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 Hearing Opened: September 13, 2000
 Staff: Jim Baskin
 Staff Report: May 31, 2001
 Hearing Date: June 14, 2001
 Commission Action:

STAFF REPORT: APPEALDE NOVO HEARING

APPEAL NO.: **A-1-MEN-00-051**

APPLICANT: **Bonham Investment Company**

AGENT(S): **Bud Kamb, Alan R. Block**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: **County of Mendocino**

DECISION: **Approval with Conditions**

PROJECT LOCATION: **Approximately 2½ miles north of the town of Gualala, situated on the west side of County Road No. 526 (former Highway 1), Mendocino County, APNs 144-170-01& 144-140-03.**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: **Boundary line adjustment to re-configure three (3) parcels recognized by Certificate of Compliance #CC 29-98. The existing parcels are ±5.3 (Lot #1), ±21.2 (Lot #2), and ±8.7 (Lot #3) acres in size. As proposed, ±6.35 acres of Lot #2 and ±0.08 acres of Lot #3 would be combined with existing Lot #1, and ±8.43 acres of Lot #2 would be combined with existing Lot 3 resulting in an ±11.66-acre Lot #1, a ±6.4-acre Lot #2, and a ±17.13-acre Lot #3.**

APPELLANTS: **Peter Reimueller, Friends of Schooner Gulch**

SUBSTANTIVE FILE: 1) Mendocino County CDB No. 19-2000; and
DOCUMENTS 2) County of Mendocino Local Coastal Program

STAFF NOTES:

1. **Procedure.**

On February 16, 2001, the Coastal Commission found that the appeal of the County of Mendocino's approval raised a substantial issue with respect to the grounds on which the appeal had been filed, pursuant to Section 13115 of the Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. As a result, the County's approval is no longer effective, and the Commission must consider the project *de novo*. The Commission may approve, approve with conditions (including conditions different than those imposed by the County), or deny the application. Since the proposed project is within an area for which the Commission has certified a Local Coastal Program (LCP) and is between the first public road and the sea, the applicable standard of review for the Commission to consider is whether the development is consistent with the County's certified LCP and the public access and public recreation policies of the Coastal Act. Testimony may be taken from all interested persons at the *de novo* hearing.

2. **Incorporation of Substantial Issue Findings.**

The Commission hereby incorporates by reference the Substantial Issue Findings contained in the Commission staff report and addendum, dated February 2, 2001 and February 12, 2001, respectively.

SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION DE NOVO:
APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS

The staff recommends that the Commission approve with conditions the coastal development permit for the proposed project on the basis that, as conditioned by the Commission, the project is consistent with the County of Mendocino certified LCP and the access policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act.

At the Substantial Issue portion of the appeal hearing in February, 2001, the Commission found that the project, as approved by the County, raised a substantial issue with the County's certified LCP standards regarding the protection and provision of public access and recreational opportunities, and the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas, and the public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act.

Since the February hearing on the Substantial Issue determination, the applicant has amended its project description and provided considerable additional information on the effects of the project on coastal resources.

A wetlands assessment has been presented to clarify that building sites do exist on all proposed parcels to allow for future development to be located outside of environmentally sensitive areas on the property and still allow for requisite buffer areas.

Furthermore, the applicant now proposes to dedicate several vertical and lateral coastal access easements to offset any impacts of the currently proposed development on coastal access. With the addition of the offers to dedicate public access, the project is consistent with the public access policies of the Coastal Act. A preliminary review of available information concerning prescriptive rights indicates that areas where potential prescriptive rights could potentially have accrued include the northern beachfronts, trail to the beach, and blufftop trails. The applicant is proposing to make offers of dedication for public access easements over significant portions of these areas. As the lot line adjustment entails no physical site development that could directly impact public access, the offers of dedication would protect critical areas where rights of prescriptive public access may have accrued. As the adjusted parcels would be sufficiently large to include numerous feasible building sites where future development would not adversely affect any areas where prescriptive rights of access may have accrued, the project will not adversely affect public access and would provide maximum public access consistent with LCP and Coastal Act policies.

Staff is recommending a number of special conditions to ensure the project's consistency with all applicable policies of the County's certified LCP and the Coastal Act. The principal recommended conditions would require the applicant to submit, for the review and approval of the Executive Director, copies of the recorded offers of dedication of public access easements.

Staff recommends that the Commission find the project, as conditioned, is consistent with the policies contained in the County's certified LCP and the Coastal Act public access and recreation policies.

I. MOTION, STAFF RECOMMENDATION DE NOVO, AND RESOLUTION:

Motion:

I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit No. A-1-MEN-00-051 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 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 County of Mendocino LCP, is located between the sea and the nearest public road to the sea and is in conformance with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because there are no further feasible mitigations measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

II. STANDARD CONDITIONS: See attached.

III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Vertical Access Over Viewing Area and Trail to Beach.

PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the applicant shall submit for the review and approval of the Executive Director, evidence that the applicant has executed and recorded an irrevocable offer to dedicate an easement for public vertical access in accordance with the terms of the Project Description as proposed by the applicant in Exhibit No. 3 except as otherwise modified by these Special Conditions.

Any future development that is proposed to be located either in whole or in part within the area described in the recorded offer of dedication shall require a Commission amendment, approved pursuant to the provisions of 14 CCR § 13166, to this Permit. This requirement shall be reflected in the provisions of the recorded offer.

2. Lateral Access Over Beach.

PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, and in order to implement the applicant's proposal, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and approval evidence that applicant has executed and recorded an irrevocable offer to dedicate an easement for public lateral access in accordance with the terms of the Project Description as proposed by the applicant in Exhibit No. 3, except as otherwise modified by these Special Conditions.

Any future development that is proposed to be located either in whole or in part within the area described in the recorded offer of dedication shall require a Commission amendment, approved pursuant the provisions of 14 CCR § 13166, to this Permit. This requirement shall be reflected in the provisions of the recorded offer.

3. **Public Rights.**

The Coastal Commission's approval of this permit shall not constitute a waiver of any public rights that may exist on the property. The permittee shall not use this permit as evidence of a waiver of any public rights that may exist on the property. In addition, the applicant acknowledges that the voluntary offers to dedicate public access do not abrogate the County's or the Commission's abilities under the certified LCP and/or the Coastal Act to consider the effects of future development of the property on public access and the possible need to require additional public access on the property in the future.

4. **Removal of Limitations on Use.**

The applicant shall record the subject vertical and lateral offers of dedication for public access easements as depicted in the Project Description in Exhibit No. 3, except the applicant shall strike Limitation on Use #2, regarding requirements that the easements be gated and located during evening hours.

5. **Conditions Imposed By Local Government.**

This action has no effect on conditions imposed by a local government pursuant to an authority other than the Coastal Act.

6. **Recorded Documents Effecting Adjustment of Parcel Boundaries.**

Once the deeds, parcel or survey maps, and/or other instruments effecting the adjustment of parcel boundaries authorized by this permit have been recorded, the applicant shall provide confirmed copies of these documents to the Executive Director.

IV. **FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS:**

The Commission hereby finds and declares as follows:

A. **Project History / Background.**

The three lots involved in the proposed boundary adjustment were recognized as legal parcels by Certificate of Compliance No. 29-98, issued by the County of Mendocino in 1999 (see Exhibit No. 7). The County's issuance of the Certificate of Compliance occurred six years after the LCP was certified by the Commission in 1993. At the time of the Commission's actions on the LCP, the land use and zoning maps depicted the subject property as consisting of only one parcel for which only one land use and zoning designation, Rural Residential – One Unit Per 5 Acres, with Planned Unit Development and Visitor accommodations and Services – Inns, Motels, and Hotels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zones (RR:L-5:PD:*2C) was assigned.

The certificate was issued pursuant to Section 66499.35(a) of the Government Code, indicating that the parcels were legally created under the Subdivision Map Act or a local ordinance. The subject parcels were initially created by patent deeds issued by the Department of Interior's General Land Office during the period of 1870 through 1892. Portions of the original patents were subsequently conveyed for state highway construction purposes and to other private parties. The resulting subject parcels correspond to those lands above the high tide line and lying west of County Road No. 526 comprised as follows (from north to south):

- Parcel 1 (APN 144-170-03): The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20;
- Parcel 2 (western portion of APN 144-170-01): The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20; and
- Parcel 3 (eastern portion of APN 144-170-01): The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, all located in Township 11 North, Range 15 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Certificate of Compliance No. 29-98 was subsequently recorded in Book of Records 1421 at Page 321, Mendocino County Recorders Office on February 9, 1999 (see Exhibit No. 8). As the subject parcels were created prior to the effective date of Proposition 20, the Coastal Initiative, no coastal development permit was required to create the existing parcels.

On October 27, 2000, the Coastal Permit Administrator for the County of Mendocino approved Coastal Development Boundary Line Adjustment #19-2000 (CDB #19-2000) for the subject development. The decision of the Coastal Permit Administrator was not appealed at the local level to the County Board of Supervisors. The County attached to its coastal permit a number of special conditions, including requirements that new deeds describing the parcels' perimeter boundaries as adjusted be recorded. In addition, the recorded deeds were required to contain notes stating that: (1) the Visitor Accommodations and Services - Inns, Hotels, Motels, 20 Units Maximum (*2C) combining zone designation is restricted to adjusted Parcel 1; (2) delineation of the boundaries of sand dunes and riparian vegetation occurring on the property as identified within the botanical survey prepared for the project shall be a requirement of future development on adjusted Parcel 1; (3) future development on adjusted Parcel 3 shall require the completion of a botanical survey to identify any environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) that may occur on the parcel; (4) future development on adjusted Parcels 1 and 3 will be subject to the restrictions for protecting ESHAs identified by the botanical surveys; (5) future development of any of the adjusted parcels shall be subject to the policies and development criteria for highly scenic areas as set forth in the LUP and Coastal Zoning Code; and (6) dedication of public access and parking as depicted on LUP maps may be required of future development of the adjusted parcels.

On November 9, 2000, the County sent its Notice of Final Action on the permit pursuant to Coastal Act Section 30603(d) containing the requisite information identified in Section 13571 of the Commission's administrative regulations until June 27, 2000. The Notice of Final Action was received by Commission staff on November 13, 2000. On November 13, 2000, the project was appealed by Peter Reimuller, Friends of Schooner Gulch. The appeal cited numerous inconsistencies between the project as approved by the City and the policies of the City's certified LCP and the coastal access and recreational policies of the Coastal Act. On February

16, 2001, the Commission found that a Substantial Issue had been raised with regard to the consistency of the project as approved and the applicable policies of the LCP and Coastal Act concerning: (1) investigations for potential prescriptive rights of public access; and (2) the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas.

The Commission continued the *de novo* portion of the appeal hearing so that the applicant could provide additional information relating to the substantial issues. A wetlands assessment and information relating to the history of use of the property regarding the owners' efforts to manage public access across the parcel was provided. In addition, the applicant subsequently amended the project to include offers to dedicate vertical and lateral public access facilities on a portion of the project site. During the continuance, Commission staff also conducted a preliminary review of available historic and aerial-photographic information relating to public access at the site.

B. Project and Site Description.

1. Project Setting

The three parcels involved in the proposed boundary line adjustment are located on the west side of County Road No. 526 (former alignment of Highway 1), approximately 2½ miles north of the unincorporated town of Gualala. The subject property is approximately 35 acres and encompasses much of the landform known as Bourns Landing. The site consists of a gentle seaward sloping terrace terminating in several headland bluffs rimmed for more than a mile by steep cliffs that drop roughly 50 feet to the ocean. The north end of the property includes Cook's Beach, a small sandy crescent-shaped inlet situated at the mouth of Big Gulch Creek (Glennen Gulch). In addition to Cook's Beach, the property is bounded by several smaller pocket beaches, accessible only at low tide or by boat (see Exhibit No. 2).

The parcels are generally open in character with a plant covering of upland grasses and ruderal forbs including, lupines (Lupinus sp.), swordfern (Polystichum munitum), yarrow (Achillea borealis), buckwheat (Eriogonum latifolium), sow thistle (Sonchus oleracea), beach strawberry (Fragaria chiloensis), wild rose (Rosa gymnocarpa), velvetgrass (Holcus lanatum), and ripgut brome (Bromus diandrus). Several brushy patches of coyotebrush (Baccharis pilularis), bishop pine (Pinus muricata), wax-myrtle (Myrica californica), and coast silktassel (Garrya elliptica) lie across Parcels 2 and 3 in linear thickets, as does a windrow of Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) in the northeast corner of Parcel 2. The northern portion of Parcel 1 tapers down to a relatively narrow band of land comprising the densely vegetated riparian corridor between the old highway and Cook's Beach. Typical plant cover in this area includes, red alder (Alnus rubra), Douglas-fir (Psuedotsuga menziesii), California blackberry (Rubus ursinus), salal (Gaultheria shallon), and wild cucumber (Marah oreganus). Hydrophytic vegetation found in areas on Parcel 3 include: hedge nettle (Stachys sp.), iris-leaved rush (Juncus xiphioides), tall flatsedge (Cyperus eragrostis), tall coastal plantain (Plantago subnuda) and giant horsetail (Equisetum telmateia).

Two of the three parcels are vacant, with structural remnants of the former Mar-Lyn Planing Mill remaining on existing Parcel 2 (adjusted Parcel 3). These mill relicts include the former mill

manager's cabin, now extensively renovated into a modest single-family residence, and a former shop building that has been modified into a garage/outbuilding. In addition to these improvements, several areas on the site have been graded and cleared for log decks or contain the remains of concrete foundations for the mill's water tank and saw works.

The project site lies within the LCP's Iversen Road to Sonoma County Line Planning Area. All three parcels are planned and zoned Rural Residential – 1 Unit Per 5 Acres, with Planned Unit Development and Visitor Accommodations and Services – Inns, Motels, Hotels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zones (RR:L-5:PD:*2C) (see Exhibit Nos. 4 and 5). As noted previously, the Land Use Plan and Zoning designations were applied prior to County action on the Certificates of Compliance, at a time when the County believed the subject property consisted of just one parcel.

The subject property is within a highly scenic area as designated on the Land Use Map. With the exception of the residence and accessory structure on Parcel 3, the parcels are largely undeveloped. The project site is a gently seaward-sloping uplifted marine terrace with scattered tree and brush cover. Topographic relief is limited to several minor rises and broad swales of less than ten feet in elevation difference. The western edge of the property consists of an ocean blufftop with steep cliffs that drop roughly 50 feet to the ocean. From County Road No. 526 (former alignment of Highway One), dramatic views are afforded across the northern and southern portions of the property to the ocean and the headlands from Fish Rock on the north to Robinson Point to the south.

Parcel 1, the first parcel involved in the boundary line adjustment (APN 144-170-03), is a roughly triangular shaped 5.3±-acre lot that comprises the northern third of the Bourns Landing terrace together with the narrow band of riparian forest between the county road and Cook's Beach. The parcel also includes Cook's Beach and several other pocket beaches. The roughly 3-acre bluff-top portion of the parcel is generally flat open grassland affording views of the ocean from the adjacent county road and along a short segment of Highway One.

Parcel 2, the second parcel involved in the boundary line adjustment (western portion APN 131-010-12), covers approximately 21.2 acres and borders the southern boundary of the first parcel. The second parcel extends another approximately 1,000 feet farther to the south and includes most of the Bourns Landing coastal terrace pasture. Given the depth of this parcel and the presence of mature vegetation, views from the adjacent county road are limited to distant horizon blue-water vistas. The western perimeter of Parcel 2 forms two prominent headlands, the northerly one comprises a broad open area, while its southern companion is more craggy, connected to the remainder of the terrace by only a narrow, actively eroding neck of blufftop. This headland was the site of the former mill's "teepee burner" incinerator.

Parcel 3, the southerly-most lot involved in the boundary line adjustment (eastern portion APN 131-010-12), is an 8.7-acre area lying along the eastern side of Parcel 2. This parcel comprises the southern flank of the Bourns Landing and is crossed by the main access road to the residence on Parcel 2. In addition to having topography and cover similar to that found on Parcel 2, the parcel is crossed by a drainage course running roughly parallel to the access drive. Views across

this parcel from the adjacent county road are generally oriented to the south and southwest and include the offshore stacks of Bourns Rock and Robinson Reef.

2. Project Description

The proposed boundary line adjustment would adjust the parcels in a way such that significant portions of Parcel 2 would be added to the adjoining lots roughly doubling the existing sizes of Parcels 1 and 3 to 11.66 acres and 17.13 acres, respectively. Parcel 2 would be reduced in size by over two-thirds, resulting in a very narrow wedge-shaped 6.40-acre lot (see Exhibit No. 3). According to the applicant's agent, the purpose of the boundary adjustment is to configure the parcels such that adequate room is provided for future development of a visitor serving facility on the northern portion of the property and to place the southern half of the site's 35.2 acres onto its own parcel for estate planning purposes.

No development other than the boundary line adjustment is currently proposed.

Since the February hearing on the Substantial Issue determination, the applicant has revised the original project to include offers of dedication for several coastal access easements within the project description:

- (1) A ten (10) foot wide vertical easement located on Lot 1 which will provide both access to the proposed viewing platform, as well as down to the Cooks Beach. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constraints, avoid erosion and allow safe passage in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be relocated further inland over time as needed so that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop;
- (2) A viewing platform easement approximately 20 feet by 20 feet, which will be located on the bluff top overlooking the ocean on Lot 1 immediately adjacent to the vertical easement. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constraints, avoid erosion and allow safe use in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be relocated further inland over time as needed so that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop; and
- (3) A lateral access across the beach on Lot 1 which will extend from the mean high tide line to the toe of the bluff, which is understood to be ambulatory.

These proposed easements and the conditions under which the offers would be recorded and public access use allowed are further discussed in the following section.

C. Public Access and Recreation.

1. Summary of Coastal Act and LCP Provisions

a. Coastal Act Access Policies

Projects located between the first public road and the sea within the coastal development permit jurisdiction of a local government are subject to the coastal access policies of both the Coastal Act and the LCP. Coastal Act Sections 30210, 30211, 30212, and 30214 require the provision of maximum public access opportunities, with limited exceptions.

Section 30210 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.

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.

Section 30212 states, in applicable part:

- (a) *Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except 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 accessway 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 30214 states:

- (a) *The public access policies of this article shall be implemented in a manner that takes into account the need to regulate the time, place, and manner of public access depending on the facts and circumstances in each case including, but not limited to, the following:*

- (1) *Topographic and geologic site characteristics.*
 - (2) *The capacity of the site to sustain use and at what level of intensity.*
 - (3) *The appropriateness of limiting public access to the right to pass and repass depending on such factors as the fragility of the natural resources in the area and the proximity of the access area to adjacent residential uses.*
 - (4) *The need to provide for the management of access areas so as to protect the privacy of adjacent property owners and to protect the aesthetic values of the area by providing for the collection of litter.*
- (b) *It is the intent of the Legislature that the public access policies of this article be carried out in a reasonable manner that considers the equities and that balances the rights of the individual property owner with the public's constitutional right of access pursuant to Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution. Nothing in this section or any amendment thereto shall be construed as a limitation on the rights guaranteed to the public under Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution.*
- (c) *In carrying out the public access policies of this article, the commission and any other responsible public agency shall consider and encourage the utilization of innovative access management techniques, including, but not limited to, agreements with private organizations which would minimize management costs and encourage the use of volunteer programs.*

b. LCP Provisions

LUP Policy 3.6-5 states:

Acquisition methods such as bequests, gifts, and outright purchases are preferred by the County when obtaining public access from private landowners. Other suitable voluntary methods such as a non-profit land trust may be helpful and should be explored in the future. If other methods of obtaining access as specified above have not occurred, developers obtaining coastal development permits shall be required prior to the issuance of the coastal development permit to record an offer to dedicate an easement for public access purposes (e.g. vertical, lateral, parking areas, etc.) where it is delineated in the land use plan as a condition of permit approval. The offer shall be in a form and content approved by the Commission and shall be recorded in a manner approved by the Commission before the coastal development permit is issued. [emphasis added]

LUP Policy 3.6-27 states:

No development shall be approved on a site which will conflict with easements acquired by the public at large by court decree. Where evidence of historic public use indicates the potential for the existence of prescriptive rights, but such rights have not been judicially determined, the County shall apply research methods described in the Attorney General's 'Manual on Implied Dedication and Prescriptive Rights.' Where such research indicates the potential existence of prescriptive rights, an access easement shall be required as a condition of permit approval. Development may be sited on the area of historic public use only if: (1) no development of the parcel would otherwise be possible, or (2) proposed development could not otherwise be sited in a manner that minimizes risks to life and property, or (3) such siting is necessary for consistent with the policies of this plan concerning visual resources, special communities, and archaeological resources. When development must be sited on the area of historic public use an equivalent easement providing access to the same area shall be provided on the site. [emphasis added]

Note: This policy is implemented verbatim in Section 20.528.030 of the Coastal Zoning Code

Section 4.12-15 of the LUP's Coastal Access Inventory states:

Cooks Beach

Location: 1.3 miles south of Anchor Bay.

Ownership: Private.

Characteristics: A 500-foot sandy beach on south side of Glennen Gulch. Connects to Bourns Landing bluff top.

Policy: 4.12-15: Offers to dedicate easements for vertical and lateral shoreline access shall be acquired for that area delineated on the Land Use Map consistent with policy 3.6-5.

Section 4.12-16 of the LUP's Coastal Access Inventory states:

Bourns Landing

Location: 1.5 miles south of Anchor Bay.

Ownership: Private.

Potential Development: Trail along open bluff with long views of coast and shoreline access at small beach; connects to Cooks Beach.

Policy 4.12-16: Offers to dedicate easements for a blufftop trail and shoreline access shall be acquired for that area delineated on the land use plan map consistent with policy 3.6-5.

In its application of these policies, the Commission is limited by the need to show that any denial of a permit application based on this section, or any decision to grant a permit subject to special conditions requiring public access is necessary to avoid or offset a project's adverse impact on existing or potential access.

2. Discussion

Dedicated Public Access Facilities

As proposed under the amended project description contained in Exhibit No. 3, the applicant would offer to dedicate three public accessways as part of the project:

- (1) A ten (10) foot wide vertical easement located on Lot 1 which will provide both access to the proposed viewing platform, as well as down to the Cooks Beach. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constraints, avoid erosion and allow safe passage in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be relocated further inland over time as needed so that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop;
- (2) A viewing platform easement approximately 20 feet by 20 feet, which will be located on the bluff top overlooking the ocean on Lot 1 immediately adjacent to the vertical easement. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constraints, avoid erosion and allow safe use in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be relocated further inland over time as needed so that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop; and
- (3) A lateral access across the beach on Lot 1 which will extend from the mean high tide line to the toe of the bluff, which is understood to be ambulatory.

The above accessways would be dedicated in a manner consistent with the standards to typically applied by the Commission and including the following eight dedication and recordation procedures:

- (1) The offers to dedicate would be recorded as "irrevocable offers to dedicate" against the property in a form and content deemed acceptable to the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission;
- (2) The recorded documents shall provide that the offers of dedication shall not be used or construed to allow anyone, prior to the acceptance of the offer, to interfere with any rights of public access acquired through use which may exist on the property;
- (3) The recorded documents shall include legal descriptions of both the entire project site and the area of dedication;
- (4) The documents shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances which the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission determines may affect the interest being conveyed;

- (5) The offers to dedicate shall run with the land in favor of the People of the State of California, binding all successors and assignees, and shall be irrevocable for a period of 21 years, such period running from the date of recording;
- (6) The offers to dedicate shall require that any future development that is proposed to be located either in whole or in part within the areas described in the recorded offers to dedicate shall require a Commission amendment, approved pursuant to the provisions of 14 CCR Sec 13166;
- (7) The offers shall be submitted for the review and approval of the Executive Director of the Commission prior to recordation and prior to issuance of the coastal development permit; and
- (8) Upon the opening of the easements for public use an acknowledgement sign or monument will be erected on the property by the accepting public entity or private association, in a visible location, which shall provide that the Bonham Family has dedicated the subject properties for public use.

The offers, as proposed, would be subject to the four following limitations on use:

- (1) The easements offered for dedication, however, would only be available for public use, after being accepted by a public entity or private association who would be responsible for all maintenance of the dedicated easements as well as liable for any and all damages in case of any injury. Appropriate insurance would have to be evidenced prior to the easements being open for public use; and
- (2) The easements should be available for public use during day light hours only, and subject to being gated and locked during the evening hours;
- (3) No lighting of any type will be placed and/or constructed on the proposed easement areas; and
- (4) No toilet facilities will be placed and/or constructed on the proposed easement areas, however the placement of toilet facilities on the property may be permitted in the future in conjunction with future development of the site, if deemed reasonably necessary by the Commission.

In addition, the applicant acknowledges that the voluntary offers to dedicate public access do not abrogate the County's or the Commission's abilities under the certified LCP and/or the Coastal Act to consider the effects of future development of the property on public access and the possible need to require additional public access on the property in the future (see Exhibit No. 3).

To approve the proposed project, the Commission must find the project to be consistent with the public access policies outlined in Section 30210, 30211, 30212, and 30214 of the Coastal Act

and LUP Policies 3.6-5 and 3.6-27, and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.528.030 listed above. The project's consistency with each of these policies is described below.

a. Consistency with Prescriptive Rights of Public Access Policies

Section 30211 of the Coastal Act states, in part, that "development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization." Applicants for coastal development permits must demonstrate that their proposed developments are consistent with the Coastal Act and LCP, including the requirements of Section 30211 of the Act, LUP Policy 3.6-27, and Section 20.528.030 of the Coastal Zoning Ordinance. In implementing these policies, the permitting agency, the Commission and the local government, must consider whether a proposed development will interfere with or adversely affect an area over which the public has obtained rights of access to the sea. The agency must determine whether there is substantial evidence to support the conclusion that the area has been impliedly dedicated to public use only if the agency finds the proposed development will interfere with an implied dedicated public use.

Because the authority to make a final determination on whether such a dedication has taken place resides with the courts, both the Commission's Legal Division and the Attorney General's Office have recommended that agencies dealing with implied dedication issues should use the same analysis as the courts. Essentially, this requires the agencies to consider whether there is substantial evidence indicating that the basic elements of an implied dedication are present. The agencies also must consider whether the applicant has demonstrated that the law prevents the area from being impliedly dedicated, even if the basic elements of implied dedication have been met. Furthermore, LUP Policy 3.6-27 expressly provides that where evidence of historical public use indicates the potential for the existence of prescriptive rights, but such rights have not been judicially determined, the County shall apply research methods described in the Attorney General's "Manual on Implied Dedication and Prescriptive Rights."

A right of access through use is, essentially, an easement over real property which comes into being without the explicit consent of the owner. The acquisition of such an easement by the public is referred to as an "implied dedication." The doctrine of implied dedication was confirmed and explained by the California Supreme Court in Gion v. City of Santa Cruz (1970) 2 Cal.3d 29. The right acquired is also referred to as a public prescriptive easement, or easement by prescription. This term recognizes the fact that the use must continue for the length of the "prescriptive period," before an easement comes into being.

The rule that an owner may lose rights in real property if it is used without consent for the prescriptive period derives from common law. It discourages "absentee landlords" and prevents a landowner from a long-delayed assertion of rights. The rule establishes a statute of limitation, after which the owner cannot assert formal full ownership rights to terminate an adverse use. In California, the prescriptive period is five years.

For the public to obtain an easement by way of implied dedication, it must be shown that:

- 1) The public has used the land for a period of five years or more as if it were public land;
- 2) Without asking for or receiving permission from the owners;
- 3) With the actual or presumed knowledge of the owner;
- 4) Without significant objection or bona fide attempts by the owner to prevent or half the use; and
- 5) The use has been substantial, rather than minimal.

In general, when evaluating the conformance of a project with 30211, the Commission or the applicable local government cannot determine whether public prescriptive rights actually do exist; rather, that determination can only be made by a court of law. However, the Commission or the applicable local government is required under Section 30211 to prevent development from interfering with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization. As a result, where there is substantial evidence that such rights may exist, the Commission or the applicable local government must ensure that proposed development would not interfere with any such rights.

In the present case, the applicant has proposed public access as part of the project. The applicant elected to grant such access to ensure that proposed development would not interfere with any public access rights which may exist. Consequently, the Commission will evaluate whether the proposed development would conflict with potential prescriptive rights of public access that might exist on the property. If the proposed project would not conflict with any potential prescriptive rights of public access that might exist, the project would be consistent with Section 30211 of the Coastal Act and LUP Policy 3.6-27 and Coastal Zoning Ordinance 20.528.030 because any public rights of access to the sea acquired through use would be protected. Therefore, if the Commission determines that the proposed development would not interfere with potential prescriptive rights of public access that might exist on the property, the Commission need not do an exhaustive evaluation to determine if substantial evidence of an implied dedication exists because regardless of the outcome of the investigation, the Commission could find the project consistent with Section 30211.

b. Potential for Development to Interfere with Public's Right of Access

The project site occupies the large uplifted marine terrace known as Bourns Landing. The property is crossed by several well-worn trails running along the blufftop margins and descending to Cook's Beach through the riparian corridor on Parcel 1. While these features indicate that some access use has occurred along the blufftop and down to the beach, the period in which the access use has occurred, the casual or continuous pattern of access use, and the degree to which such use has been substantial is not fully known.

In a preliminary investigation for evidence that prescriptive rights of public access might exist on the subject property, the Commission's staff encountered several historical references to the site as a significant public commercial site in the late 1800s to early 1900s. In "*Qh-awal-li*, 'water coming down place,' A History of Gualala, Mendocino County, California," author Annette White Parks states:

Even the drab language of deeds (1881) cannot help but convey some sense of the bustle and lively business going on by this time, that made of Bourn's Landing not just Gualala's central shipping point, but a place where the town and countryside came together, a community gathering spot. For a good fifty years, this was true.

Following the death in 1905 of Morton Bourn, the man after which the landform is named, author Parks writes:

Bourn's Landing, though, still had some distance to go, and here the century moved from nineteenth to twentieth without obvious change. Trains and ships came and went, so did wagons and buildings and people. The girls who stood on the point waving to sailors took on some new faces, as did the men swapping stories in the saloon and the horses stomping impatiently in the shop of the smith. People walked all the way up from Gualala to go to the dances that sometimes took place at the Landing on a Saturday night. ...The Landing had houses, too, mainly for use by the people who worked there. The teacher of Seaside School lived in one painted bright red... After lessons, class convened to the cookhouse, where a Chinese chef named Can loaded hungry kids up with cookies, donuts - whatever he had. By this time, too, the three story building which had once been a hotel was known as Bourn's Landing Store.

Although these historical references suggest a long period of substantial use in the distant past, the evidence does not by itself establish potential prescriptive rights of public access. For example, the information does not show that the public use was adverse or without the permission of the property owner. In addition, the evidence does not indicate precisely where on the property use that might be considered prescriptive occurred.

In addition to these historical references, the Commission staff also examined aerial photographs from 1979 through 1993. All of the photographs examined from this period show evidence of trails to the beach and along the bluffs. No other trails over other areas of the site were noted. Thus, the evidence derived from the aerial photography analysis suggests potential prescriptive use along the bluff edge, the pathway to the beach, and along the beach itself.

However, it is not a certainty whether these trails resulted from use that is prescriptive or not. According to a declaration submitted by the current property owner (John Bonham, March 13, 2001), the trails developed solely from the activities of the owners of the property rather than from the access use by the public at large. Mr. Bonham states that when the land was purchased in 1961 from the Mar Lynn Planning Mill, a sawmill operation which operated from the late 1940s, the mill site was completely fenced. The owner contends that the trails were worn by horses that were boarded on the fenced and gated property from 1968 through 1997.

There are some limitations that prevent property from being impliedly dedicated, even if the basic elements of implied dedication have been met. The court in Gion explained that for a fee owner to negate a finding of intent to dedicate based on uninterrupted use for more than five

years, he must either affirmatively prove he has granted the public a license to use his property or demonstrate that he made a bona fide attempt to prevent public use. Thus, persons using the property with the owner's "license" (e.g., permission) are not considered to be a "general public" for purposes of establishing public access rights. Furthermore, various groups of persons must have used the property without permission for prescriptive rights to accrue. If only a limited and definable number of persons have used the land, those persons may be able to claim a personal easement but not dedication to the public. Moreover, even if the public has made some use of the property, an owner may still negate evidence of public prescriptive rights by showing bona fide affirmative steps to prevent such use. A court will judge the adequacy of an owner's efforts in light of the character of the property and the extent of public use.

Section 813 of the Civil Code, adopted in 1963, allows owners of property to grant access over their property without concern that an implied dedication would occur even if they did not take steps to prevent public use of the land. Section 813 provides that recorded notice is conclusive evidence that subsequent use of the land, during the time that such notice is in effect, by the public for any use or for any purpose is permissive.

Section 1008 of the Civil Code provides that no use by any person or persons, no matter how long continued, of any land, shall ever ripen into an easement by prescription, if the owner of such property posts at each entrance to the property or at intervals of not more than 200 feet along the boundary a sign reading substantially as follows: "Right to pass by permission, and subject to control, of owner: Section 1008, Civil Code."

As stated in the owners declaration, the property has been continually fenced and gated since its purchase in 1961. Because of vandalism to the fences, on October 2, 1981, the owners recorded a "Notice of Permissive Use Pursuant to California Civil Code Section 813." This instrument intended to allow members of the public to conditionally use the property for access to the beach and/or blufftop without subsequently incurring a prescriptive right to the public use. Notification signage pursuant to Civil Code Section 1008, informing the public that rights of passage across the land were henceforth by permission, subject to the control of the owners, was subsequently placed at the main entrance to the property. In addition, "No Trespassing" and "Keep Out" signs were also posted at the northern end of the property at the entry point to the trail access to Cook's Beach.

The courts have recognized the strong public policy favoring access to the shoreline, and have been more willing to find implied dedication for that purpose on shoreline properties than when dealing with inland properties. A further distinction between inland and coastal properties was drawn by the Legislature subsequent to the Gion decision when it enacted Civil Code Section 1009. Civil Code Section 1009 provides that if lands are located more than 1,000 yards from the Pacific Ocean its bays, and inlets, unless there has been a written, irrevocable offer of dedication or unless a government entity has improved, cleaned, maintained the lands, the five years of continual public use must have occurred prior to March 4, 1972. In this case, the subject site is within 1,000 yards of the sea; therefore the required five-year period of use need not have occurred prior to March of 1972 in order to establish public rights in the property.

The available preliminary evidence suggests that the only portions of the project site where prescriptive rights of access may have accrued are over the trails along the bluff edge and to and along the beaches at the northern end of the property. Even so, it is not clear that the use has been prescriptive, given what the owner has stated regarding their previous use of the land, including the keeping of horses at the site. Furthermore, because recordation of the Notice of Permissive Use was recorded in 1981, all public use of the property recognizable as evidence of implied dedication must have occurred before the recordation date. Of the available information regarding public use of the site for the period preceding 1981, it is either quite dated, highly anecdotal, or undocumented.

However, the project as proposed would not affect any potential prescriptive rights of access. Firstly, the project has been amended to include offers of dedication for public access. These offers cover the most probable locations where prescriptive rights may have accrued and that could most easily be adversely affected by future development facilitated by the subject lot line adjustment (i.e., trail to Cooks Beach, northern beachfront, and blufftop vista point). The areas offered for dedication are the most critical portions of the area where potential implied dedication may have occurred as they provide the most easily accessible points from the public road. In addition, these areas are located at the narrowest portion of the land area of the property, where a future proposed driveway, gate, fence, or other accessory structure could very easily obstruct public access. By recording the offers of dedication, this area of potential prescriptive rights will be protected for public access use.

Furthermore, in this case, the proposed development is limited to a boundary line adjustment and no physical development would take place. The parcels as adjusted would be large enough that, even if there were evidence of potential prescriptive rights of public access along the trails on the bluff edge and down to Cook's Beach, future development could be sited where it would not adversely affect such access. The Commission notes that the parcel adjacent to Cook's Beach would actually be expanded in size by the proposed boundary line adjustment, further ensuring that future development could be sited where it would not adversely affect potential prescriptive rights of public access. Therefore, the proposed development would not conflict "with easements acquired by the public at large by court decree" nor with potential prescriptive easements for trails identified on site that may be acquired by the public at large by court decree. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with LUP Policy 3.6-27.

However, the applicant has included several provisions under which the easement dedications are being offered. These "criteria for recordation" and "limitations on use" are generally benign with regard to protection of potential prescriptive rights, but may result in interference with the public's right of access by creating impediments for potential receivers of the dedications. Specifically, Limitation on Use #2 states:

The easements shall be available for public use during day light hours only, and subject to being gated and locked during the evening hours. The hours of operation, however, may be expanded in conjunction with future development proposed for the site, as deemed reasonable and necessary by the Commission.

This condition on the acceptance of the offers of dedication could effectively reduce the number of qualified parties who can accept the offers to dedicate the easements to those possessing maintenance and caretaking staff capable of locking and unlocking the gates at sunrise and sunset. The Commission perceives this to constitute a major hindrance to acceptance of the easements that could effectively nullify the purpose for the offers of dedication. Accordingly, the Commission attaches Special Condition No. 5. Special Condition No. 5 requires the applicant to remove this use limitation from the conditions for acceptance of the offers of dedication for public access. As so conditioned, the project can be found to be consistent with Section 30211 as the development would not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization.

Thus, with the proposed offers of dedication, the proposed development as conditioned would not adversely affect any potential prescriptive rights of public access that may exist. Therefore, the Commission need not perform an exhaustive evaluation to determine if substantial evidence of an implied dedication exists because, regardless of the outcome of the investigation, the Commission could find the project as conditioned consistent with Section 30211 of the Coastal Act, LUP Policy 3.6-27, and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.528.030, as any public rights of access to the sea acquired through use would be protected.

c. Consistency with Section 30212

Section 30212 of the Coastal Act states that public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast need not be provided in new development projects where: (1) it would be inconsistent with the protection of fragile coastal resources; or (2) adequate access exists nearby. However, the Commission notes that Section 30212 of the Coastal Act is a separate section of the Act from Section 30211, the policy that states that development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea when acquired through use. The limitations on the provision of new access imposed by Section 30212 do not pertain to Section 30211. Even if public prescriptive rights of access have accrued over trails that pass through environmentally sensitive habitat areas or in areas near other public access, Section 30211 requires the development not be allowed to interfere with those rights.

Moreover, in the absence of the offered accessways, adequate access does not exist nearby. Thus, without the grant of access easement proposed by the applicant, pedestrian public access to this section of the coast from the area would be blocked.

Therefore, the Commission finds that the offers to dedicate public access easements proposed by the applicant are consistent with Section 30212 of the Coastal Act, as the access will be provided consistent with the protection of coastal resources and adequate access does not exist nearby.

d. Consistency with Section 30210

Section 30210 of the Coastal Act states that the maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with the public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse. As proposed by the applicant, and as further conditioned

below by Special Condition Nos. 1 and 2, which collectively protect the public's right of access where acquired through use, both now and into the future, the Commission finds that the project is consistent with Section 30210 of the Coastal Act.

e. Conclusion

Wherever possible, it is advantageous to secure either an offer to dedicate an easement for public access or an actual dedication and recordation of public access rights. Unless this is done, the controversy over implied dedication is merely postponed, and passage of time may complicate problems of proof. Even where the evidence of implied dedication is clear, the public is best served by recordation of an actual dedication which clarifies the rights of everyone.

To ensure that the proposed project will not interfere with any implied dedication of access which may have occurred, both now and into the future, the Commission attaches Special Condition Nos. 1 through 5.

Special Condition No. 1 requires the applicant to provide evidence for the review and approval of the executive Director that their offer to dedicate an easement for vertical public access over the property has been properly recorded prior to issuance of the coastal development permit.

Special Condition No. 2 requires the applicant to provide evidence for the review and approval of the executive Director that their offer to dedicate an easement for lateral public access over the property has been properly recorded prior to issuance of the coastal development permit.

Special Condition No. 3 protects the public's rights of access over the property since public prescriptive rights have not been adjudicated by a court of law at this time. Special Condition No. 3 states that by acceptance of the permit, the applicant agrees that the issuance of the permit and the completion of the development does not prejudice any subsequent assertion of any public rights of access to the shoreline (prescriptive rights), and that approval by the Commission of this permit shall not be used or construed, prior to the settlement of any claims of public rights, to interfere with the rights of public access to the shoreline acquired through use which may exist on the property.

Lastly, Special Condition No. 4 requires the applicant to remove Limitation on Use #2, regarding requirements that the easements be gated and locked during evening hours as to do so would create a serious impediment to acceptance of the offers.

In conclusion, although there is an unresolved question as to the existence of public prescriptive rights, the applicants offers to dedicate easements for public access protects the rights of public access where acquired through use. The proposed project as conditioned is consistent with Section 30211 of the Coastal Act and LUP Policy 3.6-27 because, whether or not a court of law were to adjudicate that existing use of the site for coastal access constitutes a public prescriptive right, for the reasons stated above, the Commission finds that the proposed development would not interfere with those access rights.

D. Adequacy of Water Supply and Septic Capacity.

Several policies within the County's LCP set forth requirements for assessing and demonstrating that an adequate water supply and means of disposing of waste from new development will be available.

1. Summary of LCP Provisions

LUP Policy 3.8-1 states the following in applicable part:

Highway 1 capacity, availability of water and sewage disposal system and other know planning factors shall be considered when considering applications for development permits.

LUP Policy 3.8-7 states:

Land divisions and subdivisions creating new parcels or building sites or other proposed development, including lot line adjustments, mergers and issuance of conditional certificates of compliance shall be approved only where a community sewage disposal system with available capacity exists and is obligated to provide service or where a satisfactory site for a sewage system exists. Leach field approval shall require satisfactory completion of a site evaluation on the site of each proposed septic system. A leach field shall not be located where the natural grade exceeds 30 percent slope or where there is less than 5 feet of soil below the trench if natural grade exceeds 20 percent slope. This septic system policy is consistent with the Minimum Guidelines for the Control of Individual Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on April 17, 1979. [emphases added]

LUP Policy 3.8-9 states, in applicable part:

Approval of the creation of any new parcels shall be contingent upon an adequate water supply during dry summer months which will accommodate the proposed parcels, and will not adversely affect the groundwater table of contiguous or surrounding areas... Commercial developments and other potential major water users that could adversely affect existing surface or groundwater supplies shall be required to show proof of an adequate water supply, and evidence that the proposed use shall not adversely affect contiguous or surrounding water sources/supplies. Such required proof shall be demonstrated prior to approval of the proposed use.

Section 20.532.095 in part states that:

The granting or modification of any coastal development permit by the approving authority shall be supported by findings which establish that:

...

(2) *The proposed development will be provided with adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary facilities...*

2. Discussion

As noted previously, the proposed project is a lot line adjustment between three existing parcels and does not include any physical development on the ground. No development that would generate a need for water and other services is proposed in the current application. However, as the certified LCP would allow at least one residence on each of the adjusted parcels as a principally permitted use, the capacity of the parcels as adjusted to support such uses needs to be considered in conjunction with the coastal development permit for the boundary adjustment.

The LCP policies cited above require that the approving authority consider whether an adequate water source to serve proposed development is available before approving a coastal development permit. Policy 3.8-1 states that availability of water shall be considered when considering applications for development permits. Policy 3.8-9 states that the creation of any new parcels shall be contingent upon demonstration of an adequate water supply to accommodate the proposed parcels, and potential major water users shall be required to show proof of an adequate water supply to serve the development prior to approval of the proposed use. Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095 states that the granting of a coastal development permit shall be supported by findings establishing that the proposed development will be provided with adequate utilities. These policies reflect the requirements of Section 30250(a) of the Coastal Act that new development be located in areas able to accommodate it.

Demonstration of Adequate Water Supply

The project site is located within the water service area of the North Gualala Water Company (NGWC). The NGWC has capacity remaining to serve additional users and continues to accept applications for new connections to its water system. Therefore, an adequate water supply is available to accommodate the adjusted parcels, consistent with the requirements of LUP Policy 3.8-1 and 3.8-9 and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095.

Concerns have been expressed that the NGWC does not have sufficient water to serve all potential users within the service area in the future. These concerns are exacerbated by requirements imposed on the water company by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that set certain withdrawal limits from the company's water source during periods of low flow. NGWC holds four permits from the SWRCB covering water diversions from the North Fork Gualala River, Robinson Gulch, Big Gulch, and Fish Rock Creek for supplying the community of Gualala and surrounding parcels, including the project site. The combined rate of diversion granted to the NGWC is 4.16 cubic-feet-per-second (cfs) with a maximum diversion limitation of 1,730 acre-feet per annum. For the protection of fish and wildlife, the NGWC must bypass watercourse streamflows by a minimum of: (a) 40 cfs during the period of November 15 through February 29, (b) 20 cfs from March 1 through May 31; and (c) 4 cfs from June 1 through November 14. During times when flows are less than the designated amount for a given period, the NGWC must bypass the entire total streamflow.

For many years, various parties have presented concerns before the SWRCB regarding whether the NGWC adequately maintains the required bypass flows. Although SWRCB staff have inspected and found the NGWC to be in compliance with their permits, there is the possibility of noncompliance in future years when flows in the river are less than the bypass requirements (e.g., prior to the onset of winter rains, during the winter and spring months of drought years). In this event, the company would have to reduce its withdrawals from the river. This situation could necessitate that the Company either: (1) build a water storage reservoir in the future so that water withdrawn from the river during high flow periods can be saved for use during low flow periods; (2) find another source of water; (3) apply water conservation measures to reduce the demand during low flow periods to an extent that future demand will not exceed supplies; or (4) some combination of the above.

As noted above, NGWC still has the existing capacity that can be used by anyone within the service area desiring to connect to the system. LUP Policy 3.8-9 requires that proof of adequate water be demonstrated prior to approval of a proposed major water use. As noted, the current coastal development permit application does not require the creation of any additional parcels or the development of any particular use on any of the parcels to be adjusted. With any coastal development permit application for such future use of any of the parcels, the applicant will have to demonstrate to the County, and the Commission on appeal, that sufficient water is available to serve the particular use proposed in order for the County or the Commission to find consistency with Policy 3.8-9. The review process will ensure that only uses that can be supported by adequate water supply will be developed.

For the reasons stated above, the proposed lot line adjustment is consistent with the provisions of LUP Policy 3.8-1, 3.8-9, and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095 that address the provision of adequate water to serve the proposed development.

Sewage Disposal System Requirements

Similar to the LUP policies that address domestic water supplies, the LUP policies cited above require that the approving authority consider whether an adequate site to develop an on-site sewage disposal system to serve proposed development is available before approving a coastal development permit. Policy 3.8-7 states, in applicable part, that development shall be approved only where a community sewage disposal system is obligated to provide service or where a satisfactory site for a sewage disposal system exists. Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095 states that the granting of a coastal development permit shall be supported by findings establishing that the proposed development will be provided with adequate utilities. Again, these policies reflect the requirements of Section 30250(a) of the Coastal Act that new development be located in areas able to accommodate it.

Of the three parcels involved in the lot line adjustment, only one, proposed Parcel 3, is developed with a single-family residence and onsite sewage disposal system. Parcels 1 and 2 are currently vacant. Based upon quantitative sewage disposal system standards stated within the LCP, the findings of the wetlands assessment regarding on site soil characteristics, and Commission staff discussions with staff from the County's Environmental Health Department, there appear to be

suitable areas on Parcel 1 and 2 where onsite sewage disposal systems could be developed to adequately serve all future development of these parcels. In general, if a site can be found that: (1) is at least 100 feet from any well, water body, or major break in terrain; (2) is located on ground with less than a 30 percent slope or where there is less than 5 feet of soil below the trench if natural grade exceeds 20 percent slope; and (3) meets established soil depth, texture and percolation rate criteria, the site may be approved for development of an onsite sewage disposal system.

Assuming that information contained in the site assessments regarding how the terrace soils are typically well-drained notwithstanding their dark color indicating otherwise is accurate, there are several areas on all parcels as proposed to be adjusted where septic systems could conceivably be developed. As described in Findings Section IV.B.1, at 11.66 acres and 6.4 acres respectively, proposed Parcels 1 and 2 contain several sites that are greater than 100 feet from any wells, watercourses, or breaks in terrain. In addition, the grade across the upper terrace portions of the lots range from flat to generally less than 5% slope. Furthermore, based upon the descriptions within the wetlands assessments for the site, the underlying soils appear to be well-drained and of adequate depth and texture to allow for development of onsite sewage disposal systems. Policy 3.8-7 states that any leachfield approval shall require satisfactory completion of a site evaluation on the site of each proposed septic system. Pursuant to this requirement, at the time that owners of the property seek approval to install a septic system leachfield, in conjunction with a specific proposal to build a house, an inn, or other development, such a site evaluation will have to be performed to ensure that the particular location chosen for the leachfield will be adequate to meet the particular demand for sewage treatment that would be generated by the particular development proposed.

As site conditions meet the necessary criteria to provide suitable areas for septic systems for each undeveloped lot, the proposed lot line adjustment is consistent with the requirements of LUP Policy 3.8-1, 3.8-7, and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095 that satisfactory sites for septic disposal systems exist and that the proposed development will be provided with adequate sewage disposal facilities.

Conclusion

Thus, the Commission finds that the boundary line adjustment as conditioned would assure the adequacy of water supply and septic capacity for all parcels proposed for boundary line adjustment as required by LUP Policies 3.8-1, 3.8-7, 3.8-9, and Zoning Ordinance Section 20.532.095.

E. Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.

1. Summary of LCP Provisions

LUP Policy 3.1-1 states:

The various resources designations appearing on the land use maps represent the best information available at this time and therefore create a presumption of

accuracy which may be overcome only with additional information that can be shown to be a more accurate representation of the existing situation than the information that has been used to determine these boundaries. Such showing shall be done in the context of a minor amendment to the land use plan. [emphasis added]

LUP Policy 3.1-32 states:

Land divisions, including lot line adjustments which are located within Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area boundaries (which are shown on the Land Use Maps, and subject to Policy 3.1-1), will not be permitted if: (1) any parcel being created is entirely within an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area; or (2) if any parcel being created does not have an adequate building site which would allow for the development of the building site consistent with Policy 3.1-7. [emphasis added]

LUP Policy 3.1-7 states:

(A) A buffer area shall be established adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas. The purpose of this buffer area shall be to provide for a sufficient area to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat from significant degradation resulting from future developments. The width of the buffer area shall be a minimum of 100 feet, unless an applicant can demonstrate, after consultation and agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and County Planning Staff, that 100 feet is not necessary to protect the resources of that particular habitat area from possible significant disruption caused by the proposed development. The buffer area shall be measured from the outside edge of the environmentally sensitive habitat areas and shall not be less than 50 feet in width. New land division shall not be allowed if will create new parcels entirely within a buffer area. Developments permitted within a buffer area shall generally be the same as those uses permitted in the adjacent environmentally sensitive habitat area and must comply at a minimum with each of the following standards:

- (1) It shall be sited and designed to prevent impact which would significantly degrade such areas;*
- (2) It shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas by maintaining their functional capacity and their ability to be self-sustaining and to maintain natural species diversity; and*
- (3) Structures will be allowed within the buffer area only if there is no other feasible site available on the parcel. Mitigation measures, such as planting riparian vegetation, shall be required to replace the protective values of the buffer area on the parcel, at a minimum ratio of 1:1, which are lost as a result of development under this solution.*

Section 20.496.015 of the Coastal Zoning Code states, in applicable part:

(A) Determining Extent of ESHA. The Coastal Permit Administrator shall review, with the assistance of land use maps, all permit applications for coastal developments to determine whether the project has the potential to impact an ESHA. A project has the potential to impact an ESHA if:

- (1) The development is proposed to be located on a parcel or proximate to a parcel identified on the land use plan map with a rare and/or endangered species symbol;*
- (2) The development is proposed to be located within an ESHA, according to an on-site investigation, or documented resource information;*
- (3) The development is proposed to be located within one hundred (100) feet of an environmentally sensitive habitat and/or has potential to negatively impact the long-term maintenance of the habitat, as determined through the project review.*

Development proposals in ESHA's including but not limited to those shown on the coastal land use maps, or which have the potential to impact an ESHA, shall be subject to a biological survey, prepared by a qualified biologist, to determine the extent of the sensitive resource, to document potential negative impacts, and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. The biological survey shall be submitted for the review and approval of the Coastal Permit Administrator prior to a determination that the project application is complete. The biological survey shall be prepared as described in Section 20.532.060, "Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area – Supplemental Application Procedures..." [emphases added]

Section 20.532.060 of the Coastal Zoning Code establishes states, in applicable part:

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area - Supplemental Application Procedures. Additional project information shall be required for development within an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) and may be required for any development within five hundred (500) feet of an ESHA if the development is determined to have the potential to impact an ESHA... Additional requirements may include one or more of the following:

- (A) Topographic Base Map...*
- (B) Inundation Map...*
- (C) Vegetation Map...*
- (D) Soils Map...*
- (E) Report of Compliance...*

Section 20.532.100 of the Coastal Zoning Code states, in applicable part:

Supplemental Findings. In addition to required findings, the approving authority may approve or conditionally approve an application for a permit or variance within the Coastal Zone only if the following findings, as applicable, are made:

(A) Resource Protection Impact Findings.

- (1) Development in Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas. No development shall be allowed in an ESHA unless the following findings are made:
 - (a) The resource as identified will not be significantly degraded by the proposed development.*
 - (b) There is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative.*
 - (c) All feasible mitigation measures capable of reducing or eliminating project related impacts have been adopted...**

2. Discussion

The above LCP policies provide for the regulation of new development to protect Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA). The Mendocino County Coastal Zoning Code Section 20.496.010 defines ESHAs as including wetlands and riparian areas and establishes buffers to protect them. Zoning Code Section 20.496.015(A) states that developments that have the potential to impact an ESHA, shall be subject to a biological survey, prepared by a qualified biologist, to determine the extent of the sensitive resource, to document potential negative impacts, and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. The survey must be approved by the Coastal Permit Administrator prior to a determination that the project application is complete. The biological survey must be prepared as described in Section 20.532.060 and may be required to include a topographic base map, an inundation map, a vegetation map, and a soils map. LUP Policy 3.1-7 and Zoning Code Section 20.496.020 require that buffer areas shall be established adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas to provide sufficient area to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat from significant degradation resulting from future developments. Section 20.496.020 states that the width of the buffer area shall be a minimum of one hundred (100) feet, unless an applicant can demonstrate, after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game, and County Planning staff, that one hundred feet is not necessary to protect the resources of that particular habitat area from possible significant disruption caused by the proposed development, in which case the buffer can be reduced to not less than fifty (50) feet in width.

A botanical survey (Gordon M. McBride, Ph.D., dated June 21, 2000) was conducted for at least portions of the site of the boundary line adjustment project (see Exhibit No. 9). This study concluded that while no rare or endangered plants or Pygmy Forest Community were discovered on the Bonham property, the site did contain ESHA in the forms of riparian plant community and sand dune habitat areas bracketing Big Gulch Creek (Glennen Gulch) and Cook's Beach, respectively, on the northern portion of Parcel 1. These areas, however, were not mapped by the botanical investigator. This decision was based on the rationale that future development would

not be allowed on these portions of Parcel 1. As a mitigation measure, the botanist recommended that if future development is proposed on Parcel 1 in the vicinity of the riparian plant community, that the boundary of the riparian ESHA and a suitable buffer area be determined for the area. No provision for the delineation of the extent of sand dune environmentally sensitive areas was recommended in the report as the preparer assumed that no development would be allowed on the beach areas.

The report further explained that proposed Parcel 3 was not included in the botanical survey as the site was already developed with a single family dwelling and no further development was proposed as part of the boundary line adjustment. Similar to the recommendation for the development in or near the riparian plant community on Parcel 1, the report recommended that a botanical survey be required as part of the planning process should any development be proposed on adjusted Parcel 3. Prior to the Commission reviewing the project on appeal, the County approved the boundary line adjustment and included Condition No. 7 which reads as follows:

Notes shall be placed on the deeds and legal descriptions stating the following:

- A) 'Future development on Parcel 1 as proposed by this Coastal Development Boundary Line Adjustment shall require the delineation of the boundaries of sand dunes and riparian vegetation occurring on the property as identified in the botanical survey dated June 21, 2000, prepared by Gordon E. McBride, Ph.D., on file at Planning and Building Services.'
- B) 'Future development on Parcel 3 as proposed by this Coastal Development Boundary Line Adjustment shall require the preparation of a botanical survey to identify any environmentally sensitive habitat areas that may occur on the parcel.'
- C) 'Future development on Parcels 1 and 3 may be subject to the restrictions for the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas as identified in botanical surveys prepared for these parcels.'

It is not unreasonable to assume that future development on Parcel 3 may occur given the small size of the existing residence and its location within only a few feet of the blufftop edge. Present or future owners may someday wish to build a newer, more substantial residence in a more stable location farther away from the bluff edge. Accordingly, given that there is a practical need to determine whether a suitable building site will exist on the parcel as proposed to be adjusted, even though a residence already exists, a second wetlands assessment was prepared at the request of the Commission (Wetlands Research Associates, Inc., March, 2001) for proposed Parcel 3.

Based upon the wetlands definitions in the Coastal Act and the LCP, the study reported that a total of six wetland areas totaling 3.44 acres of wetlands were found on the 17.13-acre property in the form of pocket wetlands ranging from approximately 0.03 to 0.34 acre in size (see Exhibit No. 7).

LUP Policy 3.1-7 and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.496.020 require that a buffer area be established adjacent to all environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) to provide sufficient area to protect the areas from significant degradation resulting from future developments. The default width of the buffer area shall be a minimum of 100 feet measured from the outside edge of the ESHA. The LCP includes a provision for reducing the buffer width down to as small as 50 feet provided the applicant can demonstrate, after consultation and agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game, and the County planning staff, that 100 feet is not necessary to protect the resources of that particular habitat area from possible significant disruption caused by the proposed development. No evidence supporting a reduced buffer has been submitted at the time of the writing of this report. Accordingly, a minimum 100-foot buffer width from the outside edge of the wetland areas is indicated for this project.

The wetland assessment included a map, identified as "Figure 3," illustrating several areas exceeding one acre in size outside of both ESHAs and their buffers that are located on Parcel 3. Accordingly, based on the conclusions of the two environmentally sensitive area assessments, the boundary line adjustment as proposed would not result in any parcels located entirely within an ESHA or buffer area. Further, all parcels resulting from the lot line adjustment would contain adequate building sites located outside of the buffer areas.

Thus, the Commission finds that the boundary line adjustment as conditioned would be consistent with the LCP policies for the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas in that: (1) the presence and extent of ESHAs on the site have been studied and mapped; (2) no resulting parcel will be located entirely within an ESHA; (3) no resulting parcel will be located entirely within a buffer area; and (4) areas will remain on all resulting parcels to allow for development of adequate building sites, as required under LUP Policies 3.1-1, 3.1-7, and 3.1-32, and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Sections 20.496.015, 20.532.060, and 20.532.100.

F. Geologic Stability

1. Summary of LCP Provisions

LUP Policy 3.4-1 states, in applicable part:

The County shall review all applications for Coastal Development permits to determine threats from and impacts on geologic hazards arising from seismic events, tsunami runup, landslides, beach erosion, expansive soils and subsidence and shall require appropriate mitigation measures to minimize such threats. In areas of known or potential geologic hazards, such as shoreline and bluff top lots and areas delineated on the hazards maps the County shall require a geologic investigation and report, prior to development, to be prepared by a licensed engineering geologist or registered civil engineer with expertise in soils analysis to determine if mitigation measures could stabilize the site. Where mitigation measures are determined to be necessary by the geologist or registered civil engineer the County shall require that the foundation construction and earthwork be supervised and certified by a licensed

engineering geologist, or a registered civil engineer with soil analysis expertise to ensure that the mitigation measures are properly incorporated into the development.

Zoning Code Section 20.500.010 states that development shall:

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

2. Discussion

The project site comprises three parcels totaling approximately 35 acres in size that make up the uplifted marine terrace headland known as Bourns Landing. The western margin of the property consists of over a mile of shoreline cliff that drops roughly 50 feet to the ocean. No geologic information about the stability of the bluffs or the bluff retreat rate is included in the permit application or elsewhere in the local record for the project. Parcel 3 is currently developed with a small single family residence and a detached garage/outbuilding. No structural improvements are proposed in association with the requested boundary line adjustment.

LUP Policy 3.4-1 requires that the authorizing agency review all applications for coastal development permits to assess applicable geologic stability threats from and to the site from the proposed development. Appropriate mitigation measures to minimize such threats are to be identified and required. In areas of known or potential geologic hazards, geologic investigations and reports are required to be prepared prior to development. If mitigation measures could stabilize the site, and are determined to be necessary, the measures are to be supervised and certified to ensure that they are properly incorporated into the development. Furthermore, Section 20.500.010(A)(3) requires that development within the coastal zone, "(n)either create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability or destruction of the site or surrounding areas, nor in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs."

The Commission notes that since: (a) the proposed development before the Commission does not propose any physical development; (b) the proposed adjustment of the configuration of the parcels would not reduce the potential maximum blufftop setback that could be applied to future development on any of the three parcels involved in the adjustment; and (c) the depths of the proposed parcels between the bluff edge and the road, at roughly 600 to over 1,000 feet, would allow for very large blufftop setbacks relative to other shoreline development, the proposed project does not give rise to the need to conduct a detailed geologic analysis at this time to assess

the exposure of persons and property to geologic hazards. Further, although the size of the property is relatively large, the extent and scope of the development, in terms of the changes that would result from the development and its effects on geologic stability, is relatively small. Therefore, the Commission finds that, as discussed above, the project as conditioned is consistent with LUP Policy 3.4-1 and Coastal Zoning Code Sections 20.500.010.

G. Visual Resources

1. Summary of LCP Provisions

Policy 3.5-1 states in applicable part:

The scenic and visual qualities of Mendocino county 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 designated by the County of Mendocino Coastal Element shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.

Policy 3.5-3 states in applicable part:

The visual resource areas listed below are those which have been identified on the land use maps and shall be designated as 'highly scenic areas'...Portions of the coastal zone within the Highly Scenic Area west of Highway 1 between the Navarro River and the north boundary of the City of Point Arena as mapped with noted exceptions and inclusions of certain areas east of Highway 1...All proposed divisions of land and boundary line adjustments within 'highly scenic areas' will be analyzed for consistency of potential future development with visual resource policies and shall not be allowed if development of resulting parcel(s) could not be consistent with visual policies. [emphasis added]

Policy 3.5-4 states:

Buildings and building groups that must be sited within the highly scenic area shall be sited near the toe of a slope, below rather than on a ridge, or in or near the edge of a wooded area. Except for farm buildings, development in the middle of large open area shall be avoided if an alternative site exists... Minimize visual impacts of development on terraces by (1) avoiding development in large open areas if alternative site exists; (2) minimize the number of structures and cluster them near existing vegetation, natural landforms or artificial berms.

Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.504.015 states, in applicable part:

(C) *Development Criteria.*

- (1) *Any development permitted in highly scenic areas shall provide for the protection of coastal views from public areas including highways, roads, coastal trails, vista points, beaches, parks, coastal streams, and waters used for recreational purposes...*
- (3) *New development shall be subordinate to the natural setting and minimize reflective surfaces...*
- (4) *All proposed divisions of land and boundary line adjustments within highly scenic areas shall be analyzed for consistency of potential future development with the regulations of this Chapter, and no division of land or boundary line adjustment shall be approved if development of resulting parcel(s) would be inconsistent with this chapter. [emphasis added]*
- (5) *Buildings and building groups that must be sited in highly scenic areas shall be sited: (a) Near the toe of a slope; (b) Below rather than on a ridge; and (c) In or near a wooded area...*
- (6) *Minimize visual impacts of development on terraces by the following criteria: (a) avoiding development in large open areas if alternative site exists; (b) Minimize the number of structures and cluster them near existing vegetation, natural landforms or artificial berms...*

2. Discussion.

Visual Setting

The development is located in a rural residential area north of the unincorporated town of Gualala within a designated highly scenic area along the western side of Highway One. The subject site is situated on a large undulating grassy coastal terrace with scattered tree and shrub cover that slopes gently toward the bluffs. The site affords distant blue water views to motorists traveling on County Road 526. Travelers are also provided oblique views of the scenic offshore rocks and headlands of Fish Rock to the north and Robinson's Reef to the south. Highway One is separated from the site to the east by intervening parcels and a road cut through a low ridge. Consequently, there are virtually no views through the site from Highway One as it passes to the east of the subject site.

In its existing 5.3-acre configuration, northernmost Parcel 1 occupies the southern blufftop and eastern streamcourse ravine above the crescent-shaped inlet known as Cooks Beach. Thick vegetation covers the riparian northern half of the parcel, becoming more open on the scrub-shrub southern half of the parcel. As proposed, the southern property line of the parcel would be shifted further southeasterly across neighboring Parcel 2 to more than double the parcel size to 11.66 acres. The area to be added to Parcel 1 from Parcel 2 consists mainly of more grass and

scattered shrub covered bluff, but would also include portions of the two Monterey cypress windrows located at the center of existing Parcel 2.

The proposed adjustment would also add a major portion of existing Parcel 2 onto the more southeasterly Parcel 3, nearly doubling its size from its current 8.7 acres to 17.13 acres. The portions of Parcel 2 that would be added onto Parcel 3 are the flattest and most open of the project site, consisting of the former sawmill and log decking areas. This area will be merged onto the more undulating and tree covered terrain of existing Parcel 3.

After the above-described lot line adjustments are undertaken, the resulting Parcel 2 would take the form of a relatively deep ($\pm 1,200$ ft.) and narrow ($\pm 100-200$ ft.) lot, reduced to less than a third of its existing size, from 21.2 acres to 6.4 acres. This area, while consisting primarily of the flat and open grass and shrub covered blufftop, would also include remaining portions of the two Monterey cypress windrows transferred onto Parcel 1.

Analysis of Conformance of Boundary Adjustment to Visual Resource Policies

As indicated above, the subject site is located within the highly scenic area designated by LUP Policy 3.5-3 constituting those portions of the coastal zone lying on the west side of Highway 1 between Anchor Bay and the townsite of Gualala. Although the size of the property is relatively large and highly visible, the extent and scope of the development, in terms of the changes that would result from the boundary line adjustment and its effects on visual resources, are relatively small. Nevertheless, while the boundary line adjustment itself will not affect the visual character of the area, future development on the proposed parcels could adversely affect the visual quality of the project site and the surrounding area.

To find consistency with the LCP visual policies, a proposed project, including future development at the site, must be measured against criteria or tests set forth within the Land Use Plan and implementing zoning regulations. As applied to the proposed project and its particular setting (i.e., not involving ridgeline development), the various policies require that the proposed boundary line adjustment must be analyzed for consistency of potential future development with the following tests:

- Future development must be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas including designated highly scenic area inland of Hwy 1;
- Future development must be sited and designed to minimize the alteration of natural land forms; and
- Future development must be subordinate to the character of its setting. To achieve such a result, the LCP policies further prescribe that future development: (a) be sited near the toe of a slope, (b) be sited below rather than on a ridge, (c) be sited in or near the edge of a wooded area, and (d) avoid being placed in the middle of a large open area if an alternative site exists, and (e) be clustered near existing vegetation, natural landforms, or artificial berms.

As noted previously, the project site is located west of the highway on a gently sloping, terrace pasture with scattered tree and shrub cover. Topographic relief consists of several small rises and swales of less than ten feet in elevation difference. All three parcels, as adjusted, contain wooded areas or natural landforms that would provide opportunities for screening or clustering future development to reduce impacts to visual resources consistent with the criteria of Coastal Zoning Code Section 20.504.015(C). Moreover, the use of natural berms or additional landscaping could be employed in future site development that would further reduce the visual intensity of structural improvements without impacting views to and along the coast.

With the reconfiguration of the parcels, Parcels 2 and 3 would occupy portions of the large headland that projects westward from the approximate center of the Bourns Landing site. Under the existing configuration, this headland is occupied only by Parcel 2. The LCP allows just one home per parcel in this area and throughout most of the Mendocino coastal zone. The concern is raised that with this reconfiguration of the parcels, it would be possible to locate two homes out on the headland instead of just one, with one house on Parcel 2 and a relocated house constructed on Parcel 3. Homes located out on the open headland may be visually prominent rather than subordinate to the character or its setting and affect views.

Although it would certainly be possible to create such a site plan that locates two houses out on the headland under the proposed reconfiguration of parcels, coastal development permits for the houses could only be approved if such developments were found to be consistent with the visual resource protection policies of the LCP. Policy 3.5-4 of the certified LUP and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.504.015 set forth criteria for development in highly scenic areas such as Bourns Landing. Among other requirements, these policies specify that development in highly scenic areas shall provide for the protection of coastal views from public areas, buildings that must be sited in highly scenic areas shall be sited in or near a wooded area, and avoid development in large open areas on terraces if alternative sites exist including clustering the development near existing vegetation, natural landforms or artificial berms. Under the proposed reconfiguration of parcels, there are existing vegetated areas and landforms away from the headland that could be used to minimize the visual impact of future homes, consistent with the requirements of LUP Policy 3.5-4 and Coastal Zoning Ordinance Section 20.504.015. The County and the Commission on appeal would have the opportunity to evaluate any future applications for homes on the parcels for conformance with these policies. Thus, the reconfiguration of the parcels would not force the development of two homes on the headland.

Thus, the Commission finds that the project as conditioned is consistent with LUP Policies 3.5-1 and 3.5-4 and Coastal Zoning Code Section 20.504.015(C), as future development of the parcels as adjusted could be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, minimize the alteration of natural landforms, and be subordinate to the character of its setting.

H. Rezoning Procedures / Uncertain Zoning Boundary Determinations

1. Summary of LCP Provisions

LUP Policy 3.7-3 states:

Visitor serving facilities and proposed sites where the Coastal Commission has approved the issuance of permits are designated on the land use maps, and are reserved for those visitor accommodations as defined in Chapter 2. Provision has also been made for the following visitor services: boat launching or rental, visitor-oriented and handicraft shops. Precise intensity of visitor accommodations and development standards shall be specified by zoning regulations so the developments will be compatible with the natural setting and surrounding development. Visitor serving facilities which might occur in commercially designated areas have not been specifically designated, except for the Mendocino Town Plan. (See Appendix 10 for listing of privately operated visitor serving facilities.) [emphasis added]

LUP Policy 3.7-4 states:

*Proposed sites or areas for additional visitor serving facilities are designated and reserved by a number indicating a category of VSF described in this section subject to the granting of a conditional use permit (*C). Precise intensity of the proposed visitor accommodations and development standards shall be specified in the Zoning Regulations and regulated so that the use will be compatible with existing uses, public services and environmental resources. Any visitor serving facility not shown on the LUP Maps shall require an LUP amendment except in Rural Village (RV) and Commercial (C) Land Uses... [emphases added]*

LUP Policy 3.7-4.1 states, in applicable part:

Transference from one location to another of a visitor serving facility designation shown on the Land Use Plan maps shall require a Land Use Plan amendment...

Section 20.304.045 of the Coastal Zoning Code states, in applicable part:

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of any district shown on the zoning maps, the Coastal Permit Administrator shall apply the following rules to resolve such uncertainty:

- ...
- (E) *Where further uncertainty exists, the Planning Commission, upon written request or on its own motion, shall determine the location of the boundary in question, giving due consideration to the location indicated on the zoning map and the purposes set forth in the base zone district regulations.*

Alternately, Chapter 20.548 of the Coastal Zoning Code states, in applicable part:

The purpose of this chapter is to provide procedures to change the boundaries of districts or change any other provisions of this Division. (Sec 20.548.005)

...
Administrative Review. The Planning and Building Services Department shall process the application for amendment through the project review process in accordance with Sections 65800 through 65993 of the Government Code, Sections 21000 through 21176 of the Public Resources Code, Sections 13500 through 13577 and Sections 15000 through 15387 of the California Administrative Code.

Planning Commission Hearing. After Administrative Review, the Planning Commission shall hold a duly noticed hearing on the application for amendment.

Action by the Planning Commission. After the hearing, the Planning Commission shall render its decision in the form of a report incorporating a written recommendation to the Board of Supervisors.

Action by the Board of Supervisors. After holding a noticed public hearing, the Board of Supervisors may approve, modify, or disapprove the recommendation of the Planning Commission...(Sec. 20.548.020(A) - (D))

...
Approval of the application for amendment shall not become effective until the amendment has been approved and certified by the California Coastal Commission. (Sec. 20-548.020(G))

2. Discussion.

The project site lies within the LCP's Iversen Road to Sonoma County Line Planning Area. All three parcels are planned and zoned Rural Residential – 1 Unit Per 5 Acres, with Planned Unit Development and Visitor Accommodations and Services – Inns, Motels, Hotels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zones (RR:L-5:PD:*2C) (see Exhibit Nos. 4 and 5). The policies of the County's certified LCP provide that visitor accommodation and service facilities can be located outside of commercially designated areas where the County has designated selected sites with an asterisk (*) symbol on the land use maps. When the original land use maps were certified, the County applied such an asterisk to the entire Bourns Landing property, based on the understanding that the property comprised only one parcel. Only later, while investigating the property's chain of title for the requested Certificate of Compliance, the County subsequently determined that three legal parcels comprised the Bourns Landing site. When this situation came to light, the County concluded that continued application of the designation to all three parcels would provide for the potential development of three separate visitor serving facilities with the potential for as many as 60 inn units being allowed in the area.

In a cover letter for the **subject** lot line adjustment before the County dated February 1, 2000 and prepared by Bud Kamb, **agent** for the applicant, the following observation was made with regard to the project site's land use plan and zoning designations:

Please note that the *2C is stamped almost at the center of the property. When the land use designation and zoning was placed on the property the county and the Coastal Commission new (*sic*) the property was under one ownership and assumed it was one parcel. We believe the *2C should apply to the new Parcel 1 (11.66 acres). The most northerly parcel. This is an area where there are beaches and an access location... (The) Zoning Map shows the zoning as RR: L-5(PD) (RR-PD) with the *2C is place a little further southwest on the map.

Having previously realized that such intensity of development would be excessive for the size of the area its location, and available supporting facilities, the County Permit Administrator responded to Mr. Kamb's request by including in the approval of the lot line adjustment a Condition Number 6 which read:

A note shall be placed on the deeds and legal descriptions stating that the "*2C" designation is restricted to Parcel 1 as identified on the "Exhibit Map" on file with the Department of Planning and Building Services.

The County stated that it attached Condition No. 6 to clarify the location of the pre-existing Visitor Accommodations and Services - Inns, Hotels, and Motels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zone (:*2C) that had been previously interpreted to apply over the whole of the project site. In this way, a three-fold intensification of potential commercial use at the site would not result.

Although the rationale behind the County's action is understandable, and arguably appropriate given conditions at the site, the action did not follow established procedure within the certified LCP to accomplish the desired outcome. The delineation of the extent of application of the *2C combining zone designation through the County's actions on the boundary line adjustment coastal development permit application purported to amend the project site's zoning. Furthermore, by applying a condition of approval requiring recordation of a deed note restricting the areal extent of the Visitor Accommodations and Services - Inns, Motels, Hotels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zone (:*2C) designation to the bounds of the adjusted Parcel 1, commercial zoning would have been ostensibly applied to a particular land area that had not previously been recognized for such future development. Consequently, though the County states that their action served to only clarify the extent of an existing zoning combining zone designation, the County's action on the coastal development permit application purported to rezone the property even though properly noticed public hearings before the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Supervisors as prescribed in the certified LCP were not conducted.

Coastal Zoning Code Section 20.304.045 is specifically intended to determine the extent of an uncertain zoning district boundary once new information had come to light. Under the

provisions of Section 20.304.045, the County's Planning Commission, on its own volition or by written petition, is to review and decide the exact extent of the zoning designation in question. Alternately, the certified LCP establishes a formal zoning amendment process within Chapter 20.548 of the Coastal Zoning Code to legislatively "...change the boundaries of (zoning) districts or change any other provisions of this Division." As detailed above, this process is primarily for much more extensive changes in zoning and is correspondingly more complex, involving environmental review, state planning and zoning law procedures, and Coastal Commission certification criteria.

However, by either method, the Planning Commission's and/or Board of Supervisors actions would be conducted during a noticed public hearing where the public would have the opportunity to give testimony as to the merits of a particular zoning boundary determination or amendment. To date, no such hearing before the Planning Commission pursuant to Sections 20.304.045 or 20.548.005 of the Coastal Zoning Code occurred. By restricting the areal extent of the :*2C combining zone to adjusted Parcel 1 during an administrative hearing whose notice described only action being contemplated on the adjustment of property boundary lines, the Coastal Permit Administrator effectively approved the official location of a zoning designation without a zone boundary determination or LCP amendment.

Though ensuring that a three-fold increase in commercial development entitlements does not occur is a laudable land use planning goal, to do so through the conditioning of the subject boundary line adjustment permit application without the prescribed review and public hearings is inconsistent with Sections 20.304.045 and 20.548.005 of the Coastal Zoning Code. Moreover, the Commission notes that the physical construction of up to 20 visitor serving inn, hotel or motel units could have significant adverse impacts to a host of sensitive coastal resources, including public accessways, recreational opportunities, marine and water resources, highly scenic areas, and habitat areas, if the development is sited in an improper location on any of the three parcels. Consequently, setting the location for the extent of the :*2C combining zone through a permit condition of the permit approving the boundary line adjustment would be inconsistent with LUP Policy 3.7-4 which states that the "...*precise intensity of the proposed visitor accommodations and development standards shall be ... regulated so that the use will be compatible with existing uses, public services and environmental resources.*"

Accordingly, while the Commission herein makes findings and attaches conditions to the approval on the proposed boundary line adjustment project relative to its consistency of with the policies of the County's LCP and the access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act, the scope of the Commission's actions do not include any determinations regarding uncertain zoning boundaries or the amendment of zoning district boundaries at the project site. In order for the location or spatial extent of the Visitor Accommodations and Services - Inns, Hotels, and Motels, 20 Units Maximum Combining Zone (:*2C) to be effectively changed so as to apply solely to the bounds of proposed Parcel 1 as requested by the applicant, the County would need to: (1) authorize the zoning designation change pursuant to the procedures established under Sections 20.304.045 or 20.548.005 of the Coastal Zoning Code; and (2) submit the zoning revision as an LCP amendment to the Commission for certification. To avoid further confusion regarding the combining zone designation's coverage, which could affect determinations

regarding the compatibility of a future development proposal's compatibility with the LCP, the Commission urges the County to promptly resolve these uncertainties prior to the granting of any further coastal development authorizations for the subject property.

I. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Section 13096 of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of Coastal Development Permit applications to be supported by a finding showing the application, as modified by any conditions of approval, 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 Commission incorporates its findings on conformity with LCP policies at this point as if set forth in full. These findings address and respond to all public comments regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects of the project that were received prior to preparation of the staff report. As discussed herein, in the findings addressing the consistency of the proposed project with the certified LCP, the proposed project has been conditioned to be found consistent with the County of Mendocino LCP and the access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act. Mitigation measures which will minimize all adverse environmental impacts have been made requirements of project approval. As conditioned, there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available, beyond those required, which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact that the activity may have on the environment. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project can be found to be consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Act to conform to CEQA.

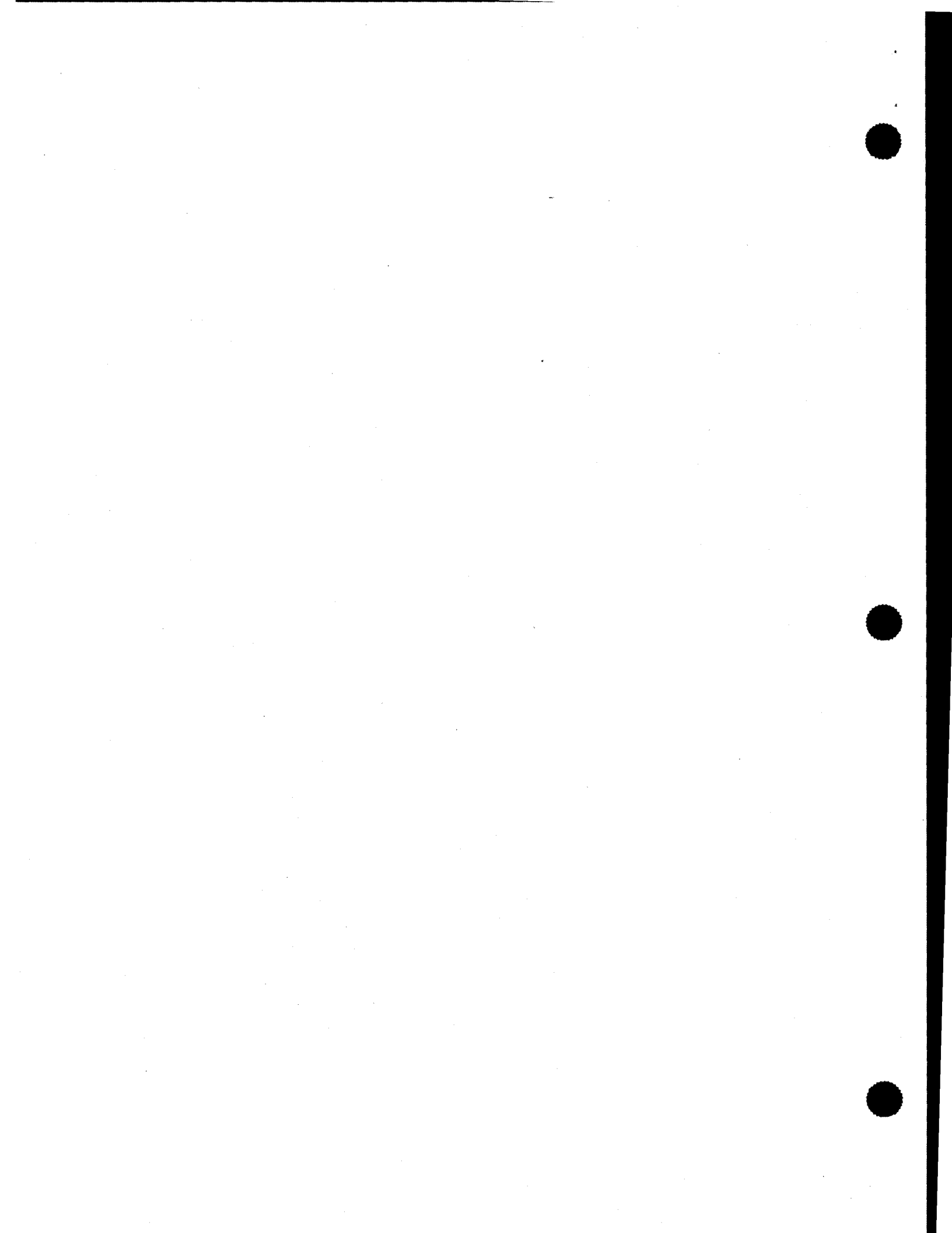
V. EXHIBITS:

1. Regional Location Map
2. Vicinity Map
3. Proposed Boundary Line Adjustment Project Plans and Project Narrative
4. Excerpt, Land Use Plan Map No. 31 "Gualala"
5. Excerpt, Zoning Map No. 70H - "Gualala Quadrangle"
6. Environmentally Sensitive Area Assessments
7. Review Agency Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A:

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 or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director of 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.



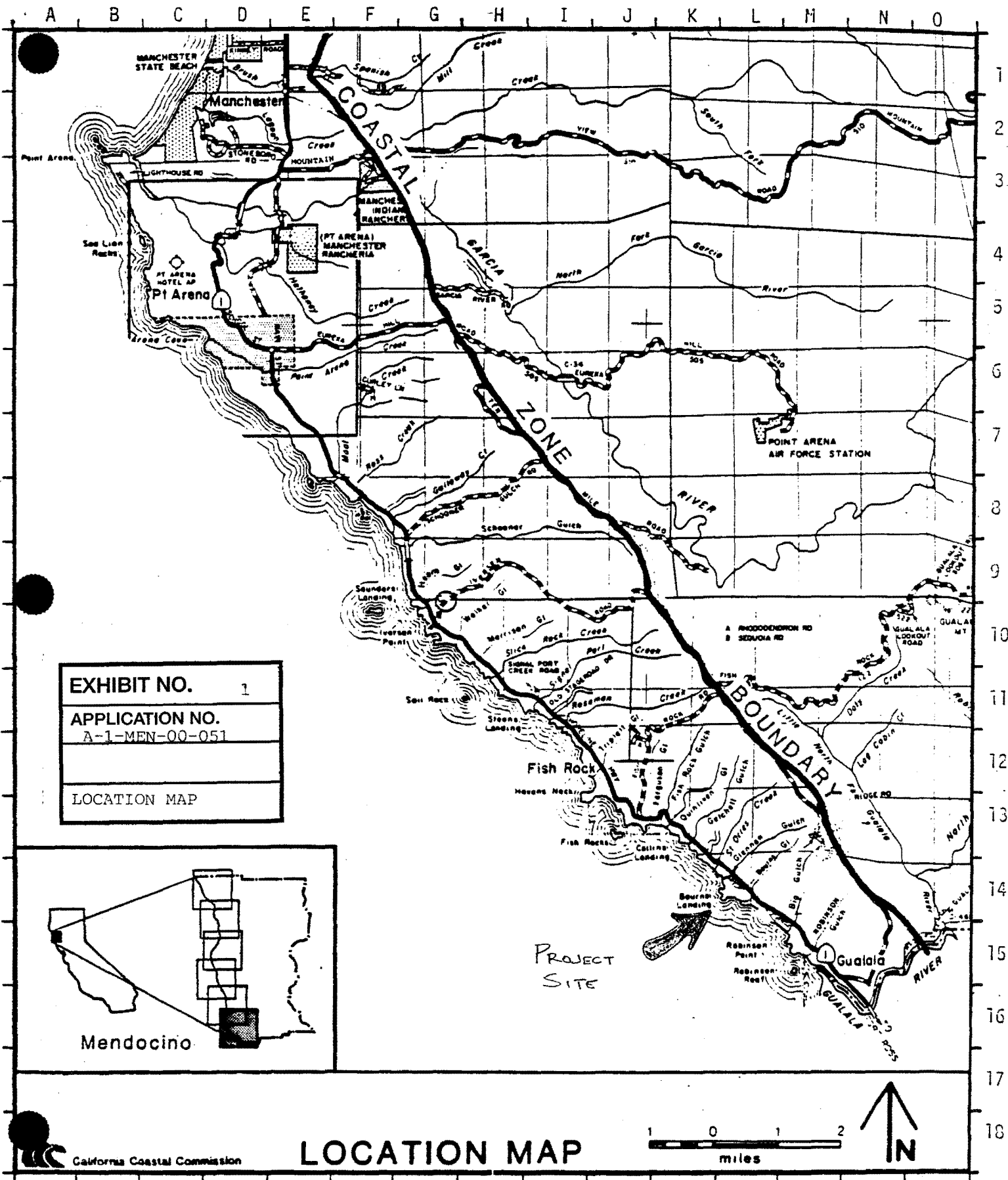
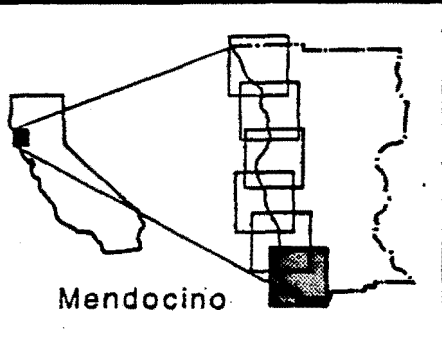
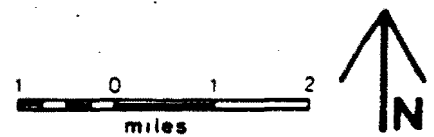
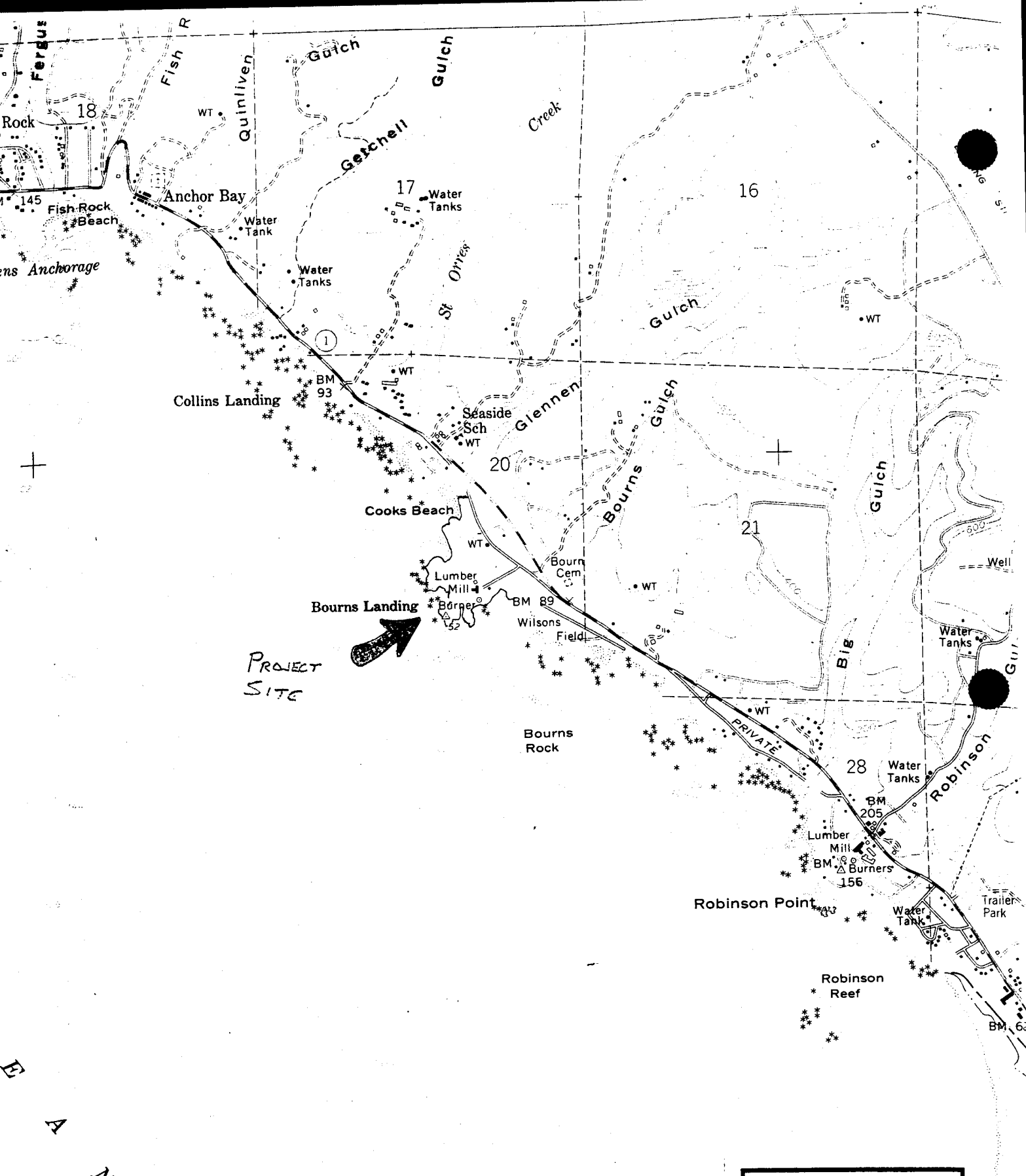


EXHIBIT NO.	1
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
LOCATION MAP	



LOCATION MAP





PROJECT
SITE

EXHIBIT NO.	2
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
VICINITY MAP	

LAW OFFICES
ALAN ROBERT BLOCK

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

1901 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1610
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067-6001

E-MAIL: alrblock@pacbell.net
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TELEFAX (310) 552-1850

ALAN ROBERT BLOCK
OF COUNSEL
MICHAEL N. FRIEDMAN

OF COUNSEL
MOSS, LEVITT & MANDELL, LLP

May 30, 2001

VIA FAX & FIRST CLASS MAIL

Mr. Robert Merrill
California Coastal Commission
North Coast District Office
710 E. Street, Suite 200
Eureka, CA 95501

RECEIVED
MAY 30 2001
CALIFORNIA
COASTAL COMMISSION

Re: CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)
Revised Project Description

Dear Bob:

Pursuant to our conversations of both last Thursday and this afternoon, the applicant, Bonham Investment Company, herein submits the revised language relating to the Criteria for Recordation and Limitation of Use of the proposed easements offered for dedication.

The descriptions of the three (3) easements, previously referenced as Vertical Easement To Provide Access To Beach on Lot 1; Viewing Platform Easement on Lot 1; and Lateral Easement Across Beach on Lot 1, shall remain as delineated and described in Exhibit 1-5 attached to my correspondence of April 24, 2001.

Criteria for Recordation

Numbers 1-7 as contained in my correspondence of May 17, 2001, under "Criteria for Recordation" shall remain as written. Number 8 shall be revised to read as follows:

8. Upon the opening of the easements for public use an acknowledgment sign or monument will be erected on the property by the accepting public entity or private association, in a visible location, which shall provide that

2 of 15

Mr. Robert Merrill

Re: **CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)**

May 30, 2001

Page 2

the Bonham Family has dedicated the subject properties for public use.

Limitations on Use

Number 3 as contained in my correspondence of May 17, 2001, under "Limitation of Use" shall remain as previously written. Numbers 1, 2, and 4 as contained in my correspondence of May 17, 2001, shall be revised as follows:

1. The easements offered for dedication, however, would only be available for public use, after being accepted by a public entity or private association who would be responsible for all maintenance of the dedicated easements as well as liable for any and all damages in case of any injury. Appropriate insurance and/or immunity would have to be evidenced prior to the easements being open for public use;

2. The easements shall be available for public use during day light hours only, and subject to being gated and locked during the evening hours. The hours of operation, however, may be expanded in conjunction with future development proposed for the site, if deemed reasonably necessary by the Commission; and

4. No toilet facilities will be placed and/or constructed on the proposed easement areas, however, the placement of toilet facilities on the property may be permitted in the future in conjunction with future development of the site, if deemed reasonably necessary by the Commission.

As stated in my earlier correspondence, dated May 17, 2001, the applicant acknowledges that these offers to dedicate public access do not abrogate the County of Mendocino's or the Coastal Commission's abilities under the certified LCP and/or the Coastal Act to consider the effects of future development of the property on public access and

3 of 15

Mr. Robert Merrill

Re: CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)

May 30, 2001

Page 3

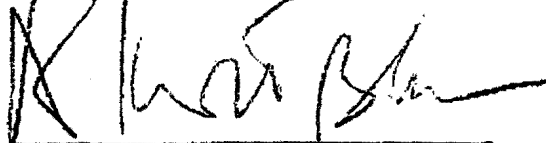
the possible need to reasonably require additional public access on the property in the future.

On behalf of the applicant, I look forward to the application being scheduled for hearing, with a favorable recommendation of approval, during the Commissions June 2001 agenda.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICES OF
ALAN ROBERT BLOCK
A Professional Corporation



ALAN ROBERT BLOCK

ARB:aw

cc: Dr. John Bonham
John C. Bonham, Jr.
Bud Kamb

4915

LAW OFFICES

ALAN ROBERT BLOCK

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

1901 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1610
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ALAN ROBERT BLOCK

OF COUNSEL
MICHAEL N. FRIEDMAN

OF COUNSEL
MOSS, LEVITT & MANDELL, LLP

May 17, 2001

VIA FAX & FIRST CLASS MAIL

RECEIVED
MAY 21 2001

Mr. James Baskin
California Coastal Commission
North Coast District Office
710 E. Street, Suite 200
Eureka, CA 95501

CALIFORNIA
COASTAL COMMISSION

Re: CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)
Revised Project Description

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of May 7, 2001.

After reviewing your correspondence and discussing the language contained therein with my client, the applicant, Bonham Investment Company, herein modifies the language proposed in its project description for the offer to dedicate to the people of the State of California the following proposed easements:

Vertical Easement To Provide Access Beach on Lot 1

A ten (10) foot wide vertical easement located on Lot 1 which will provide both access to the proposed viewing platform, as well as down to the beach below, as more particularly described in Exhibits 1 and 2 attached hereto my correspondence of April 24, 2001. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constrains, avoid erosion, and allow safe passage in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be located further inland over time as needed as that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop;

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Mr. James Baskin

Re: **CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)**

May 17, 2001

Page 2

Viewing Platform Easement on Lot 1

A viewing platform easement approximately 20 feet by 20 feet, which will be located on the bluff top over looking the ocean on Lot 1 immediately adjacent to the vertical easement, as more particularly described in Exhibits 3 and 4 attached to my correspondence of April 24, 2001. The easement shall be ambulatory to address topographical and safety constrains, avoid erosion, and allow safe passage in perpetuity. The easement area and its improvements shall be located further inland over time as needed as that no part of the easement or improvements are located seaward of the blufftop; and

Lateral Easement across the Beach on Lot 1

A lateral access across the beach on Lot 1 which will extend from the mean high tide line to the toe of the bluff, which is understood to be ambulatory, as more particularly described in Exhibit 5 attached to my correspondence of April 24, 2001.

Criteria for Recordation

1. The offers to dedicate would be recorded as an "irrevocable offer to dedicate" against the property in a form and content deemed acceptable to the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission;

2. The recorded documents shall provide that the offers to dedicate shall not be used or construed to allow anyone, prior to the acceptance of the offer, to interfere with any rights of public access acquired through use which may exist on the property;

3. The recorded documents shall include legal descriptions of both the entire Lot 1 as well as the area of dedication;

6 of 15

Mr. James Baskin

Re: CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)

May 17, 2001

Page 3

4. The documents shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances which the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission determines may affect the interest being conveyed;

5. The offers to dedicate shall run with the land in favor of the People of the State of California, binding all successors and assignees, and shall be irrevocable for a period of 21 years, such period running from the date of recording;

6. The offers to dedicate shall require that any future development that is proposed to be located either in whole or in part within the area described in the recorded offers to dedicate shall require a Commission amendment, approved pursuant to the provisions of 14 CCR Section 13166;

7. The offers shall be submitted for the review and approval of the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission prior to recordation and prior to issuance of the Coastal Development Permit; and

8. The beach will be hereinafter referred to by the Commission in as "Bonham Beach" in honor of the dedicating family.

Limitations on Use

1. The easements offered for dedication, however, would only be available for public use, after being accepted by a public entity or private association who would be responsible for all maintenance of the dedicated easements as well as liable for any and all damages in case of any injury. Appropriate insurance would have to be evidenced prior to the easements being open for public use. The applicant would request that the owner of Lot 1, whoever that might be at the time the offer to dedicate is accepted by a public entity or private association, be listed on any policy of insurance as a co-insured;

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Mr. James Baskin

Re: CDP Appeal No. A-1-MEN-00-51 (Bonham)

May 17, 2001

Page 4

2. The easements should be available for public use during day light hours only, and subject to being gated and locked during the evening hours;

3. No lighting of any type will be placed and/or constructed on the proposed easement areas; and

4. No toilet facilities will be placed and/or constructed on the proposed easement areas.

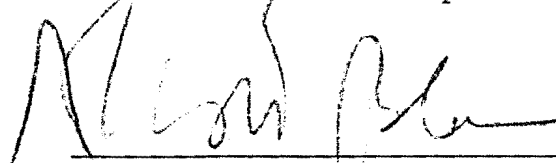
The applicant acknowledges that these offers to dedicate public access do not abrogate the County of Mendocino's or the Coastal Commission's abilities under the certified LCP and/or the Coastal Act to consider the effects of future development of the property on public access and the possible need to reasonably require additional public access on the property in the future.

On behalf of the applicant, I look forward to the application being scheduled for hearing, with a favorable recommendation of approval, during the Commissions June 2001 agenda.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICES OF
ALAN ROBERT BLOCK
A Professional Corporation



ALAN ROBERT BLOCK

ARB:aw

cc: Dr. John Bonham
John C. Bonham, Jr.
Bud Kamb

8 of 15

A ten foot wide pathway easement situated in Lot 2 of Section 20, Township 11 North, Range 15 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, County of Mendocino, State of California, said easement also being within the lands of Bonham Investment Company as said lands are described in Instrument Number 1999-02600, Mendocino County Records, said ten foot wide pathway easement extending five feet on both sides of a centerline, said centerline being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the Southwesterly right of way line of State Highway No. 1, as said right of way line is described in that certain Deed from Mar-Lyn Planing Mill to the State of California, recorded in Book 406 Official Records, Page 145 et seq, Mendocino County records, from which the $\frac{1}{4}$ Section corner common to Sections 21 and 28, Township 11 North, Range 15 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, bears South 58°29'30" East, 4017.62 feet distant; thence from said point of commencement and along the Southwesterly right of way line of said State Highway No.1, North 35°32'03" West, 107.31 feet; thence North 49°31'47" West, 211.56 feet; thence leaving said highway right of way line and along the Southwesterly side line of a County Road (formerly State Highway No. 1) as now fenced, the following courses and distances: North 53°05'20" West, 398.46 feet; thence North 49°05' West, 367.00 feet; thence North 38°03' West 119.00 feet; thence North 28°42' West, 283.00 feet; thence North 23°50' West, 132.00 feet; thence North 20°42' West, 220.00 feet; thence North 15°13' West, 94.99 feet to the easterly terminus of, and the True Point of Beginning of, the centerline of the pathway easement to be herein described.

Thence departing said southwesterly sideline of said County Road and proceeding along said centerline generally northwesterly from said True Point of Beginning the following courses:

South 80°53'52" West, 27.71 feet; thence
North 9°33'59" West, 38.81 feet; thence
North 33°47'39" East, 17.28 feet; thence
North 27°45'03" West, 22.19 feet; thence
North 49°50'05" West, 22.19 feet; thence
North 39°43'12" West, 21.99 feet; thence
North 62°36'38" West, 33.25 feet; thence
North 0°28'38" East, 24.71 feet; thence
South 74°22'28" West, 16.59 feet; thence
North 78°42'24" West, 14.01 feet; thence
North 23°22'21" West, 18.91 feet; thence
South 84°09'09" West, 19.32 feet; thence
North 25°05'24" West, 14.71 feet; thence
North 61°25'31" West, 34.14 feet; thence
South 83°28'46" West, 21.21 feet; thence

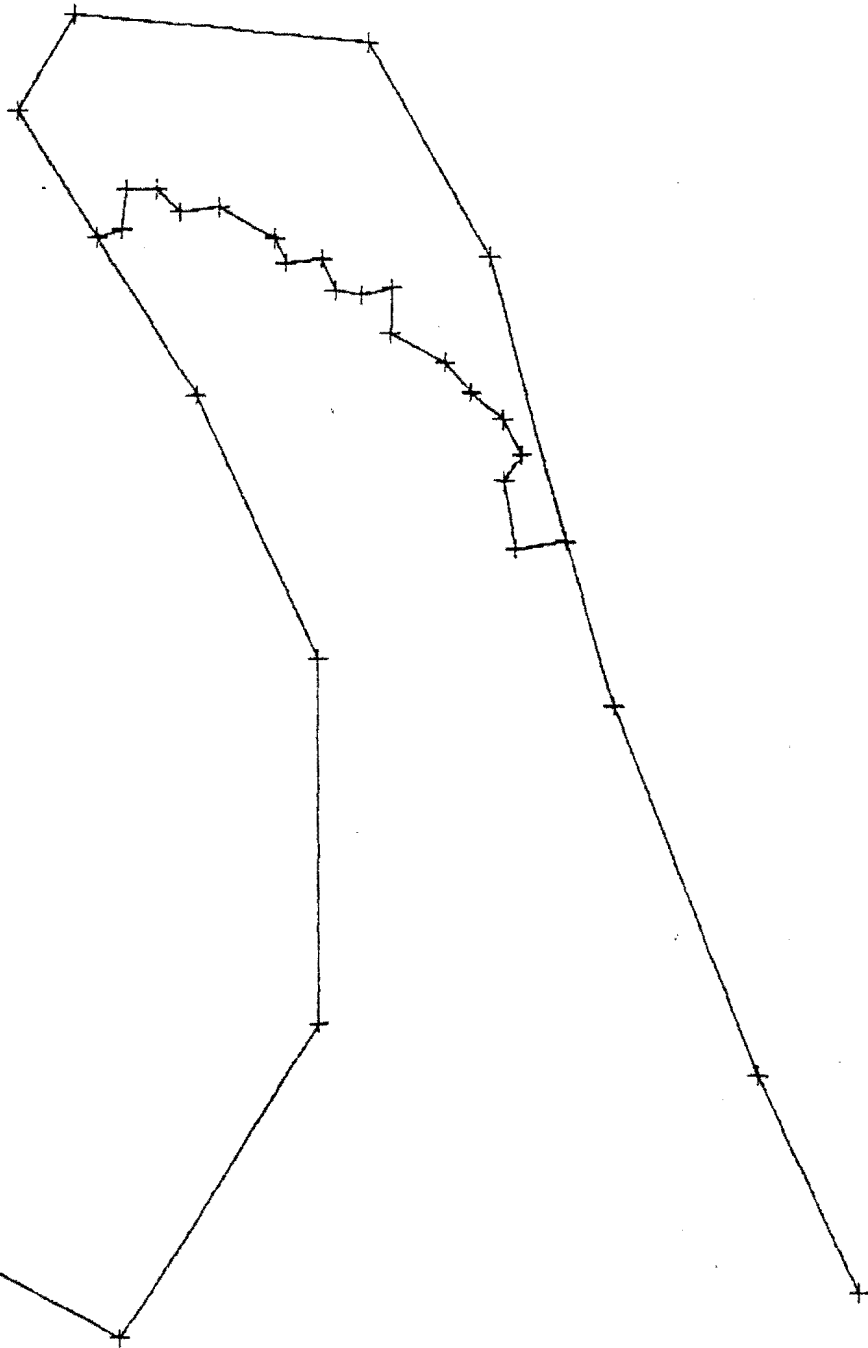
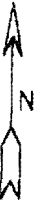
North 47°38'02" West, 17.37 feet; thence
North 88°47'33" West, 15.97 feet; thence
South 5°31'33" West, 21.51 feet; thence
South 70°38'19" West, 14.08 feet to a point on the westerly boundary of
the aforesaid lands of Bonham Investment Company, said point being the westerly
terminus of the centerline of the ten foot wide pathway easement herein described and
said point bearing south 32°11'00" East, 80.55 feet from the northerly terminus of that
segment of the westerly boundary of the aforesaid lands of Bonham Investment Company
which has dimensions of South 32°11'00" East, 182.00 feet.

The sidelines of the herein described pathway easement are to be prolonged or
shortened so that their easterly termini coincide with the southwesterly side line of the
aforesaid County Road and their westerly termini coincide with the westerly boundary of
the hereinbefore mentioned lands of Bonham Investment Company as said lands are
described in Instrument Number 1999-02600, Mendocino County Records.

Edward R. Way L.S. 6420

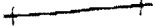
10 of 15

HAM, DATA TO DESCRIBE CENTERLINE OF
HWAY EASEMENT



Legend

+ Tick



Scale 1"=100feet

11 of 15

EXHIBIT 2

A coastal viewing easement, situated in Lot 2 of Section 20, Township 11 North, Range 15 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, County of Mendocino, State of California, said easement also being within the lands of Bonham Investment Company as said lands are described in Instrument Number 1999-02600, Mendocino County Records, said easement being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the Southwesterly right of way line of State Highway No. 1, as said right of way line is described in that certain Deed from Mar-Lyn Planing Mill to the State of California, recorded in Book 406 Official Records, Page 145 et seq, Mendocino County Records, from which the $\frac{1}{4}$ Section corner common to Sections 21 and 28, Township 11 North, Range 15 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, bears South $58^{\circ}29'30''$ East, 4017.62 feet distant; thence from said point of commencement and along the Southwesterly right of way line of said State Highway No.1, North $35^{\circ}32'03''$ West, 107.31 feet; thence North $49^{\circ}31'47''$ West, 211.56 feet; thence leaving said highway right of way line and along the Southwesterly side line of a County road (formerly State Highway No.1) as now fenced, the following courses and distances: North $53^{\circ}05'20''$ West, 398.46 feet; thence North $49^{\circ}05'$ West, 367.00 feet; thence North $38^{\circ}03'$ West 119.00 feet; thence North $28^{\circ}42'$ West, 283.00 feet; thence North $23^{\circ}50'$ West, 132.00 feet; thence North $20^{\circ}42'$ West, 220.00 feet; thence North $15^{\circ}13'$ West, 94.99 feet. Thence departing said Southwesterly side line of said County road and proceeding South $80^{\circ}53'52''$ West, 27.71 feet; thence South $43^{\circ}58'37''$ West, 36.43 feet to the True Point of Beginning of the coastal viewing easement to be herein described. Thence, from said True Point of Beginning and proceeding around the exterior boundary of the viewing easement to be herein described the following courses:

North $4^{\circ}31'53''$ West, 6.68 feet; thence
North $89^{\circ}38'26''$ West, 20.00 feet; thence
South $3^{\circ}51'27''$ West, 26.47 feet; thence
North $86^{\circ}40'00''$ East, 23.80 feet; thence
North $4^{\circ}31'53''$ West, 18.30 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

Together with a ten foot wide pathway easement between the aforescribed coastal viewing easement and the aforementioned southwesterly side line of the County Road, said pathway easement extending five feet on both sides of the following described centerline:

Beginning at the True Point of Beginning of the aforescribed coastal viewing easement and proceeding easterly the following courses:

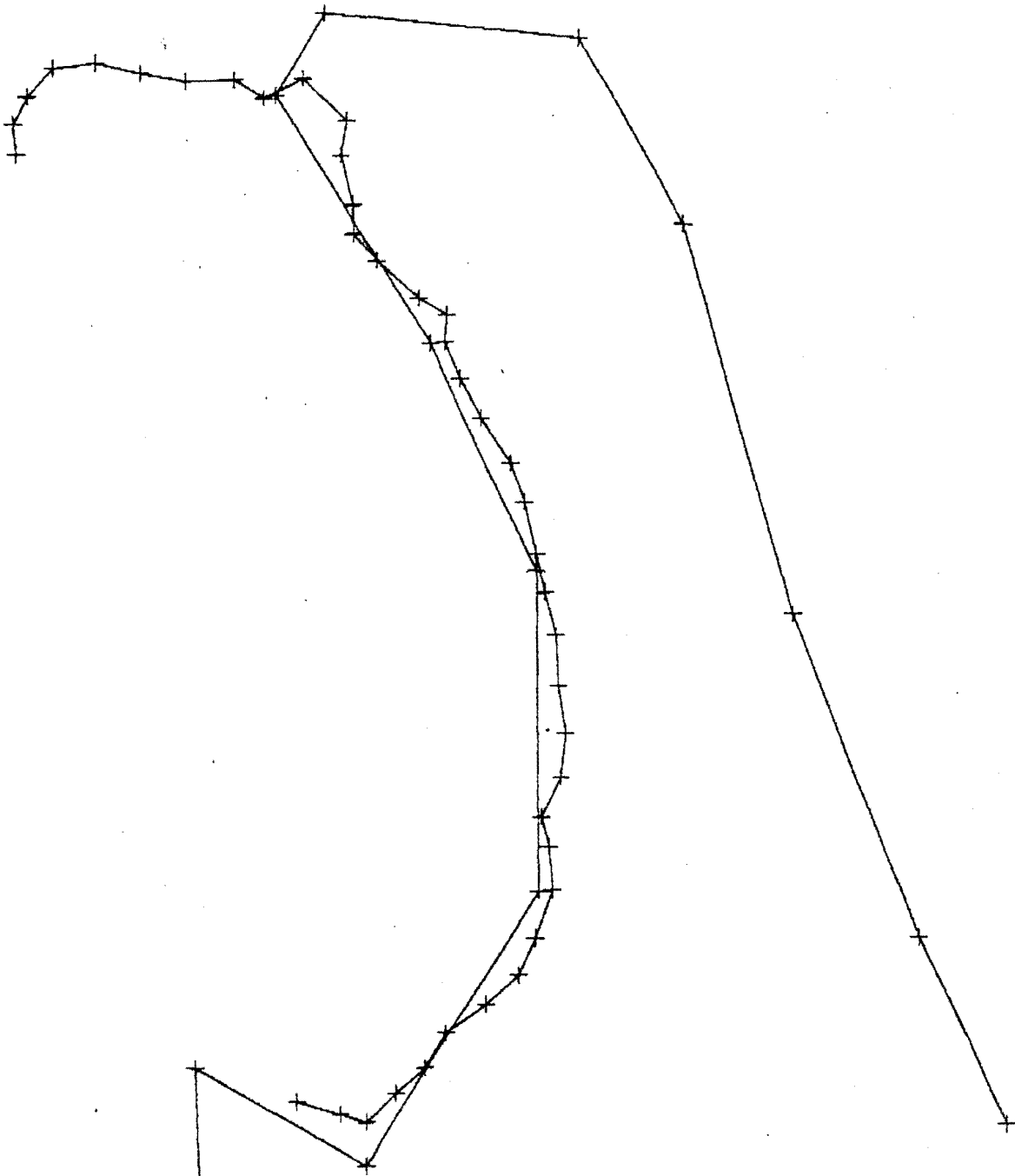
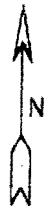
North $43^{\circ}58'37''$ East, 36.43 feet; thence
North $80^{\circ}58'52''$ East, 27.71 feet to a point on the southwesterly side line of the aforesaid County road, said point being the easterly terminus of the centerline herein described and said point also lying on the easterly boundary of the lands of

Bonham Investment Company described in the aforementioned Instrument Number 1999-02600, Mendocino County Records. The sidelines of the hereindescribed pathway easement are to be prolonged or shortened so that their easterly termini coincide with the southwesterly side line of the aforesaid County Road and their westerly termini coincide with the easterly boundary of the hereinbefore described coastal viewing easement.

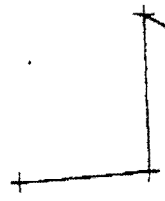
Edward R. Way L.S. 6420

14 of 15

TEAM, DATA TO SHOW APPROX BASE OF
OFF RELATIVE TO DEEDED PROPERTY LINE

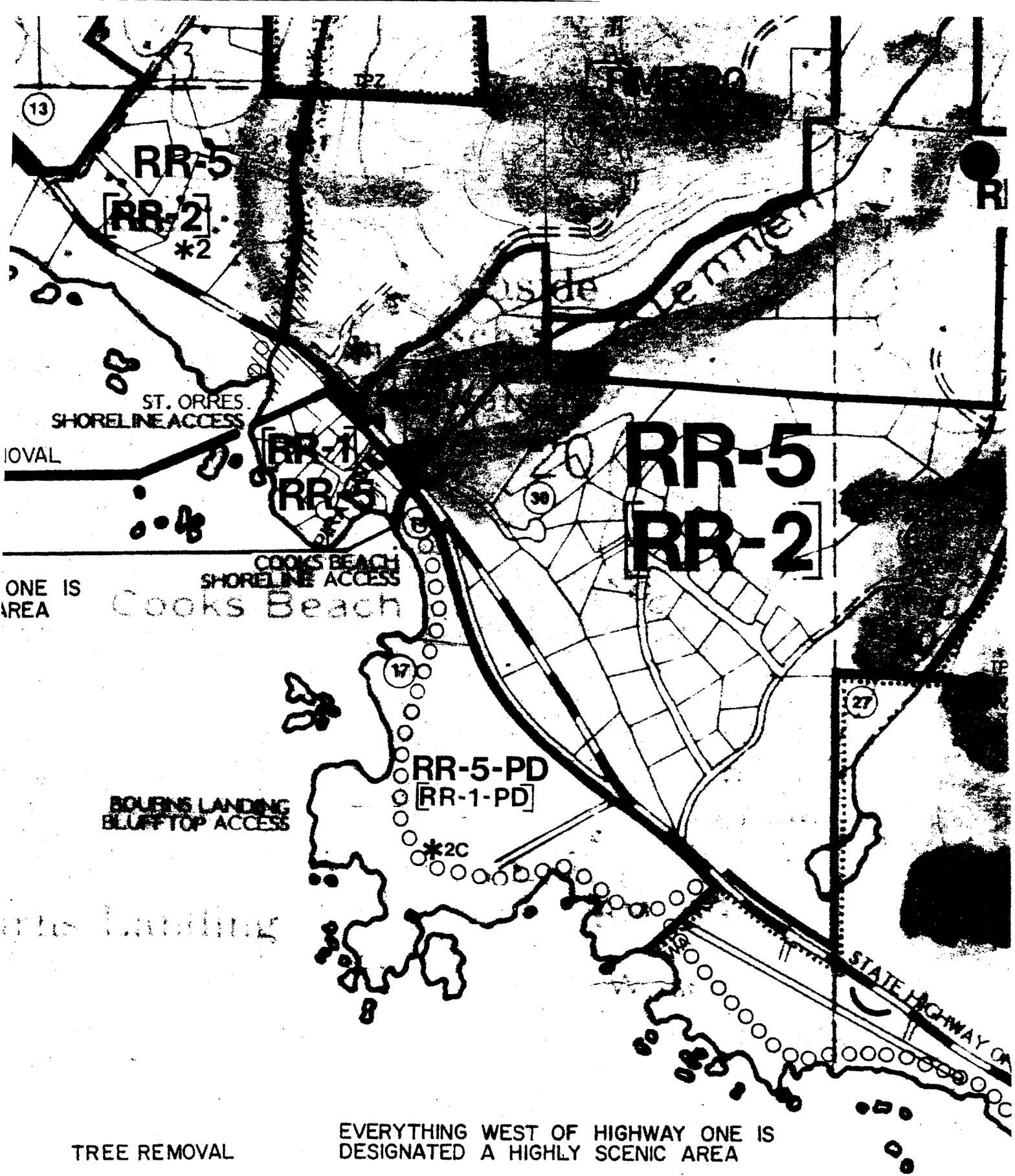


Legend
+ Tick



Scale 1"=100Feet

15 of 15
EXHIBIT 5



TREE REMOVAL

EVERYTHING WEST OF HIGHWAY ONE IS DESIGNATED A HIGHLY SCENIC AREA

EXCLUDED FROM THE HIGHLY SCENIC AREA

EXHIBIT NO.	4
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
EXCERPT, LAND USE	
PLAN MAP NO.	31 - "GUALALA"

R. 15 W.

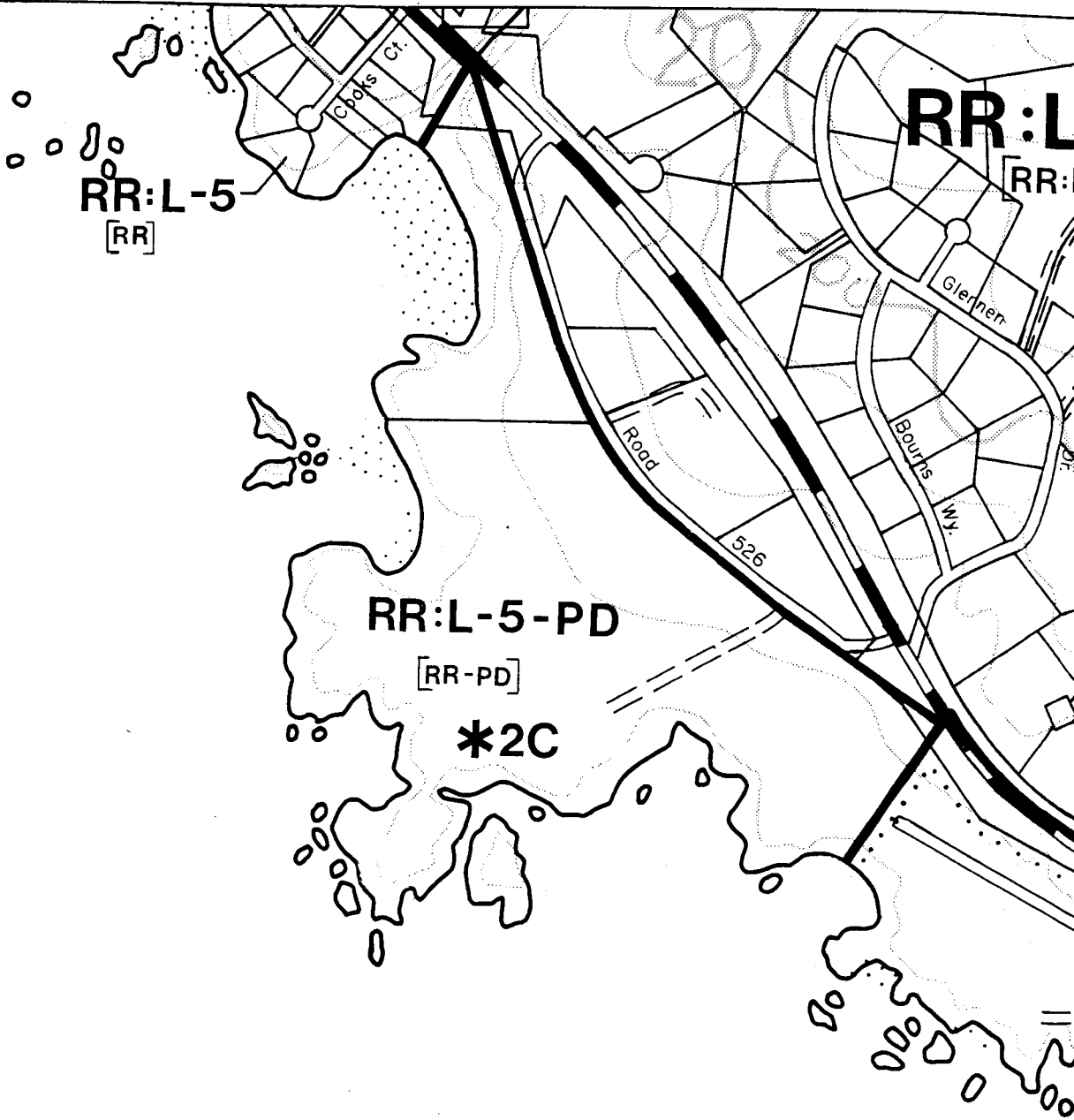


EXHIBIT NO.	5
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
EXCERPT, ZONING MAP 70H - "GUALALA QUADRANGLE"	

Mendocino County Local Coastal Program Wetland Reconnaissance

**Bonham Project Site
Mendocino County, California**

Prepared for:
John Bonham
Park Bellevue Tower
565 Bellevue Avenue
Apartment 1703
Oakland, CA 94610

Prepared by:
Wetlands Research Associates, Inc.
2169 East Francisco Blvd., Suite G
San Rafael, CA 94901
Contact: Doug Spicher
Telephone: (415) 454-8868

March 2001

EXHIBIT NO.	6
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA ASSESSMENTS (17 pgs.)	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wetlands Research Associates, Inc. (WRA) conducted a wetland assessment to determine potential areas meeting the definition of wetlands in the Mendocino County Local Coastal Program, which implements the California Coastal Act. The 17 acre Bonham Parcel #3 Study Area ("Study Area") is located approximately 2.5 miles north of Gualala, west of County Road 526 (Bourns Landing) in Mendocino County, California (Figure 1).

1.1 COASTAL ACT AND LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM DEFINITION

The Coastal Act defines wetlands as:

"Wetland means land within the coastal zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens".

(Public Resources Code § 30121)

The Coastal Act defines the upland limit of wetlands as:

(1) the boundary between land with predominantly hydrophytic cover and land with predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic cover; (2) the boundary between soil that is predominantly hydric and soil that is predominantly non-hydric; or (3) in the case of wetlands without vegetation or soil, the boundary between land that is flooded or saturated at some time each year and land that is not."

2.0 METHODS

Prior to conducting field studies, available reference materials were reviewed, including USGS 7.5' topographic maps (Gualala quadrangle, 1977) and the Soil Survey of Mendocino County. The Study Area was field inspected on February 22, 2001, for areas that had the potential to meet the LCP wetland definition. The field assessment focused primarily on criteria 1 and 3 of the wetland boundary definition and was conducted as a reconnaissance level survey locating general areas of potential LCP wetlands rather than a formal wetland delineation. Soils were examined for texture, color, and redoximorphic features. Soil color was determined using a Munsell soil color chart (GretagMacbeth, 2000).

Plant species were assigned a wetland status according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service list of plant species that occur in wetlands (Reed, 1988). This wetland plant classification system is based on the expected frequency of occurrence of plants in wetlands. The classification system has the

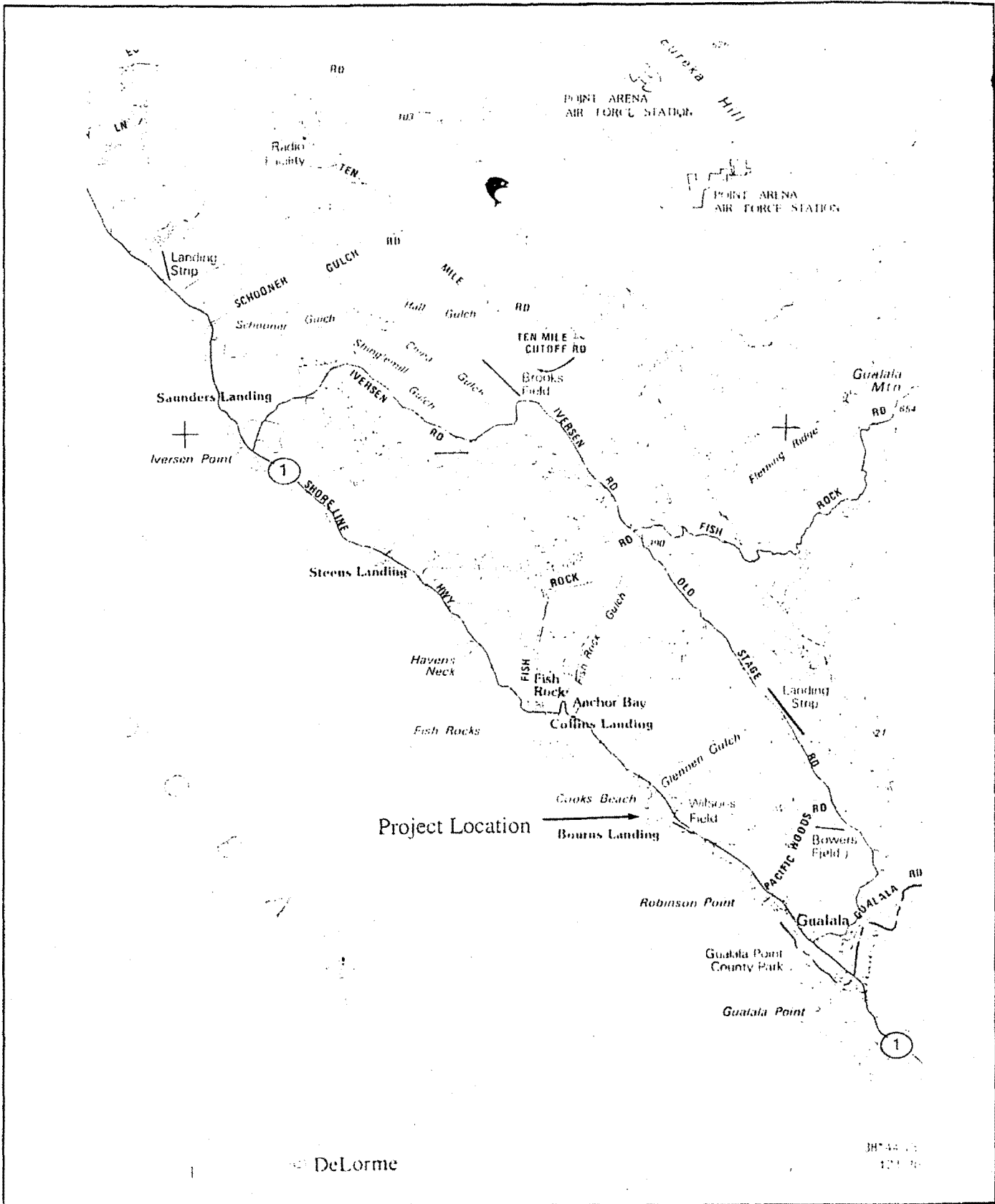


Figure 1. Location of Bonham Project Site in Mendocino County.



Wetlands Research Associates, Inc.

3417

following categories which determine frequency plants occur in wetlands:

OBL	Obligate, always found in wetlands	> 99% frequency
FACW	Facultative wetland, usually found in wetlands	67-99%
FAC	Facultative, equal in wetland or non-wetlands	34-66%
FACU	Facultative upland, usually found in non-wetlands	1-33%
UPL/NL	Not found in local wetlands	<1%

3.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The 17 acre Study Area is located 2.5 miles north of Gualala, west of County Road 526 in Mendocino County between approximately 60 and 80 feet elevation (NGVD). The terrain is mostly flat or gently sloping southwest toward coastal bluffs and the Pacific Ocean. The Study Area contains two small structures and an access road leading from County Road 526. Undeveloped land occurs to the north and south, the Pacific Ocean occurs to the west, and Highway 1 and low density residential areas to the east.

3.1 PLANT COMMUNITIES

The Study Area is composed of a mixture of coastal bluff scrub, coastal terrace prairie, and wetland plant communities that intergrade throughout the site. Similar communities were identified on adjacent parcels during a botanical survey in June 2000 (McBride 2000). Native species such as lupine (*Lupinus* sp.), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*, FACU), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*, NL), swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*, NL), beach strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*, NL), and goose grass (*Galium aparine*, FACU) are common in the coastal bluff scrub and coastal terrace prairie communities, as are non-native grasses and herbs such as velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*, FAC), riggut brome (*Bromus diandrus*, NL), and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*, NL). Potential wetland areas on site contain species such as hedge nettle (*Stachys* sp., FACW-OBL), iris-leaf rush (*Juncus xiphioides*, OBL), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*, FACW), plantain (*Plantago subnuda*, FACW+), and giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*, OBL). Trees and shrubs such as Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*, NL), Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*, NL), wax myrtle (*Myrica californica*, FAC+), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*, FACW), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*, NL), and California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*, NL) are scattered throughout the site.

3.2 SOILS

The Study Area is on a coastal terrace which generally have soils formed in the geologic past from alluvium. These types of soils often have low chroma which is used as an indicator to determine the presence of hydric soils even though the soils may be drained uplands under present conditions. For this report, areas within the Study Area that had wetland classified plants and wetland hydrology were examined at several locations to determine if soils had hydric soil indicators (low chroma), and therefore would meet the wetland criteria.

3.3 HYDROLOGY

The principal apparent hydrologic sources for the Study Area are direct precipitation and surface runoff from north and east of the Study Area. Approximately six ephemeral drainage channels traverse the property, all of them originating from offsite and terminating at the coastal bluffs along the western Study Area boundary. Several drainages are fed, at least partially, by two culverts channeling runoff from the hills, roads, and residential areas to the east. All of these drainages contained running water at the time of the survey. Level and depressional topography at several locations within the Study Area, particularly in the southern and western portions of the site, are fed by several of these drainages, and pond for indefinite durations during the rainy season.

4.0 RESULTS

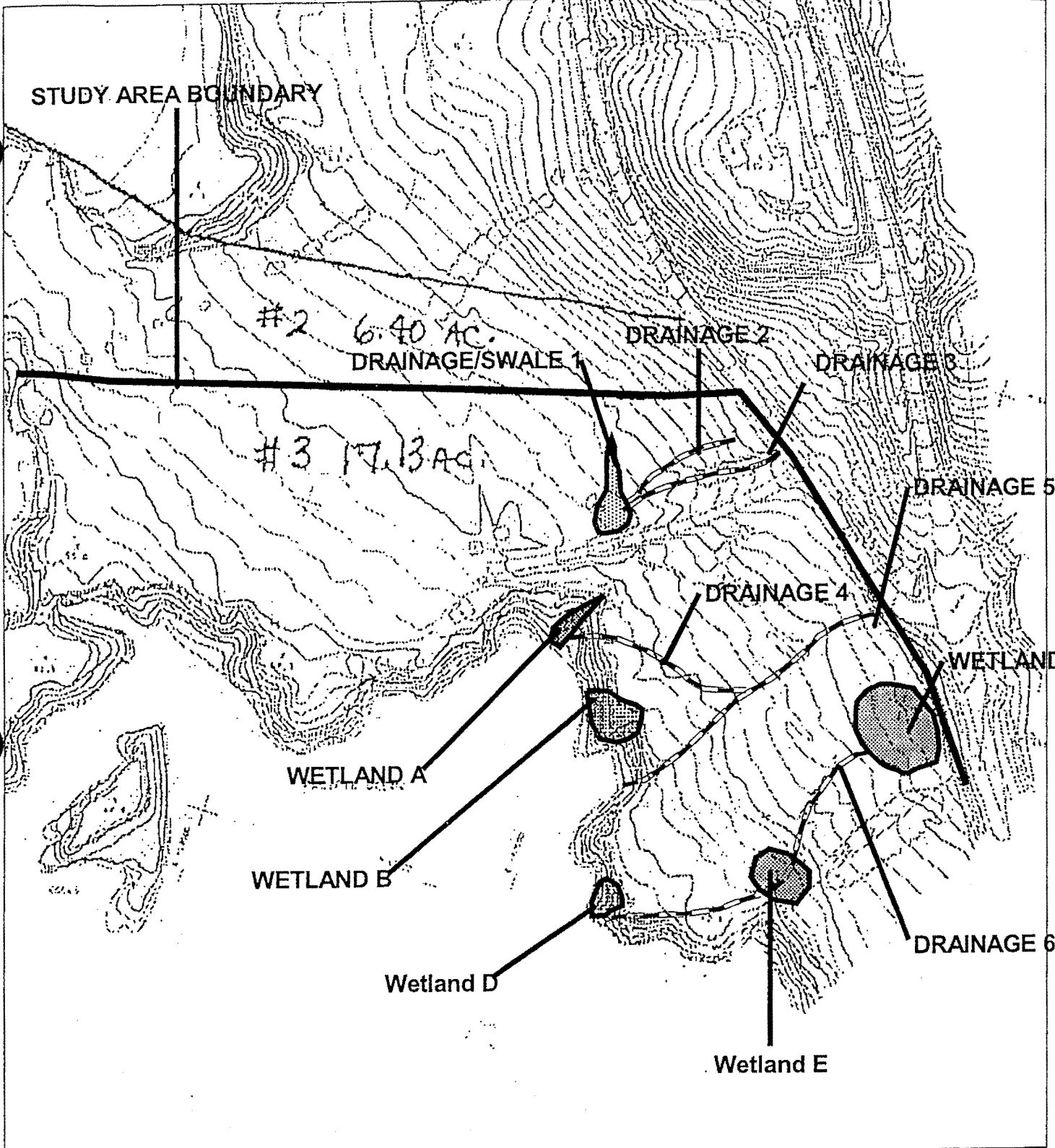
Potential wetland areas were encountered in the Study Area during the February 22, 2001 site visit. Approximately 6 channels conveyed water at the time of the visit, which occurred after several days of rain. Most of these channels were at least partly fed by runoff flowing from two culverts located at the eastern edge of the Study Area (Figure 2).

Drainage 1 flowed southbound through an apparently man-made drainage ditch for approximately 100 feet before entering a culvert underneath the access road and subsequently into Drainage 4 and over the coastal bluff. The drainage formed a braided swale, approximately 25 feet wide, upstream of the road. Both the drainage and the swale were ponded at the time of sampling.

Drainages 2 and 3 flowed southwest into Drainage 1. These drainages were approximately 2 feet wide and were ponded 6 inches deep during the survey and contained wetland vegetation such as California blackberry (FACW), hedge nettle, and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*, FACW).

Drainages 4 and 5 were generally devoid of wetland vegetation. An approximately 150 ft² depression (Wetland A), ponded at least two feet deep, occurred near the outlet of Drainage 4, and contained the obligate wetland plant calla lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*, OBL). Near the outlet of drainage 5, where it drained over the coastal bluff, a flat area occurred with wetland vegetation such as hedge nettle (FACW-OBL) and chain fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*, FACW+) (Wetland B).

Drainage 6 had wetland vegetation such as iris-leaf rush (OBL), tall flatsedge (FACW), and hedge nettle (FACW-OBL). At the upper reaches of this drainage, a large (approximately 1 acre) wetland area (Wetland C) occurred in the southeast corner of the Study Area. The area was level, with low chroma matrix (10YR 3/1) soils and wetland vegetation such as plantain (FACW+), giant horsetail (OBL), tall flatsedge (FACW), hedgenettle (FACW-OBL), and California blackberry (FACW). At the lower reaches of Drainage 6 near the coastal bluff, a level area occurred with low chroma matrix (10YR 3/1) soils and wetland vegetation such as iris-leaf rush (OBL) and hedge nettle (FACW-OBL) (Wetland D). A similar wetland area occurred along the channel along the southwestern boundary of the Study Area (Wetland E).



Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 230 feet

Figure 2

<p>PURPOSE: Wetland Assessment</p>	<p>Wetland Map</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6-4-17</p>	<p>LOCATION: Gualala, 2.5 miles north of Gualala, west of County Road 526</p> <p>COUNTY: Mendocino</p> <p>Application by: John Bonham</p> <p>Sheet: 2 of 2 DATE: March 2001</p>
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5.0 CONCLUSION

Wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology were used to determine the presence of Mendocino County LCP wetlands in the Study Area. Vegetation and hydrology meeting the LCP wetland definition were found along the six ephemeral drainages traversing the Study Area, as well as in six level areas adjacent to the drainages. Low chroma soils indicating hydric soils were determined at several locations. Each of the drainages and level areas met the LCP definition and are considered wetlands subject to jurisdiction under the Coastal Act. Most of these wetlands receive at least part of their water supply from runoff entering the site from two culverts located along the eastern edge of the Study Area, and most of these wetlands occur south of the access road.

Most of the 17 acre Study Area is upland, including the majority of acreage north and west of the access road. From a wetlands impact perspective, there are no constraints to locating structures in these upland areas. Drainages 2, 3, and 6 have the highest quality habitat in terms of aerial cover of native wetland species. Drainage 1 appeared to be an artificial, man made ditch excavated in uplands, and therefore may be exempt from Coastal Act jurisdiction.

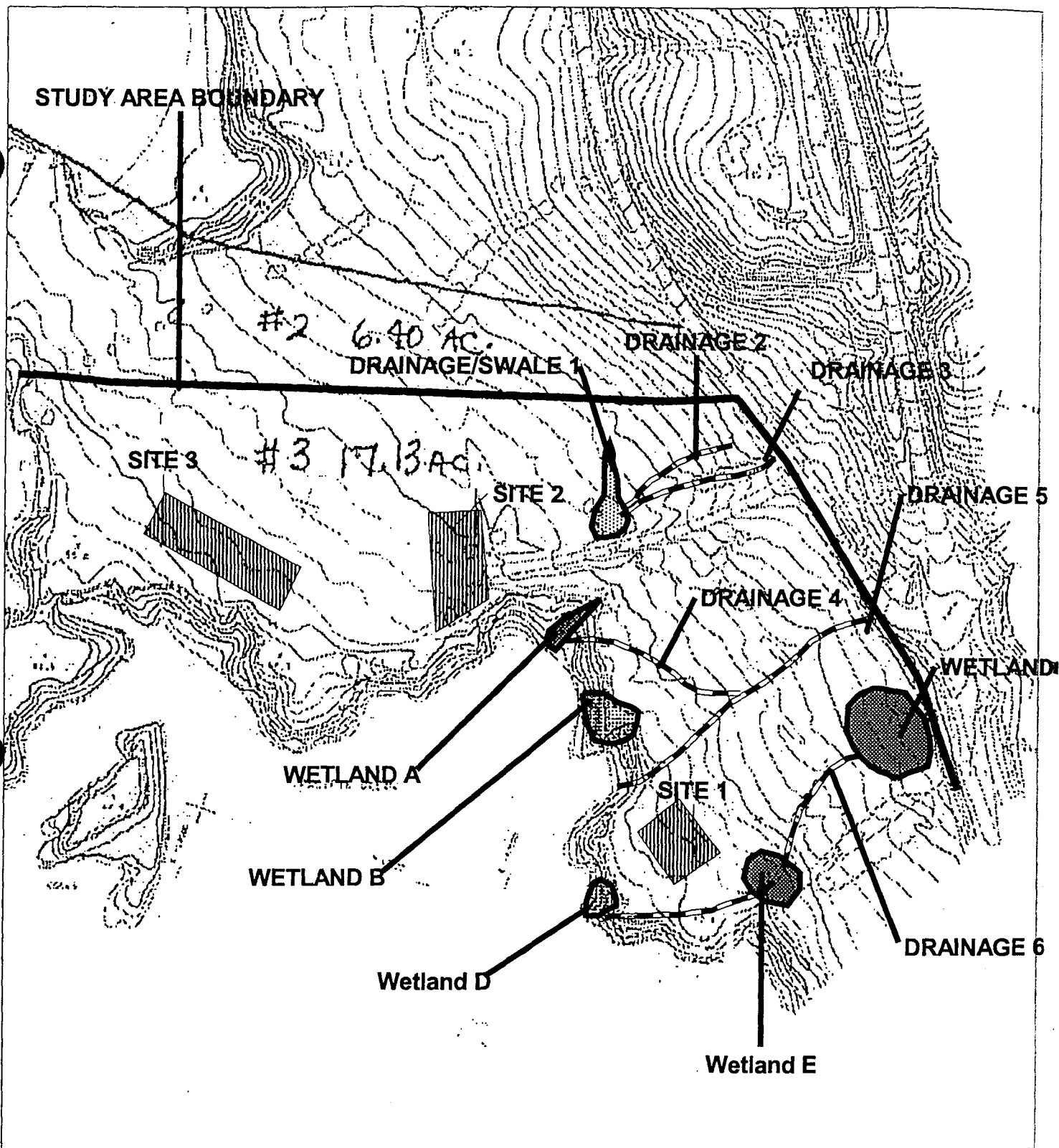
There are potential residential house locations that would conform to the County's LCP 5 acre minimum lot sizes south of the access road; Site 1, Site 2 (current cabin and carport location), and Site 3 west of the existing cabin (Figure 3).

This report contains results of a reconnaissance level wetland survey identifying general areas of wetland vegetation, hydrology, and hydric soils in the Study Area. More precise wetland-upland boundaries can be delineated by revisiting the site, conducting more detailed examination of wetland indicators (particularly soils), and mapping the wetland areas using GPS technology.

6.0 REFERENCES

- California Coastal Commission. 1994. Procedural guidance for the review of wetland projects in California's Coastal Zone.
- Gretag Macbeth. 2000. Munsell Soil Color Charts. New Windsor, NY.
- McBride, G.E. 2000. Botanical survey for proposed boundary line adjustment at 37200 South Highway 1, Gualala.
- Reed, P.B., 1988. National list of plant species that occur in wetlands: California (Region 0). U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Biol. Rep. 88(26.10). 135 pp.

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY



Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 230 feet

Figure 3

PURPOSE: Wetland Assessment

Wetland Map

LOCATION: Gualala, 2.5 miles north of Gualala, west of County Road 526

COUNTY: Mendocino

Application by: John Bonham

Sheet: 3 of 3 DATE: March 2001

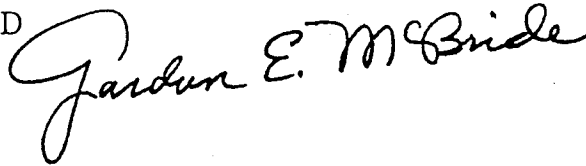
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Botanical Surveys
GORDON E. McBRIDE, Ph.D.

DATE: June 21, 2000

To: County of Mendocino
Department of Planning and Building Services
501 Low Gap Road, Room 1440
Ukiah, CA 95482

From: Gordon E. McBride, PhD
30301 Sherwood Road
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
707 964 2922



Re: BOTANICAL SURVEY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPOSED BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT AT 37200 SOUTH HIGHWAY 1, GUALALA (AP #144-170-01, 144-140-03, BONHAM). DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF SUITABLE BUILDING ENVELOPES ON PROPOSED PARCEL #1 AND #2.

1. Project Description:

The proposed Boundary Line Adjustment would create one +-11.66 acre parcel (proposed Parcel #1), one +-6.40 acre parcel (proposed Parcel #2) and one +- 17.13 acre parcel (proposed Parcel #3) on a 35.19 acre parcel (see attached map).

2. Area Description:

At the time of the survey there is one single family dwelling, access road, well and septic system on proposed Parcel #3. There is no other development on the site, however on proposed Parcel #1 there is an area where the surface soil has been disturbed – perhaps as a barrow pit. On proposed Parcel #1 and #2 there is an area that has been historically paved, but the original use is now obscure.

There are five plant communities on the whole parcel: Sand Dune, Riparian, Coastal Bluff Scrub, possible Wetland and Coastal Terrace Prairie. No development is proposed or possible in the Sand Dune and Riparian plant communities. The possible Wetland areas are on proposed Parcel #3, where no additional development is planned at the present time. This survey is concentrated on the Coastal Bluff Scrub and Coastal Terrace Prairie communities on proposed Parcels #1 and #2 where potential development may occur. These plant communities grade into each other – there are no clear boundaries between the two.

On proposed Parcels #1 & #2 the Coastal Bluff Scrub plant community is represented by

the following vegetation: Lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*, *L. varicolor*, *L. littoralis*, *L. arboreus*), Plantain (*Plantago maritima*, *P. ovata*), California Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), Thrift (*Armeria maritima*), Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Cat's Ear (*Hyphochaeris radicata*), Barley (*Hordeum marinum* var. *gussoneanum*), Wild Rye (*Elymus glaucus*), Morning Glory (*Calystegia soldanella*), Yarrow (*Achillea borealis*), Seaside Daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*), Thistle (*Cirsium quercetorum*), Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Velvet Grass (*Holcus lanatus*), Eriophyllum (*Eriophyllum staechadifolium*), Tufted Hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa* ssp. *holciformis*), Himalaya Berry (*Rubus discolor*), Brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Gum Plant (*Gridellia stricta* var. *platyphylla*), Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*), Angelica (*Angelica hendersonii*), Quaking Grass (*Briza major*, *B. minor*), Indian Paintbrush (*Castilleja wightii*, *C. ambigua*), Sow Thistle (*Sonchus oleracea*), Blue Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), Perennial Rye (*Lolium perenne*), Phacelia (*Phacelia californica*), Sea Fig (*Carpobrotus chilensis*), Eryngium (*Eryngium armatum*), Ripgut Grass (*Bromus diandrus*), Mustard (*Brassica rapa*), Wild Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), Wild Radish (*Raphanus sativa*), Point Reyes Ceanothus (*Ceanothus gloriosus* var. *gloriosus*), Silktassel (*Garrya elliptica*), Dogtail Grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), Buckwheat (*Erigonium latifolium*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Ocean Bluff Bluegrass (*Poa unilateralis*), Plantain (*Plantago maritima*), Fireweed (*Erichites arguta*), Senecio (*Senecio lyonii*), Coast Larkspur (*Delphinium decorum*), Woolly Sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum* var. *arachnoideum*), Stonecrop (*Dudleya farinosa*), Wild Cucumber (*Marah organus*), Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) and associated plant species.

Plant species represented in the Coastal Terrace Prairie include Sweet Vernal Grass and Velvet Grass, Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*), Hairgrass (*Aira caryophylla*, *A. praecox*), Quaking Grass, Rabbitsfoot Grass (*Polypogon monspielensis*), Dogtail Grass, Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, *P. ovata*), Flax (*Linum bienne*), Cat's Ear, Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*), Morning Glory, Ripgut Grass (*Bromus diandrus*), Vulpia (*Vulpia bromoides*), Lupine (four species, as above), Sheep Sorrel, Dock, Blackberry (*Rubus ursinatus*), Blue Eyed Grass, Perennial Ryegrass, Yarrow, Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), Brome (*Bromus holciformis*), Lotus (*Lotus corniculatus*, *L. formississimus*), Thrift, Hedge Nettle (*Stachys rigida*), Coyote Brush, Johnny Nip (*Castilleja ambigua* ssp. *ambigua*), Eryngium, Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), Rush (*Juncus ensifolius*, *J. falcatus*, *J. phaeocephalus* ssp. *phaeocephalus*), Toad Rush (*Juncus bufonius*), Coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), Strawberry, Mule's Ears (*Wyethia angustifolia*), Brodeia (*Brodeia corosnata*), Ithuriel's Spear (*Tritelia laxa*), White Brodeia (*Tritelia hyacinthina*), Huckleberry, Clover (*Trifolium wormskioldi*, *T. subterraneum*, *T. barbigeum*), Cudweed (*Gnaphalium palustre*), Ox Eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Pineapple Weed (*Chamomilla suaveolens*), Wild Radish, Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*), Self Heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), California

Poppy, Pimpernell (*Anagallis arvensis*), Goose Grass (*Gallium aparine*), Bee Plant (*Scrophularia californica*), Soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), California Oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), Tufted Hairgrass, Blue Wild Rye (*Elmyus glaucus*), Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and associated plant species.

There are scattered Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Bishop Pine (*Pinus muricata*), Wax Myrtle (*Myrica californica*) and Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) on the site.

3. Survey Methodology and Dates:

The site was surveyed on June 14, 2000. The survey was conducted by systematically walking the site and making field notes of the plant communities and species represented. Any material needing further identification was taken to the laboratory and keyed in one or more the references listed below.

According to the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) there are seven rare or endangered plant species known from the Gualala quadrangle in Closed Cone Coniferous Forest, Coastal Prairie and Coastal Bluff Scrub habitats: Swamp Harebell, Mendocino Paintbrush, Pygmy Cypress, Supple Daisy, Point Reyes Horkelia, Coast Lily and the Maple Leaved Checkerbloom. See Appendix A for a CNPS Fulldata printout for these species.

At the time of the field survey the Swamp Harebell, Mendocino Paintbrush, Supple Daisy, Point Reyes Horkelia, Coast Lily and the Maple Leaved Checkerbloom were known to be in bloom from reference populations. The Pygmy Cypress is a tree and can be identified any time of year.

4. Results and Discussion:

The Swamp Harebell, Mendocino Paintbrush, Supple Daisy, Point Reyes Horkelia, Coast Lily, Maple Leaved Checkerbloom and the Pygmy Cypress were not discovered on the site of the proposed Bonham Minor Subdivision as a result of this botanical survey. No other rare or endangered plants were discovered on the proposed Bonham Boundary Line Adjustment as a result of this botanical survey.

There is a riparian plant community associated with Big Gulch Creek near the very northern part of proposed Parcel #1. This area was not surveyed because there are abundant areas in proposed Parcel #1 where a building envelope might be located without encroaching on the riparian plant community. Should any development be proposed in the northern portion of proposed Parcel #1 in the vicinity of the riparian plant community, the boundary of that plant community should be established by a qualified botanist or ecologist and a suitable buffer area recommended.

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There is also a sand dune community near the north end of proposed Parcel #1, however this botanical survey did not address it because no development would be allowed on a beach.

There is no Pygmy Forest plant community on the site of the proposed Boundary Line Adjustment

Proposed Parcel #3 was not included in this botanical survey because there is a single family dwelling on the site and no further development is proposed as a result of this boundary line adjustment. Should any development be proposed on this parcel, a botanical survey should be required as part of the planning process.

5. Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation measures are necessary for the protection of the Swamp Harebell, Mendocino Paintbrush, Supple Daisy, Point Reyes Horkelia, Coast Lily, Maple Leaved Checkerbloom and the Pygmy Cypress on the site of the proposed Bonham Boundary Line Adjustment.

Should any development be anticipated on proposed Parcel #3 a botanical survey should be required to address the potential for rare or endangered plants and/or sensitive habitat.

Should any development be proposed on the northern end of proposed Parcel #1, in the vicinity of the riparian plant community, the boundary of the riparian plant community should be determined by a qualified botanist or ecologist and a suitable buffer be recommended.

6. References;

Anon. 1985. Mendocino County General Plan – Coastal Element. Ukiah

Anon. 1991. Zoning Mendocino County Code – Coastal Zone. Ukiah

Hitchcock, A. S. 1950. Manual of the Grasses of the United States. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington DC

Hickman, J. C. (ed). 1993. The Jepson Manual the Higher Plants of California University of California Press, Berkeley

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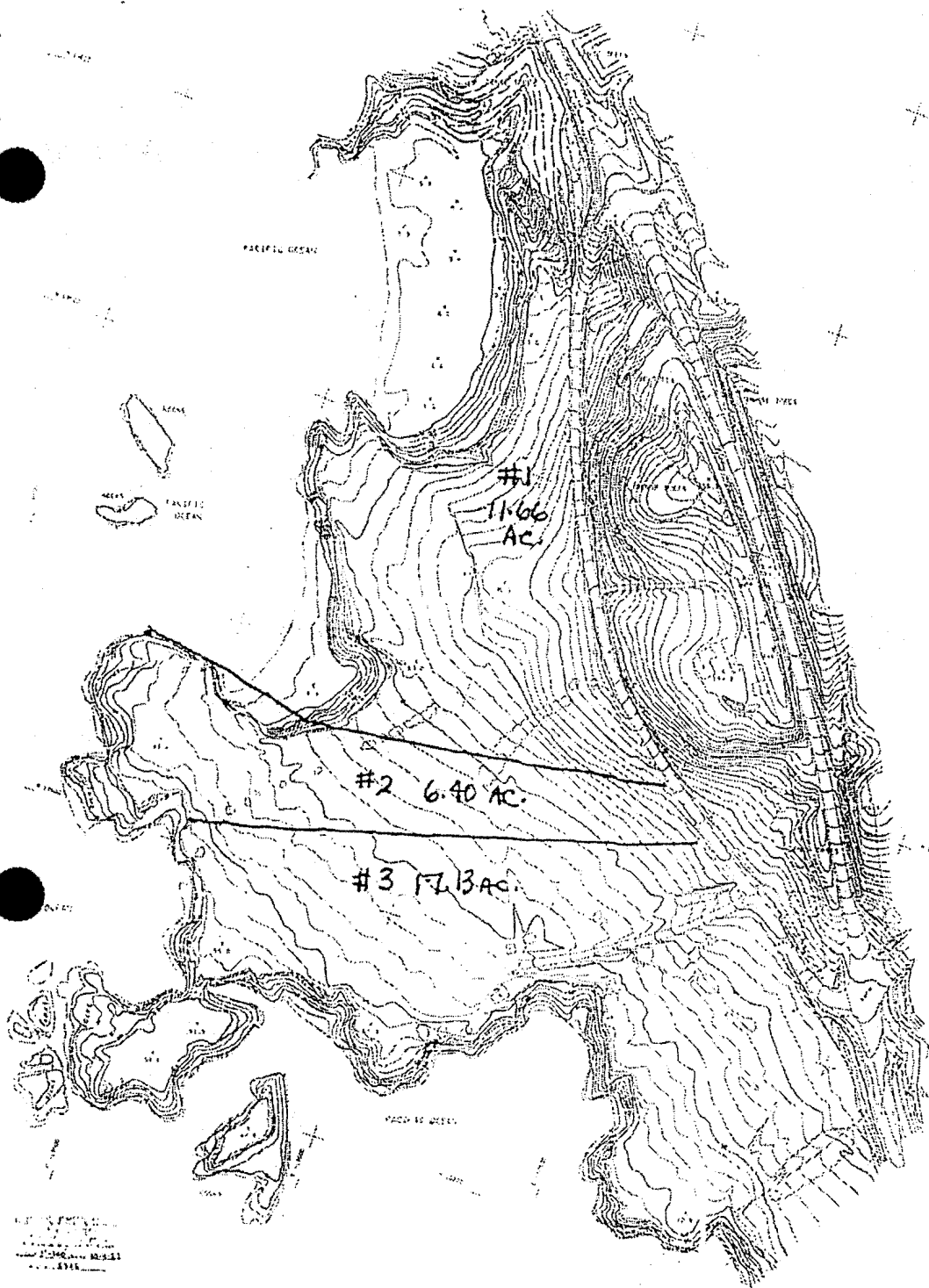
Bonham Botanical Survey, Pg. 5

Holland, R. F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Plant Communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento

Mason, H. G. 1959. A Flora of the Marshes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Skinner, M and B. Pavlik 1994. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants Of California. California Native Plant Society Special Publication #1 (5th ed), Sacramento, CA.

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THIS MAP SHOWS THE AREA OF THE BONHAM BOTANICAL SURVEY.
 PROPOSED LOT #1 & #2 WERE THE AREAS SURVEYED. ANNOTATION
 BY GORDON E. MCBRIDE, PH.D. Gordon E. McBride, JUNE 22, 2000

14917

California Native Plant Society's
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California

Full Data Report for the Selected Plants
Appendix A - Rare or Endangered Plants known from the Gualala
Quad in Closed Cone Forest, Coastal Prairie and Bluff Scrub

ERIGERON SUPPLEX
"supple daisy"

Family: Asteraceae

Life Form: Perennial herb
CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in CA and elsewhere
State: [None] No state status
Federal: [SOC] Species of Concern
Counties: Humboldt [extirpated], Mendocino, Marin [extirpated], Sonoma
Quads: Drakes Bay (485C) [extirpated], Stewarts Point (520B), Plantation (520D),
Eureka Hill (537A), Point Arena (537B), Saunders Reef (537C), Gualala
(537D), Mendocino (569D)
Habitat: Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie
Elevation: 10-50 m.
Notes: Need historical quad for HUM Co. Threatened by coastal development. See
Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24:83 (1889) for
original description, and Madrono 33(4): 308-309 (1986) for distributional
information.

HORKELIA MARINENSIS
"Point Reyes horkelia"

Family: Rosaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb
CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in CA and elsewhere
State: [None] No state status
Federal: [SOC] Species of Concern
Counties: Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Mateo
Quads: Santa Cruz (387E), Davenport (408C) [?], Felton (408D), Montara Mountain
(448C), Drakes Bay (485C), Valley Ford (502C), Saunders Reef (537C),
Gualala (537D), Noyo Hill (568B), Fort Bragg (569A), Westport (585A),
Inglennook (585D)
Habitat: Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub / sandy
Elevation: 5-350 m.
Notes: Known from fewer than twenty occurrences. Populations from near Ft.
Bragg, MEN Co. may varietally distinct. Historical occurrences need field
surveys. Threatened by residential development. See Systematic Botany
18(1):137-144 (1993) for distributional information.

LILIUM MARITIMUM
"coast lily"

Family: Liliaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb (bulbiferous)
CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in CA and elsewhere
State: [None] No state status
Federal: [SOC] Species of Concern
Counties: Mendocino, Marin, San Francisco [?], San Mateo [extirpated], Sonoma
Quads: San Mateo (448D) [extirpated], Drakes Bay (485C), Stewarts Point (520B),
Plantation (520D), Eureka Hill (537A), Point Arena (537B), Saunders Reef
(537C), Gualala (537D), Elk (552B), Albion (553A), Noyo Hill (568B),
Mathison Peak (568C), Comptche (568D), Fort Bragg (569A), Mendocino
(569D), Westport (585A), Inglennook (585D)
Habitat: Broadleafed upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal prairie,
Coastal scrub, Marshes and Swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous
forest
Elevation: 5-335 m.

California Native Plant Society's
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California

Full Data Report for the Selected Plants
Appendix A - Rare or Endangered Plants known from the Gualala
Quad in Closed Cone Forest, Coastal Prairie and Bluff Scrub

LILIUM MARITIMUM (cont.)

Notes: Did this plant occur in SFO Co.? Populations along Highway 1 routinely disturbed by road maintenance; also threatened by urbanization, horticultural collecting, and habitat fragmentation. Hybridizes with *L. pardalinum* ssp. *pardalinum*. See Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 6:140 (1875) for original description.

SIDALCEA MALACHROIDES

"maple-leaved checkerbloom"

Family: Malvaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb

Blooms: May-August

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in CA and elsewhere

R-E-D: 2-2-2

State: [None] No state status

Federal: [None] No federal status

Counties: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Oregon

Quads: Mt. Carmel (344A), Soberanes Point (344B), Big Sur (344D), Monterey (366C), Santa Cruz (387E), Calaveras Reservoir (427A), Stewarts Point (520B), Point Arena (537B), Gualala (537D), Mallo Pass Creek (552C), Albion (553A), Noyo Hill (568B), Comptche (568D), Westport (585A), Inglenook (585D), Bear Harbor (601B), Shelter Cove (618D), Redcrest (635B), Weott (635C), Scotia (636A), Petrolia (637D), Hydesville (654D), Blue Lake (671B), Korbelt (671C), Arcata North (672A), Eureka (672C), Arcata South (672D), Childs Hill (723A)

Habitat: Broadleaved upland forest, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest / often in disturbed areas

Elevation: 2-700 m.

Notes: How common is plant in HUM and MEN counties? Endangered in OR. See University of Washington Publications in Biology 18:1-96 (1957) for taxonomic treatment.

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EXHIBIT NO.	7
APPLICATION NO.	A-1-MEN-00-051
REVIEW AGENCY	
CORRESPONDENCE	(12 pages)

**COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES**

UKIAH OFFICE:
501 LOW GAP ROAD, ROOM 1440
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA 95482
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 707-463-4281
FAX NUMBER: 707-463-5709

FORT BRAGG OFFICE:
790 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
FORT BRAGG CALIFORNIA 95437
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 707-964-5379
FAX NUMBER: 707-961-2427

FAX TRANSMITTAL & INVOICE

TO:

NAME: Dennis Chatz

ADDRESS: Ukiah PBS

TELEPHONE#: _____ FAX#: _____

MESSAGE:

I have looked at the Upl map for the Bourne's Landing area, and concur with planner Dennis Chatz that no portion of the blufftop trail shall be removed or extinguished by CDB 19-2000.

Louisa Morris

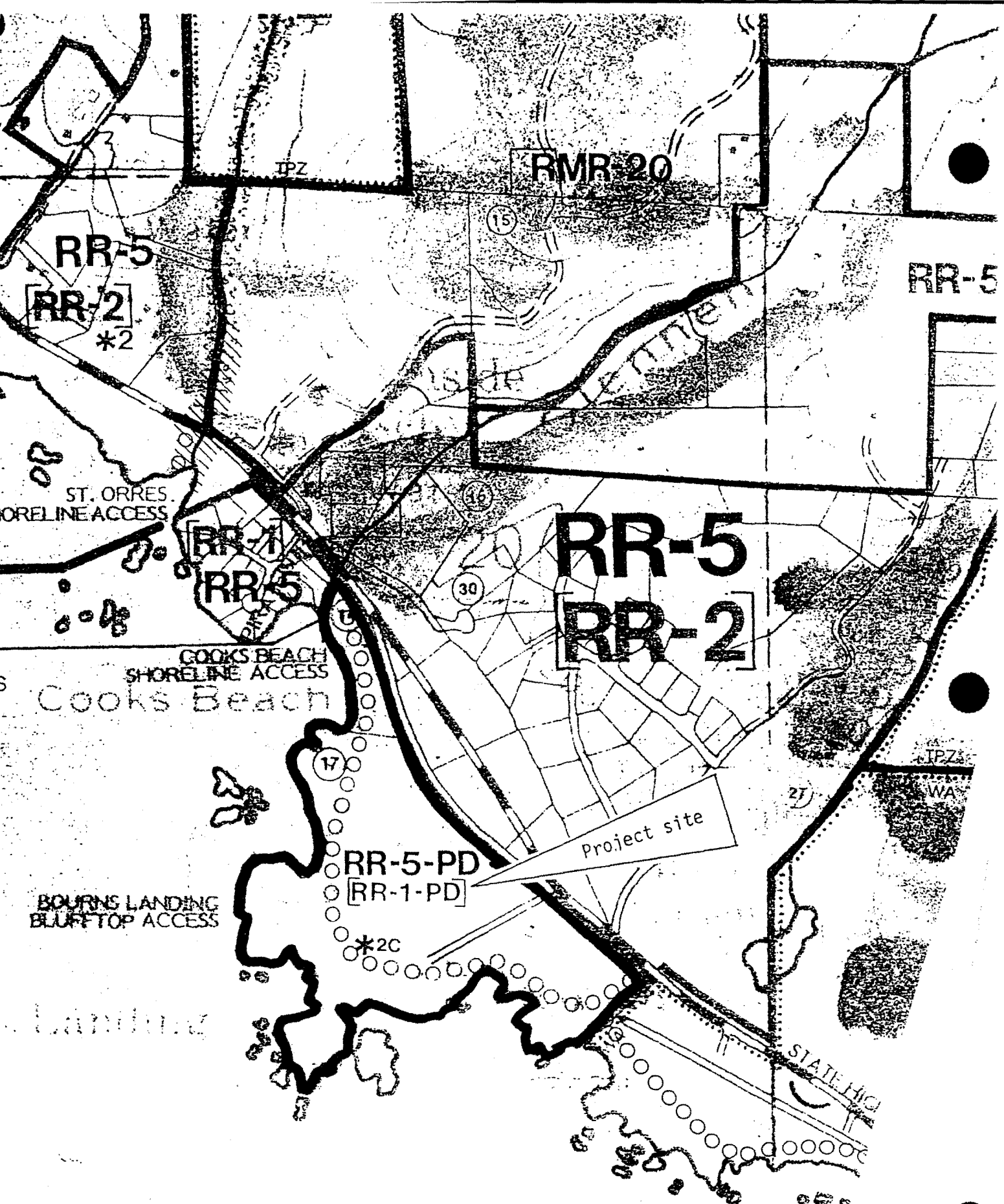
FROM: Louisa Morris, Coastal Access Coordinator

INVOICE:

DATE:	DOCUMENT:	# OF PAGES:	TOTAL DUE:

Fax charges are based on a rate of \$1.50 for the first page and .75 for each succeeding page (excluding cover sheet) for local calls and \$2.00 for the first page and \$1.00 for each succeeding page (excluding cover sheet) for long distance calls.

Send payment along with this cover sheet to the Department of Planning and Building Services, 501 Low Gap Road, Room 1440, Ukiah, CA 95482.



FREE REMOVAL

EVERYTHING WEST OF HIGHWAY ONE IS DESIGNATED A HIGHLY SCENIC AREA

EXCLUDED FROM THE HIGHLY SCENIC AREA

2 of 12

Mendocino County Dept. of Planning & Building Services
Coastal Planning Division
790 South Franklin Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
707 964-5379 (tel) • 707 961-2427 (fax)

RECEIVED
JUN 07 2000
BY _____
PLANNING & BUILDING SERVICES
 Ukiah, CA 95482

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dennis Chaty, Planner
FROM: Louisa Morris, Coastal Access Coordinator
DATE: June 5, 2000
SUBJECT: CDB 19-2000, Public Access on Bourn's Landing

For the Bourn's Landing subdivision, I recommend the following requirement for public access:

- Record a legal description of a vertical trail to Cook's Beach (prescriptive trail to Cook's Beach/ Smuggler's Cove already exists).
- Record a legal description of a lateral trail along the blufftop (floating easement 25' from geologically stable bluff edge, as determined by a geotechnical report), running from the trail to Cook's Beach south to the cypress windbreak.
- Record a legal description of a trail returning from the blufftop to the existing paved county road, along cypress windbreak (near or on northern property line of Parcel 3).
- Record a legal description for two parking lots at either end of trail (for 4-6 vehicles, each lot).

Nexus: *2C zoning, will potentially have visitor serving facility (VSF) on Parcels 1 & 2, which will place a burden on existing public access opportunities, justifying a requirement for public access as a condition of permit approval for any new VSF's. Also, the existing trail to Cook's Beach, if it is on Parcel 1, appears to be a possible prescriptive trail which is already used by the public. Parking will be necessary for both ends of this trail.

In exchange for recording these vertical and lateral OTD easements for public access and two parking lots (see map), the public access trail noted on the LUP map (on parcel 3) can be (in part) relinquished. It should only be relinquished on Parcel 3, insofar as the trail would impact the privacy of residents living on this parcel in a single family home. I am assuming that the only structure on Parcel 3 will be a single family home, into perpetuity. If a VSF were to be constructed on Parcel 3, this would nullify the relinquishing of the LUP-designated trail, and there would be a nexus for requiring an OTD to be recorded for public access on this southernmost parcel.

I don't in general advocate relinquishing a trail noted on the LUP maps, but in this case it seems like a good compromise in exchange for a legally recorded trail for public access.

Thank you.

Louisa K. Morris

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Mendocino County Coastal Element Policies.

- Bourn's Landing

Policy 3.6-5 requires that access be **obtained**, either voluntarily or through a condition requiring an offer of dedication, for coastal development permits. In detail, it states that:

“Acquisition methods such as bequests, gifts, and outright purchases are preferred by the County when obtaining public access from private landowners. Other suitable voluntary methods such as a nonprofit land trust may be helpful and should be explored in the future. If other methods for obtaining access as specified above have not occurred, developers obtaining coastal development permits shall be required prior to the issuance of the coastal development permit to record an offer to dedicate an easement for public access purposes (e.g. vertical, lateral, parking area, etc.) where it is delineated in the land use plan as a condition of permit approval. The offer shall be in a form and content approved by the Coastal Commission and shall be recorded in a manner approved by the Commission before the coastal development permit is issued.

Policy 3.6-6 calls for access points to be at frequent rather than infrequent intervals along the coast.

Policy 3.6-9 requires an offer of dedication as a condition of permit approval where access is shown on the Coastal Plan Map.

Policy 3.6-11 requires that visitor accommodations and services provide access.

Policy 3.6-28 requires an offer of dedication as a condition of new development. Specifically, it states: “New development on parcels containing the accessways identified on the land use maps shall include an irrevocable offer to dedicate an easement, as required by other policies in this Chapter, for public use. Such offers shall run for a period of 21 years and shall be to grant and convey to the people of the State of California an easement for access over and across the offeror’s property.”

Policy 4.12-16 deals with public access on Bourns Landing. It states “Offers to dedicate easements for a blufftop trail and shoreline access shall be acquired for that area delineated on the land use plan map consistent with Policy 3.6-5.

These policies are reiterated in Mendocino County Code Chapter 20.528.

Coastal Act policies:

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.

Section 30212.5. Wherever appropriate and feasible, public facilities, including parking areas and facilities, shall be distributed throughout an area so as to mitigate against the impacts, social and otherwise, of overcrowding or overuse by the public of any single area.

Section 30212 (a). Public access from **the** nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except 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 accessway shall

5412

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.

Subdivision Map Act. Sections 66478.1 to 66478.14 (summarized):

-No local agency shall approve coastal or oceanfront subdivisions, or subdivisions along navigable streams, public waterways, public lakes or public reservoirs, unless public access is provided by fee or easement from a public highway "to that portion of the bank or stream bordering or lying within the proposed subdivision," or to "land below the ordinary highwater mark on any ocean coastline or bay shoreline within or at a reasonable distance from the subdivision."

-Additionally, no local agency shall approve a subdivision that does not provide for dedication of a public easement, designed in extent, width, and character to achieve public use of the waterway, along a portion of the waterfront bordering or within the proposed subdivision.

-Reasonable access is to be determined by the local agency, considering: (1) mode of access; (2) size of subdivision; (3) common uses of bank or stream, or type and appropriate uses of coastline or shoreline; (4) likelihood of trespass and means of avoiding trespass. The subdivision need not be disapproved if access is not provided and the local agency finds that reasonable access is available nearby.

-The subdivider is not required to improve access route(s) that benefit non-residents of the subdivision. Access route(s) may be conveyed or transferred to other agencies.

Public Access (emphasis on coastal access)

References to consult:

- LUP maps
- OTD maps/ table/ notebook (copied and sent to Ukiah)
- Coastal Element of General Plan (for **the** area you're working on)
- Prescriptive trails (site view, aerial photos)
- Deed restrictions on property/subdivision

Nexus for requiring OTD as condition of permit approval:

- Importance of requiring OTDs for public accessways wherever possible, to provide public access to the coastline (which is being increasingly developed and closed off to the public)
- Burden of proof (justification for nexus) is on agency or entity requiring offer to dedicate (OTD)- consult with Louisa and County Counsel
- Commercial development (visitor-serving facility): nexus = these new facilities will impact or overburden existing accessways, thus new development must offer vertical or lateral coastal access
- See attached (from Curtin)

PRACTICE TIP

When a city seeks to require a dedication of land as a condition to development, it has the burden of making affirmatively stated findings to show proper nexus.

Nollan) and burden created nexus test is whether condition is in reasonable proportion to the burden created by the new development—rough proportionality.” James Longtin, *Longtin’s California Land Use*, § 8.22 (Supp. 1996). In California, the courts have always required a nexus based on a reasonable relationship (see the general discussion in Section D (Nexus Requirement)); *Dolan* reiterates that, but emphasizes that there must be something more than generalized or conclusory findings to support that relationship or connection.

As a result of *Dolan*, if a city is going to require a dedication of land as a condition of a land use adjudicatory approval (for example, building permits, map approvals) as compared to relative approvals (for example, a general plan amendment or zoning and development fee ordinance), the following rules should be followed:

- The city has the burden of proof to show the required reasonable relationship between the required dedication and the impact of the proposed development.
- No precise mathematical calculation is required to show the required reasonable relationship (rough proportionality), but the city must make some sort of individualized determination that the required dedication is related both in nature and extent to the impact of the proposed development.
- The city has the burden to show why a dedication is necessary and why a land use regulation restricting the use of the property cannot suffice to achieve the same purposes.
- The city tailors the conditions to address only the types of impacts expected from the development.

- The city can meet its burden of quantifying its findings in support of the particular dedication, but must not rely on a conclusory statement that the dedication ‘could’ offset the burden.

3. The Applicability of the *Nollan/Dolan* Test to Impact Fees: *Ehrlich v. Culver City*

In *Dolan*, the City of Tigard conditioned a development permit on the property owner's dedication of land. *Dolan*, 114 S. Ct. at 2314. But if a city requires payment of an impact fee, does the *Nollan/Dolan* nexus test apply? The much anticipated California Supreme Court decision, *Ehrlich v. City of Culver City*, 12 Cal. 4th 854 (1996), answered that question. The *Ehrlich* court held that if a city bases a development or impact fee on an ordinance or rule of general applicability, the fee will be within the police power and will not be subject to the heightened constitutional scrutiny of the *Nollan/Dolan* nexus test. *Id.*

Ehrlich was the first time the California Supreme Court had addressed the nexus issue relating to monetary exactions since the seminal case of *Associated Home Builders v. City of Walnut Creek*, 4 Cal. 3d 633 (1971), which upheld parkland dedication and in lieu fees based on reasonable relationship nexus test. Also, *Ehrlich* was the first time the California Supreme Court addressed the issue of whether or not the requirement to pay a monetary fee as a condition of issuance of a permit rather than a dedication of real property triggers the application of the higher scrutiny test laid down by *Nollan* and *Dolan*. Earlier discussions had concluded that such a test was limited to possessory takings and not monetary exactions. *Blue Jeans Equities West v. City and County of San Francisco*, 3 Cal. App. 4th 164 (1992) (see pp. 222-223).

Factual Situation. In the early 1970s, Ehrlich acquired a vacant 2.4-acre lot in Culver City. At his request, the City amended its General Plan and zoning and adopted a Specific Plan to provide for the development of a privately operated tennis club and recreational facility. In 1981, in response to financial losses from operat-

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Mendocino County Coastal Element Policies.

Policy 3.6-5 requires that access be obtained, either voluntarily or through a condition requiring an offer of dedication, for coastal development permits. In detail, it states that:

“Acquisition methods such as bequests, gifts, and outright purchases are preferred by the County when obtaining public access from private landowners. Other suitable voluntary methods such as a nonprofit land trust may be helpful and should be explored in the future. If other methods for obtaining access as specified above have not occurred, developers obtaining coastal development permits shall be required prior to the issuance of the coastal development permit to record an offer to dedicate an easement for public access purposes (e.g. vertical, lateral, parking area, etc.) where it is delineated in the land use plan as a condition of permit approval. The offer shall be in a form and content approved by the Coastal Commission and shall be recorded in a manner approved by the Commission before the coastal development permit is issued.

Policy 3.6-6 calls for access points to be at frequent rather than infrequent intervals along the coast.

Policy 3.6-9 requires an offer of dedication as a condition of permit approval where access is shown on the Coastal Plan Map.

Policy 3.6-11 requires that visitor accommodations and services provide access.

Policy 3.6-28 requires an offer of dedication as a condition of new development. Specifically, it states: “New development on parcels containing the accessways identified on the land use maps shall include an irrevocable offer to dedicate an easement, as required by other policies in this Chapter, for public use. Such offers shall run for a period of 21 years and shall be to grant and convey to the people of the State of California an easement for access over and across the offeror’s property.”

Policy 4.12-11 deals with public access in the Anchor Bay Campground. It states: “A guarantee of continued fee access to the public as well as guests shall be acquired consistent with Policy 3.6-5 together with a provision for obtaining a non-fee accessway if the visitor serving facility should be changed to another use.”

These policies are reiterated in Mendocino County Code Chapter 20.528.

Coastal Act policies:

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.

Section 30212.5. Wherever appropriate and feasible, public facilities, including parking areas and facilities, shall be distributed throughout an area so as to mitigate against the impacts, social and otherwise, of overcrowding or overuse by the public of any single area.

Section 30212 (a). Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate

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access exists nearby, or (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated accessway 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.

Subdivision Map Act. Sections 66478.1 to 66478.14 (summarized):

-No local agency shall approve coastal or oceanfront subdivisions, or subdivisions along navigable streams, public waterways, public lakes or public reservoirs, unless public access is provided by fee or easement from a public highway "to that portion of the bank or stream bordering or lying within the proposed subdivision," or to "land below the ordinary highwater mark on any ocean coastline or bay shoreline within or at a reasonable distance from the subdivision."

-Additionally, no local agency shall approve a subdivision that does not provide for dedication of a public easement, designed in extent, width, and character to achieve public use of the waterway, along a portion of the waterfront bordering or within the proposed subdivision.

-Reasonable access is to be determined by the local agency, considering: (1) mode of access; (2) size of subdivision; (3) common uses of bank or stream, or type and appropriate uses of coastline or shoreline; (4) likelihood of trespass and means of avoiding trespass. The subdivision need not be disapproved if access is not provided and the local agency finds that reasonable access is available nearby.

-The subdivider is not required to improve access route(s) that benefit non-residents of the subdivision. Access route(s) may be conveyed or transferred to other agencies.

Local Deed Restrictions.

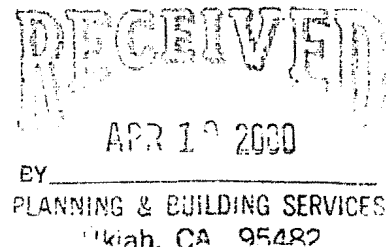
The Anchor Bay subdivision deed contains language about an easement for access to the coast for subdivision owners (and the public?). This easement was never developed, and shall be maintained as part of this subdivision.

Bud Kamb

Real Estate Sales & Services • Land Use Consultant • Permit Specialist
REAL ESTATE SALES BROKER SINCE 1974
Mendocino County • Coastal and Inland

April 16, 2000

Mr. Jim Ehlers
Department of Environmental Health
County of Mendocino
790 South Franklin Street
Fort Bragg, California 95437



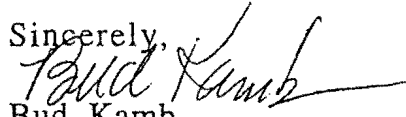
Re: CDB 19-2000, Bonham

Dear Jim:

In response to your review memo on the above referenced application I have enclosed a scale topo map that shows the existing SFR, garage, septic system, and the water source on proposed parcel #3 (17.13 acres). The water source is the North Gualala Water Company. You can also see that the septic system is approximately 375 feet away from the boundary line between proposed parcel 3 and proposed parcel #2.

Please notify Dennis Chaty that everything is a-ok so the "suspension" referred to in Dennis Chaty's letter (attached) can be lifted. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Bud Kamb

cc: Dennis Chaty
John Bonham

11 of 12
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 616 Little River, CA 95456
TELEPHONE: 937-1085 • 1-800-6000-BUD
FAX: 937-1086 • 888-BUD-KAMB
E-MAIL: budkamb@mcn.org



COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES
 501 LOW GAP ROAD • ROOM 1440 • UKIAH • CALIFORNIA • 95482

RAYMOND HALL, DIRECTOR
 Telephone 707-463-4281
 FAX 707-463-5700
 pbs@co.mendocino.ca.us
 www.co.mendocino.ca.us/planning

RECEIVED

March 17, 2000

Planning - FB
 Department of Transportation
 Environmental Health - FB
 Building Inspection - FB
 Assessor
 Ag Commissioner

Arch Commission
 Sonoma State University
 Caltrans
 Dept of Forestry
 Dept of Fish and Game
 Coastal Commission

MENDO. ENV. HEALTH

*CASE#: CDB 19-2000

DATE FILED: March 1, 2000

OWNER: BONHAM INVESTMENT COMPANY

AGENT: BUD KAMB

REQUEST: Coastal Development Boundary Line Adjustment to reconfigure three (3) parcels recognized by Certificate of Compliance #CC 29-98.

LOCATION: Within the Coastal Zone, 2.5+ miles north of Gualala, lying on the west side of Highway 1 at its intersection with Glennen Drive (CR# 534); AP# 144-170-01 and 144-140-03.

*PROJECT COORDINATOR: Dennis Chaty

RESPONSE DUE DATE: April 3, 2000. If no response is received by this date, we will assume no recommendation or comments are forthcoming.

*PLEASE NOTE THE CASE NUMBER AND NAME OF PROJECT COORDINATOR WITH ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

Attached to this form is information describing the above noted project(s). The County Planning Department is soliciting your input, which will be used in staff analysis, and will be forwarded to the appropriate public hearing.

You are invited to comment on any aspect of the proposed project(s). Please address any concerns or recommendations on environmental considerations and specific information regarding permits you may require to the project coordinator at the above address.

No Comment Comments to Follow Comments Attached or Below

REVIEWED BY: Name Jim Ehlers Department DET - FB Date 24 MAR 2000

Applicant shall submit plot plan showing the location of the existing SFR, garage, septic system and well or water source. DET needs to be sure that lot line changes do not place existing septic system and water source on a new parcel.

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2000

MENDO. ENV. HEALTH

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RECEIVED

MAR 31 2000

BY _____
 PLANNING & BUILDING SERVICES
 Ukiah, CA 95482