

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
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RECORD PACKET COPY

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Staff: J Johnson-V  
Staff Report: 8/23/01  
Hearing Date: 9/11/01  
Comm Action:

STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR

APPLICATION NO.: 4-00-076

APPLICANT: Jeffrey & Stacy Wilkins AGENT: Ian McIlvaine

PROJECT LOCATION: 22380 Swenson Drive, Malibu, Los Angeles County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer.

Lot area: 2.36 acres  
Building coverage: 3,912 sq. ft.  
Pavement coverage: 9,288 sq. ft.  
Landscape coverage: 15,600 sq. ft.  
Parking spaces: 4  
Ht abv fin grade: 33 ft.  
Plan Designation: Rural Land I and II  
Zoning: 1 dwelling unit/10 and 1du/5 acres  
Project Density: one du/2 acres

**SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

The applicants request approval to construct a single family residence, detached garage with storage and guest house above on an existing parcel accessed from a common driveway serving two parcels and two private roads, Swenson Drive and Rockview Terrace, leading to a public road, Saddle Peak Road. The applicants propose to share an existing water well located on the adjacent property at 22370 Swenson Drive with that property owner (Rauls) thereby providing domestic and fire suppression water to both residences. The proposed project is located on a flat pad just below a ridge located to the north where a residence is under construction (Rauls) and the visual backdrop of the

higher Saddle Peak Ridge is located further to the northwest. The proposed development site is located north about eight hundred (800) feet from a 'blue line' tributary of Las Flores Creek. The ESHA designated portion of this creek is located about two thousand (2,000) feet to the south of the parcel. In the project vicinity, the tributary is not designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) in the certified Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan. The property is visible from portions of the Tuna Canyon Trail, portions of Las Flores Heights Road to the east, from Schueren and Las Flores Canyon Roads to the west, and Hume, Briarbluff, and Castlewood Roads from the southwest. However, due to the distance and the recommended Special Conditions addressing landscaping and color restriction deed restriction, public visibility will be limited. Staff recommends approval of the proposed project with Special Conditions addressing: a wildfire waiver of liability; landscape, erosion control and fuel modification plans; removal of temporary construction home; removal of natural vegetation; future development deed restriction; drainage and polluted runoff control plan; plans conforming to geologic recommendation; a color restriction deed restriction, and access road survey and revised access easements. The project, as conditioned, will therefore be consistent with the Coastal Act.

**LOCAL APPROVALS RECEIVED:** Approval in Concept: Los Angeles County Regional Planning Department dated 4/27/99, 5/4/2001 and May 9, 2001; Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, dated 2/15/2000 for septic system; County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Coastal Commission Approval Only driveway access, dated 3/15/2001 and Preliminary Fuel Modification Plan dated 5/2/2001.

**SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS:** Engineering Geologic Report, dated June 10, 1998, by Strata-Tech, Inc.; Update Letter, dated December 13, 1999 by Geoplan, Inc.; Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation dated August 25, 1998 by Strata-Tech, Inc.; Coastal Permit No. 4-00-087, Berger/Sheldon; Certified Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan, Los Angeles County.

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**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

**MOTION:** *I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit No. 4-00-076 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.

I. RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PERMIT:

The Commission hereby approves a coastal development permit for the proposed development and adopts the findings set forth below on grounds that the development as conditioned will be in conformity with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act and will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3. Approval of the permit complies with the California Environmental Quality Act because either 1) feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives have been incorporated to substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the development on the environment, or 2) there are no further feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

II. Standard Conditions.

1. Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgment. The permit is not valid and development shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.

2. Expiration. If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.

3. Interpretation. Any questions of intent or interpretation of any term or condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.

4. Assignment. The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.

5. Terms and Conditions Run with the Land. These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

III. Special Conditions

1. WILDFIRE WAIVER OF LIABILITY

**PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT,** the applicant shall submit a signed document which shall indemnify and hold harmless the California Coastal Commission, its officers, agents and employees against any and all claims, demands, damages, costs, expenses, of liability arising out of the acquisition, design, construction, operations, maintenance, existence, or failure of the

permitted project in an area where an extraordinary potential for damage or destruction from wild fire exists as an inherent risk to life and property.

## **2. LANDSCAPE, EROSION CONTROL, AND FUEL MODIFICATION PLANS**

**PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit revised landscaping and erosion control plans, prepared by a licensed landscape architect or a qualified resource specialist, for review and approval by the Executive Director. The revised plans shall incorporate the following criteria:

### **A) Landscaping and Erosion Control Plans**

- 1) All graded & disturbed areas and the existing graded building pad areas on the subject site shall be planted and maintained for erosion control purposes within (60) days of receipt of the certificate of occupancy for the residence. After the temporary construction trailer is removed pursuant to Special Condition Number Three, the disturbed site of the temporary construction trailer shall also be planted and maintained for erosion control purposes. To minimize the need for irrigation all landscaping shall consist primarily of native/drought resistant plants as listed by the California Native Plant Society, Santa Monica Mountains Chapter, in their document entitled Recommended List of Plants for Landscaping in the Santa Monica Mountains, dated February 5, 1996. Invasive, non-indigenous plant species which tend to supplant native species shall not be used.
- 2) All cut and fill slopes on the subject site shall be stabilized with planting at the completion of final grading. Planting should be of native plant species indigenous to the Santa Monica Mountains using accepted planting procedures, consistent with fire safety requirements. Such planting shall be adequate to provide 90 percent coverage within two (2) years, and this requirement shall apply to all disturbed soils. The plan shall include vertical elements, such as trees and shrubs, which partially screen the appearance of the proposed residence, from public roads and a trail to the south, west, and east;
- 3) Plantings shall be maintained in good growing condition throughout the life of the project and, whenever necessary, shall be replaced with new plant materials to ensure continued compliance with applicable landscape requirements;
- 4) The Permittee shall undertake development in accordance with the final approved plan. Any proposed changes to the approved final plan shall be reported to the Executive Director. No changes to the approved final plan shall occur without a Coastal Commission - approved amendment to the coastal development permit, unless the Executive Director determines that no amendment is required.
- 5) Vegetation within 20 feet of the proposed residence garages and driveway may be removed to mineral earth, vegetation within a 200 foot radius of the main structure may be selectively thinned in order to reduce fire hazard. However, such thinning shall only occur in accordance with an approved long-term fuel modification plan submitted pursuant to this special condition. The final fuel modification plan shall

include details regarding the types, sizes and location of plant materials to be removed, and how often thinning is to occur. In addition, the applicant shall submit evidence that the Final Fuel Modification Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Forestry Division, Fire Prevention Bureau. Any irrigated lawn, turf and ground cover planted within the fifty foot radius of the proposed house shall be selected from the most drought tolerant species or subspecies, or varieties suited to the Mediterranean climate of the Santa Monica Mountains.

- 6) The final drainage/erosion control plan shall be implemented within 30 days of completion of final grading. By acceptance of this permit, the applicant agrees to maintain the drainage devices on a yearly basis in order to ensure that the system functions properly. Should the devices fail or any erosion result from the drainage from the project, the applicant or successor in interests shall be responsible for any necessary repairs and restoration.

**B) Interim Erosion Control Plan**

- 1) The landscape/erosion control plan shall delineate the areas to be disturbed by grading or construction activities and shall include any temporary access roads, staging areas and stockpile areas. The natural areas on the site to be left undisturbed such as native trees and vegetation shall be clearly delineated on the project site with fencing or survey flags.
- 2) The plan shall specify that should grading take place during the rainy season (November 1 – March 31) the applicant shall install or construct temporary sediment basins (including debris basins, desilting basins or silt traps), temporary drains and swales, sand bag barriers, silt fencing, stabilize any stockpiled fill with geo-fabric covers or other appropriate cover, install geo-textiles or mats on all cut or fill slopes and close and stabilize open trenches as soon as possible. These erosion measures shall be required on the project site prior to or concurrent with the initial grading operations and maintained through out the development process to minimize erosion and sediment from runoff waters during construction. All sediment should be retained on-site unless removed to an appropriate approved dumping location either outside the coastal zone or to a site within the coastal zone permitted to receive fill.
- 3) The plan shall also include temporary erosion control measures should grading or site preparation cease for a period of more than 30 days, including but not limited to: stabilization of all stockpiled fill, access roads, disturbed soils and cut and fill slopes with geo-textiles and/or mats, sand bag barriers, silt fencing; temporary drains and swales and sediment basins. The plans shall also specify that all disturbed areas shall be seeded with native grass species and include the technical specifications for seeding the disturbed areas. These temporary erosion control measures shall be monitored and maintained until grading or construction operations resume.

**C) Monitoring**

Five (5) years from the date of the receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy for the residence the applicant shall submit for the review and approval of the Executive Director, a landscape monitoring report, prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or qualified Resource Specialist, that certifies the on-site landscaping is in conformance with the landscape plan approved pursuant to this Special Condition. The monitoring report shall include photographic documentation of plant species and plant coverage.

If the landscape monitoring report indicates the landscaping is not in conformance with or has failed to meet the performance standards specified in the landscaping plan approved pursuant to this permit, the applicant, or successors in interest, shall submit a revised or supplemental landscape plan for the review and approval of the Executive Director. The revised landscaping plan must be prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or a qualified Resource Specialist and shall specify measures to remediate those portions of the original plan that have failed or are not in conformance with the original approved plan.

**3. REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION TRAILER**

With the acceptance of this coastal permit, the applicants agree that the temporary construction trailer shall be removed from the site within two years of the issuance of this Coastal Permit or within sixty (60) days of the applicant's receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy for the proposed residence from the County of Los Angeles, whichever is less, to a site located outside the Coastal Zone or a site with a valid coastal development permit for the installation of a temporary construction trailer. After the trailer is removed the disturbed site shall be revegetated as required by Special Condition Number Two within sixty (60) days.

**4. REMOVAL OF NATURAL VEGETATION**

Removal of natural vegetation for the purpose of fuel modification within the 20 foot zone surrounding the proposed structure shall not commence until the local government has issued a building or grading permit for the development approved pursuant to this permit. Vegetation thinning within the 20-200 foot fuel modification zone shall not occur until commencement of construction of the structure approved pursuant to this permit.

**5. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT DEED RESTRICTION**

- A.** This permit is only for the development described in Coastal Development Permit No. 4-00-076. Pursuant to Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 13250(b)(6) and 13253 (b) (6), the exemptions otherwise provided in Public Resources Code Section 30610 (a) and (b) shall apply to the entire property. Accordingly, any future improvements to the entire property including the permitted residence and garage, and clearing of vegetation or grading, other than as provided for in the approved fuel modification landscape and erosion control plan prepared pursuant to Special Condition Number Two (2),

shall require an amendment to Permit No. 4-00-076 from the Commission or shall require an additional coastal development permit from the Commission or from the applicable certified local government.

- B. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall execute and record a deed restriction in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, which reflects the above restrictions on development in the deed restriction and shall include legal descriptions of the applicant's entire parcel. The deed restriction shall run with the land, binding all successors and assigns, and shall be recorded free of prior liens that the Executive Director determines may affect the enforceability of the restriction. This deed restriction shall not be removed or changed ~~without a~~ Commission amendment to this coastal development permit.

**6. DRAINAGE AND POLLUTED RUNOFF CONTROL PLAN**

**PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit for the review and approval of the Executive Director, final drainage and runoff control plans, including supporting calculations. The plan shall be prepared by a licensed engineer and shall incorporate structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed to control the volume, velocity and pollutant load of stormwater leaving the developed site. In addition to the specifications above, the plan shall be in substantial conformance with the following requirements:

- (a) Selected BMPs (or suites of BMPs) shall be designed to treat, infiltrate or filter stormwater from each runoff event, up to and including the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile, 24-hour runoff event for volume-based BMPs, and/or the 85th percentile, 1-hour runoff event, with an appropriate safety factor, for flow-based BMPs.
- (b) Runoff shall be conveyed off site in a non-erosive manner.
- (c) Energy dissipating measures shall be installed at the terminus of outflow drains.
- (d) The plan shall include provisions for maintaining the drainage system, including structural BMPs, in a functional condition throughout the life of the approved development. Such maintenance shall include the following: (1) BMPs shall be inspected, cleaned and repaired when necessary prior to the onset of the storm season, no later than September 30<sup>th</sup> each year and (2) should any of the project's surface or subsurface drainage/filtration structures or other BMPs fail or result in increased erosion, the applicant/landowner or successor-in-interest shall be responsible for any necessary repairs to the drainage/filtration system or BMPs and restoration of the eroded area. Should repairs or restoration become necessary, prior to the commencement of such repair or restoration work, the applicant shall submit a repair and restoration plan to the Executive Director to determine if an amendment or new coastal development permit is required to authorize such work.

**7. PLANS CONFORMING TO GEOLOGIC RECOMMENDATION**

**PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the

applicant shall submit, for the review and approval by the Executive Director, evidence of the Engineering Geologist and Geologist consultant's review and approval of all project plans. All recommendations contained in the submitted reports titled: Engineering Geologic Report, dated June 10, 1998, by Strata-Tech, Inc.; Update Letter, dated December 13, 1999 by Geoplan, Inc.; Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation dated August 25, 1998 by Strata-Tech, Inc, shall be incorporated into all final design and construction including: footing/slab design, storm water improvements, grading recommendations, setback, foundations, lateral support, retaining walls, expansive soils, floor slabs, concrete flatwork, seismic design, settlement, temporary excavations, access road pavement. All plans must be reviewed and approved by the consultants.

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

**8. COLOR RESTRICTION DEED RESTRICTION**

**A. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT,** the applicant shall submit for the review and approval of the Executive Director, a color palette and material specifications for the outer surface of all structures authorized by the approval of coastal development permit 4-00-076. The palette samples shall be presented in a format not to exceed 8½" X 11" X ½" in size. The palette shall include the colors proposed for the roof, trim, exterior surfaces, retaining walls, or other structures authorized by this permit. Acceptable colors shall be limited to colors compatible with the surrounding environment (earth tones) including shades of green, brown and gray with no white or light shades and no bright tones. All windows shall be comprised of non-glare glass. Night lighting, if any, shall be directed downward, be of low intensity, at low height and shielded; security lighting, if any, shall be controlled by motion detector.

The approved structures shall be colored with only the colors and window materials authorized pursuant to this special condition. Alternative colors or materials for future repainting or resurfacing or new windows may only be applied to the structures authorized by coastal development permit 4-00-076 if such changes are specifically authorized by the Executive Director as complying with this special condition.

**B. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT,** the applicant shall execute and record a deed restriction, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, which reflects the restrictions stated above on the proposed development. The document shall run with the land for the life of the structures approved in this permit, binding all successors and assigns, and shall be recorded free of prior liens and encumbrances that the Executive Director determines may affect the enforceability of the restriction. This deed restriction shall not be removed or changed without a Commission amendment to this coastal development permit.



9. **ACCESS ROAD SURVEY AND REVISED ACCESS EASEMENTS**

Because portions of one of the existing private roads, Swenson Drive, are located outside of the legal easement granted to the applicants to access the subject lot a revised Grant of Easement is needed. Therefore, **Prior to the Issuance of the Coastal Development Permit**, the applicants shall submit evidence for the review and approval of the Executive Director that the applicants have obtained the right to use this portion of the existing private road for ingress and egress to the subject site, APN 4448-023-033 from Saddle Peak Road, a public road.

IV. **Findings and Declarations.**

A. **Project Description**

The project site is located approximately two miles inland of the coast east of the intersection of Pacific Coast Highway and Las Flores Canyon Road, and just south of Saddle Peak Road. The parcel is accessed from Saddle Peak Road, a public road, Rockview Terrace and Swenson Drive, private roads and a common driveway shared by with the neighboring parcel to the north with a residence under construction (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls) (Exhibits 1 and 2).

The applicants propose to construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage (856 sq. ft. for garage and 459 sq. ft. for second floor storage) and 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer. (Exhibits 3 – 13). The water well is located within shared easement on adjoining property at 22370 Swenson Drive (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls); a pipeline along the driveway will be constructed to connect the well to the proposed water tank. The grading proposed for the driveway consists of 500 cubic yards of cut and 400 cubic yards of fill, the grading for the structures involve 150 cubic yards of cut and 180 cubic yards of fill. The 7,050 gallon water tank, 12 feet high by 10 feet in diameter, will be located to the north of and adjacent to the garage/guest house (Exhibit 4).

The building site is a 2.36 acre lot located south of Saddle Peak Road and east of Swenson Road . The proposed building site is located on the upper portion of the lot at an elevation of about 1,950 feet above sea level on an existing graded building pad created over thirty years ago according to the applicant's Engineering Geologist. The building site is located on a gently sloping broad crest of a ridge, the top of the ridge is located to the north where the residence on the adjoining parcel is located. The majority of the property is in its natural state with the exception of an building pad and a graded access driveway. The area surrounding the building pad has be cleared and thinned of brush as a result of the fuel modification for the construction of the residence on the adjoining parcel to the north (Rauls). The site is surrounded by

vacant lots to the east, a residence under construction to the north (Rauls) and a graded lot being prepared for the construction of a residence to the south (Mastoras) on the adjacent lot to the east. In addition, there are two other existing residences further to the south and to the northwest, one under construction (Bolanowski) and another existing residence.

The subject site is an irregular shaped parcel with seven sides, descending south from the building pad with an overall topographic relief of about 125 feet with gradients ranging from nearly horizontal at the building site to as steep as 2 : 1 along the southern and western portion of the lot. A moderate growth of native vegetation is recovering on the slope areas which burned in the 1993 Malibu fire.

The certified Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan designates the 2.36 acre site as Rural Land I and II (one dwelling unit for ten and five acres respectively). The subject parcel is not located within or near any designated wildlife corridor or any designated Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA); it is located about 800 feet west and about 1,000 feet north of the upper reach of an unnamed tributary of Las Flores Creek. No mapped hiking or riding trails cross the subject property, although the Tuna Canyon Trail crosses property located to the west, south and north. The Tuna Canyon Trail traverses north to south connecting the Backbone Trail to Tuna Canyon and Pacific Coast Highway.

The property is visible from portions of the Tuna Canyon Trail, portions of Las Flores Heights Road to the east, from Schueren and Las Flores Canyon Roads to the west, and Hume, Briarbluff, and Castlewood Roads from the southwest.

The improvements proposed by the applicants to the existing driveway to the building site cross two parcels, one to the west the other to the north. An existing shared driveway is improved from Swenson Drive to the entrance to the applicant's proposed driveway. In addition, the water line connecting the existing well on the adjoining property to the north, located north of the shared driveway, will cross that same parcel and a portion of the parcel to the west along the driveway. The applicants have provided evidence of the ingress and egress access easements for the driveway and water line over these parcels. Regarding the property owners, across whose property these proposed improvements are located, these individuals have been notified of this development pursuant to section 30601.5 of the Coastal Act. Section 30601.5 states as follows: "All holders or owners of any interests of record in the affected property shall be notified in writing of the permit application and invited to join as co-applicant." These property owners were notified of the pending permit action under Section 30601.5 (Exhibit 14). As of the date of this report, no response was received. If any response to this letter is received by staff prior to the Commission's September 11 - 14, 2001 meeting, it will be reported to the Commission at the public hearing.

**B. Individual and Cumulative Impacts in Sensitive Resource Areas**

Section 30250(a) of the Coastal Act provides that new development be located within or near existing developed areas able to accommodate it, with adequate public

services, where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources:

New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it or, where such areas are not able to accommodate it, in other areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources.

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

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

Section 30231 of the Coastal Act is designed to protect and enhance, or restore where feasible, marine resources and the biologic productivity and quality of coastal waters, including streams. Section 30231 of the Coastal Act states as follows:

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

In addition, Section 30240 of the Coastal Act states that environmentally sensitive habitat areas must be protected against disruption of habitat values:

(a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.

(b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

Coastal Act Section 30250 provides for three tests to determine whether new development is appropriately located from the standpoint of cumulative impacts. The first test is whether or not the proposed new development is located within, contiguous or in close proximity to an existing developed area. If the proposed development does not meet the first test, an analysis of whether it meets the second

test is necessary. The second test is whether or not the location of the new development is in an area able to accommodate it or with adequate public services. The third test is whether or not the proposed project will or will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources.

Regarding the first test, the proposed project is located about two miles inland of the coast on the southwest slope of Saddle Peak Road within the Santa Monica Mountains. This inland area of the western Santa Monica Mountains is partially developed with residential and public recreational land uses. The Commission considers this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains to not be a developed area, including the subject site, and therefore it does not meet the first test. The analysis of the proposed development with respect to the second test is needed.

The second test is whether or not the location of the new development is in an area able to accommodate it or with adequate public services. The Los Angeles County Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan includes policies addressing public services including an adequate water supply. Policies P233, P234, and P245 state:

P233 Continue to require all new developments to demonstrate that an adequate potable water supply is available to each parcel.

P234 Continue to require all new developments to demonstrate that an adequate water supply for fire protection is available based on the location of development, type of construction, spacing of structures, fire hazards, and so on.

P235 An on-site water source shall be of potable quality and be able to provide a quantity of water sufficient to meet domestic supply requirements as determined by the government agency having jurisdiction.

The applicant proposes to construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer.

The subject site is provided with public and private services including public and private road access from Saddle Peak Road, Rockview Terrace and Swenson Drive, water, electricity, and telephone. Water availability and private road access are issues discussed below.

The applicant proposes to use an existing water well on an adjoining property to serve the proposed residence. The water well is proposed to be shared with the adjoining property owner and an approved residence (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls). This water well (a former 'as built well') was approved by the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services on January 14, 1999. The water well is located about 250 feet northwest of the building site, north of the existing driveway also shared with

the adjoining property owner (Rauls). The Rauls' Well Completion Report dated 9-26-97 which was filed with the Department of Water Resources, State of California indicates that the well produces an estimated 60 gallons per minute of water during a test conducted on 11-29-97. The Los Angeles County Health Department requires that water wells produce potable water with a reasonable quantity of water production. The 'reasonable' quantity of water production according to Los Angeles County Health Department (staff telephone discussion with Mr. Saleh of this Department on March 20, 2000) is 15 to 25 gallons per minute of potable water in order to adequately serve one residence. Since the adjoining property owner's Water Completion Report concluded that the well produces 60 gallons per minute of water, Therefore, the applicant currently has adequate private water resources to serve the Rauls' residence and this proposed residence consistent with Los Angeles County Health Department requirements.

In another application for Coastal Permit No. 4-98-004, Bolanowski, staff requested the applicant provide information from a geologist with expertise in groundwater resources to address the availability of water from this well located to the north of the subject site on a long term basis. In response, the Bolanowski's provided a report titled: Preliminary Comments on October 20, 1999 California Coastal Commission Itr., dated December 2, 1999, by E. D. Michael, Consulting Geologist, Engineering Geologist, Hydrogeology, Forensics. In this report, Mr. Michael stated:

" ... in bedrock areas such as the Santa Monica Mountains, it is effectively impossible to determine aquifer storage or recharge, and hence, it is impossible to determine by a well test whether that well will produce an adequate long-term supply."

However, because the applicant's proposed shared water well will produce water from a bedrock area as compared to an aquifer, it is uncertain that a long term supply of water will be available to serve the proposed residence as confirmed by the applicant's consulting geologist. In the event the applicant's shared water well becomes depleted, the applicant has at least three options to provide adequate domestic water for the proposed residence. The applicant's options include: one, drill a new well in a new location or into a deeper aquifer or bedrock area; two, construct a water line extension from the nearby public mutual water company serving residences along Saddle Peak Road; or three, truck in potable water to the onsite water storage tank.

The applicant proposes to construct an on-site septic system to adequately dispose of sewage generated on-site. The applicant has provided an 'Approval in Concept' for the septic system from the Los Angeles County Health Department. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, meets the guidance provided by the Los Angeles County Land Use Plan and meets the second test required in Section 30250, that the development will be located in an area able to accommodate it.

The third test of Section 30250 examines whether or not the proposed project will have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources and is discussed below.

The Commission has found that minimizing the cumulative impacts of new development is especially critical in the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains area because of the large number of lots which already exist, many in remote, rugged mountain and canyon areas. From a comprehensive planning perspective, the potential development of thousands of existing undeveloped and poorly sited parcels in these mountains would create cumulative impacts on coastal resources and public access over time. Because of the larger number of existing undeveloped parcels and potential future development, the demands on road capacity, public services, recreational facilities, and beaches is expected to grow tremendously.

Staff's previous review of Coastal Permit No. 4-94-084, Lane and Coastal Permit No. 4-98-004, Bolanowski, indicated that there are two portions of Swenson Drive, a private road, which are physically located outside of the legal easement granted to the applicants to access the subject lot. It is not feasible to relocate the existing roadway to this legal easement due to steep topographic considerations and substantial additional grading which would be required to physically relocate the roadway. Further in 1984, the Commission approved paving improvements to this existing roadway in its present alignment in Coastal Permit No. 4-94-084, Lane. Therefore, a revised Grant of Easement is needed to be co-terminus with the existing paved roadway to eliminate these potential adverse effects to the environment. Therefore, Special Condition Number Nine is needed to require prior to the issuance of Coastal Development Permit, that the applicants submit evidence for the review and approval of the Executive Director that the applicants have obtained the right to use the existing private road for ingress and egress to the subject site, APN 4448-023-033 from Saddle Peak Road, a public road.

The Los Angeles County Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan, certified by the Commission, provides guidance for the Commission to consider in this application. The LUP includes a New Development Policy (P271), which notes that new development in the Malibu coastal zone will be guided by the LCP Land Use Plan map and all pertinent overlay categories. The policy also notes that all properties are designated for a specific use that reflects the mandates of the California Coastal Act, all policies contained in this Local Coastal Plan, and the constraints and sensitivities of resources present in the coastal zone. Further, the policy states that the land use plan map presents a base land use designation for all properties overlaid by three resource protection and management categories. For those parcels not overlaid by a resource management category, development can normally proceed according to the base land use classification and in conformance with all policies and standards contained herein.

The project site is not located within any of the three resource protection and management categories, therefore, development can proceed according to the base land use classification and in conformance with all policies and standards contained in the Los Angeles County Land Use Plan. These issues are discussed below.

1. Protection of Environmental Resources

The Land Use Plan (LUP) includes several policies designed to protect the environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA's) and address stream protection and erosion control, from both the individual and cumulative impacts of development. These policies include:

P68 Environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA's) shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas. Residential use shall not be considered a resources dependent use.

P74 New development shall be located as close as feasible to existing roadways, services, and existing development to minimize the effects on sensitive environmental resources.

P82 Grading shall be minimized for all new development to ensure the potential negative effects of runoff and erosion on these resources are minimized.

P84 In disturbed areas, landscaping plans shall balance long-term stability and minimization of fuel load. For instance, a combination of taller, deep-rooted plants and low-growing covers to reduce heat output may be used. Within ESHA's and Significant Watersheds, native plant species shall be used, consistent with fire safety requirements.

P88 In ESHA's and Significant Watersheds and other areas of high potential erosion hazard, require site design to minimize grading activities and reduce vegetation removal based on the following guidelines:

Structures should be clustered.

Grading for access roads and driveways should be minimized; the standard new on-site access roads shall be a maximum of 300 feet or one-third the parcel depth, whichever is less. Longer roads may be allowed on approval of the County Engineer and Environmental Review Board and the determination that adverse environmental impacts will not be incurred. Such approval shall constitute a conditional use.

Designate building and access envelopes on the basis of site inspection to avoid particularly erodible areas.

Require all sidecast material to be recompacted to engineering standards, re-seeded, and mulched and/or burlapped.

P91 All new development shall be designed to minimize impacts and alterations of physical features, such as ravines and hillsides, and processes of

the site (i.e., geological, soils, hydrologic, water percolation and runoff) to the maximum extent feasible.

P96 Degradation of the water quality of groundwater basins, nearby streams, or wetlands shall not result from development of the site. Pollutants, such as chemicals, fuels, lubricants, raw sewage, and other harmful waste shall not be discharged into or alongside coastal streams or wetlands.

Past permit actions taken by the Commission generally reflect the goals contained in the certified LUP policies towards development in areas near ESHA's. Where the Commission has found that single-family development, including accessory structures, would not cumulatively or individually create adverse impacts on habitat or other coastal resources, or that adequate mitigation could be provided, it has been permitted.

The applicant proposes to construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer.

The building site is located near the northern portion of the lot which is accessed by a common driveway approved to be improved (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls) from Swenson Drive to the west. The applicant's propose to improve the last 250 feet of the driveway to access the subject residence and garage. This driveway improvement will cross a thirty foot portion of two adjoining parcels located to the north and west. The residential development is limited to one site consisting of a pad size of about 10,000 sq. ft. including the fire truck turnaround, and does not include other development normally associated with residential development in the Santa Monica Mountains, such as a tennis court, or equestrian facilities.

To the south a 'blue line' tributary of Las Flores Creek is located about eight hundred (800) feet of the subject building pad. The ESHA designated portion of this creek is located about two thousand (2,000) feet to the south of the parcel. Las Flores Creek drains into the ESHA designated Las Flores Creek and eventually into the Pacific Ocean. Due to the distance, the proposed residence and development, as conditioned, will not directly affect these ESHA and Creek habitats as the proposed project is not located within or nearby the designated ESHA's.

### **3. Cumulative and Individual Impacts of Development**

In analyzing the proposed project for conformance with the resource protection policies of the Coastal Act and the Land Use Plan, one can address the project with regard to each policy in sequence.

For instance, Policy P 68 specifies that ESHA's shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values and only uses dependent on such resources shall be



allowed within such areas. The applicant's proposed residence and other development is not located within an ESHA and is separated by from the ESHA by about two thousand (2,000) feet.

Policy P74 specifies that new development be located as close as feasible to existing roadways, services and existing development to minimize the effects on sensitive environmental resources. The applicant's proposed residence is located as close as 550 feet from Swenson Drive along a common driveway. There are no sensitive environmental resources on the subject site.

Policy P82 specifies that grading be minimized for all new development to ensure the potential negative effects of runoff and erosion on these resources are minimized. Policy P91 specifies that all new development be designed to minimize impacts and alterations of physical features, such as ravines and hillsides. The applicant proposes to construct the residence and garage/guest house with 650 cubic yards of proposed cut grading on site, a 580 cubic yards fill and an export of 70 cubic yards of material to a site located outside the coastal zone. The majority of this grading is to cut the residence, garage/guest house and fire truck turnaround into the building pad. The Commission finds that the proposed grading is the minimum necessary to construct the proposed project and meets the guidance provided in Policies P82 and P91.

Policy P 84 specifies that in disturbed areas, landscaping plans balance long-term stability and minimization of fuel load. Policy P 88 specifies that in areas of high potential erosion hazard, site design is required to minimize grading activities and reduce vegetation removal based on guidelines that: 1) structures should be clustered, 2) grading for access roads and driveways should be minimized and new on-site access roads be a maximum of 300 feet or one third the depth of the parcel, which ever is less. Policy P91 specifies that all new development be designed to minimize impacts and alterations of physical features, such as ravines and hillsides and processes of the site to the maximum extent feasible. The applicant's proposed new driveway leading from the common driveway shared with the adjoining property to the north to the proposed residence is a maximum of about 240 feet in length. The proposed project includes a clustered residence, detached garage and storage above with a second story guest house located within 25 feet of each structure. To the north on the adjoining property is an existing residence and garage now under construction (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls) which is located as close as about 70 feet from the proposed garage/guest house. Therefore, the proposed driveway extension and clustered development meets the guidance provided in Policy P88.

However, to address the need for a landscape plan, minimize erosion hazards for all disturbed and graded areas, and minimize the alteration of physical features, Special Condition Number Two is necessary. The applicants submitted a Preliminary Fuel Modification Plan approved by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Special Condition Number Two will help to ensure that the biological productivity and quality of coastal streams, such as Las Flores Creek, is maintained and that the habitat values of the subject sites are protected against significant disruption. Therefore, to ensure that no adverse impacts on the site and beyond the subject site will occur from increased runoff, Special Condition Number Two requires a revised landscape,

erosion control and Final Fuel Modification Plan to landscape all disturbed and graded areas on the project site including the requirement to revegetate the building pad on the areas beyond the developed area of the building pad allowed for development and the area where the temporary construction home will be located after its removal pursuant to Special Condition Number Three. The revised landscape plan and fuel modification plan needs the language of these Special Conditions also added to the final approved plans. Special Condition Number Two also requires an erosion control plan to minimize erosion on the site and sedimentation offsite and may be incorporated in the applicant's proposed storm water runoff plan. Special Condition Number Four requires that the Final Fuel Modification Plan will not commence within the 20 foot zone surrounding the proposed structure until ~~after the local~~ government has issued a building or grading permit for development approved pursuant to this permit and the vegetation thinning beyond this zone will not occur until commencement of construction of the structure. Special Condition Number Two also requires the applicant to implement a landscape plan with native plant species to stabilize and vegetate the site. The Commission further notes that the use of non-native and/or invasive plant species for residential landscaping results in both direct and indirect adverse effects to native plants species indigenous to the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains area. Direct adverse effects from such landscaping result from the direct occupation or displacement of native plant community habitat by new development and associated non-native landscaping. Indirect adverse effects include offsite migration and colonization of native plant species habitat by non-native/invasive plant species (which tend to outcompete native species) adjacent to new development. The Commission notes that the use of exotic plant species for residential landscaping has already resulted in significant adverse effects to native plant communities in the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains area. Therefore, in order to minimize adverse effects to the indigenous plant communities of the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains area, Special Condition Number Two also requires that all landscaping consist primarily of native plant species and that invasive plant species shall not be used. Special Condition Number Two further requires an interim erosion control plan to minimize erosion of the site and sedimentation offsite during the construction of the project and requires a landscape monitoring report five years from the date of receipt of the Certificate of Occupancy for the residence.

The Commission has repeatedly emphasized the need to address the cumulative impacts of new development in the significant watersheds of the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains region through past permit actions. This is due to the potential for future expansions of individual residential and related development which would be exempt from coastal development permit requirements. The Commission notes concern about the potential for future impacts on coastal resources that may occur as a result of further development of the subject property. Specifically, the expansion of the building site and developed area would require more vegetation removal as required for fuel modification by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Further, adding impervious surfaces to the site through future development or expansion could have adverse impacts on the existing drainage of the site, which in turn would have significant impacts on the Las Flores Creek watershed due to increased erosion and sedimentation. Therefore, the Commission finds it is necessary to require the applicant to record a Future Development Deed Restriction to ensure that expanded

development at this site that would otherwise be exempt from Commission permit requirements will be reviewed for consistency with the coastal resource policies of the Coastal Act. Special Condition Number Five is necessary to ensure that any future additions, including to the guest house, or vegetation removal, which otherwise may be exempt from coastal permit requirements will be consistent with the Coastal Act.

#### **a. Water Quality**

The Commission recognizes that new development in the Santa Monica Mountains has the potential to adversely impact coastal water quality through the removal of native vegetation, increase of impervious surfaces, increase of runoff, erosion, and sedimentation, introduction of pollutants such as petroleum, cleaning products, pesticides, and other pollutant sources, as well as effluent from septic systems. Section 30231 of the Coastal Act requires that the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters and streams be maintained and restored by minimizing the effects of waste water discharges and controlling runoff, among other means.

As described above, the proposed project includes the construction of a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer. Further, use of the site for residential purposes introduces potential sources of pollutants such as petroleum, household cleaners, and pesticides, as well as other accumulated pollutants from rooftops and other impervious surfaces.

The removal of natural vegetation and placement of impervious surfaces allows for less infiltration of rainwater into the soil thereby increasing the rate and volume of runoff causing increased erosion and sedimentation. Infiltration of precipitation into the soil allows for the natural filtration of pollutants. When infiltration is impeded by impervious surfaces, pollutants in runoff are quickly conveyed to coastal streams and to the ocean. Thus, new development can cause cumulative impacts to the hydrologic cycle of an area by increasing and concentrating runoff leading to stream channel destabilization, increased flood potential, increased concentration of pollutants, and reduced groundwater levels.

Such cumulative impacts can be minimized through the implementation of drainage and polluted runoff control measures. In addition to ensuring that runoff is conveyed from the site in a non-erosive manner, such measures should also include opportunities for runoff to infiltrate into the ground. Methods such as vegetated filter strips, gravel filters, and other media filter devices allow for infiltration. Because much of the runoff from the site would be allowed to return to the soil, overall runoff volume is reduced and more water is available to replenish groundwater and maintain stream flow. The slow flow of runoff allows sediment and other pollutants to settle into the soil where they can be filtered. The reduced volume of runoff takes longer to reach streams and its pollutant load will be greatly diminished.

In order to ensure that adverse impacts to coastal water quality do not result from the proposed project, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant, through Special Condition Number Six, to incorporate filter elements that intercept and infiltrate or treat the runoff from the site that may be incorporated into the applicant's proposed storm water runoff plan. Such a revised plan will allow for the infiltration and filtering of runoff from the developed areas of the site, most importantly capturing the initial, "first flush" flows that occur as a result of the first storms of the season. This flow carries with it the highest concentration of pollutants that have been deposited on impervious surfaces during the dry season. The Commission finds that sizing post-construction structural BMPs to accommodate (infiltrate, filter or treat) the runoff from the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile storm runoff event, in this case, is equivalent to sizing BMPs based on the point of diminishing returns (i.e. the BMP capacity beyond which, insignificant increases in pollutants removal (and hence water quality protection) will occur, relative to the additional costs. Therefore, the Commission requires the selected post-construction structural BMPs be sized based on design criteria specified in Special Condition Number Six, and finds this will ensure the proposed development will be designed to minimize adverse impacts to coastal resources, in a manner consistent with the water and marine policies of the Coastal Act.

Additionally, the applicant must monitor and maintain the drainage and polluted runoff control system to ensure that it continues to function as intended throughout the life of the development. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned to incorporate and maintain a drainage and polluted runoff control plan, is consistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act.

Lastly, the County of Los Angeles Environmental Review Board (ERB) did not review this development project as the project is not located within any ESHAs, areas adjacent to the ESHAs, Significant Watersheds, Wildlife Corridors, Significant Oak Woodlands, and Degraded Sensitive Resource Area.

The certified Los Angeles County Land Use Plan provides guidance to the Commission to consider. Therefore, the Commission finds that the project, as conditioned, is in conformance with the guidance provided in the LUP policies that pertain to locating development near designated ESHA's, while protecting streams and ESHA's from disturbance to the greatest extent possible. Therefore, the project site is not located within any of the three resource protection and management categories, thus, development can proceed according to the base land use classification and in conformance with all policies and standards contained in the Los Angeles County Land Use Plan as guidance.

The Commission's standard of review for this project are the policies of the Coastal Act. Regarding Section 30250 of the Coastal Act, the proposed project is located in an area that is not considered a "developed area" and does not meet the first test of Section 30250. Therefore, the Commission finds that the project is located in an "other area with adequate public services" and meets the second test of Section 30250. We move on to the third test. The Commission finds that the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters, riparian habitat, and ESHA will be protected

as a result of the proposed project, as conditioned, and as required by Sections 30231 and 30240 of the Coastal Act. The Commission finds that the proposed project is also in conformance, as conditioned, with the guidance provided by the County Land Use Plan. Lastly, the Commission finds that the project will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources to meet the third test of Section 30250. Thus, the proposed project, as conditioned, will result in development that is consistent with and conforms with Sections 30231, 30240, and 30250(a) of the Coastal Act.

**C. Geologic and Fire Hazards**

Section 30253 of the Coastal Act states:

New development shall:

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

The proposed development is located in the Malibu area which is generally considered to be subject to an unusually high number of natural hazards. Geologic hazards common to the Malibu area include landslides, erosion, and flooding. In addition, fire is an inherent threat to the indigenous chaparral community of the coastal mountains. Wild fires often denude hillsides in the Santa Monica Mountains of all existing vegetation, thereby contributing to an increased potential for erosion and landslides on property.

The Commission reviews the proposed project's risks to life and property in areas where there are geologic, flood and fire hazards. Regarding the geologic hazard, the applicant submitted two geologic reports titled: Engineering Geologic Report dated June 10, 1998 and Engineering Geologic Memorandum dated December 13, 1999, by Geoplan, Inc. These reports state:

Bedrock is concealed on much of Parcel 2 by an irregular but thin blanket of residual soil which is derived from the bedrock by chemical and mechanical weathering or decomposition.

There are no known active faults beneath Parcel 2 or in its vicinity nor at any other location in the Santa Monica Mountains. Neither is Parcel 2 subject to other seismic hazards including earthquake-induced landslide or liquefaction.

These reports concluded that:

It is concluded from the engineering geologic investigation and analysis of data that residential development of Parcel 2 is feasible and that it may be designed and implemented in compliance with the Uniform Building Code and the recommendations of the project consultants. The proposed building site will be free from hazard of landslide, settlement or slippage. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed development will not affect neighboring property adversely.

The applicants also submitted a report titled; Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation dated August 25, 1998 by Strata-Tech, Inc. to further address geologic issues on the site. This report states that:

Development of the building site as proposed is considered feasible from a geotechnical engineering standpoint, provided that the recommendations of the project consultants and those stated herein are incorporated into the design and are implemented in the field.

This report concluded that:

It is the opinion of the undersigned, based upon our work as outlined in the referenced report and this report, that if constructed in accordance with our recommendations and properly maintained, (1) the proposed structure(s) will be safe against hazard from landslide, settlement, or slippage, and that (2) the proposed building or grading construction will have no adverse effect on the geologic stability of property outside of the building site. The nature and extent of tests conducted for purposes of this declaration are, in the opinion of the undersigned, in conformance with generally accepted practice in the area. Test findings and statements of professional opinion do not constitute a guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied.

The recommendations in these geology reports addresses the following issues: footing/slab design, storm water improvements, grading recommendations, setback, foundations, lateral support, retaining walls, expansive soils, floor slabs, concrete flatwork, seismic design, settlement, temporary excavations, access road pavement. Based on the findings and recommendations of the consulting geotechnical engineers and geologist, the Commission finds that the development is consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act so long as all recommendations regarding the proposed development are incorporated into the project plans. Therefore, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant to submit project plans that have been certified in writing by these consultants as conforming to their recommendations, as noted in Special Condition Number Seven for the final project design, grading, and drainage plans for the proposed project.

Minimizing erosion of the site is important to reduce geological hazards on the site and minimize sediment deposition in the drainages leading to Las Flores Creek. The applicant has submitted a Landscape and Preliminary Fuel Modification Plan for the proposed development. These plans incorporate the use of native species and illustrate how these materials will be used to provide erosion control to those areas of

the site disturbed by development activities. These plans also illustrate that vegetation will be "thinned" rather than "cleared" for fuel modification purposes, thus allowing for the continued use of existing native plant materials for on-site erosion control. The thinning, rather than complete removal, of native vegetation helps to retain the natural erosion control properties, such as extensive and deep root systems, provided by these species. Special Condition Number Two requires that this Fuel Modification Plan be revised to reflect the proposed revised project and approved by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Forestry Division, Fire Prevention Bureau as a Final Plan.

The proposed project will increase the amount of **impervious** coverage on-site which may increase both the quantity and velocity of **stormwater** runoff. If not controlled and conveyed off-site in a non-erosive manner, this runoff may result in increased erosion, affect site stability, and impact downslope water quality in the ESHA designated Las Flores Creek. As a result, site drainage needs to be collected and distributed in a non-erosive manner. Because of the slopes on-site and the resultant potential for significant water velocities and soil erosion, it is important to adequately control site drainage through runoff detention, velocity reduction, and/or other best management practices (BMPs). Interim erosion control measures implemented during construction will minimize short-term erosion and enhance site stability. The applicants have submitted a storm water runoff control plan to partially address this issue. To ensure that runoff is conveyed off-site in a non-erosive manner, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant, through Special Conditions Numbers Two and Six, to submit drainage / erosion control plans conforming to the recommendations of the consulting geologist and engineer for review and approval by the Executive Director and to assume responsibility for the maintenance of all drainage devices on-site.

In addition to controlling erosion during grading operations, landscaping of the graded and disturbed areas of the project will enhance the stability of the site. Long-term erosion can be minimized by requiring the applicant to revegetate the site with native plants compatible with the surrounding environment. Invasive and non-native plant species are generally characterized as having a shallow root structure in comparison with their high surface / foliage weight. The Commission has found that such plant species do not serve to stabilize slopes and may adversely affect the overall stability of a project site. Native species, alternatively, tend to have a deeper root structure and aid in preventing erosion. Invasive, non-indigenous plant species tend to supplant species that are native to the Malibu / Santa Monica Mountains area. Increasing urbanization in this area has already caused the loss or degradation of major portions of native habitat and native plant seed banks through grading and removal of topsoil. Moreover, invasive and fast-growing trees and groundcovers originating from other continents which have been used for landscaping in this area have seriously degraded native plant communities adjacent to development. Therefore, the Commission finds that in order to ensure site stability, all disturbed, graded, and sloped areas on-site shall be landscaped primarily with appropriate native plant species, as specified in Special Condition Number Two.

The Coastal Act also requires that new development minimize the risk to life and property in areas of high fire hazard. The Coastal Act also recognizes that new

development may involve the taking of some risk. Coastal Act policies require the Commission to establish the appropriate degree of risk acceptable for the proposed development and to establish who should assume the risk. When development in areas of identified hazards is proposed, the Commission considers the hazard associated with the project site and the potential cost to the public, as well as the individual's right to use his property.

Vegetation in the coastal areas of the Santa Monica Mountains consists mostly of coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Many plant species common to these communities produce and store terpenes, which are highly flammable substances (Mooney in Barbour, Terrestrial Vegetation of California, 1988). Chaparral and sage scrub communities have evolved in concert with, and continue to produce the potential for frequent wild fires. The typical warm, dry summer conditions of the Mediterranean climate combine with the natural characteristics of the native vegetation to pose a risk of wild fire damage to development that cannot be completely avoided or mitigated. The subject site burned in the 1993 Malibu fire.

Due to the fact that the proposed project is located in an area subject to an extraordinary potential for damage or destruction from wild fire, the Commission can only approve the project if the applicant assumes the liability from these associated risks. Through the Wildfire Waiver of Liability special condition, the applicant acknowledges and appreciates the nature of the fire hazard which exists on the site and which may affect the safety of the proposed development, as incorporated by Special Condition Number One.

The Commission finds that, only as conditioned, is the proposed project consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act.

**D. Visual Resources.**

Section 30251 of the Coastal Act states that:

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

In addition, the certified LUP contains the following policies regarding landform alteration and the protection of visual resources which are applicable to the proposed development:

P91 All new development shall be designed to minimize impacts and alterations of physical features, such as ravines and hillsides, and processes of



the site (i.e., geological, soils, hydrological, water percolation and runoff) to the maximum extent feasible.

P125 New development shall be sited and designed to protect public views from LCP-designated scenic highways to and along the shoreline and to scenic coastal areas, including public parklands. Where physically and economically feasible, development on sloped terrain should be set below road grade.

P130 In highly scenic areas and along scenic highways, new development (including buildings, fences, paved areas, signs, and landscaping) shall:

be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and to and along other scenic features, as defined and identified in the Malibu LCP.

minimize the alteration of natural landforms.

Be landscaped to conceal raw-cut slopes.

P135 Ensure that any alteration of the natural landscape from earthmoving activity blends with the existing terrain of the site and the surroundings.

The applicant proposes to construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer on a 2.36 acre sloping parcel near Saddle Peak Road at an elevation 1,950 above sea level (Exhibits 1 and 2). The project site includes a rough graded building site that is proposed to be graded to create an enlarged building pad and driveway turnaround area about 10,000 sq. ft. in size. An existing residence and garage, 30 feet eight inches high is under construction on the knoll and adjoining parcel above the subject building site to the north at an elevation of about 1,980 feet above sea level.

In the review of this project, the Commission reviews the publicly accessible locations where the proposed development is visible to assess potential visual impacts to the public. The Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan protects visual resources in the Santa Monica Mountains. Saddle Peak Road, north and east of the site is recognized as a "second priority scenic highway" with ocean vistas, deep valleys and canyons, and rugged mountains as the features of scenic vistas. However, this scenic highway designation is the result of the visibility of public views along the significant ridgeline designated in the Malibu Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan. The project site is on the south facing slope of a southwesterly descending ridge about thirty feet below the top of this ridgeline and well below Saddle Peak Road. The proposed residence is not visible from Saddle Peak Road. Further, the project site is not located within a designated "Viewshed" on the Visual Resources Map

(Exhibit 15) which is part of the certified Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains Land Use Plan.

The Commission examines the building site, the proposed grading, and the size of the building pad and proposed structures. The development of the residence, garage/guest house raises two issues regarding the siting and design: one, whether or not public views from public roadways will be adversely impacted, or two, whether or not public views from public trails or lands will be impacted.

The staff conducted an extensive visual review of the proposed residence and garage/guest house from public roads in the vicinity of the project site. The applicant installed story poles to identify the corners and maximum height of the proposed structures. A review of the public locations from where the proposed structures will be visible indicate that the proposed structures will be limited in size due to the distance. The proposed development is also visible from the public locations noted below against the backdrop of an existing residence and garage, now under construction (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls) located on the adjacent lot to the north. This adjacent residence and garage is located as close as 70 feet from the proposed garage at an finished grade elevation of about 30 feet higher on the top of the southwesterly trending ridge top. The proposed residence includes a maximum height of 33 feet for the tower element which the peak is proposed to be located at about the same elevation as the finished grade of the existing residence behind it. Staff's review concludes that the proposed residence and garage will be visible from portions of the following roadways: from the west, Schueren Road between Puma Road and Tabard Road; Las Flores Canyon Road between Rambla Pacifico and Manzanita Park Avenue; from the south, the upper portion of Briarbluff below Azurelee Drive; the upper portion of Hume Road near Rambla Pacifico, and from the east along a portion of Las Flores Heights Road near the Tuna Canyon Road. (See Exhibit 16)

The proposed residence and garage will not be visible from Saddle Peak Road, the public road closest in proximity, due to the southwesterly trending ridge line and other intervening topography. Swenson Drive and Little Las Flores Road are private roads, except for the Tuna Canyon Trail located on a portion of Swenson Drive noted below, which are not an issue relative to public views.

Regarding public trails, the proposed residence and garage will be visible from portions of the Tuna Canyon Trail (Exhibits 17 and 18) which is located to the west as close as about 500 feet (along the portion traversing Swenson Drive) and to the south as close as about 900 feet (along the portion located below Little Las Flores Road. The project site appears to be visible from portions of this trail to the northeast, east and southeast. The project site does not appear to be visible from land owned by the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area located along Las Flores Canyon Road due to an intervening slope.

The applicants propose to construct the residence at a maximum height of 33 feet above the finished grade; the maximum height will be located at the 1,980 foot elevation level. The residence will be cut into the slope below the top of the ridge with

a finished floor at elevation 1,938 feet. The proposed garage/guest house will also be cut into the slope with a maximum height of 35 feet from the west elevation on the down slope portion of the structure and a maximum height of 22 feet 3 inches on the east elevation adjacent to the driveway. There are also a few other large residences located in the general vicinity of the project site. As noted above, there is an existing residence and garage under construction on the adjoining parcel to the north located on the top of the southwesterly trending ridge with a maximum elevation of about 30 feet, 9 inches (Coastal Permit No. 4-99-132, Rauls). The subject residence and garage/guest house will be visible against the backdrop of this ridge, and will be visible from public locations below the site as being located below the top of the ridge and also below this residence under construction, just above the subject site. To the north west of the project site is another existing residence well below the ridge of Saddle Peak above the Bolanowski residence under construction. To the south of the project site are two residences along Little Las Flores Road. The Commission approved the construction of a residence northwest of the subject site at the April 12, 2000 Commission meeting (Coastal Permit No. 4-98-004, Bolanowski), and two residences located to the south at the June 13, 2000 Commission meeting (Coastal Permit No. 4-00-064, Mastoras) and at the November 16, 2000 meeting (Coastal Permit No. 4-00-087, Sheldon & Berger).

The Commission has found that the use of native plant materials in landscaping plans can soften the visual impact of construction in the Santa Monica Mountains. The use of native plant materials to revegetate graded and restored areas reduces the adverse affects of erosion, which can degrade visual resources in addition to causing siltation pollution in ESHA's, and soften the appearance of development within areas of high scenic quality. The applicant has submitted a preliminary Landscape and Fuel Modification Plan that uses numerous native species compatible with the vegetation associated with the project site for landscaping and erosion control purposes. Furthermore, the Plan indicates that only those materials designated by the County Fire Department as being a "high fire hazard" are to be removed as a part of this project and that native materials that are located within a 200' radius of the residential structure are to "thinned" rather than "cleared" for wildland fire protection. The vegetation located within 20 feet of the structure and the driveway will be cleared and replaced with native plant species that are less flammable. As required by Special Condition Number Two, the disturbed and restored areas will be replanted with native plants. As required by Special Condition Number Two, the landscape plan will be designed with vertical elements to partially screen and soften the visual impact of the structures with trees and shrubs as viewed from public trail located to the south, east, and north.

In order to ensure that the structural appearance, i.e. color of the structures, roofs, retaining walls, and driveway and the potential glare of the glass windows, will not create adverse visual impacts, the Commission finds it necessary to require the applicant to use colors compatible with the colors found in the surrounding area for exterior materials of the proposed structure and non-glare glass for all proposed windows as required by Special Condition Number Eight. In addition, Special Condition Number Eight requires that night lighting, if any, shall be directed downward, be of low intensity, at low height and shielded; security lighting, if any,

shall be controlled by motion detector to avoid creating adverse night time visual impacts. The restriction on night lighting is necessary to protect the night time rural character of this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains consistent with the scenic and visual qualities of this coastal area. In addition, low intensity lighting and security lighting controlled by a motion detector will assist in minimizing the disruption of wildlife traversing this area at night that are commonly found in this rural and relatively undisturbed area.

Therefore, the Commission finds that the project, as conditioned, minimizes impacts to public views to and along the coast. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project, as conditioned, is consistent with Section 30251 of the Coastal Act.

#### **E. Septic System**

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

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

The applicant is proposing to construct a septic system to accommodate the sewage of the proposed development. The applicant has submitted a design approval from the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services stating that the proposed septic system is in conformance with the minimum requirements of the County of Los Angeles Uniform Plumbing Code. The County of Los Angeles' minimum health code standards for septic systems have been found protective of coastal resources and take into consideration the percolation capacity of soils within the Santa Monica Mountains, among other criteria. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is consistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act.

#### **F. Local Coastal Program**

Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states that:

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

local program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200).

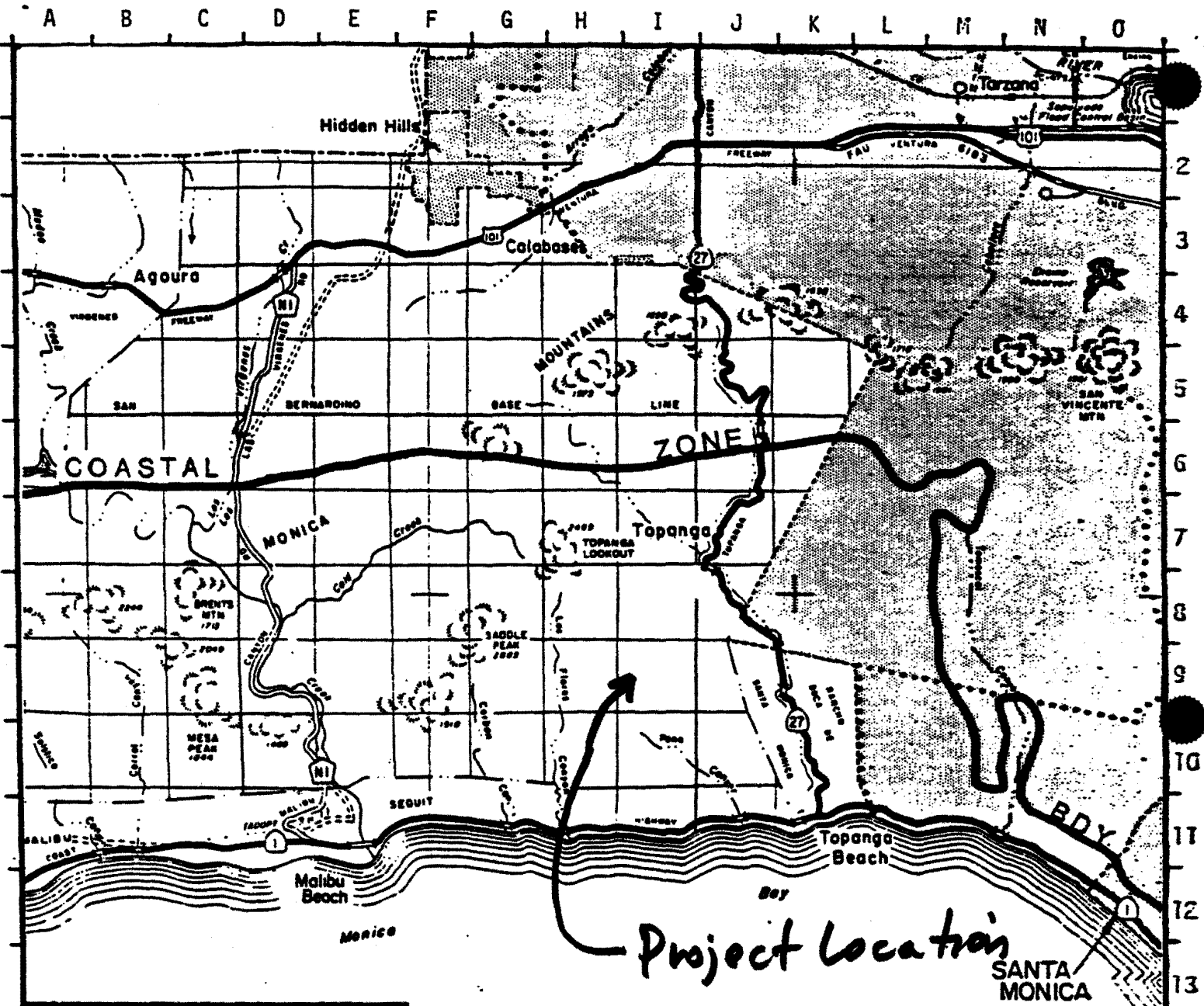
Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act provides that the Commission shall issue a coastal permit only if the project will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction to prepare a Local Coastal Program which conforms with Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The preceding sections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

**G. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

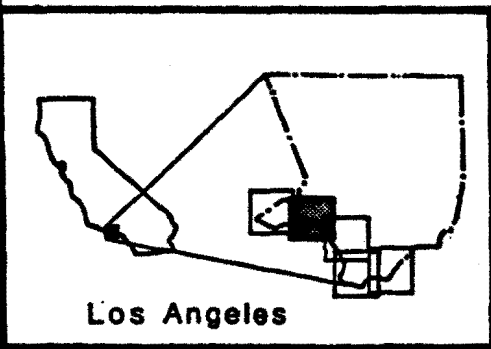
Section 13096(a) of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of Coastal Development Permit application to be supported by a finding showing the application, as conditioned by any conditions of approval, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California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

400076wilkinsreport



*Project Location*



Los Angeles

EXHIBIT NO. 1
APPLICATION NO. 4-00-076
<i>Project</i>
<i>Location</i>



**LOCATION MAP**



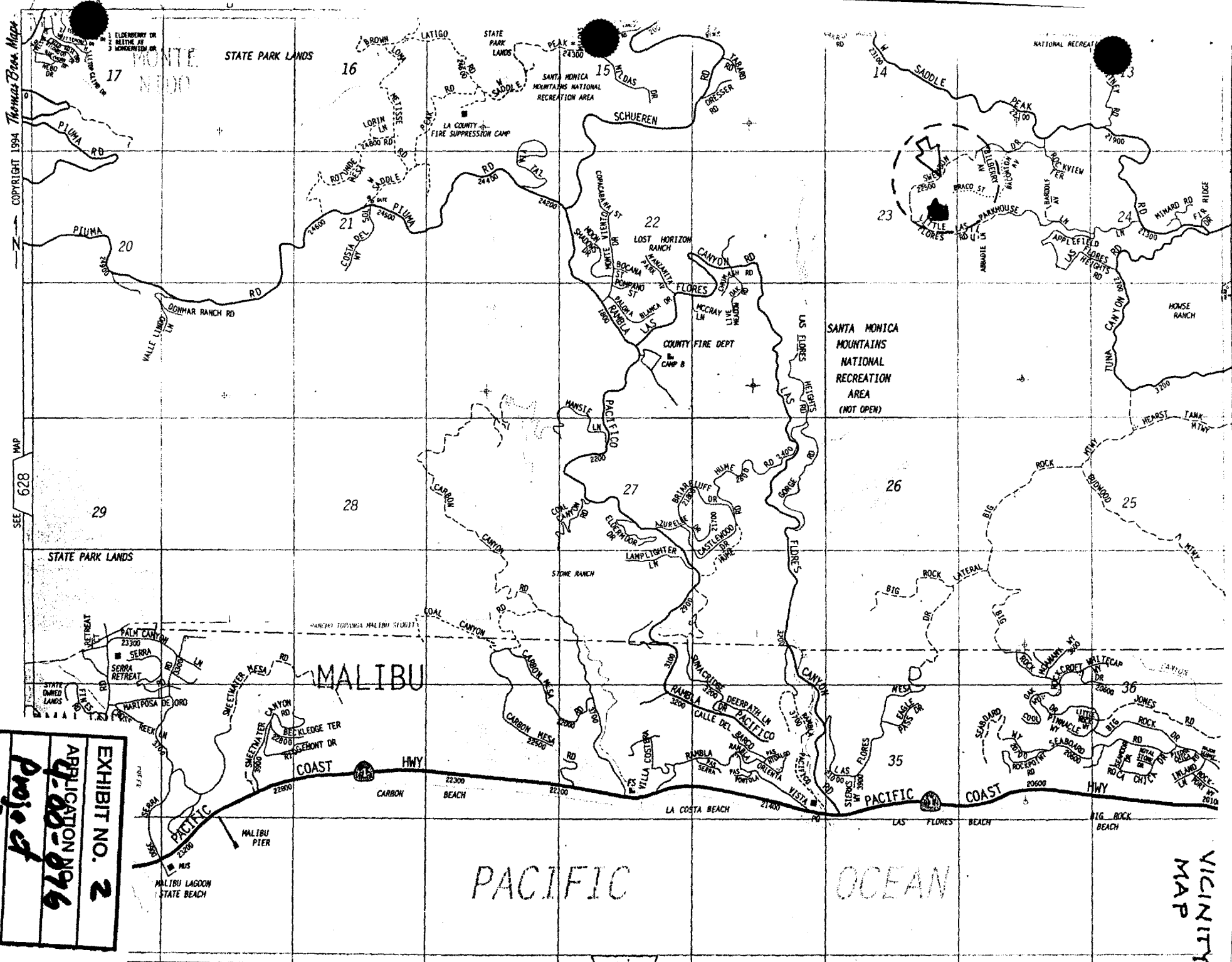


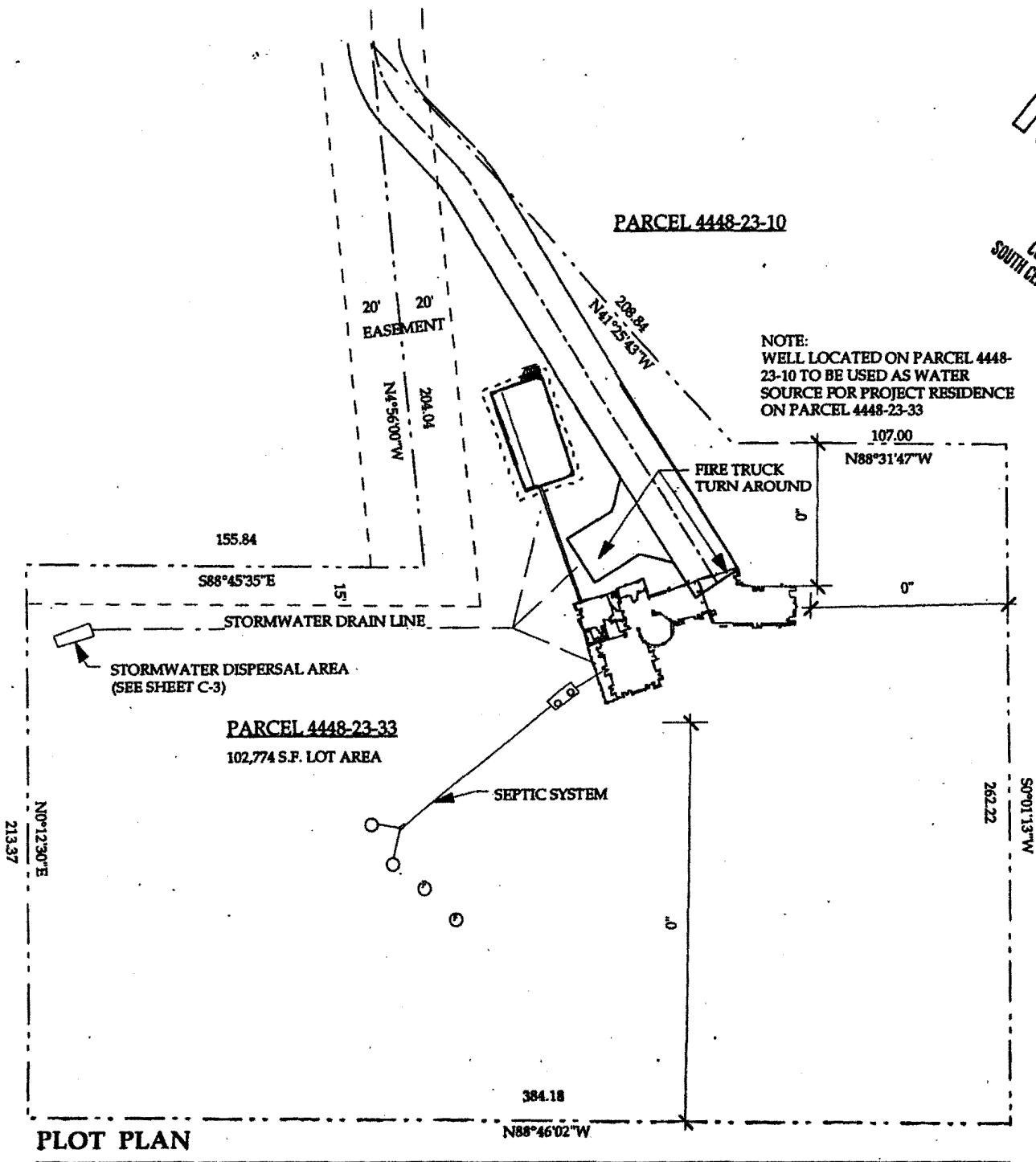
EXHIBIT NO. 2

APPLICATION NO. 9-88-096

Project Site

COPYRIGHT 1994 Thomas Bros. Maps

**RECEIVED**  
 APR 06 2000  
 CALIFORNIA  
 COASTAL COMMISSION  
 SOUTH CENTRAL COAST DISTRICT



PLOT PLAN

22380 Swenson Drive

scale: 1" = 60'-0"

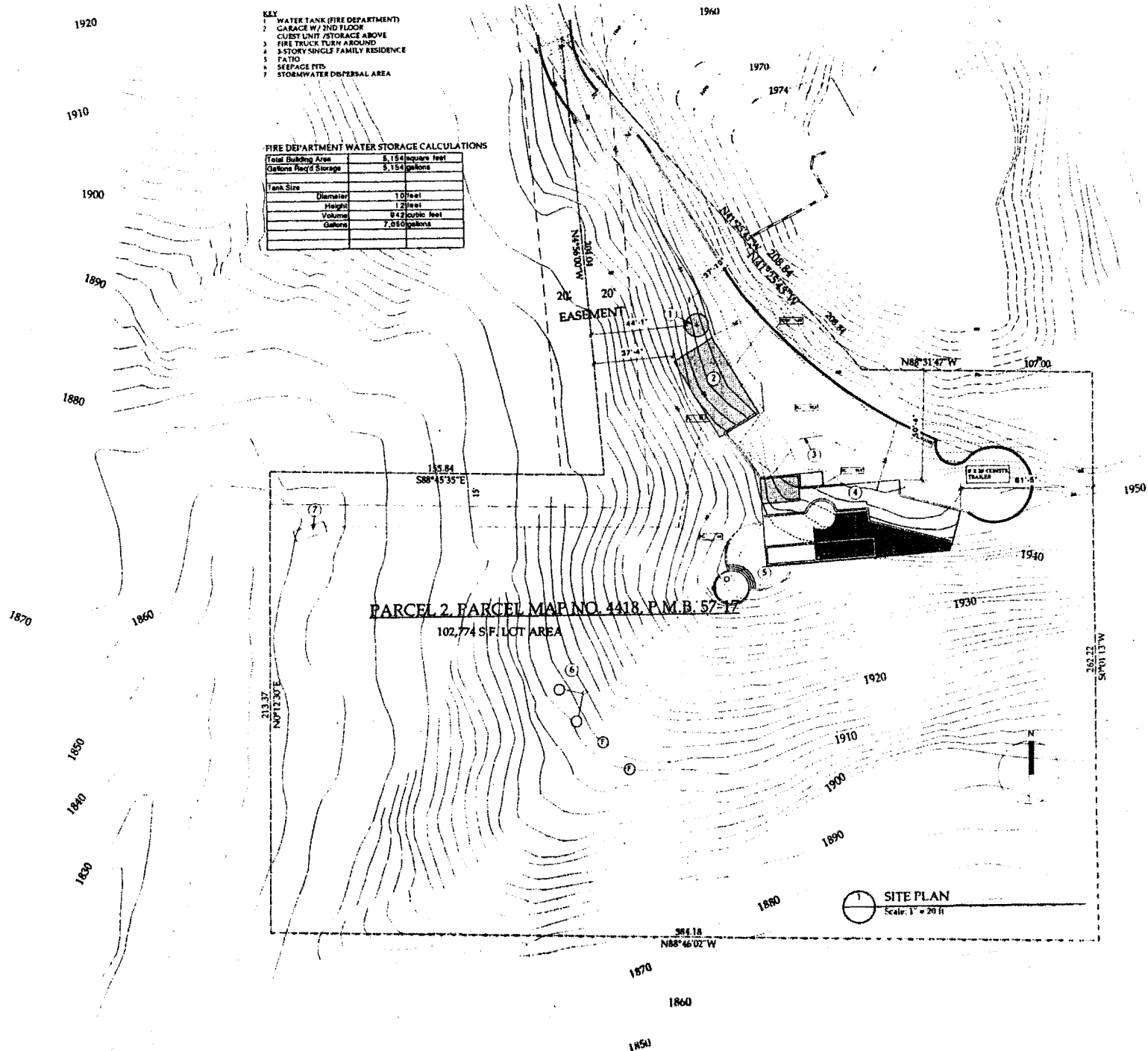
EXHIBIT NO. 3
APPLICATION NO. 08-876
Plot Plan



- KEY
- 1 WATER TANK (FIRE DEPARTMENT)
  - 2 GARAGE W/ 2ND FLOOR
  - 3 GUEST UNIT / STORAGE ABOVE
  - 4 FIRE TRUCK TURN AROUND
  - 5 3-STORY SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
  - 6 PATIO
  - 7 SEEPAGE PTD.
  - 8 STORMWATER DISPERSAL AREA

FIRE DEPARTMENT WATER STORAGE CALCULATIONS

Total Building Area	5,154 square feet
Gallons Req'd Storage	5,154 gallons
Tank Size	
Diameter	10 feet
Height	12 feet
Volume	942 cubic feet
Gallons	7,950 gallons



TERESA SOL Y MARTIN  
 401 ROSE AVENUE  
 VESPA CA 90237  
 TEL 310-392-377

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

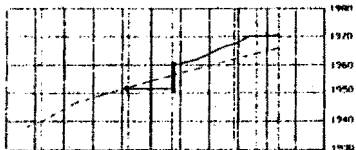
EXHIBIT NO. 4  
 APPLICATION NO. 24-88-076  
 Site Plan

SITE PLAN

SCALE  
 1" = 20' ft



1980  
 1970  
 1960  
 1950  
 1940  
 1930



SECTION A-A AT STA. 6+14.69  
SCALE 1"=40'

**GRADING NOTES:**

- APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES:  
 CUT: CU. YD. IMPORT: CU. YD.  
 FILL: CU. YD. EXPORT: CU. YD.
- THE GRADING CONTRACTOR SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR RETRANSMITTING AND EARTHWORK QUANTITIES.
- ROUGH GRADE SHALL BE AT LEAST 6" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE ON PLANS.
- ALL DIMENSION NUMBERS REFER TO CONSTRUCTION WORKS ON C-1.
- ALL FINISHING WALLS ARE UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT.

**CURVE DATA**

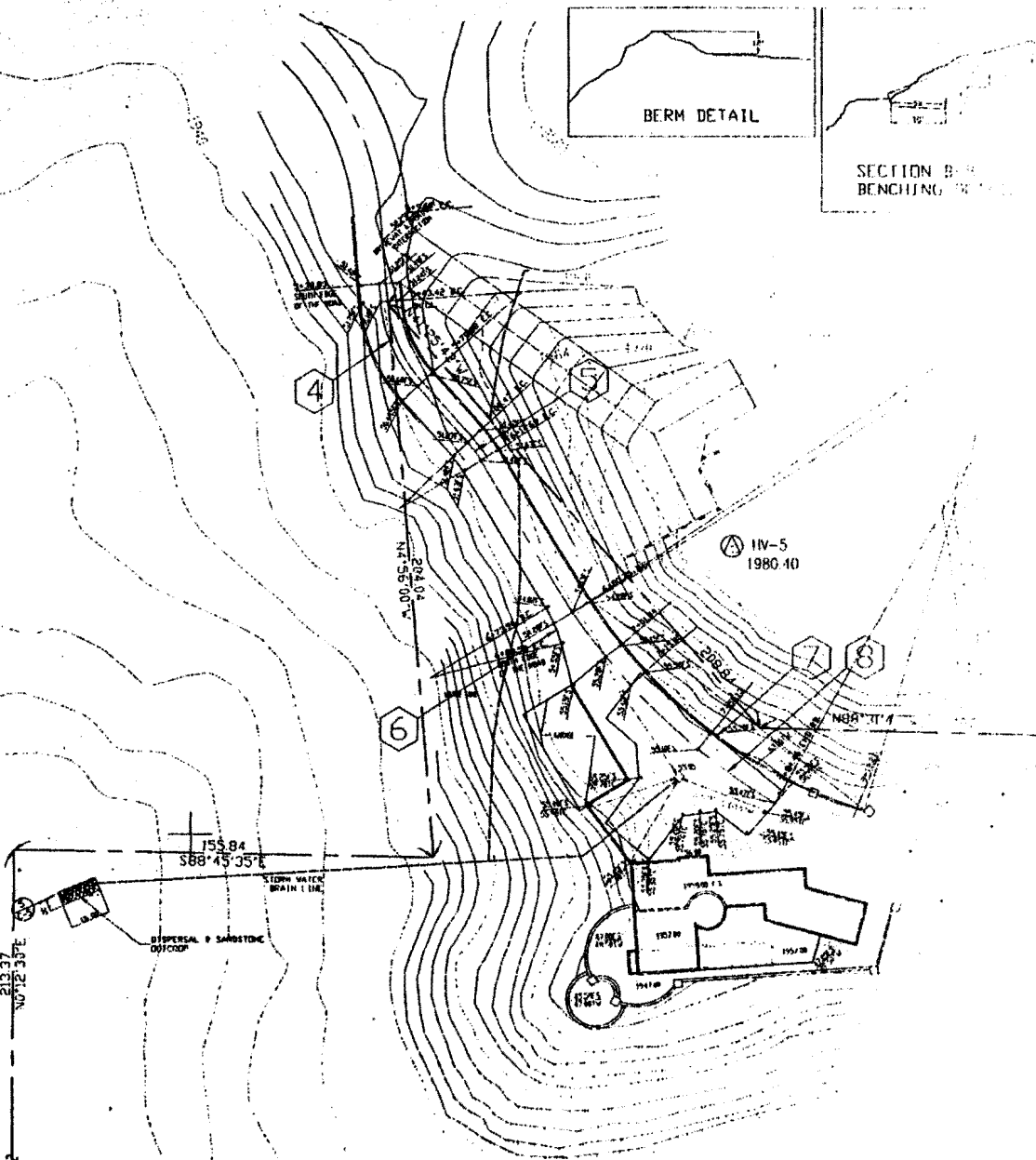
- CENTERLINE OF ROADWAY Δ=39'00"00"  
 R=52.54'  
 L=35.46'  
 T=34.79'
  - CENTERLINE OF ROADWAY Δ=14'00"00"  
 R=34.76'  
 L=8.22'  
 T=8.20'
  - SOUTHERLY EDGE OF ROADWAY Δ=16'00"00"  
 R=50'  
 L=14.58'  
 T=14.54'
  - NOTHERLY Δ=42'00"00"  
 R=49.49'  
 L=10.77'  
 T=17.93'
- 3'00"00"  
 24.74'  
 14.11'  
 13.18'

**LEGEND**

- 100' CONC. EXISTING ELEVATIONS  
 100' CONC. NEW ELEVATIONS  
 100' TO ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN BY TWO DECIMALS AND TWO DECIMAL POINTS
- FS FRESH SURFACE
  - TW TOP OF WALL
  - EC END OF CONC.
  - TC TOP OF CURB
  - DB DEPTH BELOW SURFACE
  - SLIP STREET LIGHTING PLACEMENT
  - CL CLEAR OF PROPERTY LINE
  - SOB SABBATH ORCHARD
  - CO CLEAN-OUT
  - WD WAP ROOM
  - RM RAIN
  - L.S. LAND SURVEY FOR CHAIN LINK FENCE
  - CU CURB
  - DISP DISPERSAL & SABBATH ORCHARD
  - ESTAB. ESTABLISHED
  - C.P. CITY ENGINEER
  - L.S. LEAD & TRACE
  - F.B. FIELD BOOK
  - C.B. CATCH BASIN
  - PR PROPERTY LINE
  - CONC. CONCRETE
  - DIV. DRIVEWAY
  - PL PLANTED AREA
  - IR IRON PIPE
  - R.C. REINFORCEMENT OF CURB
  - FO FORD
  - WE WHEEL CHAIR
  - UB GRADE BRIM
  - F.P. FURNACE
  - TC TOP OF CHUTE
  - C.A. CABLE TELEPHONE
  - SP. SP. (Symbol)
  - C.E.F. CIVIL ENGINEER'S FIELD BOOK
  - D.P. DRAWING
  - NO. NUMBER

BERM DETAIL

SECTION B-B  
BENCHING



GRADING PLANCHUCK NO. CR 98 100 0002

**EXHIBIT NO. 5**  
**APPLICATION NO. 27**  
**Grading Plan**

DATE	REVISION
1/1/80	REVISED



**Kazarian Engineering Services**  
 22330 SVENSON DRIVE  
 TOWNSHIP, CALIFORNIA 92585



22330 SVENSON DRIVE  
 TOWNSHIP, CALIFORNIA

POOL LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

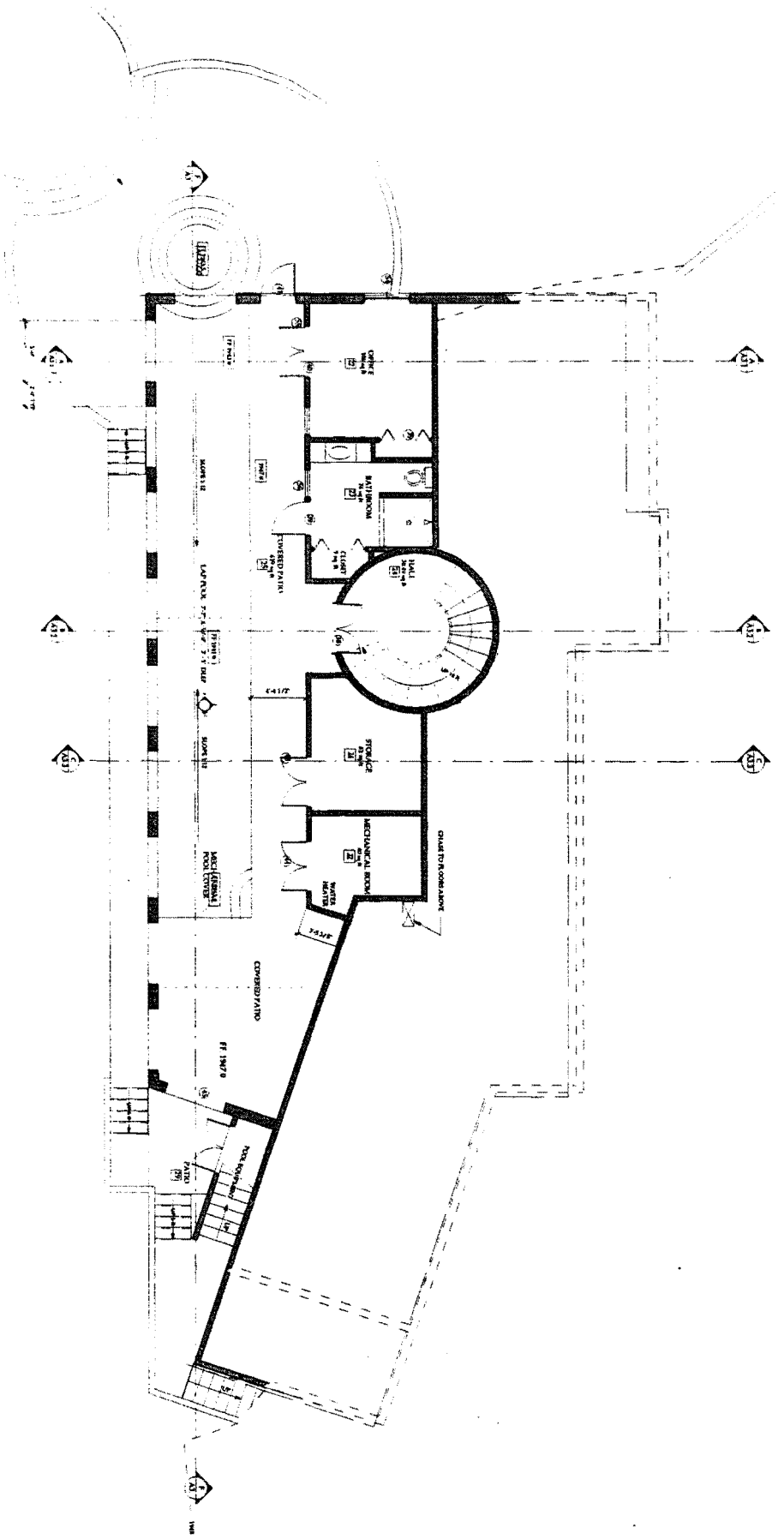


EXHIBIT NO. 6  
 APPLICATION NO. 4-00-076  
 Pool Floor  
 Plan

A2.0

LOWER LEVEL  
 PLAN  
 PLOTTED 4/13/98

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

TIBBIA SOLI & MARSHALL  
 ARCHITECTS  
 210 S. AVENUE  
 910-325-2375



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

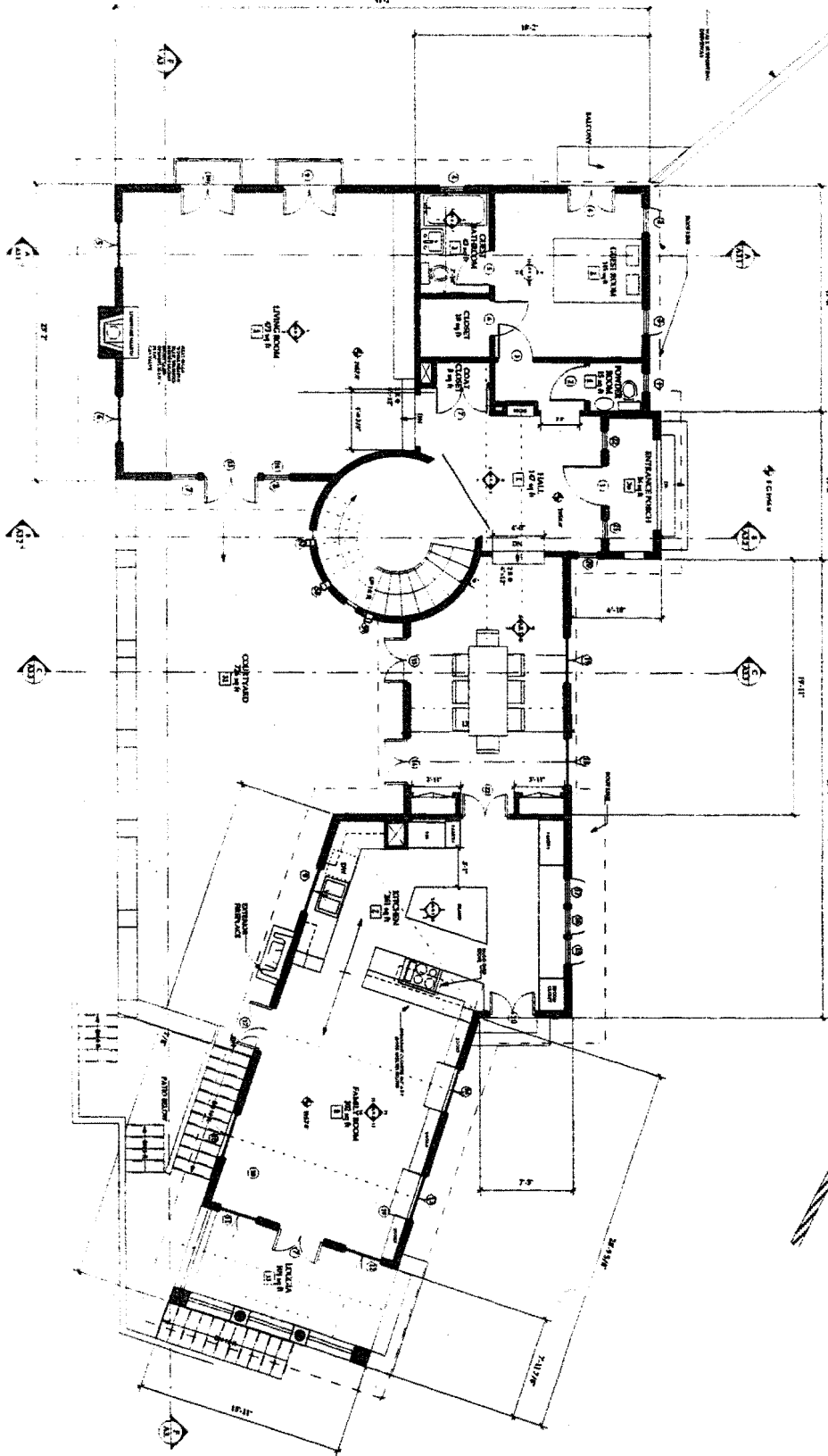


EXHIBIT NO.	7
APPLICATION NO.	4-00-076
First Floor Plan	

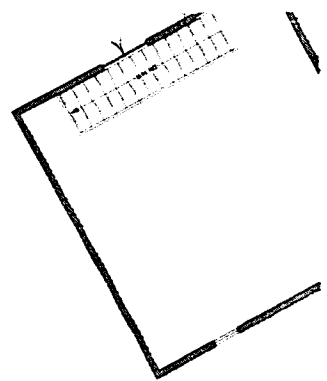
A2.1

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
NOTED 4.12.01

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

1004 SOL T REAL INC  
200 N. WILSON AVENUE  
SANTA ANA, CA 92705  
TEL: 714-388-2778





SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

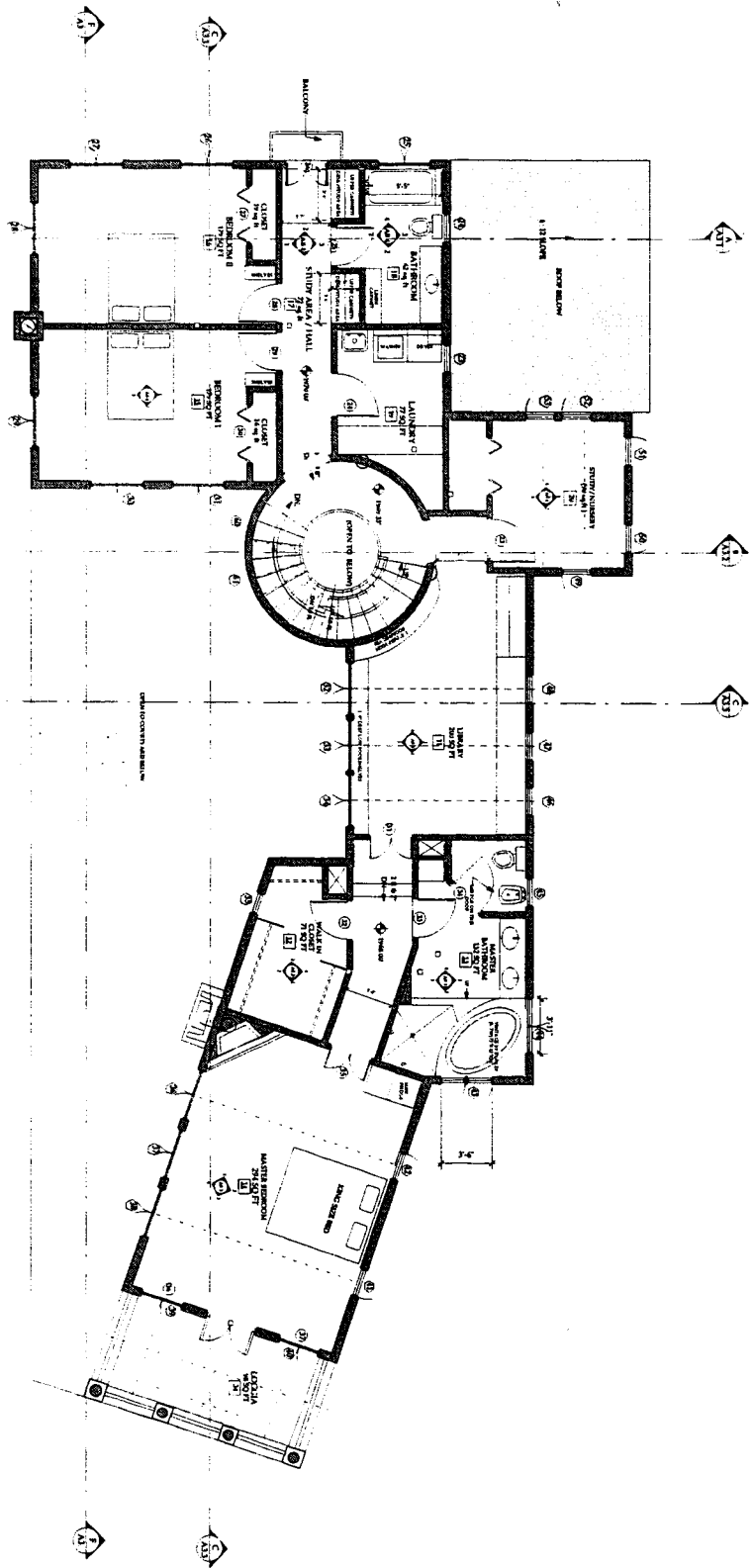


EXHIBIT NO.	8
APPLICATION NO.	4-00-076
2nd Floor	
Plan	

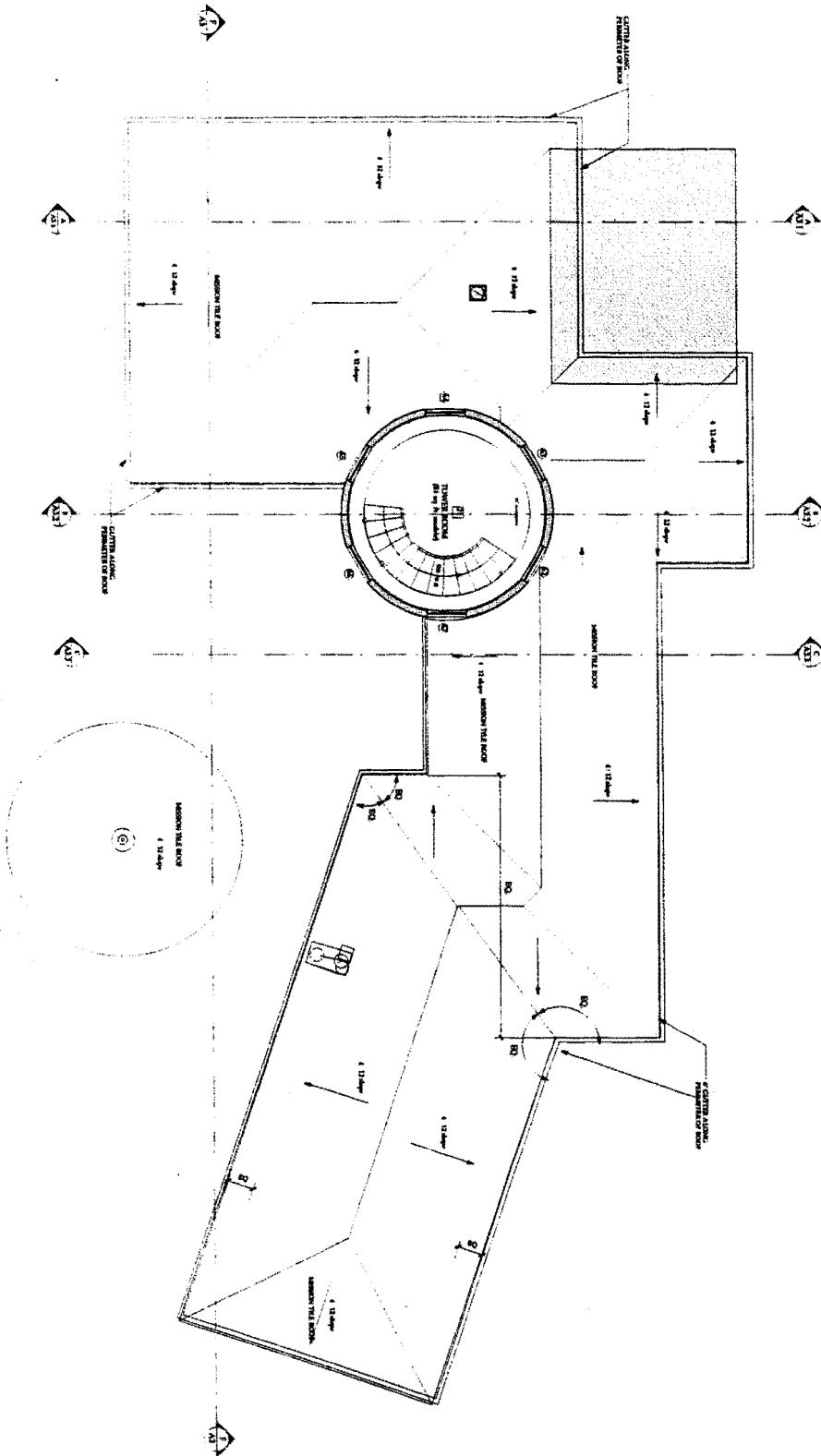
WILKINS RESIDENCE  
22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE  
DATE: 10/1/99  
BY: J. S. [Signature]



A2.2  
2ND FLOOR  
PLAN  
PLOTTED: 4/24/00

TOWER/ROOF PLAN



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

A2.3

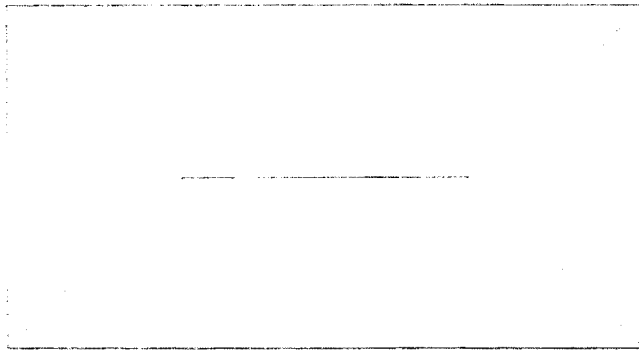
TOWER & ROOF PLAN  
 PLOTTED 6/11/2004

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

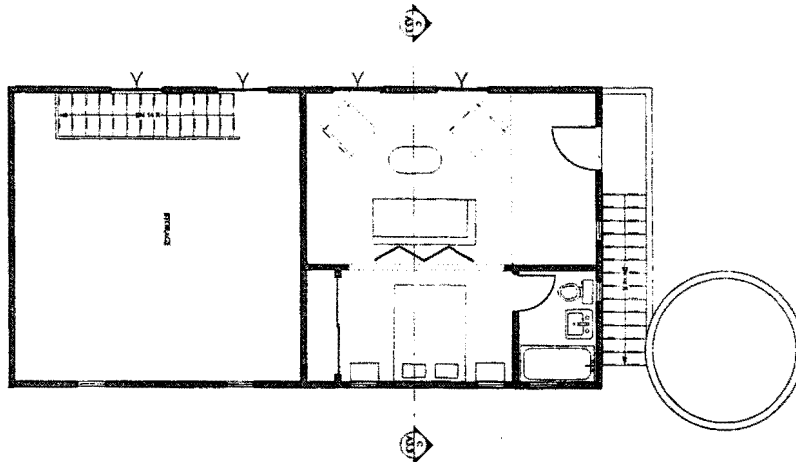
EXHIBIT NO.	9
APPLICATION NO.	4-00-076
Roof & Tower Plan	

7115th St. & Main St.  
 4th Fl.  
 San Francisco, CA 94118  
 415-775-2775

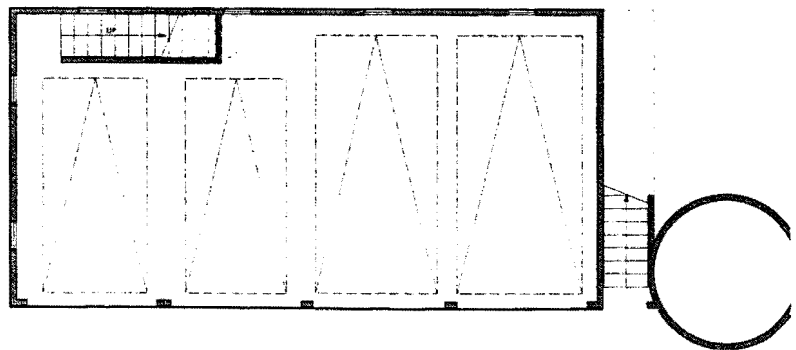




GARAGE ROOF PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



GARAGE SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



GARAGE FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

EXHIBIT NO. 10  
 APPLICATION NO. 4-00-076  
 Garage / Guest House Flr Plan

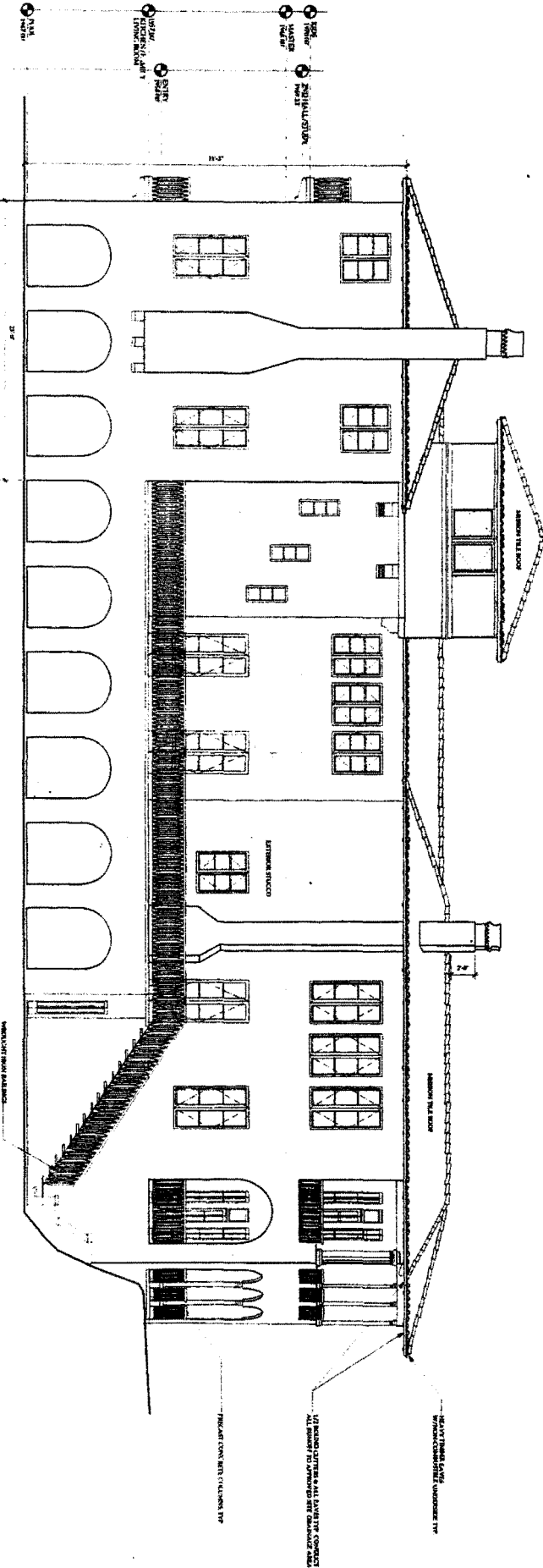
GARAGE FLOOR PLANS  
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]  
 A2.4

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

THORNTON SOL Y MARINE  
 ARCHITECT  
 1100 S. AVENUE  
 SUITE 100  
 TOLSON, CA 90290  
 TEL: 310-525-3775

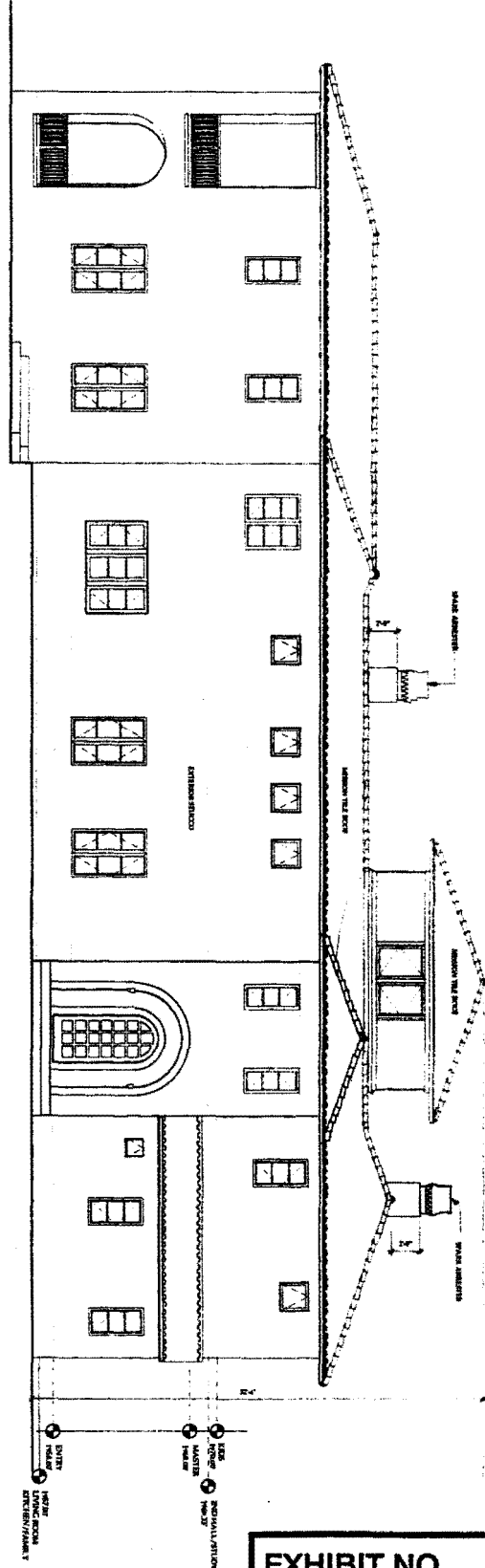


SOUTH ELEVATION



SCALE 1/4\"/>

NORTH ELEVATION



SCALE 1/4\"/>

EXHIBIT NO. 11  
 APPLICATION NO. 4.00-076  
 N/S Elevations

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

A4.1

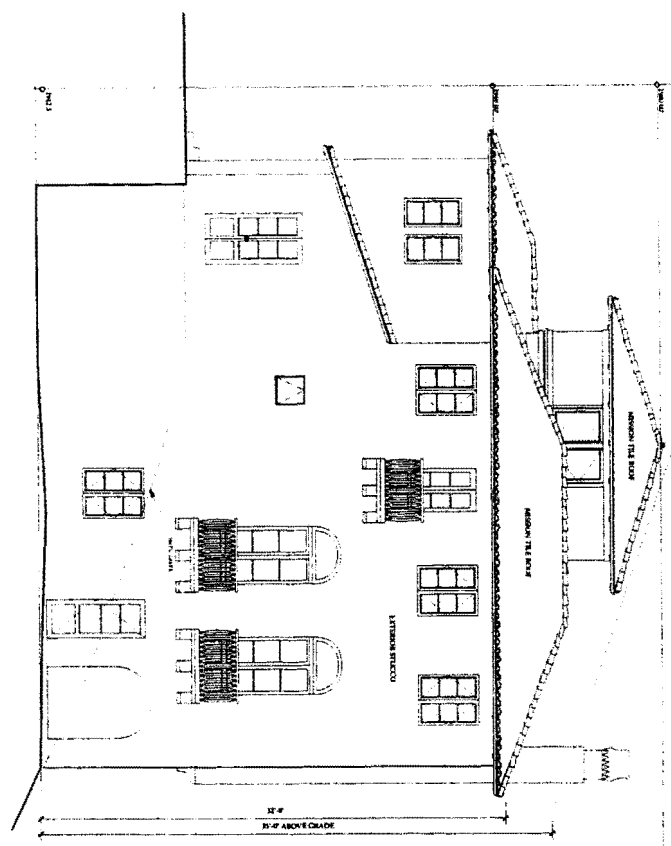
NORTH SOUTH  
 ELEVATIONS  
 PLOTTED: 4/12/88

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

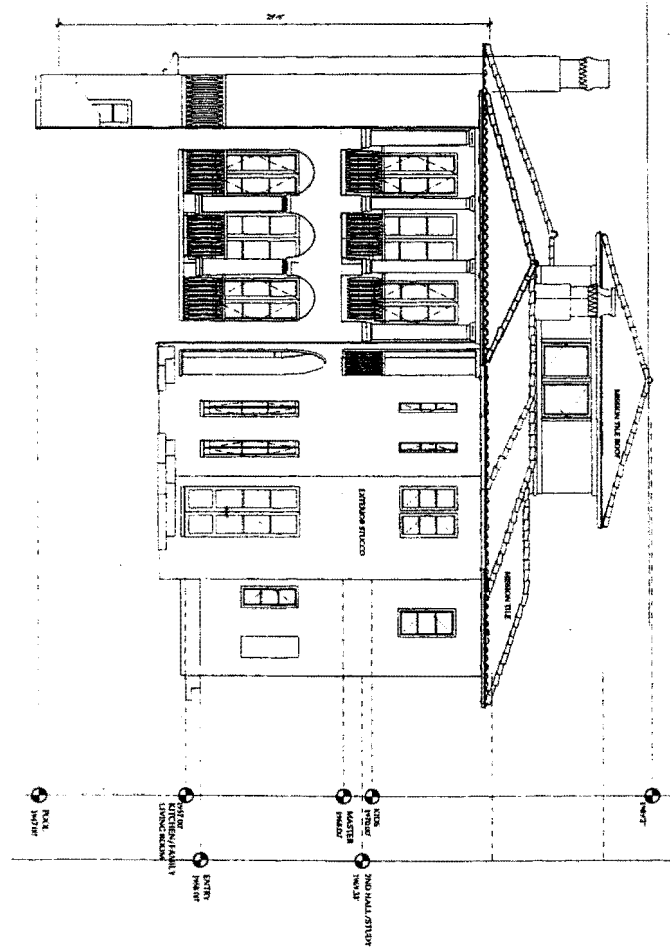


EXHIBIT NO. 12
APPLICATION NO. 4-00-076
E/W Elevations

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
 22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

TERESA SOL Y MARTINEZ  
 ARCHITECT  
 4017  
 310.329.9725

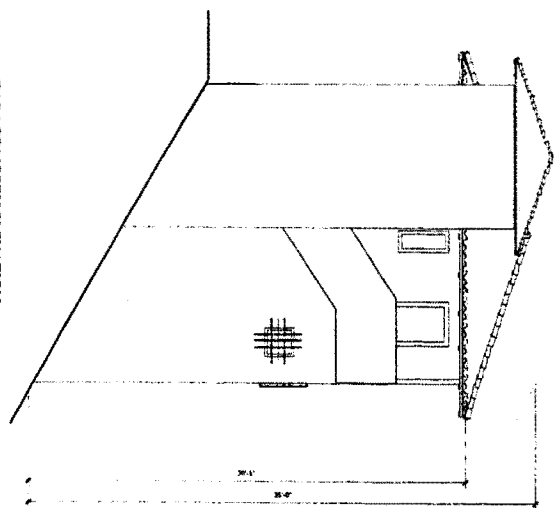


A4.2

EAST & WEST  
 ELEVATIONS  
 PROJECT 4.0724

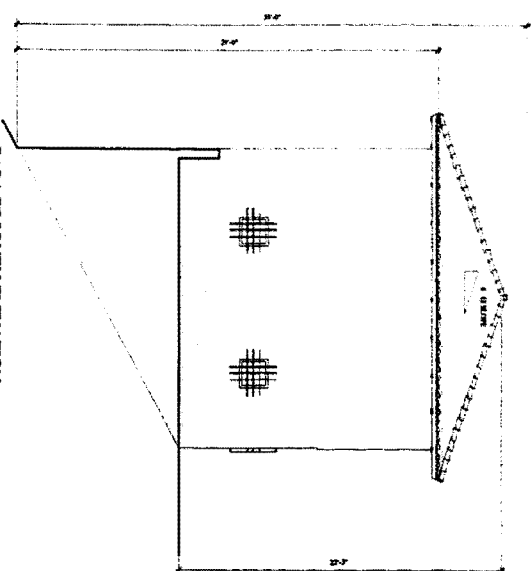
GARAGE NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



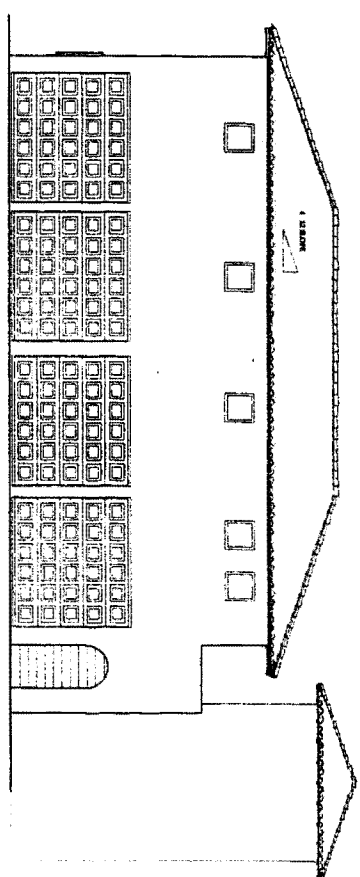
GARAGE SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



GARAGE EAST ELEVATION

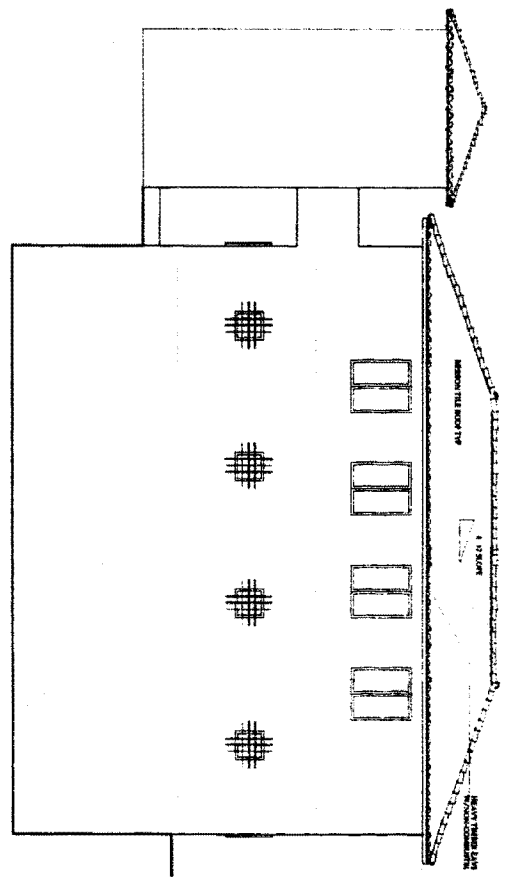
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



NOTE:  
DOUBLE PANE GLASS THROUGHOUT.

GARAGE WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



SEE GENERAL CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR  
SPECIFICATIONS TO FINISHES AND  
MATERIALS.

A4.4

GARAGE  
ELEVATIONS  
PLOTTED 7/21/98

WILKINS RESIDENCE  
22380 SWENSON ROAD, TOPANGA, CA 90290

EXHIBIT NO.
APPLICATION NO. <i>4-00-076</i>
<i>Garage/ Guest Home</i>

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
VENTURA, CA 93001  
585-1800



August 21, 2001

Jeffrey & Lyn Rauls  
275 Dickenson Ave.  
Newbury Park, CA 91320

RE: Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-00-076, Jeffrey & Stacy Wilkins, 22380 Swenson Drive, Malibu, CA

Dear Jeffrey & Lyn Rauls;

This office has received a request to process Coastal Permit Application Number 4-00-076 from Jeffrey & Stacey Wilkins to construct a three story, 5,529 sq. ft. single family residence with four car 1,315 sq. ft. garage with second floor storage, 397 sq. ft. second floor guest house, pool/spa, solar panels, septic system, connection to water well on adjoining parcel, water storage tank, driveway, grade 650 cubic yards of cut material and 580 cubic yards of fill, export 70 cubic yards to disposal site located outside coastal zone, storm water dispersal system, and a temporary construction trailer.

The project site is located at 22380 Swenson Drive Malibu, CA. The application is filed and scheduled for a public hearing at the Coastal Commission's September 11-14, 2001 meeting in Eureka.

Coastal Act Section 30601.5 states as follows:

All holders or owners of any interests of record in the affected property shall be notified in writing of the permit application and invited to join as co-applicant.

Because our records in the application file indicate that you are the owner of a fee interest in the property across which a portion of the driveway and water line improvements are proposed, the Commission is notifying you of this application pursuant to Section 30601.5. With this letter, staff are inviting you to join this application as a co-applicant if you so choose. If you wish to join as a co-applicant, you may indicate your agreement by signing and returning a copy of this letter. If you have any questions or need further information about this application or the proposed project before you sign and return this letter, please call me or Jack Ainsworth at the number above or call the applicant's architect, Ian McIlvaine at 310-392-2775.

Sincerely,

James Johnson  
Coastal Program Analyst

AGREED:

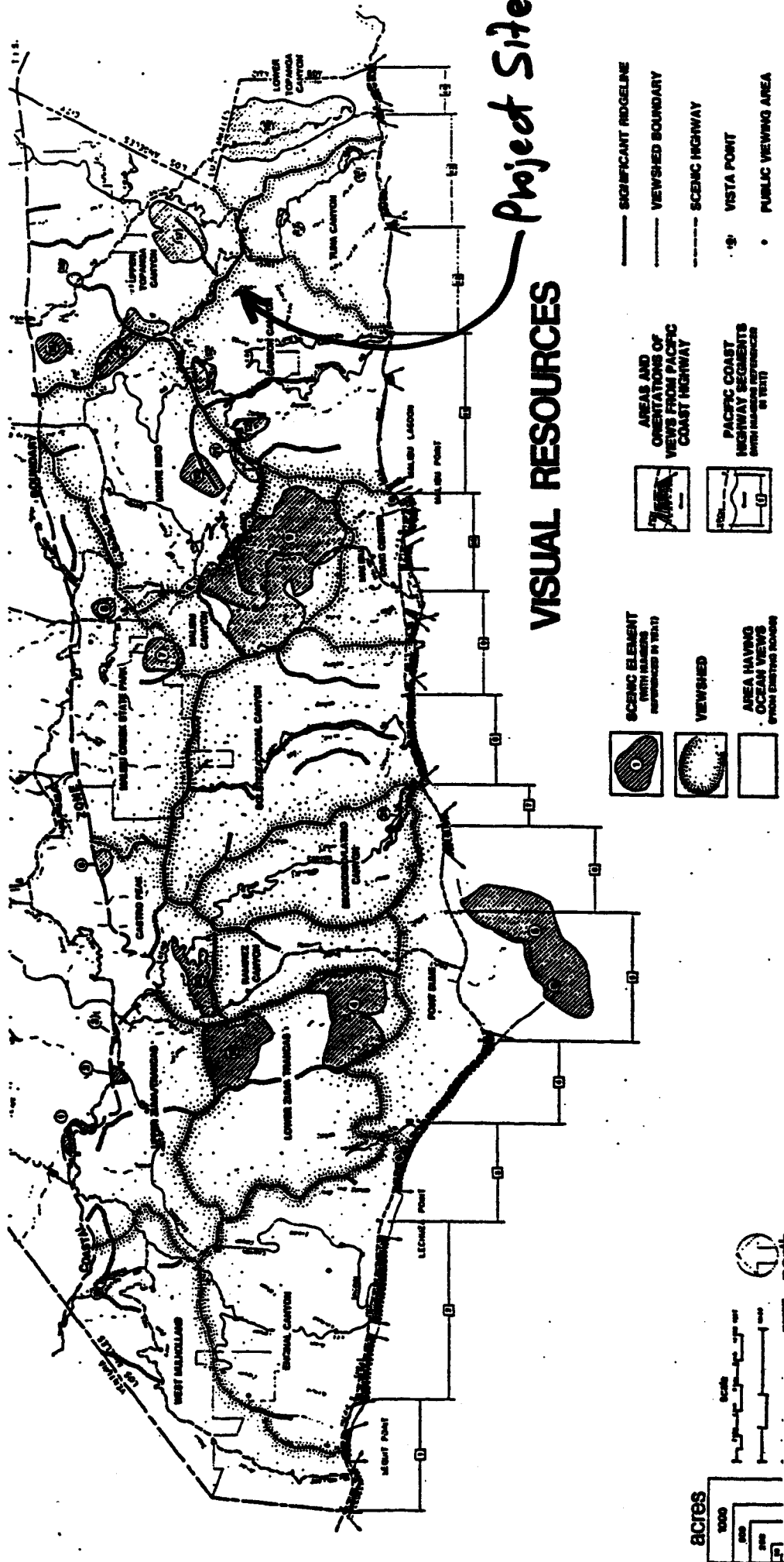
\_\_\_\_\_  
Names (Print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signatures

\_\_\_\_\_  
Property Address

cc: Ian McIlvaine  
400076 wilkinscoappletter

EXHIBIT NO.	14
APPLICATION NO.	4-00-076
Co-applicant letter	



F REGIONAL PLANNING & ECONOMIC CORPORATION

FIGURE 8

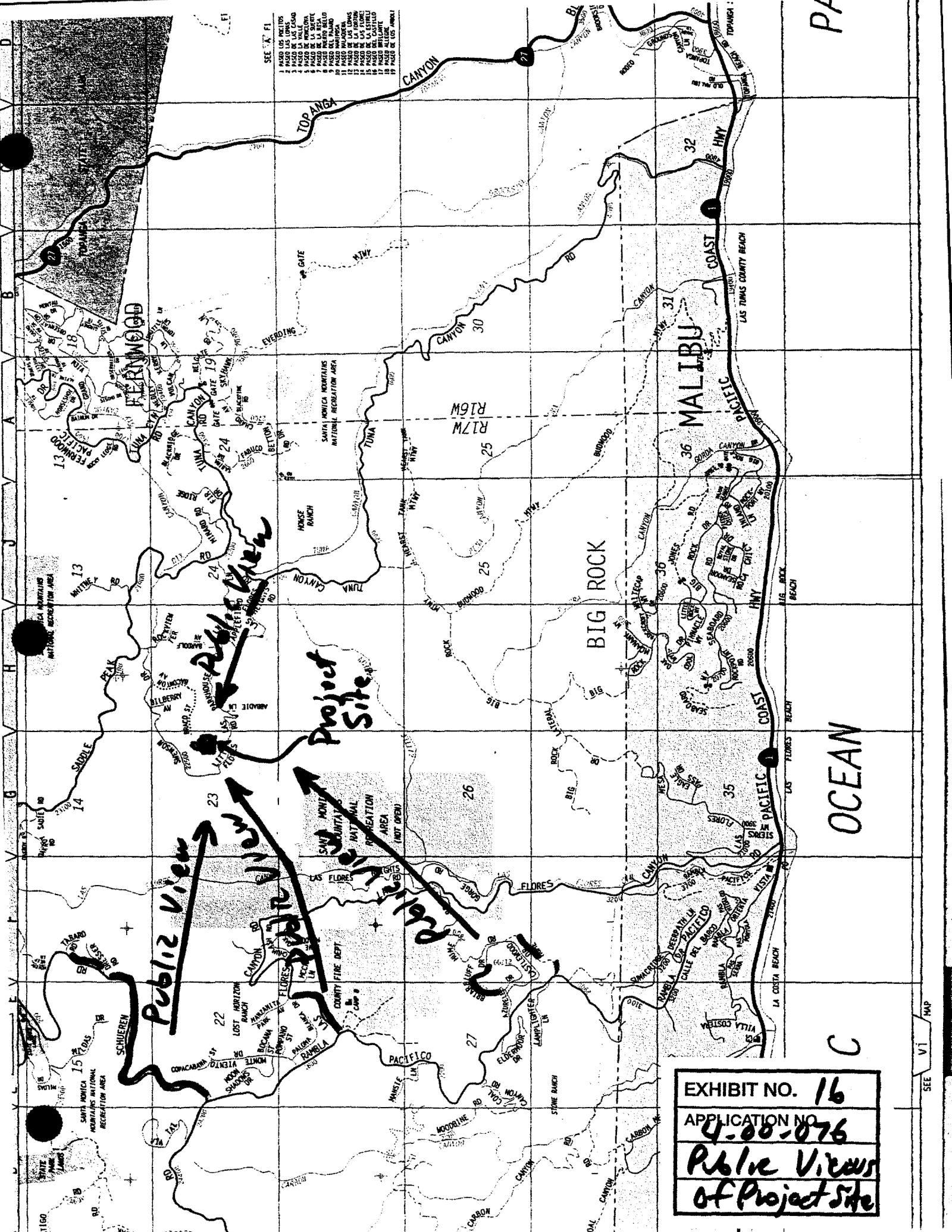
EXHIBIT NO. 15

APPLICATION NO. 4-00-076

Visual Resources

PF

- SEE 'A' F1
- 1 PASO LOS PEÑON
  - 2 PASO DE LAS CASAS
  - 3 PASO DE LA VALLE
  - 4 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 5 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 6 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 7 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 8 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 9 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 10 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 11 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 12 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 13 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 14 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 15 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 16 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 17 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 18 PASO DE LA SIERRA
  - 19 PASO DE LA SIERRA



**Public View**

**Public View**

**Public View**

**Project Site**

EXHIBIT NO. 16

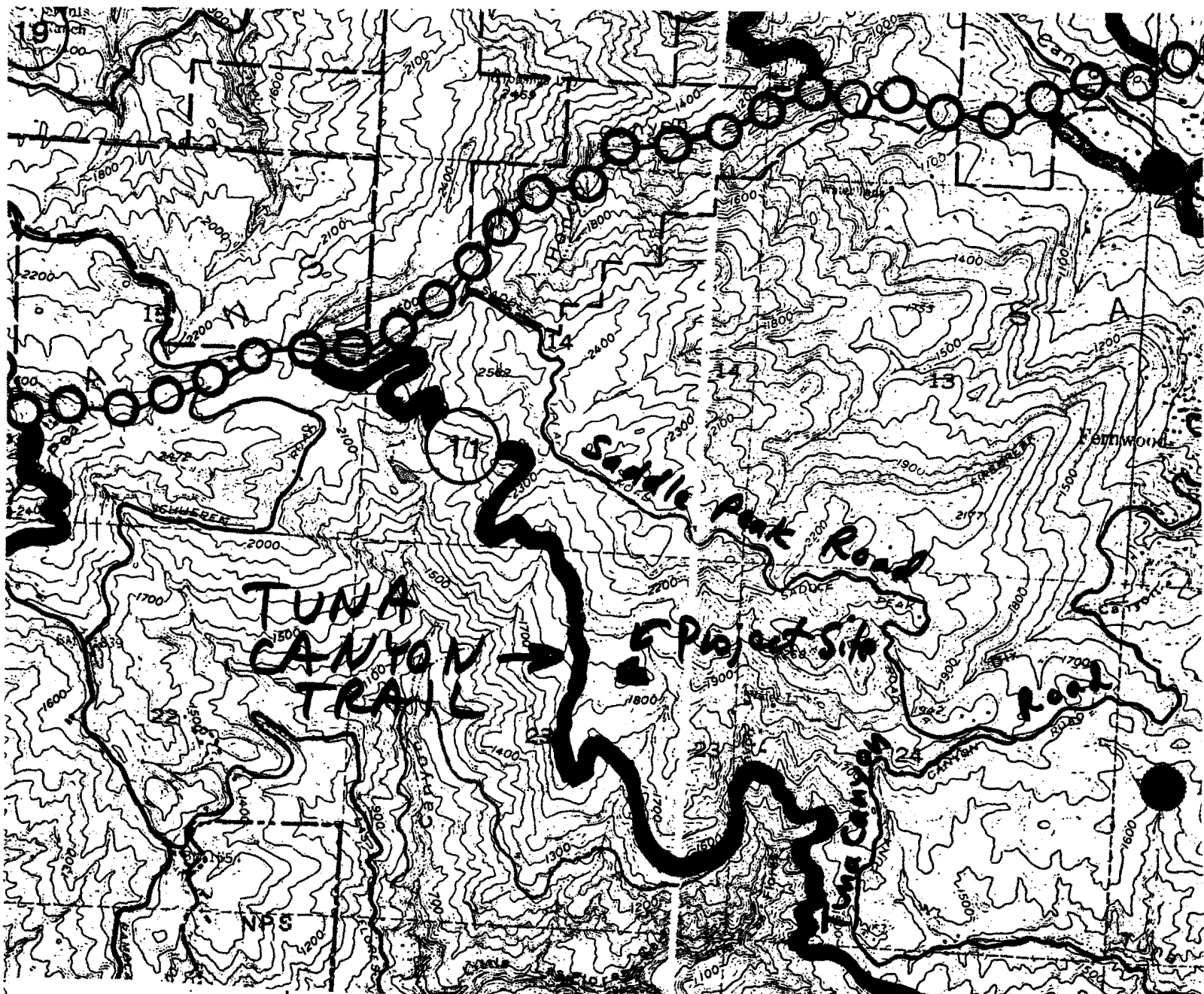
APPLICATION NO. 4-28-076

Public Views of Project Site



SEE VI NMP

OCEAN

C



# malibu/santa mountains TRAIL SYSTEM

-  BACKBONE TRAIL
-  MAJOR FEEDER TRAIL
- 11 TUNA CANYON TRAIL

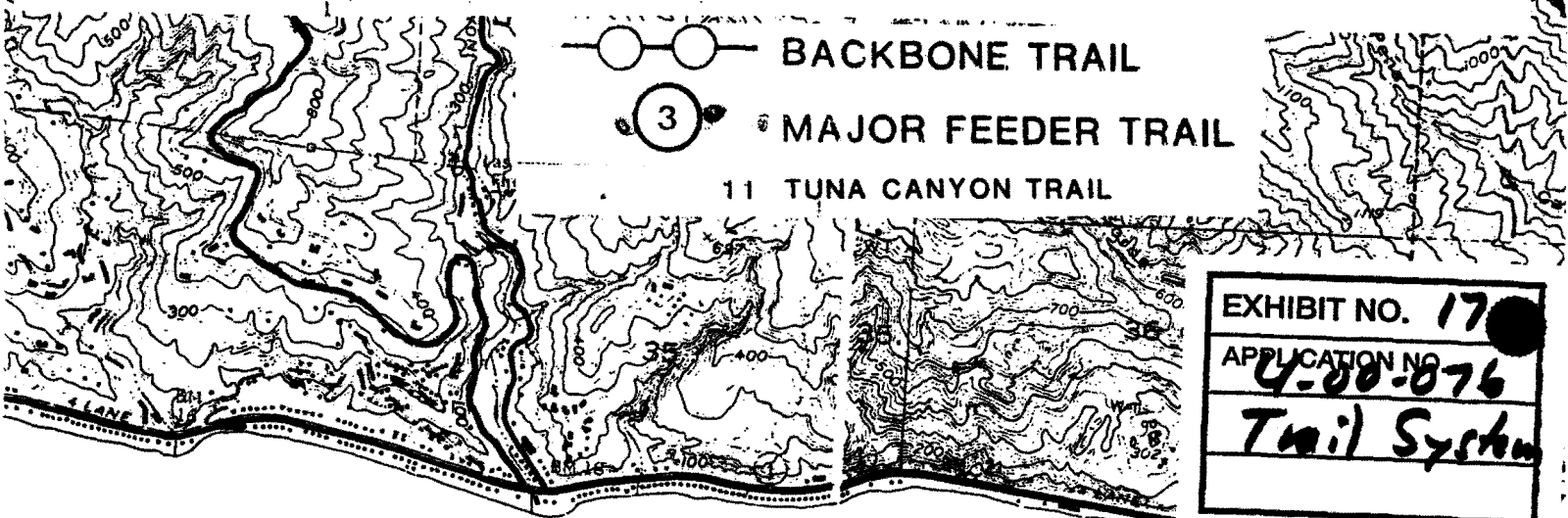
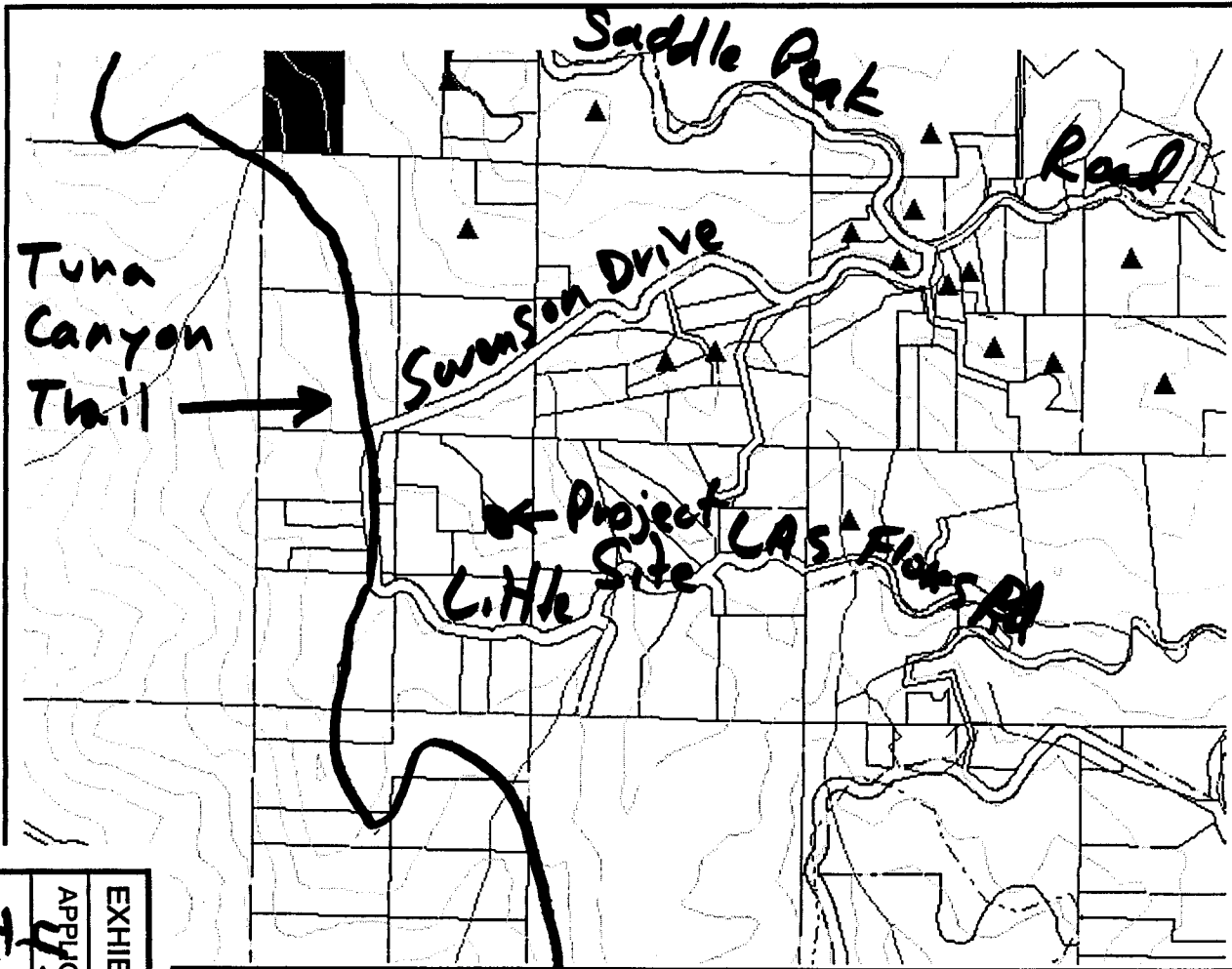


EXHIBIT NO. 17
APPLICATION NO. 4-88-876
Trail System

400076wilkins tuna canyon trail



- ▲ new homes
- contours @ 100ft
- Trails - LA County LUP
- Blue Line Streams
- streets
- trailotds (OTDSTATUS)
  - Accepted
  - Not Recorded
  - Recorded
- laprcls

EXHIBIT NO. 18
APPLICATION NO. 4-08-876
Trail
Map



