	10.	The property owner shall maintain private water and wastewater utilities located on private	
13		property.	
14	11.	Water services and sewer laterals constructed in existing right-of-way locations are to be	
15		constructed by approved and licensed contractors at developer's expense.	
16	12.	All Water and Wastewater construction shall conform to the most recent edition of the	
17		Water, Sewer, and Reclaimed Water Design and Construction Manual or as approved by	
18		the Water Utilities Director.	
19	13.	Residential units shall be metered individually. Private utility systems for residential	
20		developments are not allowed.	
21	14.	Per the 2010 California Fire Code, all new residential units shall be fire sprinklered. The	
22		minimum allowable water meter for a fire sprinklered home is 3/4-inch.	
23	15.	All public water and/or sewer facilities not located within the public right-of-way shall be	
24		provided with easements sized according to the Water, Sewer, and Reclaimed Water	
25		Design and Construction Manual. Easements shall be constructed for all weather access.	
26	16.		
27	17	utility easement.	
	17.		
28		manhole cover of the public sewer shall be protected from backflow of sewage by	
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installing and maintaining an approved type backwater valve, per the Uniform Plumbing Code (U.P.C.).

- 3 18. Water and Wastewater Buy-in fees and the San Diego County Water Authority Fees are to be paid to the City and collected by the Water Utilities Department at the time of Building Permit issuance.
- 6 19. All Water Utilities Fees are due at the time of building permit issuance per City Code
 7 Section 32B.7, unless the developer/applicant applies and is approved for a deferral of all fees per City of Oceanside Ordinance No. 09-OR0676-1.
- 9
 20. All new development of single-family and multi-family residential units shall include hot water pipe insulation and installation of a hot water recirculation device or design to provide hot water to the tap within 15 seconds in accordance with City of Oceanside Ordinance No. 02-OR126-1.

12 Engineering:

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- 13 21. This project involves demolition of an existing structure or surface improvements; an
 14 erosion control plan shall be submitted and approved by the City Engineer before
 15 issuance of any demolition permit. No grading operation shall be allowed in
 16 conjunction with the demolition operation without an approved grading plan. No
 17 demolition shall be permitted without an approved erosion control plan.
- 18 22. Design and construction of all improvements shall be in accordance with standard plans, specifications of the City of Oceanside and subject to approval by the City Engineer.
 20
- The owner/developer shall obtain a precise grading permit per the City Grading 23. 21 Regulations Manual. This project may qualify to prepare a minor grading plan instead 22 of a precise grading plan, if the project meets the minor grading permit requirements. 23 The grading permit requires a comprehensive soils and geologic investigation of the 24 soils, slopes, and formations in the project. All necessary measures shall be taken and 25 implemented to assure slope stability, erosion control, and soil integrity. No grading 26 shall occur until a detailed grading plan, to be prepared in accordance with the Grading 27 Ordinance and Zoning Ordinance, is approved by the City Engineer.
- 28 24. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the owner/developer shall notify and host a neighborhood meeting with all of the area residents located within 300 feet of the

project site, to inform them of the grading and construction schedule, and to answer questions.

25. The owner/developer shall monitor, supervise and control all construction and construction-supportive activities, so as to prevent these activities from causing a public nuisance, including but not limited to, insuring strict adherence to the following:

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- a) Dirt, debris and other construction material shall not be deposited on any public street or within the City's storm water conveyance system.
- b) All grading and related site preparation and construction activities shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No engineering related construction activities shall be conducted on Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays unless written permission is granted by the City Engineer with specific limitations to the working hours and types of permitted operations. All on-site construction staging areas shall be as far as possible (minimum 100 feet) from any existing residential development. Because construction noise may still be intrusive in the evening or on holidays, the City of Oceanside Noise Ordinance also prohibits "any disturbing excessive or offensive noise which causes discomfort or annoyance to reasonable persons of normal sensitivity."
 - c) The construction site shall accommodate the parking of all motor vehicles used by persons working at or providing deliveries to the site. An alternate parking site can be considered by the City Engineer in the event that the lot size is too small and cannot accommodate parking of all motor vehicles.
 - d) The owner/developer shall complete a haul route permit application (if required for import/export of dirt) and submit to the City of Oceanside Engineering Division 48 hours in advance of beginning of work. Hauling operations (if required) shall be 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. unless approved otherwise by the City.
- 26. Grading and drainage facilities shall be designed and installed to adequately accommodate the local storm water runoff and shall be in accordance with the City's Grading Ordinance and current San Diego County Hydrology Manual.
- 28 27. It is the responsibility of the owner/developer to evaluate and determine that all soil imported as part of this development is free of hazardous and/or contaminated material

as defined by the City and the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health. Exported or imported soils shall be properly screened, tested, and documented regarding hazardous contamination.

28. Sediment, silt, grease, trash, debris, and/or pollutants shall be collected on-site and disposed of in accordance with all state and federal requirements, prior to stormwater discharge either off-site or into the City drainage system.

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- A traffic control plan shall be prepared according to the City traffic control guidelines and approved to the satisfaction of the City Engineer prior to the start of any work within the public right-of-way. Traffic control during construction of streets that have been opened to public traffic shall be in accordance with construction signing, marking and other protection as required by the Caltrans Traffic Manual and City Traffic Control Guidelines. Traffic control plans shall be in effect from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. unless approved otherwise by the City.
- 13 30. The developer/owner shall construct private driveway to serve this project in accordance with the City of Oceanside Engineers Design and Processing Manual.
- 15 31. The developer/owner shall construct curb and gutter and sidewalk on South Pacific Street
 16 along the property frontage in accordance with the City of Oceanside Engineers Design
 17 and Processing Manual. Sidewalk improvements shall comply with ADA requirements.
- 18 32. Sight distance requirements at the project driveway shall conform to the corner sight distance criteria as provided by SDRSD.
- 20 33. Pavement sections Pacific Street and project driveway shall be based upon approved soil tests. The pavement design is to be prepared by the owner's/developer's soil engineer and must be approved by the City Engineer, prior to paving.
- Any existing broken pavement, concrete curb, gutter or sidewalk or any damaged during construction of the project, shall be repaired or replaced as directed by the City Engineer.
- 25
 35. The owner/developer shall comply with all the provisions of the City's cable television ordinances including those relating to notification as required by the City Engineer.

27 36. The owner/developer shall obtain any necessary permits and clearances from all public agencies having jurisdiction over the project due to its type, size, or location, including but not limited to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish &

Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (including NPDES), San Diego County Health Department, prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

The approval of the development shall not mean that proposed grading or improvements 37. on adjacent properties (including any City properties/Right-of-Way or easements) is granted or guaranteed to the owner/developer. The owner/developer is responsible for obtaining permission to grade to construct on adjacent properties. Should such permission be denied, the development shall be subject to going back to the public hearing or subject to a substantial conformity review.

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A comprehensive geotechnical report is required prior to approval of any grading plan 38. and permit. If shoring is required for the construction of this development, the shoring design and structural calculations shall be included in the geotechnical report. The 12 Geotechnical Engineer shall be responsible to prepare the report, and seal/stamp, and 13 sign the report, and is fully responsible for all the proposed mitigations and 14 recommendations.

This project shall provide year-round erosion control including measures for the site 15 39. required for the phasing of grading. Prior to the issuance of grading permit, an erosion 16 control plan, designed for all proposed stages of construction, shall be reviewed, 17 secured by the owner/developer with cash securities and approved by the City Engineer. 18 The drainage design on the development plan is conceptual only. The final design shall 40. 19 be based upon a hydrologic/hydraulic study to be approved by the City Engineer during 20 final engineering. All drainage picked up in an underground system shall remain 21 underground until it is discharged into an approved channel, or as otherwise approved 22 by the City Engineer. The owner/developer shall be responsible for obtaining any off-23 site easements for storm drainage facilities.

24 The 41. The owner/developer shall comply with applicable FEMA regulations. 25 owner/developer shall record a covenant against the property indemnifying and holding 26 the City harmless from any claims regarding drainage and flooding prior to issuance of 27 any grading permit. During final engineering design, the Engineer of Record shall 28 evaluate potential impact to flood hazard areas. Elevation and flood proofing shall be in

accordance with the City of Oceanside Ordinance 94-03 and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements.

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3 Following approval of the Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SWMP) by the City Engineer 42. and prior to issuance of grading permits, the owner/developer shall submit and obtain 4 approval of an Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan, prepared to the satisfaction of 5 The O&M Plan shall include an approved and executed the City Engineer. 6 Maintenance Mechanism pursuant to Section 5 of the Standard Urban Storm Water 7 The O&M shall satisfy the minimum Maintenance Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). 8 Requirements pursuant to Section 5 of the SUSMP. At a minimum the O&M Plan shall 9 include the designated responsible party to manage the storm water BMP(s), employee 10 training program and duties, operating schedule, maintenance frequency, routine service 11 schedule, specific maintenance activities, copies of resource agency permits, cost 12 estimate for implementation of the O&M Plan, a non-refundable cash (or certificate of 13 deposit payable to the City), or an irrevocable, City-Standard Letter of Credit security to 14 provide maintenance funding in the event of noncompliance to the O&M Plan, and any other necessary elements. The owner/developer shall provide the City with access to 15 site for the purpose of BMP inspection and maintenance by entering into an Access 16 Rights Agreement with the City. The owner/developer shall complete and maintain 17 O&M forms to document all operation, inspection, and maintenance activities. The 18 owner/developer shall retain records for a minimum of 5 years. The records shall be 19 made available to the City upon request. 20

The owner/developer shall enter into a City-Standard Stormwater Facilities 43. Maintenance Agreement with the City obliging the owner/developer to maintain, repair 22 and replace the Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the 23 project's approved SWMP, as detailed in the O&M Plan into perpetuity. The 24 Agreement shall be approved by the City Attorney prior to issuance of any precise 25 grading permit and shall be recorded at the County Recorder's Office prior to issuance 26 of any building permit. Security in the form of cash (or certificate of deposit payable to 27 the City) or an irrevocable, City-Standard Letter of Credit shall be required prior to issuance of a precise grading permit. The amount of the security shall be equal to 10 28

years of maintenance costs, as identified by the O&M Plan, but not to exceed a total of \$25,000. The owner/developer's Civil Engineer shall prepare the O&M cost estimate.

44. At a minimum, maintenance agreements shall require the staff training, inspection and maintenance of all BMPs on an annual basis. The owner/developer shall complete and maintain O&M forms to document all maintenance activities. Parties responsible for the O&M plan shall retain records at the subject property for at least 5 years. These documents shall be made available to the City for inspection upon request at any time.

- 45. The Agreement shall include a copy of executed on-site and off-site access rights necessary for the operation and maintenance of BMPs that shall be binding on the land throughout the life of the project to the benefit of the party responsible for the O&M of BMPs, satisfactory to the City Engineer. The agreement shall also include a copy of the O&M Plan approved by the City Engineer.
- 12 46. The BMPs described in the project's approved SWMP shall not be altered in any way,
 13 unless reviewed and approved to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The
 14 determination of whatever action is required for changes to a project's approved SWMP
 15 shall be made by the City Engineer.
- 16 47. The owner/developer shall provide a copy of the cover page of approved SWMP with
 17 the first engineering submittal package. All Stormwater documents shall be in compliance with the latest edition of submission requirements.
- 19 48. Approval of this development is conditioned upon payment of all applicable impact fees and connection fees in the manner provided in chapter 32B of the Oceanside City Code.
 20 All traffic signal fees and contributions, highway thoroughfare fees, park fees, reimbursements, and other applicable charges, fees and deposits shall be paid prior to the issuance of any building permits, in accordance with City Ordinances and policies.
- 49. Upon acceptance of any fee waiver or reduction by the owner/developer, the entire project will be subject to prevailing wage requirements as specified by Labor Code section 1720(b) (4). The owner/developer shall agree to execute a form acknowledging the prevailing wage requirements prior to the granting of any fee reductions or waivers.
- 27 50. In the event that the conceptual plan does not match the conditions of approval, the resolution of approval shall govern.

1	Plann	ing:		
2	51.	51. Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008) shall expire		
3		two years from the effective date unless implemented as required by the Zoning		
4		Ordinance. Absent the timely appeal of this approval, it will expire on March 11, 2015		
5		unless implemented as required by the Zoning Ordinance.		
6	52.	Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008) is granted		
7		for the following purposes only:		
8		a) Partial demolition and conversion of an existing multi-family triplex residence		
9		to a freestanding three story over basement duplex;		
10		b) Addition of 3,916 square feet of new habitable space, 815 square feet of garage		
		area that can accommodate four vehicles in a tandem configuration.		
11	53.	No deviation from these approved plans and exhibits shall occur without Planning		
12		Commission approval. Substantial deviations shall require a revision to the Developmen		
13		Plan and Regular Coastal Permit or a new Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit.		
14	54.	Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008) shall be		
15		called for review by the Planning Commission if complaints are filed and verified as		
16		valid by the City Planner or the Code Enforcement Officer concerning the violation of		
17		any of the approved conditions or the project assumptions demonstrated under the		
18		application approval.		
19	55.	5. The validity of Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-		
20		00008) shall not be affected by changes in ownership or tenants.		
21	56.	56. A request for changes in conditions of approval or a change to the approved plans that		
22	would affect conditions of approval shall be treated as a new application. The City			
23		Planner may waive the requirements for a new application if the changes requested are		
		minor, do not involve substantial alterations or addition to the plan or the conditions of		
24		approval, and consistent with the intent of the project's approval or otherwise found to		
25	be in substantial conformance.			
26	57.	57. Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008) may be		
27		revised or renewed in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance. Any		
28	application for Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-			
29	00008) revision or renewal shall also be evaluated against existing land use and			

development policies as well as any intervening changes to the site area and/or neighborhood.

3 The applicant, permittee, or any successor-in-interest shall defend, indemnify and hold 58. harmless the City of Oceanside, its agents, officers or employees from any claim, action 4 or proceeding against the City, its agents, officers, or employees to attack, set aside, 5 void or annul an approval of the City concerning Development Plan (D12-00012) and 6 Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008). The City will promptly notify the applicant of 7 any such claim, action or proceeding against the City and will cooperate fully in the 8 defense. If the City fails to promptly notify the applicant of any such claim action or 9 proceeding or fails to cooperate fully in the defense, the applicant shall not, thereafter, 10 be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold harmless the City.

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- 11 59. A covenant or other recordable document approved by the City Attorney shall be prepared by the applicant and recorded prior to the issuance of building permits. The covenant shall provide that the property is subject to this resolution, and shall generally list the conditions of approval.
- 15 60. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant and landowner shall execute and record a covenant, in a form and content acceptable to the City Attorney, which shall provide:
 - a) That the applicant understands that the site may be subject to extraordinary hazard from waves during storms and from erosion and the applicants assumes the liability from those hazards.
 - b) That the applicant unconditionally waives any claim of liability on the part of the City and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and its advisors relative to the City's approval of the project for any damage due to natural hazards.
- Prior to the transfer of ownership and or operation of the site, the owner shall provide a written copy of the applications, staff report and resolutions for the project to the new owner and or operator. This notification provision shall run with the life of the project and shall be recorded as a covenant on the property.
- 28 62. Failure to meet any conditions of approval for this project shall constitute a violation of
 29 Development Plan (D12-00012) and Regular Coastal Permit (RC12-00008).

- 1 63. Unless expressly waived, all current zoning standards and City ordinances and policies
 2 in effect at the time building permits are issued are required to be met by this project.
 3 The approval of this project constitutes the applicant's agreement with all statements in
 4 the Description and Justification and other materials and information submitted with
 5 this application, unless specifically waived by an adopted condition of approval.
- 64. Elevations, siding materials, colors, roofing materials and floor plans shall be substantially the same as those approved by the Planning Commission. These shall be shown on plans submitted to the Building Division for building permits.
- 9
 65. All mechanical rooftop and ground equipment shall be screened from public view as required by the Zoning Ordinance. That is, on all four sides and top. The roof jacks, mechanical equipment, screening and vents shall be painted with non-reflective paint to match the roof. All roof top surfaces shall have a non-reflective surface and mechanical appurtenances shall be painted to match the roof color. This information shall be shown on the building plans.
- 14 66. HVAC casings shall be fully enclosed and shall not project into a required yard or
 15 project above the district's height requirement.
- 16 67. Prior to issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a detailed plan that delineates public access laterally across the front of the 25-foot wide lot (e.g. different color/texture for sidewalk than driveway) and that provides additional landscape that functions as parkway. Subject to review and final approval by the City Engineer and City Planner.
- Any metallic material (i.e. copper) shall be treated at the time that it is installed, or earlier, so that its surface does not reflect light. Non-metallic roofing material is preferred and non-reflective roofing material is required. The copper roofing shall be treated to have a non-reflective surface (patina) at the time it is installed.
- Buildings, structures, fences or walls located on lots contiguous to the shoreline, shall be compatible in scale with the existing development and shall not extend further seaward than the line established on the String-line Setback Map.
- 27 70. Fence height limitations and opacity requirements are subject to Section 1050(U) of the
 28 Zoning Ordinance and required front yards. Fence materials shall be 75 percent
 29 transparent.

All wood fences adjacent to public right-of-way, visible from the public right-of-way, or facing the shore will be stained or otherwise finished with a waterproof material.

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- 72. The developer's construction of all fencing and walls associated with the project shall be in conformance with the approved Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit. Any substantial change in any aspect of fencing or wall design from the approved Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit shall require a revision to the Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit or a new Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit.
- 9
 73. If any aspect of the project fencing and walls is not covered by the approved Development Plan and Regular Coastal Permit, the construction of fencing and walls shall conform to the development standards of the City Zoning Ordinance. In no case shall the construction of fences and walls (or combinations thereof) exceed the limitations of the Zoning Ordinance, unless expressly granted by a Variance or other development approval.
- 14 74. The project shall dispose of or recycle solid waste in a manner provided in City
 15 Ordinance 13.3.
- 16 75. A letter of clearance from the affected school district in which the property is located
 17 shall be provided as required by City policy at the time building permits are issued.
- Prior to the issuance of building permits the developer or owner shall make an 76. 18 irrevocable offer of dedication to the City of Oceanside an easement for lateral public 19 access and passive recreational use along the shoreline adjacent to this property. The 20 document shall provide that the offer of dedication shall not be used or construed to 21 allow anyone, prior to acceptance of the offer, to interfere with any rights of public 22 access acquired through a use which may exist on the property. The easement shall be 23 located along the entire width of the property line to the toe of the bluff (toe of the 24 seawall, a line 25 feet inland of the daily high water line, which is understood to be 25 ambulatory from day to day). The easement shall be recorded free of prior liens and 26 free of any other encumbrances which may affect said interest. The easement shall run 27 with the land in favor of the City of Oceanside, and is binding to all successors and 28 assignees.

77. The applicant shall posted signage no more than 1.5 square feet in area that indicates that parking is not permitted in the driveway in front of the garages and provides contact information for both property management and the City of Oceanside Parking Enforcement Division. The applicant shall work with Planning Division staff to determine the most appropriate size, design and material for said signage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED Resolution No. 2013-P10 on March 11, 2013 by the following vote, to wit:

Scrivener, Neal, Martinek, Troisi, Balma and Ross

NAYS: None ABSENT: Rosales

ABSTAIN: None

Fut Tom Rosales, Chairperson

Oceanside Planning Commission

15 ATTEST:

AYES:

Marisa Lundstedt, Secretary

I, MARISA LUNDSTEDT, Secretary of the Oceanside Planning Commission, hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2013-P10.

Dated: March 11, 2013

Applicant accepts and agrees with all conditions of approval and acknowledges impact fees may be required as stated herein:

Applicant/Representative

Date

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SAN DIEGO COAST DISTRICT OFFICE 7575 METROPOLITAN DRIVE, SUITE 103 SAN DIEGO, CA 92108-4402 VOICE (619) 767-2370 FAX (619) 767-2384



APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Please Review Attached Appeal Information Sheet Prior To Completing This Form.

SECTION I. <u>Appellant(s)</u>

Name: Beachin, LLC

Mailing Address: c/o Karla Edwards, Transcontinental Management 3355 Mission Avenue #111

City: Oceanside Zip Code: 92058 Phone: (760) 439-8611

SECTION II. Decision Being Appealed

1. Name of local/port government:

City of Oceanside

2. Brief description of development being appealed:

Conversion of an existing 6-unit multi-family development into two freestanding duplex units at 817 and 819 South Pacific Street

3. Development's location (street address, assessor's parcel no., cross street, etc.):

819 South Pacific Street in Oceanside, CA 92054

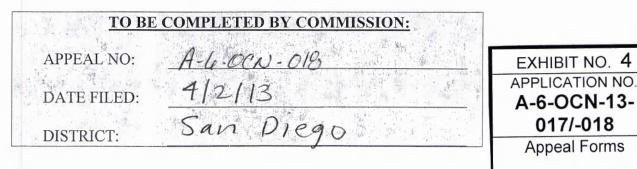
- 4. Description of decision being appealed (check one.):
- Approval; no special conditions
- Approval with special conditions:
- Denial

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> Page 1 of 12 California Coastal Commission

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Note: For jurisdictions with a total LCP, denial decisions by a local government cannot be appealed unless the development is a major energy or public works project. Denial decisions by port governments are not appealable.



APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 2)

- 5. Decision being appealed was made by (check one):
- Planning Director/Zoning Administrator
- City Council/Board of Supervisors
- Planning Commission
- Other
- 6. Date of local government's decision: March 11, 2013
- 7. Local government's file number (if any): D12-00012; RC12-00008

SECTION III. Identification of Other Interested Persons

Give the names and addresses of the following parties. (Use additional paper as necessary.)

a. Name and mailing address of permit applicant:

Leeds LLC

b. Names and mailing addresses as available of those who testified (either verbally or in writing) at the city/county/port hearing(s). Include other parties which you know to be interested and should receive notice of this appeal.

(1) Karla Edwards on behalf of Beachin LLC

(2)

(3)

(4)

APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 3)

SECTION IV. Reasons Supporting This Appeal

PLEASE NOTE:

- Appeals of local government coastal permit decisions are limited by avariety of factors and requirements of the Coastal Act. Please review the appeal information sheet for assistance in completing this section.
- State briefly your reasons for this appeal. Include a summary description of Local Coastal Program, Land Use Plan, or Port Master Plan policies and requirements in which you believe the project is inconsistent and the reasons the decision warrants a new hearing. (Use additional paper as necessary.)
- This need not be a complete or exhaustive statement of your reasons of appeal; however, there must be sufficient discussion for staff to determine that the appeal is allowed by law. The appellant, subsequent to filing the appeal, may submit additional information to the staff and/or Commission to support the appeal request.

See attached sheets.

APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 4)

SECTION V. Certification

The information and facts stated above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge.

Signature of Appellant(s) or Authorized Agent

Date: 4-2-13

Note: If signed by agent, appellant(s) must also sign below.

Section VI. Agent Authorization

I/We hereby authorize

to act as my/our representative and to bind me/us in all matters concerning this appeal.

Signature of Appellant(s)

Date:

The reasons or justifications for Beachin LLC's appeal of 817 and 819 South Pacific Street include the following:

- <u>Appeal Process</u>. The City of Oceanside rejected Beachin LLC's appeal to the City Council filed within 20 days of the Planning Commission's decision in accordance with the certified Local Coastal Program ("LCP"). City claims that appeals must be filed within 10 days of the Planning Commission's decision. City's position directly contradicts the certified LCP, including Sections 2114 and 2115 of the LCP and the Coastal Permit Handbook (a component of the certified LCP).
- 2. <u>Visual Impact</u>. The projects will block public views of the ocean from South Pacific Street because the proposed buildings are bigger, taller, and more massive than the current buildings. The projects are also incompatible with the community's character.
- 3. <u>Front Setback</u>. The projects must comply with the front yard setback. The certified LCP requires any additions, alterations or changes to a nonconforming building to conform to all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.¹ The additions, alterations, and changes to the existing nonconforming buildings must, therefore, comply with all zoning regulations, including the front yard setback requirements.
- 4. <u>Parking</u>. The projects do not provide a sufficient number of parking spaces for a vacation rental and will further contribute to the public parking shortage in the neighborhood.
- 5. <u>Findings</u>. The projects cannot be approved because the projects would substantially depreciate property values in the vicinity and would unreasonably interfere with the use of property in the vicinity by the occupants for lawful purposes, and would endanger the public peace, health, safety or general welfare as evidenced by the raucous parties, noise complaints, use of public parking spaces, and other activities that endanger the public peace.²
- 6. <u>Height Regulations</u>. The projects do not comply with the certified LCP's height regulations, including the calculations to determine grade, the number of stories, and the 35-foot height limit. In addition, the bottom floors do not satisfy the requirements to qualify as a basement.
- <u>California Environmental Quality Act</u>. The Class 3 CEQA categorical exemption is qualified by location, cumulative impact, and significant effects due to unusual circumstances.³ The projects do not qualify for a Class 3 categorical exemption for the following reasons:
 - a. Due to their location on a public right-of-way and public view corridor, the projects will impact public views in violation of the certified LCP.
 - b. The projects do not provide adequate parking to meet the parking demands of a vacation rental with an intended occupancy of up to 3 persons per bedroom.

¹ City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1803.

² City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1611(f)(3).

³ CEQA Guidelines §15300.2.

- c. The projects do not provide parking for employees.
- d. The projects are incompatible with the bulk and scale of the surrounding neighborhood.
- e. Vacation rentals cause noise impacts to the surrounding residences and disturb the surrounding neighbors sleep.
- 8. Subdivision Map Act Violation. 817 and 819 South Pacific Street are one legal lot. Applicant asserts that the Myers Annex map recorded in 1906 created two lots and that these are legal nonconforming lots. Old maps are a recurring problem. Property owners routinely discover old maps recorded before 1929 and assume that the old map created legal lots. The resulting disagreement over whether an old map created two or more legal lots has resulted in a California Supreme Court Case and several Court of Appeals opinions.⁴ 817 and 819 South Pacific Street do not qualify as separate legal lots under these Court of Appeal opinions.

⁴ Gardner v. County of Sonoma (2003) 29 Cal.4th 990, at 1001, 1002-1003; Witt Home Ranch, Inc. v. County of Sonoma (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 543; Abernathy Valley, Inc. v. County of Solana (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 42.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SAN DIEGO COAST DISTRICT OFFICE 7575 METROPOLITAN DRIVE, SUITE 103 SAN DIEGO, CA 92108-4402 VOICE (619) 767-2370 FAX (619) 767-2384



APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Please Review Attached Appeal Information Sheet Prior To Completing This Form.

SECTION I. <u>Appellant(s)</u>

Name: Beachin, LLC

Mailing Address: c/o Karla Edwards, Transcontinental Management 3355 Mission Avenue #111

City: Oceanside Zip Code: 92058

Phone: (760) 439-8611

SECTION II. Decision Being Appealed

1. Name of local/port government:

City of Oceanside

2. Brief description of development being appealed:

Conversion of an existing 6-unit multi-family development into two freestanding duplex units at 817 and 819 South Pacific Street

3. Development's location (street address, assessor's parcel no., cross street, etc.):

817 South Pacific Street in Oceanside, CA 92054

- 4. Description of decision being appealed (check one.):
- Approval; no special conditions
- \boxtimes Approval with special conditions:
- Denial

Note: For jurisdictions with a total LCP, denial decisions by a local government cannot be appealed unless the development is a major energy or public works project. Denial decisions by port governments are not appealable.

<u>TO BE</u>	COMPLETED BY COMMISSION:
APPEAL NO:	A-6-0CN-13-017
DATE FILED:	4/02/13
DISTRICT:	San Diego
	U



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CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION SAN DIEGO COAST DISTRICT

APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 2)

- 5. Decision being appealed was made by (check one):
- Planning Director/Zoning Administrator
- City Council/Board of Supervisors
- Planning Commission
- Other
- 6. Date of local government's decision: March 11, 2013
- 7. Local government's file number (if any): D12-00011; RC12-00009

SECTION III. Identification of Other Interested Persons

Give the names and addresses of the following parties. (Use additional paper as necessary.)

a. Name and mailing address of permit applicant:

Strands End LLC

b. Names and mailing addresses as available of those who testified (either verbally or in writing) at the city/county/port hearing(s). Include other parties which you know to be interested and should receive notice of this appeal.

(1) Karla Edwards on behalf of Beachin LLC

(2)

(3)

(4)

APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 3)

SECTION IV. Reasons Supporting This Appeal

PLEASE NOTE:

- Appeals of local government coastal permit decisions are limited by a variety of factors and requirements of the Coastal Act. Please review the appeal information sheet for assistance in completing this section.
- State briefly your reasons for this appeal. Include a summary description of Local Coastal Program, Land Use Plan, or Port Master Plan policies and requirements in which you believe the project is inconsistent and the reasons the decision warrants a new hearing. (Use additional paper as necessary.)
- This need not be a complete or exhaustive statement of your reasons of appeal; however, there must be sufficient discussion for staff to determine that the appeal is allowed by law. The appellant, subsequent to filing the appeal, may submit additional information to the staff and/or Commission to support the appeal request.

See attached sheets.

APPEAL FROM COASTAL PERMIT DECISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Page 4)

SECTION V. Certification

The information and facts stated above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge.

Signature of Appellant(s) of Authorized Agent

Date:

Note: If signed by agent, appellant(s) must also sign below.

Section VI. Agent Authorization

I/We hereby authorize

to act as my/our representative and to bind me/us in all matters concerning this appeal.

Signature of Appellant(s)

Date:

The reasons or justifications for Beachin LLC's appeal of 817 and 819 South Pacific Street include the following:

- <u>Appeal Process</u>. The City of Oceanside rejected Beachin LLC's appeal to the City Council filed within 20 days of the Planning Commission's decision in accordance with the certified Local Coastal Program ("LCP"). City claims that appeals must be filed within 10 days of the Planning Commission's decision. City's position directly contradicts the certified LCP, including Sections 2114 and 2115 of the LCP and the Coastal Permit Handbook (a component of the certified LCP).
- 2. <u>Visual Impact</u>. The projects will block public views of the ocean from South Pacific Street because the proposed buildings are bigger, taller, and more massive than the current buildings. The projects are also incompatible with the community's character.
- 3. <u>Front Setback</u>. The projects must comply with the front yard setback. The certified LCP requires any additions, alterations or changes to a nonconforming building to conform to all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.¹ The additions, alterations, and changes to the existing nonconforming buildings must, therefore, comply with all zoning regulations, including the front yard setback requirements.
- 4. <u>Parking</u>. The projects do not provide a sufficient number of parking spaces for a vacation rental and will further contribute to the public parking shortage in the neighborhood.
- 5. <u>Findings</u>. The projects cannot be approved because the projects would substantially depreciate property values in the vicinity and would unreasonably interfere with the use of property in the vicinity by the occupants for lawful purposes, and would endanger the public peace, health, safety or general welfare as evidenced by the raucous parties, noise complaints, use of public parking spaces, and other activities that endanger the public peace.²
- 6. <u>Height Regulations</u>. The projects do not comply with the certified LCP's height regulations, including the calculations to determine grade, the number of stories, and the 35-foot height limit. In addition, the bottom floors do not satisfy the requirements to qualify as a basement.
- <u>California Environmental Quality Act</u>. The Class 3 CEQA categorical exemption is qualified by location, cumulative impact, and significant effects due to unusual circumstances.³ The projects do not qualify for a Class 3 categorical exemption for the following reasons:
 - a. Due to their location on a public right-of-way and public view corridor, the projects will impact public views in violation of the certified LCP.
 - b. The projects do not provide adequate parking to meet the parking demands of a vacation rental with an intended occupancy of up to 3 persons per bedroom.

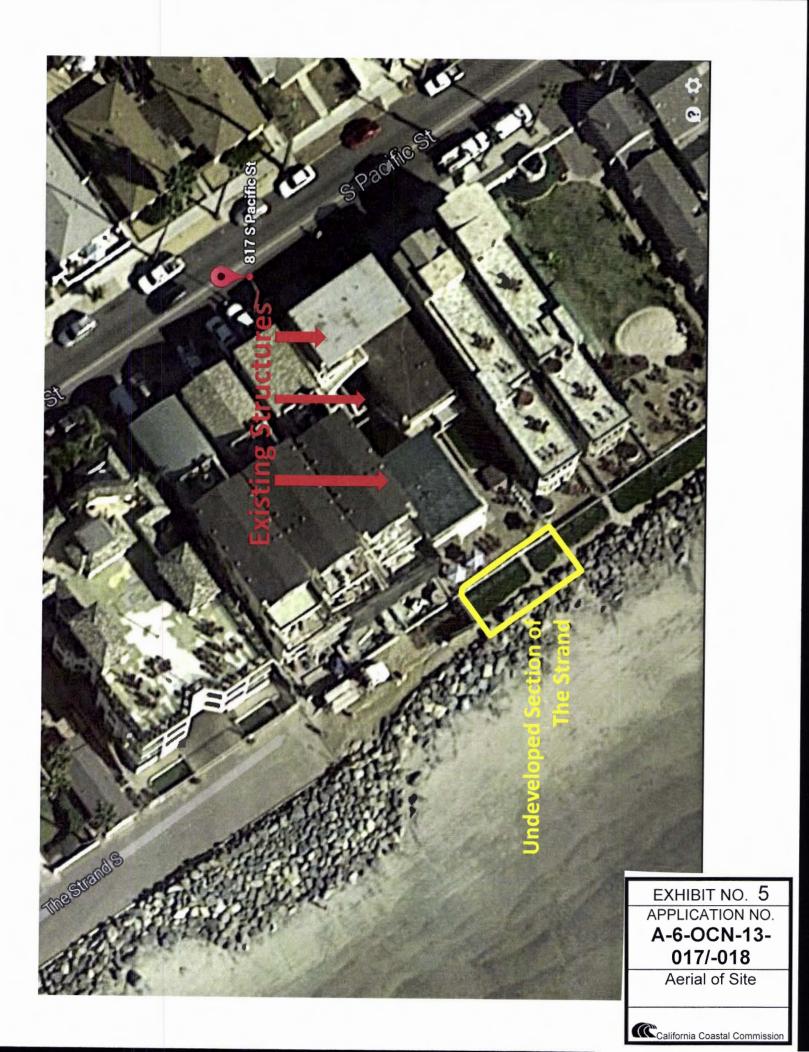
¹ City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1803.

² City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1611(f)(3).

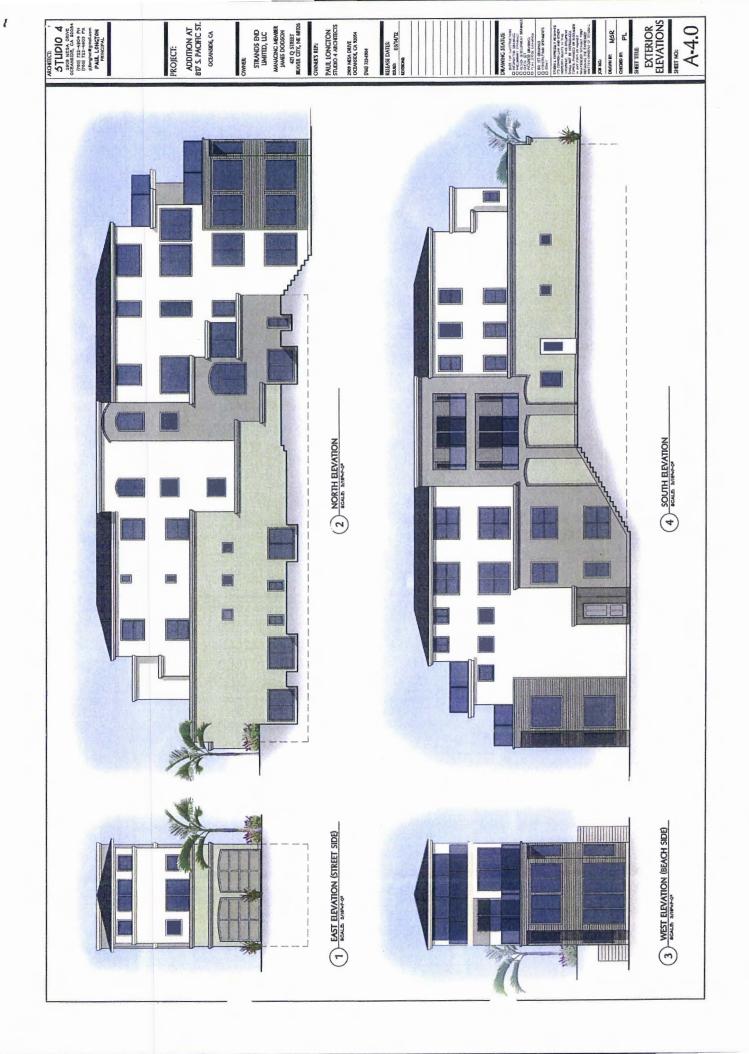
³ CEQA Guidelines §15300.2.

- c. The projects do not provide parking for employees.
- d. The projects are incompatible with the bulk and scale of the surrounding neighborhood.
- e. Vacation rentals cause noise impacts to the surrounding residences and disturb the surrounding neighbors sleep.
- 8. <u>Subdivision Map Act Violation</u>. 817 and 819 South Pacific Street are one legal lot. Applicant asserts that the Myers Annex map recorded in 1906 created two lots and that these are legal nonconforming lots. Old maps are a recurring problem. Property owners routinely discover old maps recorded before 1929 and assume that the old map created legal lots. The resulting disagreement over whether an old map created two or more legal lots has resulted in a California Supreme Court Case and several Court of Appeals opinions.⁴ 817 and 819 South Pacific Street do not qualify as separate legal lots under these Court of Appeal opinions.

⁴ Gardner v. County of Sonoma (2003) 29 Cal.4th 990, at 1001, 1002-1003; Witt Home Ranch, Inc. v. County of Sonoma (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 543; Abernathy Valley, Inc. v. County of Solana (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 42.





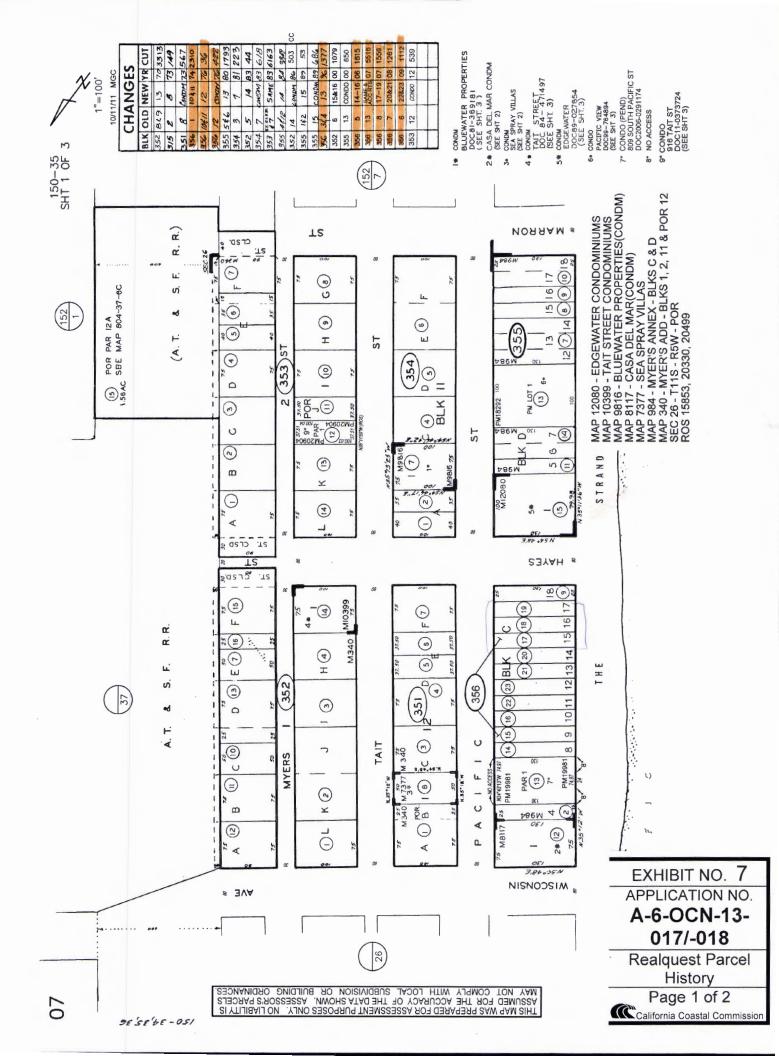


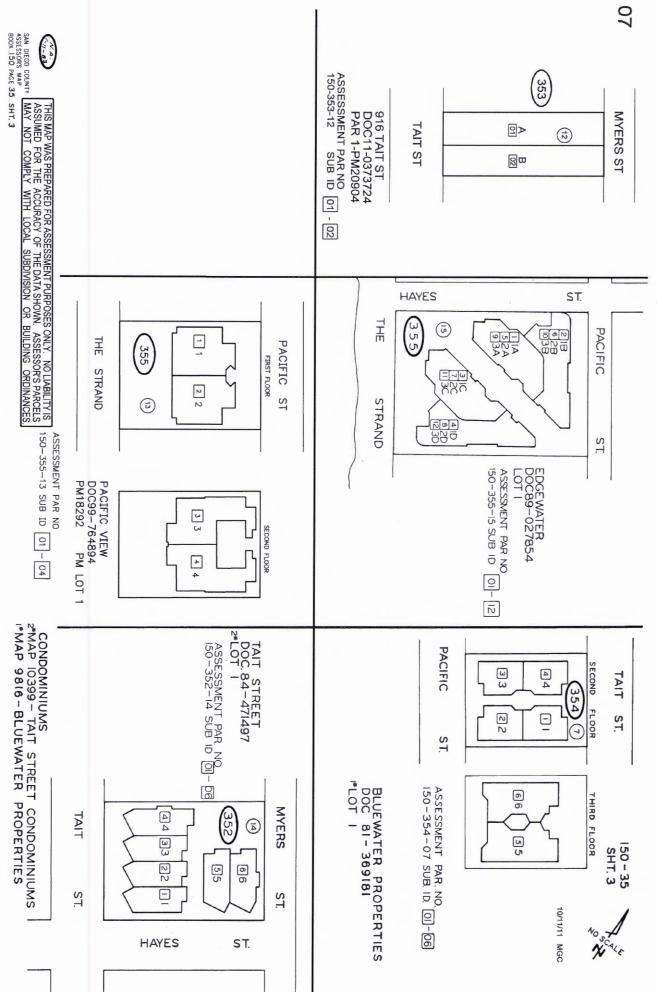












www.scmv.com 619.685.3003 619.685.3100 fax 750 B STREET, SUITE 2100 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

SELTZER CAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK

Erik L. Schraner

SCHRANER@SCMV.СОМ (619) 685-3187 (619) 702-6848 гах



May 17, 2013

MAY 2 0 2013

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION BAN DIEGO COAST DISTRICT <u>Via E-mail & U.S. Mail</u>

Toni Ross Coastal Program Analyst San Diego Coast District California Coastal Commission 7575 Metropolitan Drive, Suite 103 San Diego, CA 92108-4402

Re: 817 and 819 South Pacific Street, Oceanside, California

Dear Ms. Ross:

The applicant for the coastal permit application for 817 and 819 South Pacific Street claims that 817 and 819 South Pacific Street are two separate legal lots. For the reasons discussed in this letter, Beachin LLC believes that 817 and 819 South Pacific Street are one legal lot.

Applicant asserts that the Myers Annex map <u>r</u>ecorded in 1906 created two separate lots – lots 11 and 12 in Block C of the Myers Annex map – and that these are legal nonconforming lots.

Old maps are a recurring problem. Property owners routinely discover old maps recorded before 1929 and assume that the old map created legal lots. The resulting disagreement has resulted in a California Supreme Court Case and several Court of Appeals opinion. In *Gardner*, the California Supreme Court ruled that maps recorded before the effective date of the first statewide map legislation enacted in 1893 do not create legal lots unless the lot was conveyed in accordance with the subdivision laws then in effect.¹ *Witt Home Ranch* extended this rule to maps recorded in 1915 or earlier² and *Abernathy Valley* extended the rule to maps recorded in 1909 or earlier.³

A map recorded in 1909 or earlier can only create a legal lot if (1) a map was recorded and (2) the lot was actually conveyed separately from any other lots in compliance with the law in effect at the time of the conveyance. This is different than modern maps, we convey and lots upon recordation of the map.

¹ Gardner v. County of Sonoma (2003) 29 Cal.4th 990, at 1001, 1002-1003.



² Witt Home Ranch, Inc. v. County of Sonoma (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 543.

³ Abernathy Valley, Inc. v. County of Solana (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 42.

SELTZER CAPLAN M c MAHON VITEK Toni Ross May 17, 2013 Page 2

The Coastal Commission has addresed this issue before, including Coastal Commission Appeal A-2-HMB-10-001. In this appeal, Coastal Commission staff recommended that the Commission determine that a substantial issue exists because the applicant had not provided sufficient evidence that a 1907 tract map created separate legal lots. The Staff Report (copy attached as **Attachment A** (exhibits excluded)) included the following discussion of the information needed to evaluate the 1907 map:

Because appearance on a 1907 map does not establish lot legality and there is evidence that the property to be developed was historically transferred as a single parcel and is in single ownership, further analysis of both the legality and the development potential of the property proposed for development is required before any development may be authorized on the property. This analysis must include, but is not limited to, the following:

- A. The historic chain of title for all undeveloped property held by either the current or previous landowner or the previous landowner's management company in the Ocean Shore Tract, including the property to be developed and all adjacent property;
- B. Information to establish the legality of all undeveloped property held by either the current or previous landowner or the previous landowner's management company in the Ocean Shore Tract, including the property to be developed and all adjacent property. Such information shall include certificates of compliance, grant deeds and information demonstrating whether all such property complies with the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and the County Ordinances enacted pursuant.

For 817 and 819 South Pacific Street, this means that each "lot" on the 1906 Meyers Annex Map would have to have been conveyed independent of each other before the State enacted the first Subdivision Map Act in 1929. Attached as **Attachment B** are grant deeds tracing the ownership of 817 and 819 South Pacific back to 1960. It appears that 817 and 819 South Pacific Street were not conveyed independent of each other until 2008 and the appellant believes that the 2008 conveyance resulted in a sale between common ownership interests or related parties.

SELTZER CAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK Toni Ross May 17, 2013 Page 3

In the event that the parties to the 2008 transfer were good faith purchasers, the Subdivision Map Act would require the purchaser to apply for and obtain a certificate of compliance in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act.⁴ The applicant has not done so; therefore, 817 and 819 South Pacific Street appear to be one lot.

Conclusion.

This appeal is identical to the appeal described in the attached Half Moon Bay appeal. Because appearance on a 1906 map does not establish lot legality and there is evidence that the property to be developed was historically transferred as a single parcel (see Attachment B), further analysis of both the legality and the development potential is required. We, therefore, request that the Coastal Commission determine that a substantial issue exists so the legality and development potential of the property can be determined.

Very truly yours,

Eik Scharen

Erik L. Schraner Seltzer Caplan McMahon Vitek A Law Corporation

cc: Beachin, LLC

⁴ Gov. Code §66412.6(b)

ATTACHMENT A

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT, SUITE 2000 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219 VOICE AND TDD (415) 904-5200 FAX (415) 904-5400

W10b



Filed: January 8, 2010 49 Days: February 26, 2010 Staff: M. Cavalieri Staff Report: January 28, 2010 Hearing Date: February 10, 2010

STAFF REPORT: APPEAL SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: City of Half Moon Bay

LOCAL DECISION: Approval with conditions

APPEAL NUMBER: Appeal A-2-HMB-10-001

APPLICANT: Marcos and Esther Hernandez

APPELLANTS: Commissioners Mark Stone and Steve Blank

PROJECT LOCATION: 306 Ralston Avenue, Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construction of a new two-story single-family residence with road extension and associated infrastructure

<u>Recommendation</u>: Staff recommends that the Commission determine that a **substantial issue** exists with respect to the grounds on which appeal A-2-HMB-10-001 was filed. Staff recommends a **NO** vote on the following motion & resolution:

Motion & Resolution. I move that the Commission determine and resolve that: Appeal Number A-2-HMB-10-001 does not present a substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under Coastal Act Section 30603 regarding consistency with the certified Local Coastal Program and/or the public access policies of the Coastal Act.

Following the staff recommendation via a NO vote will result in the Commission conducting a *de novo* hearing on the application and adoption of the following findings. Passage of this motion, via a YES vote, thereby rejecting the staff recommendation, will result in a finding of No Substantial Issue and the local action will become final and effective. The motion passes only by an affirmative vote of the majority of the appointed Commissioners present.



Findings: On December 7, 2009, the City of Half Moon Bay approved a coastal development permit to authorize the construction of a new, two-story single-family residence with road extension and associated infrastructure located within an R-1-B-2 district. The development site consists of one assessor's parcel number (APN) that is purportedly made up of five, 25' wide lots. The City's approval includes a condition requiring three of those purportedly divided lots to be merged. The appellants, Commissioners Mark Stone and Steve Blank, claim the approved development is inconsistent with the policies of the City's certified Local Coastal Program, including policies related to coastal development permit (CDP) requirements, public access, visual resources, development, and infrastructure.

Coastal Act section 30625(b) requires the Commission to hear an appeal unless it determines that no substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed.¹ Commission staff has analyzed the City's Final Local Action Notice for the development (Exhibit 1), appellant's claims (Exhibit 2), and the relevant requirements of the LCP (Exhibit 3). The appeal raises a substantial issue of conformance with the LCP as explained below.

A Division of Land Requires A CDP

The five purportedly divided 25' lots are shown on a map of the Ocean Shore Tract dated 1907. However, appellate case law has definitively instructed that appearance on such a map does not establish that the property was legally divided. Instead, the Court of Appeal decisions in both Witt Home Ranch v. County of Sonoma (2008) and Abernathy Valley, Inc. v. County of Solano (2009) instruct that the legal status of lots appearing on these ancient subdivision maps is that they are still in common ownership. In addition, because there is evidence that the subject property was historically transferred as a single parcel and because it is currently in single ownership, the development potential of the parcel may be limited to a single economic unit. Further, there is no evidence that the applicant obtained a CDP for land division when they purchased the subject property, even though the property was a portion of a larger property in the same Ocean Shore Tract, dated 1907, that was historically transferred as a single parcel. Additional analysis of both the legality and the development potential of the property proposed for development is required before any development may be authorized on the property, thereby raising a substantial issue of conformance of the approved development with coastal development permit requirements of the certified LCP.

In addition, the R-1-B-2 development standards require at least a 7,500 square foot site area and a 75-foot site width. The City's decision to require the merger of three of the five lots that were purportedly divided would create one standard-sized, 7,500 square foot, 75-foot wide parcel, and either one 50-foot wide substandard parcel, or two 25-foot wide severely substandard parcels.

¹ The term "substantial issue" is not defined in the Coastal Act or its implementing regulations. In previous decisions on appeals, the Commission has generally been guided by the following factors in making substantial issue determinations: the degree of factual and legal support for the local government's decision; the extent and scope of the development as approved or denied by the local government; the significance of the coastal resources affected by the decision; the precedential value of the local government's decision for future interpretations of its LCP; and, whether the appeal raises only local issues, or those of regional or statewide significance.



However, if the five lots comprising the single assessor parcel that was purportedly divided constitute a developable parcel, the requirement to merge three of the five lots that were purportedly divided may instead constitute a division of a legal parcel into two legal parcels, one of which does not conform to the current zoning requirements. Further, it is unclear if the subject property even comprises one legal parcel, because there is no evidence of a CDP for the division of the subject property from the adjacent property.

An approved division of land is considered development under section 18.20.020.C of the certified Implementation Plan (IP), and therefore requires a coastal development permit. Pursuant to IP section 18.20.070, a CDP may only be approved after the approving authority has made findings that the development conforms to the LCP, that it is consistent with the property development standards of the zoning ordinance, and that the proposed development would be provided with adequate services and infrastructure.

The Commission finds that the appeal raises a substantial issue regarding conformity of the approved development with LCP section 18.20.020 et seq. because a land division of the property: (1) has not been evaluated for consistency with the LCP; (2) has not been authorized through a CDP; and (3) could conflict with the site area requirements of the zoning ordinance. Further, the City did not make the findings required in IP section 18.20.070.

Public Access and Road Capacity

The LUP contains policies that require new development to be served by adequate road facilities that must also serve priority uses such as public access and recreation. These LCP policies, including Policies 9-2, 9-4, 10-4, and 10-25, carry out the requirements of Coastal Act Sections 30250(a) and 30252, which the City has adopted as guiding policies to the LCP (See Exhibit 3 for the text of these provisions).

Residential development in the Mid-Coast region is the primary cause of the severe traffic congestion on Mid-Coast Highways 1 and 92. Any increase in the potential level of build-out caused by new subdivisions will lead to even greater demands on infrastructure that cannot support build-out of the existing supply of legal lots in the region. Because there are no alternative access routes to and along the coastline in this area of the coast, the extreme traffic congestion on Highways 1 and 92 significantly interferes with the public's ability to access the area's substantial public beaches and other visitor serving coastal resources in conflict with these policies.

The Commission finds that the appeal raises a substantial issue with regard to LCP polices related to public access, infrastructure and road capacity, including the above mentioned policies, because it could result in an increase in the supply of existing legal lots in Half Moon Bay causing significant adverse cumulative impacts to regional traffic congestion and the public's ability to access the coast.

Infrastructure



As discussed above, LUP Policies 9-2, 9-4, and IP section 18.20.070.D require that development shall be served with adequate services and that lack of adequate services shall be grounds for denial of a development permit or reduction in the density otherwise allowed under the LUP.

The Commission finds that the appeal raises a substantial issue of conformance of the approved development with the LCP because the City did not evaluate whether adequate services would be available for the newly created lots and the City did not make the required findings.

Visual Resources

The City has adopted various Coastal Act sections as guiding policies for the LCP, including Coastal Act section 30251, Visual resources LUP policy 7-5, and Chapter 18.37 of the certified IP. These policies establish visual resource protection standards that apply to all new development. (Exhibit 3)

The City did not evaluate the land division resulting from the required lot merger for consistency with the visual resources policies of the LCP. The approved land division could result in development of substandard or severely substandard residential lots, potentially leading to more numerous and taller homes that may not be in character with the surrounding neighborhood, thereby raising a substantial issue of conformance with Coastal Act section 30251, LUP policy 7-5, and IP Chapter 18.37. Therefore, the Commission finds that the appeal raises a substantial issue of conformity of the approved development with the visual resources policies of the certified LCP.

Substantial Issue Conclusion

The City has not provided factual and legal evidence to support its approval of a new singlefamily residence and a lot merger at this location. The appeal raises a substantial issue with respect to the conformity of the approved development with the development, public access, infrastructure and visual resources policies of the LUP. These issues are issues of statewide concern addressed in Sections 30210, 30211, 30212 and 30251 of the Coastal Act.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, the Commission finds that Appeal Number A-2-HMB-10-001 presents a substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed under Section 30603 of the Coastal Act regarding consistency of the approved development with the certified Local Coastal Program and the public access policies of the Coastal Act.

Information Needed for De Novo Review of Application

As stated above, Section 30625(b) of the Coastal Act requires the Commission to hear an appeal unless the Commission determines that no substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which an appeal has been filed. Section 30621 of the Coastal Act instructs the Commission to provide for a *de novo* hearing on all appeals where it has determined that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which an appeal has been filed. If the Commission finds substantial issue as recommended above, staff also recommends that the Commission continue



the *de novo* hearing to a subsequent date. The *de novo* portion of the appeal must be continued because the Commission does not have sufficient information to determine what, if any, development can be approved, consistent with the certified LCP.

Given that the project the Commission will be considering *de novo* has come to the Commission after an appeal of a local government action, the Commission has not previously been in the position to request information from the applicant needed to determine if the project can be found to be consistent with the certified LCP. Following is a discussion of the information needed to evaluate the development.

Information Needed to Evaluate the Legality of the parcel

Because appearance on a 1907 map does not establish lot legality and there is evidence that the property to be developed was historically transferred as a single parcel and is in single ownership, further analysis of both the legality and the development potential of the property proposed for development is required before any development may be authorized on the property. This analysis must include, but is not limited to, the following:

- A. The historic chain of title for all undeveloped property held by either the current or previous landowner or the previous landowner's management company in the Ocean Shore Tract, including the property to be developed and all adjacent property;
- B. Information to establish the legality of all undeveloped property held by either the current or previous landowner or the previous landowner's management company in the Ocean Shore Tract, including the property to be developed and all adjacent property. Such information shall include certificates of compliance, grant deeds and information demonstrating whether all such property complies with the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and the County Ordinances enacted pursuant.



ATTACHMENT B

UNIUN IRS \$28.05 ********** 173 FRED E. HALLFELD and DOROTHY MALLFELD, husbarri and wife, DO HEREBY GRANT TO ... SIDNEY J., NEWMAN, a widower, ALL THAT REAL PROPERTY situated in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, bounded and described as follows: Lots 11 and 12 in Block C of Myer's Annex to Oceanside, in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of said San Diego County, April 13, 1906. EXCEPTING THEFEFROM all that portion of the herein described property heretofore or now lying below the Mean High Tide Line of the Pacific Ocean. 19 60 WITNESS our hands, and seals this . 26th . July. day of FRED E. PALLELD A CCAL (Seal) (Seal) Law law world felde. (Seal) DOROTHY TIALL'EL After recording, may PFIRST NATIONAL TOUT AND RANK OF SAK DIED) OCEANSIDE URANCH State of California 840 South Hil. St., P. O. Box 91 S 5. SPACE ELLOW FOR RELORDER'S USL ONLY County of San Diego Un Jury 26, 19.60 hefore mo, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said (ounty and State, personally appeared. Fred Z. isl.fold and Dorothy Hal, fold Fnowr to nie to be the person. # whose name.s subscribed to the within, instrument and ecknowledged that FILE/PAGE NO ... they executed the same. RECORDEC REQUEST OF VITNESS my hand and official seal UNION TITLE INSURANCE CO. SEP 1 9:00 AM 'CO SERIES I BOOK 1260 OFFICIA, RECORDS SUN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF. NO Notary Fublication and for said County and State (Seal)

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Roy T. Breyer and Marty	M. Breyer, husband and wife	
hereby CRANT(S) to John Dyer	Durrant, Sr. and Flora Jean Durrant, husband and wif	e
as Joint Tenants		
. the following described real property	in the City of Oceanside	
• the following described real property county of San Diego	in the City of Oceanside , state of California:	
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RECORDING REQUESTED BY -022840BEE/PLOS JAN3 1 8:00 AM'75 OFFICIAL RECORDS AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO BOO COUNTY, CALIF. Waldo H. Adams NAME 3402 Centinele Avenue -----Los Angeles, Ca. 90066 - SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO Documentary transfer tax \$48.40 Martir f. 8000, RECORDER Computed on full value of property conveyed, or Computed on full value less liess & encumbrances NAME As directed above ADDRESS GTATE Unincorporated area X City of Oceans.i.de. Grant Deed AP7000-150-356-06 THIS FORM FURNISHED BY SECURITY TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY 1.1 FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, JOHN DYER DURRANT, SR. AND FLORA JEAN DURRANT, HUSBAND AND WIFE, hereby GRANT(S) to WALDO H. ADAMS AND DANNETTE E. ADAMS, HUSBAND AND WIFE AS JOINT TENANTS the following described real property in the City of Oceans I de , state of California: San Diego county of Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of Myers Annex to Oceanside, City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the Office of the County Recorder of San Diego County April 13, 1906. Dated January 24, 1975 U.a. JOHN OYER DURRANT, SR. Flora Jan Quiss FLORA JEAN DURRANT STATE OF CALIFORNIA SS COLNEY OF. San Diego On Activity of 1975 Defore me, the under-signed, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared John Dyer Durrant, Sr. and FOR NOTARY SEAL OR STAMP Flora Jean Durrant -----..., known to me 75-022840 to be the person S____whose names_are .subscribed to the within 10 instrument and acknowledged that they --- executed the same. Danne M. Mill 1 Signature of Notary My Commission Lapires F.D. 27, 1975 10/3 Constant and the select and the second JOANNE M. MILLER Name (Typed or Printed) of Notary Tille Order No.____ D-530108 11 14 Escrow No. 3428 L-1 (GS) (Rev. 5-67) 8 pt. MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE

RECORDING REQUESTED BY ì 0 NOV 1 4 8:00 AM'75 AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO Lazy Dolphin North, LTd. NAME TY, CALIR c/o Rod M. Toothacre ADDRESS 7755 Fay Avenue, Suite "I" CITY & STATE La Jolla, California 92037 SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO NAME same address as stated above ADDRESS CITY & BTATE Signature of declarant or agent determining tax brown name Code 7000 Grant Deed Tax Parcel No. 150-356-06 L-I THIS FORM FURNISHED BY SECURITY TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby scknowledged, WALDO H. ADAMS and DANNETTE E. ADAMS, husband and wife, hereby GRANT(S) to Limited LAZY DOLPHIN NORTH, LTD., a/partnership the following described real property in the City of Oceanside, county of San Diego, , state of California: Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of said San Diego County, April 13, 1906. 1212 October 27, 1975 Dated_ aldo H. 111 Ø Had Party + 17 188 24 235 STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS Augeles nnette E. Adams SS. on November 6, 1975 signed, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Waldo H. Adams and FOR NOTARY BEAL OR STAMP Dannette E. Adams known to me OFF to be the personS_ whose names are subscribed to the within JOSEF instrument and acknowledged that____ they executed the same. OTARY 75-319755 10 numa Signature of I THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY lotary 12300 Blvd. TRUNGALE C -1030 or Printed) of Notary Title Order No. A-LHIH03 Escrow No ... L-1 (G.S.) (Rev. 5-67) 8 pt. MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE

RECORDING REQUESTED BY 7118 FILE/PAGE NO. BOOK 1977 RECORDED REQUEST OF SAFECO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO FEB28 8:00 AM'77 Marilyn J. Abigt OFFICIAL RECORDS NAME SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF. HARLEY F. BLOOM 2337 Gum Tree Lane ADDRESS Fallbrook, California 92028 1 STATE RECORDER SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ALL TAX STATEMENTS TO Documentary transfer tax \$...63.80 Omputed on full value of property conveyed, or Stomputed on full value less liens & encymbrances NAME SAME ADDRESS AS STATED ABOVE ADDRESS emaining thereon at time of sale. CITY & P Jul the crans Escrow Corp. hu Signature of declarant or ageny determining tax . firm name Dinincorporated area E City of ... Oceanside ... TRANSFER TAX PAID **Grant Deed** Tax Parcel 150-356-06 Code 7000 L-1 FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, LAZY DOLPHIN NORTH, LTD., a limited partnership hereby GRANT(S) to MARILYN J. ABIGT, an unmarried woman, the following described real property in the City of Oceanside, county of San Diego, , state of California: Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of said San Diego County, April 13, 1906. LAZY DOLPHIN NORTH, LTD., a limited partnership February 4, 1977 BY: T. L. & L., INC., a Corporation Dated BY 12 1 -0 BY: TO 446 C Corporation as a Partner of a Partnershind (TI) STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF ____ San Diego \$5 L OR STAMP February 17, 1977 President, and y of T. L. & L., Inc. , known to me to be the-4ERE .0 Secretary of **T**, **L**, **& L**, **Inc**. the within instrument and known to me to be the persons whe recented the within instrument on behalf of said corporation said corporation being known to me to be one of the partners of T+Athe corporation that executed 7118 Lazy Dolphin North, Ltd. the pariner-hip hat exeruted the within instrument and acknowledged to me hat such comparison executed the same as such partner and that such comparison executed the same as such partner and that such partnership executed the same as such partner and we will partnership executed the same as such partner and that such partnership executed the same as such partner and that such partnership executed the same as such partner and that such partnership executed the same as such partner and that such partnership executed the same as such partnership executed the same as the partner and the partner an OFFICIAL SEAL N. L. SCHWARZ that SAN DIEGO COUNTY My comm. expires APR 27, 1980 WITNES war Ι. (This area for affilial patarial scal)

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		RECORDING REQUESTED BY	ι¢.
		AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL THIS DEED AND, UNLESS OTHER WISE BHOWN BELOW, MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO:	
		WISE BHOWN BELOW, MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO: RECORDED REQUEST OF SAFECO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY	
		Theodore K. Gregory and FEB 2 8 8:00 AM '77	
	Î	City a 6371 Meadowcrest Drive SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.	
		Huntington Beach, California 92647	
	: I	Tille Order No. 2933REC77 SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE	- *
a .		GRANT DEED Tax Parcel No. 150-356-06 Code 7000	
		TRANSFER TAX PAID	- 32
	{	The undersigned declares that the documentary transfer tax is \$41.80 HARLEY. F. BLOOM, RECORDER and is computed on the full value of the interest or property conveyed, or is	
·		C computed on the full value less the value of liens or encumbrances remaining thereon at the time of sale. The land, tenements or realty is located in unincorporated area city of	
. I.	[FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,	
	4	MARILYN J. ABIGT, an unmarried woman,	
		hereby GRANT(S) to	
		THEODORE K. GREGORY and ROSALYN M. GREGORY, husband and wife, as joint tenants,	
		the following described real property in the City of Oceanside county of San Diego , state of California:	
		Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, according to Map thereof	
·		No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of said San Diego County,	
		April 13, 1906.	
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		Petro February 3, 1977 March and advist	1
		Dated rebruary 5, 1977 Marilyn J. Abygt	
	1		
	1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF San Diego } SS.	
1	The A	On before me, the under- signed, a Notary, Public in and for said County and State, personally Margin Lang L. Abd et	1
		appeared FOR NOTARY SEAL OR STAMP	
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ور به دهمین در ۲		to be the person	l i i
		instrument and heknowledged that ale executed the same.	
		Signature of Notary	
:			
		MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO PARTY SHOWN ON FOLLOWING LINE: IF NO PARTY SO SHOWN, MAIL AS DIRECTED	
		Norme Street Address City & State L-1 (G.S.) (Rev. 4-75) i pt.	
	T.		

RECORDING REQUESTED BY -467442 WHEN NECORDED MAIL TO FILE/PRE NO. BOOK 1978 RECORDED REQUEST OF SAFECO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY Mr. and Mrs. A. Sether OCT 3 0 8:00 AM '78 Street P.O. Box 401 OFFICIAL RECORDS SAN DIEGO COUNTY, DALIF. S ate Gig Harbor, Washington 98335 REDORDER MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO Nom \$11 001 Add- 215 Grantee at address shown above C.17 & Siste SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER S USE Grant Deed TRANSFER TAX PAID The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s): SAN D EGO COUNTY RECORDER Documentary transfer tax is \$._ 140.80 _) computed on full value of property conveyed. or (XX) computed on full value less value of liens and encumbrances remaining at time of sale.) Unincorporated area: (XX) City of Oceanside ., and FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, THEODORE K. GREGORY AND ROSALYN M. GREGORY, husband and wife hereby CRANT(S) to A. SETHER AND GEIL SETHER, husband and wife as joint tenants the following described real property in the City of Oceanside County of San Diego , State of California: Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, April 13, 1906. SUBJECT TO: 1. All General and Special taxes for fiscal year 1978/1979, a lien not yet payable. 2. Covenants, conditions, restrictions, reservations, rights, rights of way and easements of record. September 15, 1978 Dated Theodore K. STATE OF CALLEONNIA COLNTY OF CALLEONNIA 10.5.78 , before me, the under-Rosalvn M. Grego ()0 signed, a No ary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Theodore K. Gregory and Rosalyn M. Gregory ------... known to me -OFFICIAL SEAL MARLENE SCHELL is he the person 8, whose mme 8 are subscribed to the within Notary Public-Callfern'a instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same. Principal off ce in Orange County WITNESS my hand and official seal. Mycom.rission expires Aug. 15 1981 Signature Marline Nº 467442 Name (Typed or Printed) PERSONAL SPECIAL CONTRACTOR 3-937 Escrow or Loan No. MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE

RECORDING REQUESTED SY FILE/PWE 40-467443 AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO BOOK 1978 RECORDED REQUEST OF SAFECO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY Mr. Stauley M. Rosen Name OCT 3 0 8:00 AM '78 1565 Corsica OFFICIAL RECORDS SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF. Street Laguna Beach, CA 92651 City & State RECORDER MALL TAX STATEMENTS TO Nome Grantee at address shown above Street Address City & State SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE BC **Grant Deed** TRANSFER TAX PAID The undersigned grantor (.;) declare(s) : Documentary transfer tax ir \$ 140.80 SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER () computed on full value of property conveyed, or KX) computed on full value less value of liens and encumbrances remaining at time of sale. () Unincorporated area: (XX) City of Oceanside _, and FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, A. SETHER AND GEIL SETHER, husband and wife as joint tenants hereby GRANT(S) to STANLEY M. ROSEN, a single man the following described real property in the City of Oceanside County of San Diego , State of California: Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, April 13, 1906. SUBJECT TO: 1. General and Special taxes for fiscal year 1978/1979, a lien not yet payable. 2. Covenants, conditions, restrictions, reservations, rights, rights of way and easements of record. Dated ... September 15, 1978 COLASSIE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COLASSIE OF 9/20/28 }:ss. Geil Sether before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared A. Sether and Geil Sether --- -- -- --..... known to me -----. to be the person. S. .. whose rame & are subscribed to the within ins rument and acknowledged that they executed the same WITNESS my hund official seal. Nº 467443 Ulas Maris Signature . THOS . S. MORRES chi statistical de altre profe-RESIGNAT AT 516 MACOOR UN 98331-MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE The second s

86-252842 86-252842 RECORDING REQUESTED BY 2068 HEN RECORDED MAIL TO 1986 JUN 23 PM 12: 51 ſ Stanley Marshall Rosen, Trustee 1565 Via Corsica OCUNTY RECORDER Laguna Beach, California MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO RF Stanley Marshall Rosen, Trustee 1565 Via Corsica AR RECORDS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, VERA L'LYL Laguna Beach, California MG City & UF OC TXPD SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE Grant Deed 150-356-06 GD 864 GI THIS FORM FURNISHED BY TRUSTORS SECURITY SERVICE *"This conveyance transfers the The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s) : grantor's interest into his or her revocable living trust, Documentary transfer tax is \$ None* R&T 11911.") computed on full value of property conveyed, or computed on full value less value of liens and encumbrances remaining at time of sale.) () Unincorporated area: () City of . FOR NO CONSIDERATION . and FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is howby acknowledged, STANLEY M. ROSEN, a single man hereby GRANT(S) to STANLEY MARSHALL ROSEN, as Trustee of the STANLEY MARSHALL ROSEN LIVING TRUST established April 3, 1986 the following described real property in the City of Oceanside , State of California: County of San Diego Lots 11 and 12 in Block "C" of MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 984, filed in the office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, April 13, 1906. SUBJECT TO: 1. Covenants, conditions, restrictions, reservations, rights, rights of way and easements of record. Kos Stanle. ୫୮ M. Dated . STANLEY M. ROSEN STATE OF CALIFORNIA SS COUNTY OF, rama 6/12/86 _ before me, the undera Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Worsen known to me OFFICIAL SEAL _whose name_day_ subscribed to the within to be the person____ LISA L FRIEZE he instrument and acknowledged that_ executed the same. WITNESS my hand and official seal. CRANGE COUNTY Lies V. Frieje Signature (This area for official Botarial seal) Title Order No. File, Escrow or Loan No ...

	5797	DOC# 2008-0405035
RECORDING REQUESTED BY First American Title Company		JUL 29, 2008 2:12 PM OFFICIAL RECORDS
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL DOCUMENT AND TAX STATEMENT TO: Strands End Limited, LLC 1821 S. Coast Highway Oceanside, CA 92054 3P		SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE GREGORY J. SMITH, COUNTY RECORDER FEES: 15.00 OC: OC TAX: N.D. PAGES: 3
NH NH		Space Above This Line for Recorder's Use Only
	GRANT D	
The Undersigned Grantor(s) Declare(s): DOCUMENTARY TRANS SURVEY MONUMENT FEE \$		
X] computed on the consideration or full value of p C] computed on the consideration or full value less C] unincorporated area; [X] City of Oceanside,	value of liens and	
FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of v Trustee of the Stanley Marshall Rosen Livi		

hereby GRANTS to Strands End Limited, LLC, a California limited liability company

the following described property in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, State of California:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF

Dated: 04/29/2008

1

Stanley Marshall Rosen, Trustee of the Stanley Marshall Rosen Living Trust Established April 3, 1986

Stanley Marshall Rosen, Trustee

A.P.N.: 150-356-06-00

Grant Deed - continued

File No.: DEN-3054917 (PH) Date: 04/29/2008

STATE OF California)SS COUNTY OF OVANGE)	5798
on June 6 2008, before me, LISA Public, personally appeared Stanky Marchall P	Elias, Notary
, who proved t	to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to

be the person(s) whose name(s) (s) are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that fie/she/they executed the same in (his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by (his)her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature 011 My Commission Expires: Ga Notary Name: 712232 Notary Registration Number:



This area for official notarial seal

Notary Phone: 4

County of Principal Place of Business: Orange

5799

EXHIBIT 'A'

.

Date: April 29, 2008

2.24.4

File No.: DEN-3054917 (PH)

LOT 11 IN BLOCK "C" OF MYERS ANNEX TO OCEANSIDE, IN THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO MAP THEREOF NO. 984, FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, APRIL 13, 1906. A.P.N. 150-356-06-00







APR 0 8 2013

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION SAN DIEGO COAST DISTRICT

www.scmv.com 619.685.3003

2100 SYMPHONY TOWERS 750 B STREET 619.685.3100 FAX SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

ERIK L. SCHRANER, ESQ.

SELTZER CAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK

A LAW CORPORATION

schraner@scmv.com 619.685.3187 619.702.6848 FAX

April 5, 2013

Via E-Mail and U.S. Mail

Toni Ross **Coastal Commission** 7575 Metropolitan Drive, #103 San Diego, CA 92108

Appeal of Coastal Permits for 817 and 819 South Pacific Street, Oceanside Re:

Dear Ms. Ross:

We represent Beachin LLC concerning the appeal of the City of Oceanside approval of two coastal permits for 817 and 819 South Pacific Street. Enclosed is a copy of (1) Beachin LLC's appeal of the Oceanside Planning Commission decision to the Oceanside City Council and (2) a letter from the City's refusing to accept the appeal. We submit these letters to the Coastal Commission in support of Beachin LLC's appeal application.

Sincerely,

E-k Sham

Erik L. Schraner, Esq. SELTZER CAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK A Law Corporation

ELS/ Enclosures

cc: Karla Edwards (w/o enclosures)





CITY OF OCEANSIDE

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK ZACK BECK

April 3, 2013

Carla Edwards Beachin LLC 3355 Mission Avenue, Suite 111 Oceanside, CA 92058

Subject:

Return of Appeal and Check #90-3820 Appeal of Planning Commission Resolution Nos. 2013-P09 and 2013-P10

Dear Ms. Edwards:

The Planning Commission considered this project on March 11, 2013, and the date an appeal must have been received was March 21, 2013. You attempted to file an appeal on March 28, 2013. Unfortunately, because the appeal deadline has past, your application cannot be accepted. Therefore, we are returning your appeal letter and Check #90-3820 in the amount of \$1,750.

As discussed between you and Development Services Director George Buell on March 29, 2013, the ten-day appeal period is specified in the public hearing notice and the projects' resolutions. For the purposes of implementing administrative sections of the Zoning Ordinance (those sections that do not pertain to land use, design and development standards), the City utilizes the provisions of the 1992 Zoning Ordinance. Included among those provisions is the appeals process. Therefore, as described in that ordinance, the time frame in which a person must file an appeal of a Planning Commission decision is within ten days of that decision (Oceanside Zoning Ordinance, Article 46, Section 4603.B). However, you may still have a right to appeal this project before the California Coastal Commission, and you are encouraged to contact Coastal staff to explore this further.

Sincerely,

Holly Trobaugh Assistant City Clerk

Enclosures (2)

Date	Invoice	Remark	Prp Accounts	1314 Amounts
03/28/13	1.	APPEAL FILING FEE	OBC 6245	1,750.00
03/28/13	001314	CITYOS	BEACHIN L.L.C. 3355 MISSION AVE #111	1,750.00

OBC

BEACHIN L.L.C. C/O TRANSCONTINENTAL MGT 3355 MISSION AVE #111 OCEANSIDE CA 92054 PACIFIC WESTERN BANK 1690 SOUTH MELROSE DR. VISTA CA 92083

90-3820

1314

PAY EXACTLY ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS.

Memo: APPEAL FILING FEE

To the CITY OF OCEANSIDE order of 300 NORTH COAST HIGHWAY OCEANSIDE CA 92054

DATE 03/28/2013

AMOUNT \$1,750.00

1222

"001314" "122238200"03105120"

March 28, 2013

MAR 2 9 2013

City Clerk's Office City of Oceanside 300 North Coast Highway Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Appeal of Planning Commission Resolution No 2013-P09 and 2013-P10
 817 & 819 Pacific Street, Oceanside, CA.

Dear Office of the City Clerk:

We represent Beachin, LLC concerning the proposed demolition of three (3) existing dwelling units in order to allow the construction of a \$6,564 square foot duplex with an 815 square foot car garage at 817 & 819 South Pacific Street. On behalf of Beachin, LLC we appeal the Planning Commission decisions to approve these demolitions and construction to the Oceanside City Council.

The Planning Commission decisions being appealed include: (1) Planning Commission Resolution No. 2013-P09 (2) Planning Commission Resolution No. 2013-P10. The Resolutions approve Development Plan D12-00011 and Regular Coastal Permit RC12-00009 and Development Plan D12-00012 and Regular Coastal Permit RC12-00008.

Beachin LLC appeals the Planning Commission decision to approve two development plans and two regular coastal permits for 817 and 819 South Pacific Street.

The reasons or justifications for the appeal include the following:

- <u>Visual Impact</u>. The projects will block public views of the ocean from South Pacific Street because the proposed buildings are bigger, taller, and more massive than the current buildings. The projects are also incompatible with the community's character.
- Front Setback. The projects must comply with the front yard setback. The certified LCP requires any additions, alterations or changes to a nonconforming building to conform to all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.¹ The additions, alterations, and changes to the existing nonconforming buildings must, therefore, comply with all zoning regulations, including the front yard setback requirements.
- Findings. The projects cannot be approved because the projects would substantially depreciate property values in the vicinity and would unreasonably interfere with the use of property in the vicinity by the occupants for lawful purposes, and would endanger the public peace, health, safety or general

¹ City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1803.

welfare as evidenced by the raucous parties, noise complaints, use of public parking spaces, and other activities that endanger the public peace.²

- 4. <u>Parking</u>. The projects do not provide a sufficient number of parking spaces for a vacation rental and will further contribute to the public parking shortage in the neighborhood.
- 5. <u>Parking Requirements</u>. The certified LCP authorizes the Planning Department to impose a parking requirement based on the requirements for the most comparable use specified in the parking regulations. The parking demand for vacation rentals is higher than for a residence and is most similar to rooming houses, lodging houses, or clubs and fraternity houses.
- 6. <u>Height Regulations</u>. The projects do not comply with the certified LCP's height regulations, including the calculations to determine grade, the number of stories, and the 35-foot height limit. In addition, the bottom floors do not satisfy the requirements to qualify as a basement.
- Special Events. The existing property owners have held special events, such as weddings, corporate retreats, and parties at both project sites. Both 817 and 819 South Pacific Street should be conditioned to forbid such special events in accordance with the certified LCP.
- <u>California Environmental Quality Act</u>. The Class 3 CEQA categorical exemption is qualified by location, cumulative impact, and significant effects due to unusual circumstances.³ The projects do not qualify for a Class 3 categorical exemption for the following reasons:
 - a. Due to their location on a public right-of-way and public view corridor, the projects will impact public views in violation of the certified LCP.
 - b. The projects do not provide adequate parking to meet the parking demands of a vacation rental with an intended occupancy of up to 3 persons per bedroom.
 - c. The projects do not provide parking for employees.
 - d. The projects are incompatible with the bulk and scale of the surrounding neighborhood.
 - e. Vacation rentals cause noise impacts to the surrounding residences and disturb the surrounding neighbors sleep.
- 9. Subdivision Map Act Violation. 817 and 819 South Pacific Street are one legal lot. Applicant asserts that the Myers Annex map recorded in 1906 created two lots and that these are legal nonconforming lots. Old maps are a recurring problem. Property owners routinely discover old maps recorded before 1929 and assume that the old map created legal lots. The resulting disagreement has resulted in a California Supreme Court Case and several Court of Appeals

² City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §1611(f)(3).

³ CEQA Guidelines §15300.2.

opinions.⁴ 817 and 819 South Pacific Street do not qualify as separate legal lots under these Court of Appeal opinions.

Thank you for Processing this Appeal.

Sincerely, Parli Bie Karla Edwards 760 859 5916

⁴ Gardner v. County of Sonoma (2003) 29 Cal.4th 990, at 1001, 1002-1003; Witt Home Ranch, Inc. v. County of Sonoma (2008) 165 Cal.App.4th 543; Abernathy Valley, Inc. v. County of Solana (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 42.

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SELTZER GAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK

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September 18, 2014

Via E-mail & U.S. Mail

California Coastal Commission Attn: Diana Lilly San Diego Coast District 7575 Metropolitan Drive, Suite 103 San Diego, CA 92108

Re: Appeal of Coastal Permits Issued by the City of Oceanside Oceanside Coastal Permit Numbers: RC 12-00009 & RC 12-00008

Dear California Coastal Commission:

We represent Beachin LLC, the owner of a condominium unit located on South Pacific Street in Oceanside. Beachin has appealed two development projects – 817 and 819 South Pacific Street – because the two projects do not comply with City of Oceanside's certified local coastal program (the "LCP").

Requested Action.

We request that the Coastal Commission determine that the appeals raise substantial issues because (1) a coastal development permit is required to divide 817 and 819 South Pacific Street into two lots and the applicants have <u>not</u> applied for a coastal permit, (2) the division of 817 and 819 South Pacific Street does not comply with the Subdivision Map Act or the LCP, and (3) the proposed developments exceed the building height and 3 story limitations imposed by the LCP.

Discussion.

The issues in this appeal arise out of the illegal division of one lot into two lots to create 817 and 819 South Pacific Street and noncompliance with the City of Oceanside's certified LCP. The two development projects fail to comply with the Coastal Act and Oceanside LCP for the following reasons:

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A. The division of the project site into two lots requires a coastal development permit.

The Coastal Act requires a coastal development permit to be obtained before any "development" can occur within the coastal zone.¹ The Coastal Act defines "development" to include a "subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act, and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use …"² Compliance with the Subdivision Map Act does <u>not</u> satisfy the Coastal Act's requirement to obtain a coastal permit to divide an existing lot or to do a lot split.

Presumably in response to our appeal of the matter to the Coastal Commission, the applicants submitted a new coastal development permit application to the City of Oceanside. This application will be heard by the Oceanside Planning Commission on September 22nd. The City of Oceanside staff report for this application states:

According to the Court of Appeals opinions, the project does not qualify as a project on two separate legal lots, but rather one project on one legal lot. In response, the applicant has resubmitted the project application as a six-unit multi residential conversion on one lot.

A copy of this staff report without the exhibits is enclosed.

The applicants split a single lot into two lots by recording grant deeds dividing the existing legal lot into two lots and then conveying those two lots to different parties. In violation of the Coastal Act, the applicants have not obtained and have not applied for a coastal development permit to (1) authorize this lot split and (2) to authorize the conveyances to different parties of the lot split.

B. The division of the project site does not comply with the Subdivision Map Act.

Applicant asserts that the Myers Annex map recorded in 1906 created two separate lots – lots 11 and 12 in Block C of the Myers Annex map – and that these are legal nonconforming lots.

The Coastal Commission has addressed this issue several times. For example, a Coastal Commission staff report prepared for Appeal A-2-HMB-10-001 stated:

Because appearance on a 1907 map does not establish lot legality and there is evidence that the property to be developed was historically transferred as a single parcel and is in single ownership, further analysis of both the legality and

¹ Public Resources Code Section 30600.

² Public Resource Code Section 30106.

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the development potential of the property proposed for development is required before any development may be authorized on the property.

We have not been made aware of any new information that supports a claim that the 1909 map created two legal lots (a legal lot for 817 South Pacific and a legal lot for 819 South Pacific).

C. Grade is measured incorrectly.

The applicants did not measure "grade" as required by the LCP. Grade is an important measurement because many of the development restrictions imposed by the LCP are measured from grade. The LCP defines grade as:

"Grade" means the <u>average of the finished ground level at the center of all walls</u> of a building. In case walls are parallel to and within five feet of a sidewalk, the above-ground level shall be measured at the sidewalks.³ (emphasis added.)

Instead of measuring ground level at the center of all walls, applicants measured ground level outside the building envelope. The correct grade level for both projects is:

817 South Pacific:	 16.08 feet above mean sea level.⁴ (13.66 + 13.66 + 13.66 + 23.37) /4 13.66 is finished ground level for the bottom floor 23.37 is the ground level listed on the plans for the east wall
819 South Pacific:	 15.85 feet above mean sea level (13.44 + 13.44 + 13.44 + 23.07) /4 13.44 is the finished ground level for the bottom floor 23.07 is the ground level listed on the plans for the east wall

D. The projects exceed the three story limitation.

The LCP limits buildings to no more than three stories.⁵ The proposed buildings, however, have four floors and can only satisfy the three story limitation if the bottom floor does not qualify as a "story", as defined in the LCP.

³ City of Oceanside Zoning Ordinance §234.

⁴ The numbers on the site plans available for review are blurry so the exact measurements could not be confirmed from the plans.

⁵ 1986 Zoning Ordinance §1709(b).

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The LCP's definition of a story excludes a basement or cellar. But if the "finished floor level directly above the basement or cellar is more than six feet above grade, such basement or cellar shall be considered a story."⁶

Although both sets of available plans do not provide an elevation for the finished surface of the floor, the plans do provide the height of the ceiling for the floor level directly above the alleged basement. No matter which floor elevation you use, the finished floor is more than 6 feet (the distance is greater than 7 feet) above the correct grade for both projects.

817 South Pacific:	 7.62 feet is the distance from grade to ceiling (23.7 ceiling height – 16.08 grade height) (The ceiling is lower than the finished floor so the distance is actually greater)
819 South Pacific:	7.22 feet is the distance from grade to ceiling (23.07 ceiling height – 15.85 grade height) (The ceiling is lower than the finished floor so the distance is actually greater)

Thus, the basement must be counted as story and the proposed buildings have four stories in a zone in which only three stories are allowed.

E. The two structures will exceed the 35 foot height limit.

The LCP limits "building height" in the RT zone to 35 feet.⁷ The certified LCP defines building height as:

"Building height" means the vertical distance measured from the average level of the highest and lowest point of that portion of the building-site covered by the building to the ceiling of the uppermost story."

Applicant's plans identify the highest and lowest point of the portion of the building site covered by the building as less than 14 feet above mean sea level.

⁶ 1986 Zoning Ordinance §274.

⁷ 1986 Oceanside Zoning Ordinance Section 3203.

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817 South Pacific Street:	37.59 feet is the distance from ceiling (51.25 feet) to the average level of the highest and lowest point (13.66) (13.66 is the highest and lowest point of the building site covered by the building so the average is 13.66)
819 South Pacific Street:	38.34 feet is the distance from ceiling (51.78 feet) to the average level (13.44) (13.44 is the highest and lowest point of the building site covered by the building so the average is 13.44)

817 South Pacific has a building height of 37.59 feet and, therefore, exceeds the 35 foot building height limit. Likewise, 819 South Pacific Street has a building height of 38.34 feet and exceeds the 35 foot building height.

The projects also fail to comply with the second building height measurement specified in Section 1709 of the Oceanside Zoning Ordinance. This height restriction requires building height to be measured from average finished grade to the top of the structure with exceptions for specified structures, such as penthouses or roof structures for air conditioning or similar equipment. This results in the following building heights:

817 South Pacific:	36.9 feet building height (53.375 feet to ridge – 16.45 finished grade level)
819 South Pacific:	36.6 feet building height (53.05 feet to ridge – 15.85 finished grade level)

817 and 819 South Pacific Street, therefore, exceed the allowed building height using both building height restrictions specified in the LCP.

Conclusion.

The Coastal Commission has addressed the requirements to divide lots numerous times. Failure to enforce the requirement to obtain a coastal permit and to comply with the Subdivision Map Act would set a precedent that lots can be split in the coastal zone without complying with the

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Coastal Act or the Subdivision Map Act. In addition, both projects exceed the LCP's three-story limitation and the 35 foot building height restrictions.

Sincerely, Ent

Erik L. Schraner Seltzer Caplan McMahon Vitek A Law Corporation

ELS:mb

cc: Beachin LLC