



## II. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The staff recommends that the Commission adopt the following resolution:

### 1. Approval with Conditions.

The Commission hereby grants, subject to the conditions below, a permit for the proposed development on the grounds that the development, as conditioned, will be in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act of 1976, will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, is located between the sea and first public road nearest the shoreline and is in conformance with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, and will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act.

## II. 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. Compliance. All development must occur in strict compliance with the proposal as set forth below. Any deviation from the approved plans must be reviewed and approved by the staff and may require Commission approval.
4. Interpretation. Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
5. Inspections. The Commission staff shall be allowed to inspect the site and the development during construction, subject to 24-hour advance notice.
6. 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.

7. 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.

### III. Special Conditions

#### 1. Future Improvements

Prior to the issuance of a coastal development permit, the applicant shall execute and record a document, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, stating that the subject permit is only for the development described in the Coastal Development Permit No. 4-95-167; and that any additions to permitted structures, future structures or improvements to either property, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation and grading, that might otherwise be exempt under Public Resource Code Section 30610(a), will require a permit from the Coastal Commission or its successor agency. Removal of vegetation consistent with L. A. County Fire Department standards relative to fire protection is permitted. The document shall run with the land, binding all successors and assigns, and shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances which the Executive Director determines may affect the interest being conveyed.

#### 2. Plans Conforming to Geologic Recommendation

All recommendations contained in the Updated Engineering Geologic Memorandum Report, dated June 14, 1994 and Update Geotechnical Engineering Report dated June 13, 1994 shall be incorporated into all final design and construction including slope stability, pools, foundations and drainage. All plans must be reviewed and approved by the consultants. Prior to the issuance of permit the applicant shall submit, for review and approval by the Executive Director, evidence of the consultants' review and approval of all project plans.

The final plans approved by the consultant shall be in substantial conformance with the plans approved by the Commission relative to construction, grading and drainage. Any substantial changes in the proposed development approved by the Commission which may be required by the consultant shall require an amendment to the permit or a new coastal permit.

#### 3. Drainage and Erosion Control Plans

Prior to the issuance of the Coastal Development Permit, the applicant shall submit for the review and approval of the Executive Director, a run-off and erosion control plan designed by a licensed engineer which assures that run-off from the roof, patios, and all other impervious surfaces on the subject parcel are collected and discharged in a manner which avoids ponding on the pad area. Site drainage shall not be accomplished by

sheetflow runoff over the face of the bluff which descends to Malibu Colony Road on the southern portion of the parcel. The erosion control plan shall include application of geotextiles or other appropriate materials to prevent erosion of the slope surface during establishment of new plantings. The drainage plan shall include installation of slope dewatering devices if determined necessary by the Consulting Engineer.

#### 4. Landscape and Irrigation Plan.

Prior to the issuance of a Coastal Development Permit, the applicant shall submit evidence to the satisfaction of the Executive Director that the landscaping and irrigation plan submitted, including the amount of water to be delivered to the slope surface, has been reviewed and found acceptable and consistent with the recommendations to ensure slope stability set forth by the geotechnical consultant.

The landscape architect shall verify that the plan incorporates the following criteria:

(a) All disturbed soils shall be planted with drought resistant plants as listed by the California Native Plant Society, Santa Monica Mountains Chapter, in their document entitled Recommended List of Native Plants for Landscaping in the Santa Monica Mountains, dated October 4, 1994. Invasive, non-indigenous plant species which tend to supplant native species, or species which require artificial irrigation beyond that necessary to establish new plantings, shall not be used. The applicant shall use a mixture of seeds and plants to increase the potential for successful site stabilization. Such planting shall be adequate to provide 90 percent coverage within 6 months and shall be repeated, if necessary, to provide such coverage. The plan shall specify the measures to be implemented and the materials necessary to accomplish short-term stabilization.

(b) A temporary, drip irrigation system shall be implemented to water the new plantings and use of a sprinkler system shall not be allowed. As an alternative, hand watering may be carried out to establish the landscaping, provided that only the minimum amount of water necessary to establish the plantings is applied. No permanent irrigation of the slope shall be permitted. The plan shall include a note to this effect and shall provide detailed watering requirements and scheduling to ensure plant survival. The plan shall set forth the weekly quantities of total water delivery to the slope surface deemed necessary to ensure plant survival during establishment.

#### 5. Archaeological Resources.

By acceptance of this permit the applicant agrees to have a qualified archaeologist(s) and appropriate Native American consultant(s) present on-site during all grading, excavation and site preparation that involve earth moving operations. The number of monitors shall be adequate to observe the activities of each piece of active earth moving equipment. Specifically, the earth moving operations on the project site shall be

controlled and monitored by the archaeologist(s) with the purpose of locating, recording and collecting any archaeological materials. In the event that an area of intact buried cultural deposits are discovered during operations, grading work in this area shall be halted and an appropriate data recovery strategy be developed, by the applicant's archaeologist, and the Native American consultant consistent CEQA guidelines and implemented, subject to the review and approval of the Executive Director.

#### IV. Findings and Declarations.

The Commission hereby finds and declares:

##### A. Project Description

The applicant is proposing the construction of a 6,016 sq. ft., 28 ft. high single family residence, 730 sq. ft. garage, 700 sq. ft. guest house, 7,200 sq. ft. tennis court, pool, septic system and 1,000 cu. yds. of grading (500 cu. yds. cut and 500 cu. yds. fill) on a 60,118 sq. ft. blufftop site. The site has been the subject of a past coastal development permit involving the subdivision of two parcels into four single family residential lots, ranging in size from 1.3 to 2.2 acres. The approval was subject to special conditions regarding cumulative impact mitigation and septic system approval.

The site is located on the seaward side of Pacific Coast Highway in the City of Malibu. The site contains a coastal bluff which descends to a private street, Malibu Cove Colony Drive and a row of beachfront lots between the property and the ocean. Site drainage is by sheet flow runoff towards the south and is concentrated in south-trending tributary canyons.

Coastal development permit application 4-95-167 was initially scheduled for the March 1996 Commission meeting. On March 13, 1996, the Commission approved coastal development permit 4-95-167 (vote of 10-0-2) with special conditions which included requiring the applicant to submit revised plans to reduce the height of the structure (special condition #1).

After the hearing on March 13, 1996, the applicant timely filed a reconsideration request for Special Condition #1. On June 14, 1996, the Commission held a hearing and granted the reconsideration request [4-95-167R (Sea Mesa Ltd.)]. This application, with a new number (4-96-104), is before the Commission on July 10, 1996 again pursuant to the grant of the request for reconsideration. Therefore, as stated in standard condition #2, the expiration date of the subject permit, if development has not commenced, is two years from the date the Commission voted on the application, which would be July 10, 1998.

B. Visual Resources

Section 30251 of the Coastal Act states that:

The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Coastline Preservation and Recreation Plan prepared by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.

In addition, the certified Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan (LUP) contains a number of policies regarding viewsheds and the protection of unobstructed vistas from public roads, parks and beaches. These policies have been certified as consistent with the Coastal Act and used as guidance by the Commission in numerous past permit actions in evaluating a project's consistency with Section 30251 of the Coastal Act. Policy 125, for example, suggests that new development be sited and designed to protect public views from scenic highways to and along the shoreline. Policy 129 further suggests that structures be designed and located to create an attractive appearance and harmonious relationship with the environment. And finally, policy 130 suggests that along scenic highways, new development, including buildings, fences, paved areas and landscaping, be sited and designed to protect public views to the ocean, be visually compatible with and subordinate to the character of its setting and be sited so as to not significantly intrude into the skyline.

The proposed residence is 28 ft. high and will be constructed at a pad elevation of approximately 109 ft. above sea level. The house will therefore, be 137 ft. in elevation at its highest point. The proposed 7,200 sq. ft. tennis court is located closest to PCH on the northern section of the site. The tennis court is proposed at the finished elevation of 122.5 ft. and will be enclosed by a combination of concrete wall and chainlink fence. On the landward side, the concrete wall will be 4 1/2 ft. height from finished grade with a 6 ft. high fence on top for a maximum height of 10 1/2 ft. and finished elevation of 132.5 ft. On the seaward side a 12 ft. high chain link fence is proposed and will reach a finished elevation of 134.5 ft. The 14 ft high guest house and 13 ft. high garage are sited at elevations of 115 ft. and 110 ft. (respectively) and will reach elevations of 129 ft. and 123 ft. above sea level.

In order to determine whether or not the proposed project would impact the ocean view along PCH, staff requested under the previous coastal development permit (4-95-167), that the applicant stake the site with poles at the approximate roof height elevation levels of the residence and at the elevation of the tennis court fence. A recent site visit

(June 21, 1996) also confirmed that the horizon line was visible from PCH. During this visit, the applicant's agents indicated that from Pacific Coast Highway traveling northbound, the horizon line was at an approximate elevation of 132 ft. The applicant's agents contended that the view to the ocean along this segment of PCH is not a significant view.

In support of the applicant's assertion that the view across this site from PCH is not significant, several different pieces of information were submitted. First, a number of photos taken from PCH of the subject property were provided as evidence of what one sees across the applicant's property when traveling along PCH. Second, the applicant submitted surveys of the subject site, prepared by a licensed surveyor which demonstrate the location of the site and the location of the project with respect to their visibility from PCH. Third, the applicant submitted the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains visual resource map which depicted the entire Malibu coastline and identifies the location of the subject site on this map. Fourth, letters from interested persons were submitted. Finally, landscaping and elevation plans were submitted. Staff also gathered evidence with respect to the view on the subject site. In summary, this evidence included photographs, topography maps, landscaping plans, visual inspections and letters from neighboring property owners. Thus, the Commission notes that consideration of all the evidence was given.

As stated previously, the site is located on Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), which parallels the ocean through the 27 miles of the coastline in the Malibu Coastal Zone. The diverse physical and scenic features of the coastline include wide sandy beaches, marine terraces and bluffs, steep-sided promontories and secluded coves. The site is located immediately west of Latigo Canyon Road and is less than one mile east of Escondido Beach. Within the project area there are other significant views from PCH which include Dan Blocker State Beach (east of the subject side), Escondido Beach (west of the subject side), and some remaining unobstructed blufftops areas.

Along the boundary of the subject parcel, among other factors present at the subject site, such as trees and topography, the ocean is screened partially due to the inland location of the highway. The Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Certified Land Use Plan designates PCH as a scenic highway and suggests, in part, that coastal views of the ocean be considered when reviewing development on the seaward side of the highway. In the case of this project, the Commission finds that pursuant to the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan Visual Resource Map, which is considered as guidance, the subject site is not identified as an area of view from PCH. Additionally, the coastal view across this particular parcel contains no significant view to the ocean from PCH at the applicant's property, as distinguished from other significant views in the vicinity. Furthermore, the Commission finds that the City of Malibu has reviewed this project and has approved the proposed design of the project. Therefore, the Commission finds that as conditioned, the proposed project is consistent with Section 30251 of the Coastal Act.

C. Geologic Stability

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act states in part that new development shall:

- (1) Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard.
- (2) Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.

The proposed development is located on a coastal bluff that descends to Malibu Colony Road, a private road. Slope gradients on the site vary from 40:1 to as steep as 1:1 on the south-facing, descending bluff. The applicant has submitted an Updated Engineering Geologic Memorandum Report, dated June 14, 1994 and Update Geotechnical Engineering Report dated June 13, 1994. The Engineering Geologic Report dated July 15, 1993. The report states that the adjacent property to the west contains an active landslide that is attributed to a broken water line. The report further states that site's gross stability is favorable with a factor of safety in excess of 1.5, which exceed the minimum factor of safety required by the City of Malibu Department of Building and Safety. The report identifies however, that as a precaution, "the installation of hydraugers and the installation of french drains are recommended to control perched water and groundwater." Further, the report states with respect to site stability that the insurance of a conservative approach to the site development would be achieved by siting development outside of a 2:1 geologic setback plan that extends upward of the slope along Malibu Colony Road. As proposed by the applicant the swimming pool will encroach into this setback area.

The report identifies that drainage should not be allowed to pond on the pad or against any foundation or retaining wall. The applicant has not submitted drainage plans. The Commission notes that the combination of placing impermeable surfaces on the site, watering the landscaped areas and installing an on-site septic system could potentially cause future stability problems. The erosion caused by proposed grading and development in close proximity to the ocean is area of concern as well. There is clearly a need to incorporate erosion control devices to handle heavy, prolonged rain storms into the project plans in order to reduce the impact of site runoff onto the beach. Therefore, the Commission finds it necessary to condition the project to provide detailed drainage and erosion control plans indicating a system that will carry water off the site in a non-erosive fashion. The applicant shall be responsible for any necessary maintenance repairs to the drainage structures and shall be responsible for the restoration of eroded areas. Furthermore, as set forth in special condition #5, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant to submit a landscape and irrigation plan consistent with the recommendations to ensure slope stability as specified by the geotechnical consultants.



The applicant's geotechnical investigation concluded that:

Based upon our investigation, the proposed development is free from geologic hazards such as landslides, slippage, active faults, and undue differential settlement provided the recommendations of the Engineering Geologist and Geotechnical Engineer are complied with during construction. The proposed development and installation of the septic system will have no adverse effect upon the stability of the site or adjacent properties.

Based on the recommendations of the consulting geologist the Commission finds that the development is consistent with Section 32053 of the Coastal Act so long as all the recommendations made by the geologic and soils consultants are incorporated into the project plans. Therefore, the Commission finds it necessary to require the consulting Engineering Geologists and Soils Engineer as conforming to their recommendations. The Commission finds that as conditioned, the proposed development is consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act.

D. Septic System

The Commission recognizes that the potential build-out of lots in Malibu, and the resultant installation of septic systems, may contribute to adverse health effects and geologic hazards in the local area. Section 30231 of the Coastal Act states that:

The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, minimizing alteration of natural streams.

A favorable percolation test was performed on the subject property which indicates that the percolation rate exceeds the maximum Plumbing Code requirements for the project. In addition, the applicant has submitted septic system "Approval" from the City of Malibu Department of Environmental Health. As reviewed by the City and as set forth in the geotechnical analysis of the septic system, the proposed project will not adversely impact the biological productivity and quality of the coastal waters located approximately 400 ft. south of the subject site. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act.

F. Cumulative Impacts of New Development.

The proposed project involves the construction of a 6,016 sq. ft. single family residence and a 700 sq. ft. second unit which is defined under the Coastal Act as new development. New development raises issues with respect to cumulative impacts on coastal resources. In particular, the construction of a second unit on a site where a primary residence exists intensifies the use of a site and impacts public services, such as water, sewage, electricity and roads. Sections 30250 and 30252 of the Coastal Act address the cumulative impacts of new development.

Section 30250(a) of the Coastal Act states:

New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it or, where such areas are not able to accommodate it, in other areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources. In addition, land divisions, other than leases for agricultural uses, outside existing developed areas shall be permitted where 50 percent of the usable parcels in the area have been developed and the created parcels would be no smaller than the average size of the surrounding parcels.

Section 30105.5 of the Coastal Act defines the term "cumulatively," as it is used in Section 30250(a), to mean that:

the incremental effects of an individual project shall be reviewed in conjunction with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

Section 30252 of the Coastal Act discusses new development requiring that the location and amount of new development should maintain and enhance public access to the coast. The section enumerates methods that would assure the protection of access and states that such maintenance and enhancement could be received by (in part), "...providing commercial facilities within or adjoining residential development or in other areas that will minimize the use of coastal access roads... and by, assuring that the recreational needs of new residents will not overload nearby coastal recreation areas by..."

In addition, the certified Malibu LUP, which the Commission considers as guidance for implementing the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act, contains policy 271 which states:

"In any single-family residential category, the maximum additional residential development above and beyond the principal unit shall be one guest house or other second unit with an interior floor space not to exceed 750 gross square feet, not counting garage space."

The issue of second units on lots with primary residences consistent with the new development policies of the Coastal Act has been a topic of local and statewide review and policy action by the Commission. These policies have been articulated in both coastal development permit conditions and policies and implementing actions of LCPs. Further, the long-time Commission practice in implementing development has upheld these policies, such as the 750 sq. ft. size limit in the Malibu Coastal Zone.

The Commission notes that concerns about the potential future impacts on coastal resources and coastal access might occur with any further development of the subject property. Impacts such as traffic, sewage disposal, recreational uses, visual scenic quality and resource degradation would be associated with the development of the additional unit in this area. Therefore, the Commission finds it is necessary to require the applicant to include a future improvements deed restriction that limits future development, subject to the Commission's review. Thus the findings and special conditions attached to this permit will serve to ensure that the proposed development results in the development of the site that is consistent with and conforms to the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The Commission finds that as conditioned, the proposed project is consistent with Section 30250(a) and with all the applicable policies of the Coastal Act.

#### F. Public Access

New development on a beach or between the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast raise issue with the public access policies of the Coastal Act.

##### Section 30210

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 resources from overuse.

##### Section 30211

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.

A conclusion that access may be mandated by Section 30212 does not end the Commission's inquiry. As noted, Section 30210 imposes a duty on the Commission to administer the public access policies of the Coastal Act in a manner that is "consistent with ... the need to protect ... rights of private property owners..." The need to carefully review the potential impacts of a project when considering imposition of public access conditions was emphasized by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case of Nollan

vs. California Coastal Commission. In that case, the court ruled that the Commission may legitimately require a lateral access easement where the proposed development has either individual or cumulative impacts which substantially impede the achievement of the State's legitimate interest in protecting access and where there is a connection, or nexus, between the impacts on access caused by the development and the easement the Commission is requiring to mitigate those impacts.

The Commission's experience in reviewing shoreline residential projects in Malibu indicates that individual and cumulative impacts on access of such projects can include among others, encroachment on lands subject to the public trusts thus physically excluding the public; interference with natural shoreline processes which are necessary to maintain publicly-owned tidelands and other public beach areas; overcrowding or congestion of such tideland or beach areas; and visual or psychological interference with the public's access to and ability to use and cause adverse impacts on public access such as above.

In the case of this project, the site descends to a private road -- Malibu Colony Road. Seaward of the road, single family residences exist. Presently access to Escondido beach is located less than one mile to the west of the project site and approximately one mile east of the site is an accessway to Corral/Solstice State Beach. Vertical access opportunities do not exist through the project site and there is no evidence of any public prescriptive access that exists on the site. Therefore, the proposed development will have no adverse impact on public access and is consistent with the relevant public access sections of the Coastal Act.

#### G. Archaeological Resources

Section 30244 of the Coastal Act states that:

Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.

Archaeological resources are significant to an understanding of cultural, environmental, biological, and geological history. The Coastal Act requires the protection of such resources to reduce potential adverse impacts through the use of reasonable mitigation measures. Archaeological resources can be degraded if a project is not properly monitored and managed during earth moving activities conducted during construction. Site preparation can disturb and/or obliterate archaeological materials to such an extent that the information that could have been derived would be lost. As so many archaeological sites have been destroyed or damaged as a result of development activity or natural processes, the remaining sites, even though they may be less rich in materials, have become increasingly valuable. Further, because archaeological sites, if studied collectively, may provide information on subsistence and settlement patterns, the loss of individual sites can reduce the scientific value of the sites which remain intact. The

greater province of the Santa Monica Mountains is the focus of one of the most important concentrations of archaeological sites in Southern California. Although most of the area has not been systematically surveyed to compile an inventory, the sites already recorded are sufficient in both number and diversity to predict the ultimate significance of these unique resources.

An Archaeological Assessment of the project site was prepared in conjunction with the original approval of the subdivision by the County (coastal development permit 5-89-514). The County required, as one of the conditions of approval of the Tentative Tract Map, that if subsurface cultural resources are encountered, they shall not be disturbed and a qualified archaeologist reviews the finds and makes recommendations for their removal, preservation, and mitigation measures, if applicable. Additionally, the City Archaeologist visited the site with the Qun-Tan Shup City Chumash cultural resource manager. The report prepared by Topanga Anthropological Consultants concluded that no pre-historic sites or significant sites are present in the project area. Pursuant to this report, the City requires that:

All excavations will stop if indications of an archaeological site are observed during project construction. If an archaeological site is discovered, all work will cease until adequate mitigation measures are implemented.

The Commission has, in past hearing and voting, required on-site archaeologists and Native American consultants to monitor grading and site preparation operations in areas where cultural resources are or may be present. The Commission finds that, in this case, there is a known archaeological site near the project site, there is a potential for cultural resources to be present on the site where they could be disturbed by grading operations. In order to ensure that archaeological resources, if any, are properly identified and adequate mitigation measures are implemented, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant to have an archaeologist and Native American consultant on site during all grading operations. The Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Section 30244 of the Coastal Act.

#### H. Local Coastal Program

Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states that:

a) Prior to certification of the local coastal program, a coastal development permit shall be issued if the issuing agency, or the commission on appeal, finds that the proposed development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) of this division and that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200).

Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act provides that the Commission shall issue a Coastal Permit only if the project will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction to prepare a Local Coastal Program which conforms with Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The preceding sections provide findings that the proposed project will be in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 if certain conditions are incorporated into the project and accepted by the applicant. As conditioned, the proposed development will not create adverse impacts and is found to be consistent with the applicable policies contained in Chapter 3. Therefore, the Commission finds that approval of the proposed development, as conditioned, will not prejudice the City's ability to prepare a Local Coastal Program for Malibu which is also consistent with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act as required by Section 30604(a).

#### I. CEQA

Section 13096(a) of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of Coastal Development Permit application to be supported by a finding showing the application, as conditioned by any conditions of approval, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(i) 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 impact which the activity may have on the environment. The Commission finds that, the proposed project, as conditioned will not have significant adverse effects on the environment, within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970. Therefore, the proposed project, as conditioned, has been adequately mitigated and is determined to be consistent with CEQA and the policies of the Coastal Act.