

**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

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**F19a**

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Staff Report: 3/25/21  
Hearing Date: 4/16/21

**STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR**

**Application No.:** 6-19-1162

**Applicant:** Baljit Toor

**Agent:** David Barron

**Location:** 722 San Jose Place, Mission Beach, San Diego, San Diego County (APN: 423-578-09)

**Project Description:** Demolition of an existing 806 sq. ft., one-story single-family home and construction of a new 1,063 sq. ft., 30 ft. tall, three-story single-family home and junior unit with attached two-car garage on a 1,241 sq. ft. lot.

**Staff Recommendation:** Approval with conditions.

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**SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

The primary issues raised by this project relate to the protection of public access and public views. The subject property is located on the north side of the east-west San Jose Place, which serves as an access and visual corridor for this part of Mission Beach. The existing development includes a single-family residence that encroaches approximately 2 ft. into the

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<sup>1</sup> This item was previously scheduled as Item W7b on the Commission's January 2020 agenda, but was postponed due to publication errors. The prior report was published with an incorrect filing date. The correct filing date is shown here.

10-ft. front yard setback. The proposed project will remove the encroaching structure and all new development will comply with the setback requirements. The 292 sq. ft. junior unit will be sited on the ground floor of the proposed single-family residence.

While the proposed project will not block any public views to the beach, visual resources could be impacted if the required view corridors were blocked by landscaping as it grows in the future. In addition, the presence of construction workers and equipment in such a densely populated, popular beach area could impact public rights-of-way to and along the beach, especially during the summer months when beach use is at its peak.

The project site is located between Mission Boulevard and the beach. As a near-shore development, the proposed project could be subject to coastal hazards such as flooding as sea level rise increases. Although there is an existing seawall located seaward of the development that protects the public boardwalk one block west of the subject site, the project should not be designed to rely on the seawall.

To address these potential adverse impacts the Commission staff is recommending several special conditions. **Special Conditions No. 1 and 2** require submittal of final site construction and landscaping plans that remove any private encroachments within the public right-of-way and limit landscaping in the public view corridors to a height of three feet. **Special Condition No. 3** prohibits development activity during the busy summer months between Memorial Day Weekend and Labor Day in order to remove the potential of development activity impeding coastal access. **Special Condition No. 4** requires the property owner to submit a written agreement that acknowledges and accepts the construction timing limitations. **Special Condition No. 5** requires the applicant to acknowledge the development is proposed in a site subject to coastal hazards and assume the risks of development. **Special Condition No. 6** requires the applicant to waive any right to construct a future shoreline protective device. **Special Condition No. 7** requires the applicant to record a deed restriction against the property that imposes the conditions of the permit for the purpose of providing notice to future property owners. Therefore, as conditioned, the project will be consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act, and no impacts to coastal resources are anticipated.

Commission staff recommends that the Commission **APPROVE** coastal development permit application 6-19-1162, as conditioned. The motion is on page 4.

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## EXHIBITS

[Exhibit 1 – Vicinity Map](#)

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## I. MOTION AND RESOLUTION

### Motion:

I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit 6-19-1162 subject to conditions set forth in the staff recommendation specified below.

Staff recommends a **YES** vote on the foregoing motion. 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 Commissioners present.

### Resolution:

The Commission hereby approves the Coastal Development Permit for the proposed project 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. 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 applicant or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
- 2. Expiration.** If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
- 3. Interpretation.** Any questions of intent of interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
- 4. Assignment.** The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
- 5. Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.** These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the applicant to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

### **III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

#### **1. Revised Final Plans.**

- a. **PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit for the review and written approval of the Executive Director, revised final plans approved by the City of San Diego that are in substantial conformance with the plans prepared by Onpoint Construction Consulting, LLC received by the San Diego Coastal Commission office on February 11, 2021, except that they shall comply with the following:
  - i. The finished floor elevation shall be a minimum of 1 ft. above the elevation of the adjacent alley and San Jose Place.
- b. The permittee shall undertake development in conformance with the approved final plans unless the Commission amends this permit or the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required for any proposed minor deviations.

#### **2. Final Landscape/Yard Area Plans.**

- a. **PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval final landscape plans. Said plans shall be in substantial conformance with the landscape plans prepared by Onpoint Construction Consulting, LLC received by the San Diego Coastal Commission office on February 11, 2021 and shall include the following:
  - i. A view corridor, ten feet wide, shall be preserved in the south yard area adjacent to San Jose Place. All proposed landscaping in the south yard area shall be maintained at a height of three feet or lower (including raised planters) to preserve the views along San Jose Place towards the ocean.
  - ii. No landscaping or hardscape shall be retained or erected within the San Jose Place right-of-way. Trees may not overhang into the public right-of-way.
  - iii. All landscaping shall be drought tolerant, native or non-invasive plant species. All landscape materials within the identified view corridors shall be species with a growth potential not to exceed three feet at maturity. No plant species listed as problematic and/or invasive by the California Native Plant Society, the California Exotic Pest Plant Council, or identified from time to time by the State of California shall be employed or allowed to naturalize or persist on the site. No plant species listed as “noxious weed” by the State of California or the U.S. Federal Government shall be utilized within the property. If using potable water for irrigation, the project shall use water-conserving emitters (e.g. microspray) and drip irrigation. Use of

weather-based irrigation controllers and reclaimed water for irrigation is encouraged.

- iv. Any fencing and walls, including glass walls, trellis walls, and retaining walls, in the southern yard setback area along San Jose Place shall not exceed a height of three feet above the existing grade or proposed grade, whichever is lower.
- v. Five years from the date of the issuance of the coastal development permit for the residential structure, the permittee will submit for the review and written approval of the Executive Director a landscaping monitoring report, prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or qualified resource specialist, that certifies whether the on-site landscaping is in conformance with the landscape plan approved pursuant to this special condition. The monitoring report shall include photographic documentation of plant species and plant coverage.

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 Permittee, or successor in interest, shall submit a revised or supplemental landscape plan for the review and written approval of the Executive Director. The revised landscaping plan must be prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect or qualified resource specialist and shall specify measures to remediate those portions of the approved landscaping plan that have failed or are not in conformance with the original approved plan.

- b. The permittee shall undertake development in conformance with the approved final plans unless the Commission amends this permit or the Executive Director determines that no amendment is legally required for any proposed minor deviations.
3. **Timing of Development.** No construction shall take place for the project from Memorial Day Weekend to Labor Day of any year. Access corridors and staging areas shall be located in a manner that has the least impact on public access via the maintenance of existing public parking areas and traffic flow on coastal access routes (e.g., no street closures or use of public parking as staging areas).
  4. **Written Agreement. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT,** the property owner shall submit a written agreement, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, that acknowledges and accepts the timing of development approved pursuant to Special Condition No. 3, and provide a weekly construction schedule to confirm that no construction will occur from Memorial Day Weekend to Labor Day.
  5. **Assumption of Risk, Waiver of Liability and Indemnity.** By acceptance of this permit, the applicant acknowledges and agrees (i) that the site may be subject to

hazards from flooding, sea level rise, erosion and wave uprush; (ii) to assume the risks to the applicant and the property that is the subject of this permit of injury and damage from such hazards in connection with this permitted development; (iii) to unconditionally waive any claim of damage or liability against the Commission, its officers, agents, and employees for injury or damage from such hazards; and (iv) to indemnify and hold harmless the Commission, its officers, agents, and employees with respect to the Commission's approval of the project against any and all liability, claims, demands, damages, costs (including costs and fees incurred in defense of such claims), expenses, and amounts paid in settlement arising from any injury or damage due to such hazards.

## **6. No Future Shoreline Protective Device.**

- a. By acceptance of this Permit, the applicants agree, on behalf of themselves and all successors and assigns, that no shoreline protective device(s) shall ever be constructed to protect the development approved pursuant to Coastal Development Permit No. 6-19-1162 including, but not limited to, the residence and foundation in the event that the development is threatened with damage or destruction from waves, erosion, storm conditions, bluff retreat, landslides, or other natural hazards in the future. By acceptance of this Permit, the applicants hereby waive, on behalf of themselves and all successors and assigns, any rights to construct such devices that may exist under Public Resources Code Section 30235.
- b. By acceptance of this Permit, the applicants further agree, on behalf of themselves and all successors and assigns, that they are required to remove all or a portion of the development authorized by this permit and restore the site, if:
  - i. The City or any government agency with jurisdiction has issued a final order, not overturned through any appeal or writ proceedings, determining that the structures are currently and permanently unsafe for occupancy or use due to damage or destruction from waves, flooding, erosion, bluff retreat, landslides, or other hazards related to coastal processes, and that there are no feasible measures that could make the structures suitable for habitation or use without the use of bluff or shoreline protective devices;
  - ii. Essential services to the site (e.g. utilities, roads) can no longer feasibly be maintained due to the coastal hazards listed above;
  - iii. Removal is required pursuant to LCP policies for sea level rise adaptation planning; or
  - iv. The development requires new or augmented shoreline protective devices that conflict with applicable LCP or Coastal Act policies.

Approval of CDP No. 6-19-1162 does not allow encroachment onto public trust lands. Any future encroachment onto public trust lands shall be removed unless

authorized by the Coastal Commission. Additionally, encroachment onto public trust lands is subject to approval by the State Lands Commission or other designated trustee agency.

- 7. Deed Restriction. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for review and written approval documentation demonstrating that the applicant has executed and recorded against the parcel(s) governed by this permit a deed restriction, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director: (1) indicating that, pursuant to this permit, the California Coastal Commission has authorized development on the subject property subject to the terms and conditions that restrict the use and enjoyment of that property, and (2) imposing the special conditions of this permit as covenants, conditions, and restrictions on the use and enjoyment of the property. The deed restriction shall include a legal description of the entire parcel or parcels governed by this permit. The deed restriction shall also indicate that, in the event of an extinguishment or termination of the deed restriction for any reason, the terms and conditions of this permit shall continue to restrict the use and enjoyment of the subject property so long as either this permit or the development it authorizes, or any part, modification, or amendment thereof, remains in existence or with respect to the subject property.

## **IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS**

### **A. Project Description and Background**

The proposed project is the demolition of a 806 sq. ft. one-story single-family residence and construction of a new 1,063 sq. ft., 30-ft. tall, three-story single-family residence with a 400 sq. ft. attached garage and 292 sq. ft. junior unit on a 1,241 sq. ft. lot at 722 San Jose Place in the Mission Beach community of the City of San Diego ([Exhibits 1 and 2](#)). Two off-street parking spaces and an electric vehicle charging outlet will be provided in the attached garage, and the junior unit will be located on the ground floor of the proposed structure ([Exhibit 3](#)). The existing home encroaches approximately 2 ft. into the 10-foot front yard setback on San Jose Place ([Exhibit 4](#)).

The site is located within the original permitting jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission where Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act is the standard of review. The Mission Beach Planned District Ordinance, comprised of Article 13 of Chapter 15 of the San Diego Land Development Code, is used as guidance for review of the project. In addition, select sections of the San Diego Land Development Code were also consulted, including Section 143.0212 on Historic Resources Regulations and Section 141.0302 on Separately Regulated Uses concerning companion units and junior units.

### **B. Public Access and Recreation**

The following Coastal Act policies are most pertinent to the issue of public access:



Section 30210 of the Coastal Act states:

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

Section 30211 of the Coastal Act states:

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

Section 30212 of the Coastal Act states, in part:

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

[ . . . ]

Section 30252 of the Coastal Act states, in part:

The location and amount of new development should maintain and enhance public access to the coast by . . . (4) providing adequate parking facilities or providing substitute means of serving the development with public transportation....

Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states, in part:

[ . . . ]

(c) Every coastal development permit issued for any development between the nearest public road and the sea or the shoreline of any body of water located within the coastal zone shall include a specific finding that the development is in conformity with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200).

The City's certified LCP requires applicants to provide two off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit. The proposed project will provide two off-street parking spaces within the proposed attached garage, fulfilling this requirement as the junior unit does not require separate parking.

The certified LCP defines "junior unit" as an accessory structure that is 500 square feet or less in size and is contained entirely within an existing, habitable single dwelling unit.

An “accessory structure” is defined as a structure, attached or detached from a primary structure that is customarily incidental and subordinate to the primary structure or use.

Junior units are exempt from parking requirements. The proposed junior unit is consistent with the LCP’s definition and building standards for junior units. Thus, the junior unit is exempt from parking requirements and adequate parking will be provided consistent with Section 30252 of the Act.

Because many of the lots in Mission Beach, including the subject site, are constrained and have limited access and space to accommodate construction activities and staging, demolition and construction activity could impede public access by occupying public parking spaces or blocking public rights-of-way with materials or debris. To avoid impacts to public access associated with demolition and construction activities, **Special Condition No. 3** prohibits any development during peak summer months when public access could be impacted. **Special Condition No. 4** requires the applicant to submit a written agreement memorializing the landowner’s acknowledgment and acceptance of the construction timing limitations and requires the applicant to submit a weekly construction schedule to confirm that work will not occur during summer. **Special Condition No. 7** requires recordation of the permit conditions against the property to ensure future property owners are aware of the above-mentioned protections and conditions.

Therefore, the Commission finds the proposed development, as conditioned, consistent with Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act.

### **C. Coastal Hazards**

Coastal Act Section 30235 addresses the use of shoreline protective devices:

Revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls, and other such construction that alters natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when required to serve coastal-dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion, and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply.

Coastal Act Section 30253 addresses the need to ensure long-term structural integrity, minimize future risk, and to avoid landform altering protective measures. Section 30253 provides, in applicable part:

New development shall do all of the following:

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

Sea level rise is expected to exacerbate existing coastal hazards by raising mean water levels and extending flood zones inland. As noted in the Commission's 2018 Sea Level Rise Guidance Update and other studies, increased sea level is expected to cause increased inundation of beaches, reduced accretion, or increased erosion of beaches. The Mission Beach community is low-lying area on a narrow peninsula situated between the Pacific Ocean to the west and Mission Bay to the east, which currently experiences periodic flooding that will likely increase with sea level rise. Because there is a wide sandy beach (approximately 200 ft. wide) and a public boardwalk (approximately 20 ft. wide) protected by a seawall between the subject property and the Pacific Ocean, wave runup and overtopping are not expected to significantly impact this inland site over the life of the proposed improvements; however, as a near-shore property, the proposed development may be threatened by sea-level rise at some point in the future. Historically, the most common response to coastal hazards has been to construct shoreline protective devices in order to slow the erosion of beaches and bluffs, retain unstable slopes, and prevent flooding.

The Coastal Act discourages shoreline protection devices because they generally cause adverse impacts to coastal resources and can constrain the ability of the shoreline to respond to dynamic coastal processes. Shoreline protection devices are physical structures that take up space and displace or modify prior uses of coastal land (e.g., beach recreation, habitat, etc.), including the occupation of public beach. Seawalls and, in particular, revetments, may have large horizontal footprints, displacing what would otherwise be sandy beach, and resulting in a long-term loss of beach area for public access, recreation and other uses. In addition to frequently encroaching onto the public beach, shoreline protection devices, by slowing or stopping natural processes of shoreline retreat, also prevent the future creation of new beach and eliminate a supply of new sand that would otherwise have resulted from bluff and shoreline erosion. By design, shoreline protection devices establish a fixed landward boundary of the back beach ("fixing the back beach"), and prevent the natural, on-going inland adjustment of the beach that occurs on an eroding coast; over time, this restriction of a beach's adaptive capacity can result in the narrowing or loss of the beach ("passive erosion"). Future sea level rise is expected to result in the drowning or "pinching out" of many California beaches (Vitousek et al. 2017), an effect that will only be exacerbated in locations with extensive shoreline protection.

By substituting hard materials (e.g., rock, concrete) in place of more erodible natural substrates (e.g., sand, soils, terrace deposits, sedimentary rocks), shoreline protection devices can also change wave reflection patterns, cause scour or winnowing of beach sediments along the shoreline, and increase erosion rates at unarmored locations up- and down-coast of the structure ("end effects"). In certain locations, shoreline protection devices may also interrupt or interfere with longshore and cross-shore sediment transport, resulting in deposition of sand in one location at the expense of other locations further "down drift" along the coast. Broader effects of shoreline protection devices include changes to the recreational and beach use experience, impacts to beach and other coastal ecosystems, and impairment of the aesthetic and visual character of the coast.

Because shoreline protection devices, such as seawalls, revetments, and groins, can create adverse impacts on coastal processes, Coastal Act Section 30253 specifically prohibits development that could “create [or] contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.” However, Section 30235 of the Coastal Act recognizes that existing development may be protected by shoreline protective devices subject to certain conditions. This limitation is particularly important when considering new development, such as in this case, because if it is known that a new development may need shoreline protection in the future, it would be unlikely that such development could be found to be consistent with Section 30253 of the Coastal Act, which requires new development to minimize risks to life and property. Therefore, the Commission’s action on this project must consider the effects of wave uprush, flooding, and storm events (with sea-level rise considerations) on public access and recreation.

The proposed project is located approximately 175 ft. east of Ocean Front Walk, an approximately 2.3-mile public beach boardwalk constructed prior to the effective date of the Coastal Act. The boardwalk consists of a 20-ft. wide sidewalk bordered on the seaward side by a concrete parapet above a sheetpile seawall that extends approximately 20 ft. down into the sand. During the summer, sand typically covers most of the seaward side of the seawall; in the winter, more of the seawall is exposed, and during extreme storm events, waves have overtopped the parapet. The boardwalk effectively serves as a low seawall along the entire shoreline in Mission Beach, set back from the shoreline and fronted by the beach. If beach erosion were to continue unabated as a result of accelerated sea level rise, it would eventually lead to a situation where the water’s edge would be at the base of the seawall that protects the boardwalk. Without the beach buffer, the waves – particularly storm waves – would eventually undercut the seawall and damage the boardwalk. While the seawall does reduce the risk to the structures inland of the boardwalk from flooding from overtopping waves, the seawall should not be relied upon to protect new private development, including the proposed project.

The Commission has authorized repair and maintenance to the boardwalk and associated seawall in the past (CDP Nos. 6-98-102, 6-00-130, 6-03-090-W, 6-05-0125-W, 6-13- 1359); however, those repairs were authorized to maintain and protect existing public improvements, including the boardwalk itself, as well as public amenities located landward of the boardwalk (i.e., Belmont Park, public parking, and a grassy park). While future repair and maintenance of the boardwalk and seawall could be considered and authorized by the Commission, any such repairs would likely be authorized only for the benefit of the existing public amenities, and would not be considered for the protection of private residential development landward of the boardwalk, including the proposed project.

The project, as new development, is not entitled to shoreline protection and as such, the applicant is required to waive any possible right to construct a shoreline protective device to protect the development in the future, as outlined in **Special Condition 6**. Further, the landowner must remove the development if (a) any government agency has

ordered that the structures are not to be occupied due to coastal hazards, or if any public agency requires the structures to be removed; (b) essential services to the site can no longer feasibly be maintained (e.g., utilities, roads); (c) the development is no longer located on private property due to the migration of the public trust boundary; (d) removal is required pursuant to LCP policies for sea level rise adaptation planning; or (e) the development would require a shoreline protective device that is inconsistent with the coastal resource protection policies of the Coastal Act or certified LCP.

The applicant has acknowledged that periodic storm and flood events occur throughout the Mission Beach community and has indicated to staff that the new development will be raised at least 1 ft. from grade in order to allow for a buffer should flooding occur. However, this was not shown on the plans submitted for the project. Therefore, **Special Condition No. 1** requires the applicant to submit revised final plans showing the finished floor elevation a minimum of 1 ft. above the elevation of the adjacent alley and San Jose Place. Additionally, site topography slopes from west to east, meaning that even if water were to crest the boardwalk along Ocean Front Walk, it would drain east towards Mission Boulevard. **Special Condition No. 5** requires the applicant to acknowledge the risk of building in a hazardous location and ensures that the risks of property damage or loss arising from sea level rise or other changed circumstances are borne by the applicant enjoying the benefits of its private new development, and not the public.

#### **D. Community Character/Visual Quality**

Section 30251 of the Coastal Act states, in part:

The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas.

The project site is located on the north side of San Jose Place, an east-west street within an existing residential area zoned Neighborhood Commercial-North (NC-N) ([Exhibit 2](#)). The character of the buildings in the Mission Beach community range from single-story beach cottages to three-story multi-family units. The proposed residence will be consistent with the character and bulk and scale of the community. The proposed project is consistent with the development standards contained in the City's certified Local Coastal Program (LCP).

Since the existing structure was built in 1941, it is subject to the City of San Diego's review for historical significance. Section 143.0212 of the City's Land Development Code provides that the City shall determine the need for a site-specific survey for the purposes of obtaining a construction permit or development permit for development for any parcel containing a structure that is 45 or more years old. In this particular case, the structure is approximately 80 years old, but the City's Development Services did not find

the structure to be eligible for historical designation and there is no evidence that the structure has historic value.

In the Mission Beach neighborhood, the public rights-of-way of the various courts and places, which are generally east-west running streets, as well as the yard setbacks of the adjacent properties comprise the community's public view corridors. Because the project is located between the first public road and the sea, there is the potential for the project to impact views to the shoreline from Mission Boulevard.

The Commission typically reviews projects to ensure that any new development does not encroach into the yard setback areas, which could impede public views, or into public rights-of-way, which could impede public access. Such encroachments could include structures and/or landscaping. The existing residence encroaches into the front yard setback but will be demolished as part of the proposed work. As proposed, no structures will be located within property setbacks ([Exhibit 3](#)). To ensure that public views and public access towards the ocean are protected, **Special Condition No. 1** requires the applicant to submit final plans confirming that no structures will be located in the view corridors. In addition, **Special Condition No. 2** requires the applicant to submit a final landscaping plan requiring all landscaping and hardscape in the northern yard area to consist of low-lying materials not exceeding three feet in height. Thus, visual quality and public views will be protected, consistent with Coastal Act Section 30251.

## E. Local Coastal Planning

Section 30604(a) also requires that a coastal development permit shall be issued only if the Commission finds that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP) in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act. In this case, such a finding can be made.

The City of San Diego has a certified LCP and issues permits for development within its jurisdiction. The subject site is located within the Neighborhood Commercial-North (NC-N) zone of the Mission Beach Planned District. The purpose of the Neighborhood Commercial zone is to provide adequate commercial services for the residents while the Visitor-Commercial zone accommodates tourists, visitors and vacationers. While the NC-N zone allows for both commercial and mixed uses, the primary use is residential with the exception that residential uses shall not be permitted within the first story of any building on any lot abutting Mission Boulevard. In this particular case, the subject site does not abut Mission Boulevard and thus, the proposed residential use is consistent with the certified LCP.

As conditioned, the proposed development is consistent with Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act as well as with the certified LCP which the Commission uses as guidance for the subject area. Approval of the project—as conditioned—will not prejudice the ability of the City of San Diego to continue to implement its certified LCP for the Mission Beach community.

## **F. California Environmental Quality Act**

Section 13096 of the Commission's Code of Regulations requires Commission approval of Coastal Development Permits to be supported by a finding showing the permit, as conditioned, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(A) of CEQA prohibits a proposed development from being approved if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse effect which the activity may have on the environment. The City of San Diego determined that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to guideline Section 15302 (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 14).

The proposed project has been conditioned in order to be found consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. Mitigation measures, including conditions addressing landscaping, construction activity, and hazards will minimize all adverse environmental impacts. As conditioned, there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact which the activity may have on the environment. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is the least environmentally-damaging feasible alternative and can be found consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Act to conform to CEQA.

## **APPENDIX A – SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS**

- Certified Mission Beach Precise Plan
- Certified Mission Beach Planned District Ordinances
- City of San Diego Land Development Code