Th 8m

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

UTH CENTRAL COAST AREA 9 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200 VENTURA, CA 93001 (805) 641 - 0142

Filed: 49th Day: 11/06/99

180th Day:

12/25/99 5/4/2000

Staff:

A. Verbanaç

Staff Report: Hearing Date: 12/09/99 January 12, 2000

Commission Action:

RECORD PACKET COPY

STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR

APPLICATION NO.: 4-99-227

APPLICANT: Elliot Megdal

AGENT: Goldman/Firth Architects

PROJECT LOCATION: 24612 Malibu Road, Malibu, Los Angeles County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: After-the-fact permit approval for the addition of an 8ft. x 38ft. in front, and 8ft. x 10ft. at sides, wood lattice attached below the deck of an existing 1,390 sq. ft. single family home.

Lot area:

6,895 sq. ft.

Building coverage:

1,390 sq. ft.

Pavement coverage:

320 sq. ft.

Parking spaces:

2

LOCAL APPROVALS RECEIVED: City of Malibu Planning Department Approval In Concept 6/04/99.

SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS: Notice of Intent To Issue Permit 4-97-071 (Schaeffer) and Coastal Development Permit Waiver 4-99-033-W (Chiate).

SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the after-the-fact permit, with no Special Conditions, for the addition of a wood lattice attached below the deck of an existing 1,390 sq. ft. single family home.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Commission <u>APPROVE</u> the permit application as submitted by the applicant.

MOTION

Staff recommends a **Yes** vote on the following motion:

I move the Commission approve CDP # 4-99-227 per the staff recommendation as set forth below.

A majority of the Commissioners present is required to pass the motion.

RESOLUTION

I. Approval

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 the 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 effects 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. <u>Compliance</u>. 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.** <u>Interpretation</u>. Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
- **5.** <u>Inspections</u>. The Commission staff shall be allowed to inspect the site and the development during construction, subject to 24-hour advance notice.
- **6.** <u>Assignment.</u> 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. <u>Terms and Conditions Run with the Land</u>. 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. Findings and Declarations

The Commission hereby finds and declares:

A. Project description and Background

The applicant is requesting after-the-fact approval for addition of a wood lattice structure attached below the deck of an existing 1,390 sq. ft. single family residence. The wood lattice structure extends 38ft. across the front and 10ft. on each side of the residence. The lattice hangs approximately 8ft. directly below the deck and does not extend beyond the footprint of existing development (Exhibits 2,3). The applicant is proposing to paint the lattice white.

Addition of the wood lattice occurred prior to the applicant's submittal of an exemption determination request 4-99-106-X from coastal development permit requirements to paint the new addition white. Upon receiving the exemption determination request, Commission staff informed the applicant that the addition of the wood lattice itself was unpermitted development on beachfront property and requested that the applicant apply for an after-the-fact permit to legalize the unpermitted addition and obtain further approval to paint the structure. In response to staff's request, the applicant is applying for a Coastal Development Permit for addition of the wood lattice to the residence and for painting the structure white to match existing development.

In February of 1998, Coastal Development Permit # 4-97-071 was granted to Paul and Judy Schaeffer for development consisting of demolishing the existing residence and

4-99-227 (Megdal) Page 4

constructing a new two story, 3,725 sq. ft. single family residence at the subject property. After approval of CDP #4-97-071, the property was sold and the Coastal Development Permit assigned to the new owner Elliot Megdal. The new owner constructed the wood lattice below the deck of the residence with the intent of covering the underside of the existing house until construction could begin under the approved permit.

The subject site is located on beachfront property at 24612 Malibu Road, in the City of Malibu (Exhibit 4). Coastal Commission Regulations require that all development on oceanfront property obtain a Coastal Development Permit, or a waiver from the requirement of a coastal permit should it be determined, by the Executive Director, that the project will have no significant adverse impacts on public access, visual, or coastal resources.

The Executive Director has waived permit requirements for similar lattice work on beachfront development because the lattice did not adversely impact coastal resources or public access, (reference 4-99-003-W). Furthermore, several properties located in the area of the subject site have similar lattice structures constructed beneath the deck on the beachfront side of the residence. However, the proposed project was constructed prior to obtaining a Coastal Development Permit or Waiver and has also been opposed by a neighboring property owner. Opposition to the project contends that the wood lattice obstructs views along the beach.

B. Seaward Encroachment, Public Access, Visual Resources, and Hazards

The Coastal Act contains several policies that address the issues of public access and recreation, visual resources, and hazards in relation to development on a beach or between the nearest public roadway and the shoreline.

Coastal Act Section 30210 states that:

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.

Coastal Act Section 30211 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.

4-99-227 (Megdal) Page 5

Coastal Act Section 30212(a) provides that for new shoreline development projects, access to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided except in specified circumstances, where:

- (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources.
- (2) adequate access exists nearby, or,
- (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated access shall not be required to be opened to public use until a public agency or private association agrees to accept responsibility for maintenance and liability of the accessway.

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 of 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.

Finally, Section **30253** of the Coastal Act states in pertinent part that new development shall:

- (I) 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, geologic 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.

Seaward Encroachment of Development

As a means of controlling seaward encroachment of residential structures on a beach to ensure maximum public access, protect public views, and minimize wave hazards as required by Coastal Act Sections 30210, 30211, 30251, and 30253, the Commission has, in past permit actions, developed the "stringline" analysis to control seaward development. As applied to beachfront development, the stringline analysis limits the seaward extension of a structure to a line drawn between the nearest corners of

4-99-227 (Megdal) Page 6

adjacent structures and limits decks to a similar line drawn between the nearest corners of the adjacent decks.

The Commission has applied this policy to numerous past permits involving development on sandy beaches and has found it to be an effective policy tool in preventing further encroachments onto sandy beaches. In addition, the Commission has found that restricting new development to building and deck stringlines is an effective means of controlling seaward encroachment to ensure maximum public access as required by Sections 30210 and 30211, to protect public views and the scenic quality of the shoreline as required by Section 30251, and to minimize hazards associated with beachfront development as required by Section 30253 of the Coastal Act.

The proposed project does not require a stringline analysis due to the fact that the entire addition is constructed directly below the deck of the residence and does not extend beyond the existing footprint of development. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project does not result in development that extends seaward of existing development and that the project will not adversely impact public access, visual, or coastal resources as addressed below.

Public Access and Shoreline Development

The Commission has established a policy that all beachfront projects requiring a coastal development permit be reviewed for compliance with the public access provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act. In past permit actions, the Commission has required public access to and along the shoreline in new development projects and has required design changes in other projects to reduce interference with access to and along the shoreline. The major access issue in such permits is the occupation of sand area by a structure in contradiction of Coastal Act policies 30210, 30211, and 30212.

Past Commission review of shoreline residential projects in Malibu has shown that individual and cumulative adverse impacts on public access include: encroachment on lands subject to the public trust, thus physically excluding the public; interference with the natural shoreline processes 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 the ability to use public tideland areas.

As described, the project involves construction of a wood lattice directly below the deck of an existing residence on beachfront property. The lattice structure does not extend beyond the footprint of the existing residence, and therefore, does not result in development that encroaches upon the sandy beach. Therefore, the proposed project does not affect public access to any existing vertical or lateral public access easements

or rights. The Commission therefore finds that the project, as proposed, will not have any individual or cumulative adverse impacts on public access and recreation and is consistent with sections 30210, 30211, and 30212 of the Coastal Act.

Visual Resources

Section 30251 of the Coastal Act requires public views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas to be considered and protected when siting new development. Commission staff has received opposition to the proposed project which contends that addition of the lattice structure has resulted in obstructing views along the beach. However, as described above, no seaward encroachment has occurred as a result of the propose project and the addition of the wood lattice structure has been constructed entirely beneath the residence and within the existing footprint of development at the project site. Furthermore, the addition is consistent with the character of development of the surrounding area as several homes along this stretch of beach have constructed lattice work below the deck and along the beachfront side of the residence. The issue relating to visual impacts raised by the opposition of the project is therefore determined to be a private view issue between neighboring property owners, and as such, is not an issue addressed by Coastal Act policies. Therefore, the Commission finds that the project, as proposed, has no significant impact on public views to or along the beach and is consistent with Section 30251 of the Coastal Act.

Hazards

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act requires that new development shall minimize risks to life and property and assure stability of the site and surrounding area. The project site is located on a beachfront lot in the City of Malibu. The Malibu Coast has historically been subject to substantial damage as the result of storm and flood occurrences, geologic failures, and firestorms. In particular, the subject site is susceptible to flooding and/or wave damage from storm waves, storm surge, and high tide conditions.

Ample evidence exists to suggest that all beachfront development in the Malibu area is subject to a high degree of risk due to storm waves, storm surge, and high tide conditions. The El Nino storms recorded in 1982-1983 caused high tides of over 7 feet, which were combined with storm waves of up to 15 feet. These storms caused over \$12.8 million to structures in Los Angeles County, many located in Malibu. The severity of the 1982-1983 El Nino storm events are often used to illustrate the extreme storm event potential of the California, and in particular, Malibu coast. The 1998 El Nino storms also resulted in widespread damage to residences, public facilities and infrastructure along the Malibu Coast.

The project involves addition of a wood lattice structure below the deck of the residence. The wood lattice was constructed to hang approximately 10 ft. above the sandy beach directly below the deck of the residence and does not extend seaward from existing development. Because the lattice structure hangs well above the beach

and does not extend seaward of existing development the structure will not be subject to a significant increase of natural hazards associated with beachfront projects, such as storm waves, storm surges, and high tides. Therefore, the Commission finds that the project, as proposed, is consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act.

C. Violation

The addition of the wood lattice to the existing single family residence has taken place prior to submission of this permit application. Any additional work or improvements to the wood lattice, including painting the structure, shall not occur until the applicant has received an approved Coastal Development Permit for the structure.

The Commission finds that the applicant has taken the necessary steps to bring the unpermitted development into compliance through the subject application, and that the project will have no significant adverse impacts on public access, public views, or coastal resources and is consistent with all applicable Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act.

Although construction has taken place prior to submission of this permit application consideration of the application by the Commission has been based solely upon Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. Approval of the permit does not constitute a waiver of any legal action with regard to the alleged violation nor does it constitute an admission as to the legality of any development undertaken on the subject site without a Coastal Development Permit.

D. LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM

Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states:

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 project 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).

D. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Section 13096(a) of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of a 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 Environmentally 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.

(1) 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.





