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20 21 22 23 24 25 26	vs. CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION, Respondent.	Dept: 85 Judge: The Honorable James. C. Chalfant Trial Date: July 26, 2018 Time: 9:30 a.m. Action Filed: May 5, 2017 Hearing on Order to Show Cause re: Judgmen scheduled for September 13, 2018 at 9:30 a.m.
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INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to this Court's request for further briefing at the July 26 hearing on the Petition for Writ of Administrative Mandate, Petitioners Mark and Bella Greene (the Greenes) submit this brief on the proper remedy following this Court's findings. At issue is how the Court should proceed based on the fact that Respondent California Coastal Commission (the Commission) was not clear as to which justifications it relied on to impose Special Condition 1 on the Greenes' coastal development permit.

Special Condition 1 requires the Greenes to submit new development plans for their home with a smaller footprint. In its tentative order on the Petition, this Court held that the Commission's concerns about sea level rise and flooding did not justify that condition. On the other hand, the Court held that substantial evidence could justify the Commission's concerns about privatization of the public beach, maintenance, and avoiding privacy conflicts among the Greenes and the public. Because it is not clear from the record which justifications were relied on by the Commission, and whether the final decision to impose Special Condition 1 rested on substantial evidence, this Court should remand the case to the Commission for further proceedings consistent with this Court's ruling.

ARGUMENT

This Court should remand the case back to the Commission because the Commission failed to clearly articulate its reasons for imposing Special Condition 1. California Code of Civil Procedure § 1094.5 requires "that the agency which renders the challenged decision must set forth findings to bridge the analytic gap between the raw evidence and ultimate decision or order." Topanga Ass'n for a Scenic Cmty. v. Cty. of Los Angeles, 11 Cal. 3d 506, 515, 522 P.2d 12, 17 (1974); see also Petitioners' Reply Brief in Support of Petition at 10. If a court is unable to "discern the analytic route" an agency "traveled from evidence to action," then the proper course of action is to set aside the decision and remand to the agency. W. Chandler Boulevard Neighborhood Ass'n v. City of Los Angeles, 198 Cal. App. 4th 1506, 1522, 130 Cal. Rptr. 3d 360, 373 (2011).

Requiring agencies to issue clear findings in support of their decisions is crucial to the rule of law. While administrative agencies may be vested with broad authority, agency decisions must be clear, able to be understood, and include findings that allow for effective judicial review. In short, a "findings requirement serves to conduce the administrative body to draw legally relevant sub-conclusions supportive of its ultimate decision; the intended effect is to facilitate orderly analysis and minimize the likelihood that the agency will randomly leap from evidence to conclusions." *Topanga Ass'n for a Scenic Cmty.*, 11 Cal. 3d at 516. In turn, this enables "the reviewing court to trace and examine the agency's mode of analysis." *Id*.

Although an agency is not required to issue formal findings of fact analogous to those issued by a court, an agency is still required to issue discernable findings in support of its decision. Hadley v. City of Ontario, 43 Cal. App. 3d 121, 128, 117 Cal. Rptr. 513, 518 (1974). And "where the action of the administrative agency may be on any one of several bases, failure to make findings is prejudicial and a writ of mandate will issue to require the agency to hold a new hearing with appropriate findings." Id. at 128–29 (all emphasis added).

Here, this Court determined that there are several justifications that the Commission could have relied on to impose Special Condition 1. It also determined that some of those justifications, based on sea level rise, are not supported by substantial evidence. Unfortunately, the Commission failed in its deliberations to provide adequate findings in support of its decision to impose the Special Condition. Without clear findings, it is impossible for this Court or the Greenes to discern whether the Commission acted in accordance with law when it imposed Special Condition 1.

The Commission's March 9, 2017, decision contains no findings as to the reasoning for imposing Special Condition 1. The only record of the Commissioners' thinking is the discussion on this issue at the hearing. But that discussion does not provide any clarity, as multiple Commissioners cited various reasons for supporting Special Condition 1, while four other

Commissioners voted in favor of Commissioner Howell's motion to remove Special Condition 1.

See AR000727-755. 1

At best, the Commissioners' statements at the hearing support the conclusion that the imposition of Special Condition 1 was based primarily on concerns over sea level rise. Several Commissioners specifically stated that they were concerned about sea level rise, and indicated that their votes were based on that concern. For example, Commissioner Vargas stated that "when I first kind of started contemplating this project I thought about this in terms of sea level rise and how you know, we're going to have to make tough decisions" AR000747. Similarly, Commissioner Brownsey stated that "we must pay attention to sea level rise" when the Commission makes decisions. AR000743.

Commissioner Turnball-Sanders was the most clear about her motivations. She stated that "we've got to think more strategically about sea level rise and policies for the future and for that reason I'm going to be supporting the motion" of the staff to approve the permit with Special Condition 1. AR000748. In an attempt to understand the evidence about sea level rise, she asked the Commission staff about the projected rise in sea level. *Id.* In response, the Commission staff member incorrectly stated that "we didn't receive from the applicant enough information to say how close to the house the wave up rush would get." *Id.* In fact, the Greenes submitted an expert study that provides that the shoreline is estimated to move between 75 feet to 150 feet over the life of the development and, because the house is more than 550 feet from current mean high-tide line, it is unlikely that wave runup will reach the site.

All three Commissioners voted to impose Special Condition 1. AR000751–52. It is possible these Commissioners would have still voted to impose Special Condition 1 even if they knew that the sea level rise justification was not supported by substantial evidence. But this Court should not speculate about what the Commission might have done under different circumstances. California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.5 "leaves no room for the conclusion that the

¹ Because the court returned the administrative record, the transcript of the Commission hearing is attached hereto as exhibit 1.

Legislature would have been content to have a reviewing court speculate as to the administrative agency's basis for decision." *Topanga Ass'n for a Scenic Cmty.*, 11 Cal. 3d at 515.

Moreover, it is irrelevant that some other Commissioners might have had different justifications for imposing Special Condition 1. While an agency's decision will be upheld if one of several clearly stated findings is supported by substantial evidence, that is not the case here. See Sinaiko v. Superior Court, 122 Cal. App. 4th 1133, 1145–46, 19 Cal. Rptr. 3d 371 (2004) (comparing and contrasting situations when an agency decision with multiple justifications should be remanded). This is not a situation where the Commission has clearly made several different findings in support of its decision, and one superfluous finding is not supported by substantial evidence. See, e.g., Desmond v. County of Contra Costa, 21 Cal. App. 4th 330, 25 Cal. Rptr. 2d 842 (1993). Instead, it is unclear whether the Commission would have altered its decision had it known that sea level rise does not justify the imposition of Special Condition 1. See W. Chandler Boulevard Neighborhood Ass'n, 198 Cal. App. 4th at 1522 ("On this record, however, we cannot discern the analytic route the city council traveled from evidence to action."). In fact, it appears that the issue of sea level rise was the crucial justification for imposing Special Condition 1. See AR000743 (Commissioner Brownsey's statements in support of Special Condition 1); AR000747 (Commissioner Vargas); AR000748 (Commissioner Turnball-Sanders).

As a result, this is not a case where the Court can presume the Commission's findings. Although a finding may be implied from an agency's decision where it is the only finding that could have been made, "[t]his rule of presumed findings will obviously not apply where the decision might be based on one or more of several theories, each relating to different factual considerations." *Mahoney v. San Francisco City etc. Employees' Ret. Bd.*, 30 Cal. App. 3d 1, 5, 106 Cal. Rptr. 94, 96 (1973). When, like here, there are several different justifications but no clearly stated findings, "a reviewing court is unable to 'determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support' the presumed findings, or if the decision is 'based upon a proper principle."

² In *Desmond* the Board of Supervisors issued written findings to support its decision, which allowed the court to effectively review the Board's decision. *Desmond v. Cty. of Contra Costa*, 21 Cal. App. 4th 330, 333, 25 Cal. Rptr. 2d 842, 844 (1993).

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I, Iza A. Rodriguez, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the State of California, residing or employed in Sacramento, California.

I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to the above-entitled action. My business address is 930 G Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

On September 5, 2018, a true and correct copy of **PETITIONERS' BRIEF ON REMEDY** was placed in an envelope addressed to:

Erica B. Lee
Deputy Attorney General
Andrew M. Vogel
Deputy Attorney General
Land Law Section
California Department of Justice
300 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

which envelope, with postage thereon fully prepaid, was then sealed and delivered via FedEx in Sacramento, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed this 5th day of September, 2018, at Sacramento, California.

IZA A. RODRIGUEZ

Exhibit 1

TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED

MEETING OF CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

Item No. 18e Application No. 5-16-0757

Greene, Playa Del Rey, Los Angeles

March 9, 2017

Perfect Touch Transcription 5075 Lyle Drive

5075 Lyle Drive San Diego, California 92105 (619) 459-4582

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HUDSON: Okay. Thank you. So we're moving along quickly then. That brings us to Item 18E, that's the Greene application. So Item 18E is a Coastal Development Permit Application by Mark and Bella Greene, and if we could bring up the PowerPoint presentation for this, please? This is for the... for a 1,190 square foot addition to an existing 2,410 square foot residence consisting of a 460 square foot first floor addition, a 325 square foot second floor addition with a second-floor deck, and a 405 square foot third floor loft mezzanine addition that would increase the height of the approximately 19 foot high two-story structure to 37 feet. The project site is located on a beachfront lot at 6517 Ocean Front Walk in a residential neighborhood in Playa Del Rey in the City of Los Angeles. The project site abuts Ocean Front Walk, which is the city's 12-foot wide designated corridor for locating an improved surfaced walkway for public access. And as you can see on this slide here, it's shown by the two white lines and that de... demarcates Ocean Front Walk, which would be located directly seaward at the private property lines. And I would just note that Ocean Front Walk is completely public. It is located on the city... city owned public sandy beach area. It is not on private property. The primary issue raised by this application involves the provision of an adequate setback for new development from the area of the public sandy beach and the dedicated location for the Ocean Front Walk public way, which I would note also constitutes the route for the California Coastal Trail along this section of the coast.

As shown on this slide the proposed additions would extend the structure approximately 15 feet further seaward. So that the residence would only be set back from the property line, sandy beach, and the designated location for Ocean Front Walk by only 18 inches on the ground floor. While the second floor deck would have no setback at all. Here you can see that the new additions are shown in this darker blue color, while the existing structure is shown in the lighter green. You can see the property line as shown in red, and how the... the structure would have very little to no setback from Ocean Front Walk. Now the City of Los Angeles allows development including habitable structures to reduce the normally required 15-foot rear yard setback to be reduced to as little as one foot from the rear seaward property line. Which was the case here where the city authorized a reduction in the rear year setback for the proposed

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improvements of only 18 inches on the ground floor and no set... I'm sorry, no setback on the second, and just note that such reductions to property line setbacks for beachfront development are only allowed by the city when it's a beachfront residence in this area. They do not allow for these setbacks for other residential properties where you may have two residential properties that abut each other with a rear yard setback. In those cases, the city would require the full 15-foot setback. So staff believes that there's a... a clear prioritization here by the city where they're placing a greater value on those private setbacks where you have a private lot backing up to another private lot, to the detriment of the setbacks from public land and public beach areas. Now I would note, that in past permit actions the Commission has not required a greater setback than what the city has allowed and you'll be hearing from the... the applicant's representative today who'll point to that and say that there is past precedent where we have allowed these smaller setbacks.

However, I would just note that the previous pattern of development has resulted inadequate setbacks and in that pattern of development where private and public spaces without that adequate setback can result in the appearance that these areas are actually private rather than dedicated for public use. And this is especially important in an area such as Ocean Front Walk. Moreover, that provision of only a one-foot setback between the private structure and the public area of the sandy beach would be where Ocean Front would be located, would not allow for even adequate space on the applicant's own property for construction of the proposed additions to the residence. Nor would it allow for even normal repair and maintenance activities for the structure to occur without encroaching into Ocean Front Walk. Further, that lack of an adequate setback between private beachfront development and public access way such as Ocean Front Walk, can result in potential conflicts between users of private property and public access ways and could result in the loss of public access in this area, or at the very least, pressure by private property owners, which the Commission has observed in past actions to relocate the planned trail or public access way further seaward away from the homes. And this is typically due to privacy and security concerns by private residents. In fact, as you can see in this aerial photograph of the subject site and the surrounding area, there are already numerous encroachments by private

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property owners onto the public beach and specifically within the Ocean Front Walk Corridor; that area where you see the two white lines. These encroachments which occur on areas of the beach both where the concrete walk has already been constructed in cases where the city has required construction to occur, as well as areas that remain sandy beach. They typically involve placement of private yard furniture and landscaping, as well as construction of privacy walls. concrete planters and fences. In fact, in the cases where the city does require a property owner to actually construct the concrete path for Ocean Front Walk is a condition of approval for new development, the city typically allows private property owners, as shown in this photograph of a nearby neighboring residence at 6415 Ocean Front Walk pursuant to the city's separate, local encroachment permit, they allow the private property owner to use the improved Ocean Front Walk area as private property until such undetermined and unidentified time that the city officially opens that segment of Ocean Front Walk. As a result, the private property owners are effectively using public beach as they own private back yards pursuant to the city's actions. And, I'm sorry, on this slide, what I'd like to show is just this is the improved Ocean Front Walk, that's the concrete walkway, but you see the series of small little footwalls that have been installed. One of them is actually a planter. This is just one example. In other areas, you'll see furniture, you'll see landscaping, planters. There are violations involving fencing. So we do believe this is an issue.

I would also note that the Commission's Enforcement Division has expended considerable resources and staff time to resolve several violations in this same area involving encroachments by private property owners into the Ocean Front Walk area, including some of the residential properties you can see here on this slide. As well as the Commission's issuance of a Restoration Order in 2002 to remove private encroachments on the beach in nearby Venice, which is down coast, which involved placement of landscaping and fencing within the Ocean Front Walk Corridor. Now to avoid these potential encroachments by private property owners onto public beach land and avoid those potential conflicts that can occur between private property owners and public beach users, your staff believes that it is absolutely critical that new development be sided and designed with an adequate setback from areas designated for public

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access and recreation. I would further note that even if private development does not physically encroach into the public walk, as is the case in this application, in order to avoid the appearance of such public areas are actually private; it is still necessary to provide some setback or buffer for these areas from private development. Now the applicant has submitted a wave up rush and engineering analysis prepared by their engineering consultant indicating that the structure is expected to be safe from wave caused erosion its... over its expected life accounting for expected sea level rise. However staff would note that although the proposed structural improvements are expected to be safe from an engineering perspective from the effects of sea level rise, sea level rise is still expected to adversely impact public access and recreational opportunities on the beach directly seaward of the site over time as the currently, relatively wide beach that you see in this photo continues to narrow due to rising ocean levels. Which eventually will result in less beach area available for public access and use by the public for recreation. More to the point, as that beach continues to narrow, the potential for conflicts that we're discussing here between the public beach user and private property owners would be expected to increase, making it even more important that new development that we approve now should be cited to provide an adequate setback and buffer from Ocean Front Walk with the future in mind.

Therefore in order to ensure that the area of the beach designated for the future location of Ocean Front Walk is preserved for such use while minimizing the potential for conflict between members of the public and private property owners, Special Condition One requires the applicants submit revised plans showing a rear seaward setback of at least five feet for all levels of the structure. That includes decks to provide the minimum necessary buffer between the public and private spaces and to allow for the applicants to carry out normal maintenance of the structure without adversely impacting public access. Now the applicants have indicated that they clearly oppose this condition. And in closing, I would just note that the city's normal required rear yard setback for residential development in this area would typically be 15 feet. And that larger setback may be more appropriate in these beachfront areas than the five-foot setback that staff is recommending here. Now I would also like to acknowledge and you'll be hearing from

the applicant's consultant about this as well today, that they consider this to be a departure from how staff has treated these types of projects in the past. And that's true. Based on the city's approval of these types of projects with only that one-foot setback, in the past the Commission staff has not recommended larger setbacks. However, we do believe that we have the responsibility to continually evaluate new development proposals and how development patterns have functioned over time. And in this case, we believe that now is the appropriate time to reevaluate our practice on these setbacks. Given that development pattern we just do not believe this is working adequately. And particularly given our emphasis on sea level rise and how we expect that this beach will change over time, we think that this issue is... is more appropriate to address today than ever before. Now granted, ideally this issue would be addressed through the city's LCP. However in the interim, given that the city is not currently working on this segment of their... of their local coastal program, your staff believes that the requirement to provide for this relatively small, five-foot setback for new residential development is both very conservative and a very small, incremental approach. And we intend to continue looking at this issue in the future to determine if larger setbacks would be appropriate. But we believe that this is the appropriate approach given that we do not have an LCP before us and where we could look at changing the city zoning practices. So thus, staff is recommending approval of this application with several special conditions, primarily including that Special Condition One I mentioned that requires the five-foot setback for new development from... from the public beach and from Ocean Front Walk. And we believe that, that change to the project is necessary to ensure that this project will be consistent with the chapter three policies of the Coastal Act. Now the resolution to accomplish this is on page five of your staff reports and that concludes my presentation. I am available for any questions.

BOCHCO: All right, thank you. Do I have any ex parte's on this matter?

Commissioner Howell?

HOWELL: No.

BOCHCO: Commissioner Vargas?

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think you'll see that the characterization by your Staff in the presentation, Bad City, did wrong is

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not entirely accurate. If, in fact you change direction, you're going to be changing direction of 40 years of Coastal Commission findings along this particular stretch of beach. Now it is in fact, a very large, sandy beach area. It's located just down coast from Ballona Lagoon. This is a 1962 historical photograph. You can see they were already beginning to develop this beach area and very importantly in 1964 the city council adopted an ordinance establishing a one-foot setback in this area. It is in my mind somewhat misleading to say that the normal setback is 15 feet because the city council took the legislative action to establish a specific setback of one foot for this block located coincidently the very same block that my clients are proposing their duplex minor addition and remodel. That's 50 years ago, Commissioners. And subsequently to that in 1969 they passed the same ordinance for two more of the blocks located... whoops... further up coast, as you can see, between 62nd... touchy button there... and through 64th Avenue. This wasn't something that just staff did or just sort of slipped through the cracks. This was an official legislative action of the City of Los Angeles. This is a historical photograph from 1971. This is something you don't see very often. In 1976 Coast Development Permit from the California Coastal Conservation Commission; this is pre-Coastal Act. It's been kind of fun going through the records on this. And in fact, they approved the project... oh, and you all have handouts of all of this. This is a 1980's photograph.

1981, again, the Coastal Commission approves another project located right there. These are both one-foot setbacks and each time you did this, you found it consistent with the Access and Visual Protection Standards of the Coastal Act. In 1982, another Coastal Development permit located right there, one-foot setback. In 1984, I believe that this one... I'd have to check my notes, is a waiver. A number of these are waivers. Do you know what a waiver is, Commissioners? A waiver is when the Executive Director says there's no significant issues here. You don't even need to have a Coastal Development permit. It's reported to the Commission in the Executive Director's packet and you move along your way. In fact, all of the Coastal Development permits or clearances during this period of time are either administrative permits or waivers. And that was located in the 62nd to 63rd block. In 1987, another Coastal Development permit, one-foot setback just off of 63rd Avenue. 1987.... In 1989, Coastal Development

Permits Y2... now this... this is really important. That was located right there. Because in 1989 the city council said oops, we left one of the blocks out and so they passed another ordinance specifically amending their zoning code. This isn't something that just slipped through the cracks. This was land use planning and they took that legislative action. They notified the California Coastal Commission that they were adopting this and then in fact, the Coastal Commission approved another Coastal Development permit in that block and made the reference to the ordinance and said, now it's okay to have that one-foot setback and it's consistent with §§30251 and 30250, the Coastal Act and it's an appropriate project. And it was allowed to proceed. Located right there. 1988 and you know I want to point out that there seems to be a propensity sometimes in these matters when you look at really old permits, well that was then and this is now. And I think you're going to see there's some very recent history in regards to this as well. 1989 and in the findings from the staff report. The proposed amendment reflects a recent LA County or Los Angeles city ordinance changing the front setback for the whole block along Ocean Front Walk between 64th and 65th Street from 15 feet to one feet and then the California Coastal Commission approved that project located right there. So let's move forward into more recent times; 1994, 2006. Here's one from 2009 consent calendar item approval from the California Coastal Commission making the specific findings of Ocean Front Walk being there, the width of it, the future of it, everything involved and approving a one-foot setback located right there.

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Again 2010, made the findings consistent with the Coastal Act and I'm going to blink that back again. As you can see, this is immediately adjacent to my client's project which is before you today. And you made the findings in 2010 that the one-foot setback was consistent with all of the relevant sections of chapter three of the Coastal Act. Moving forward this is the Landis application. This is located two parcels away from the subject application, which is before you today. "The proposed sliding glass doors of the addition will be one foot away from the proposed future boardwalk" consistent with the ordinance. "A seaward addition of this size in this area will not negatively impact public coastal views as the development will stay behind the one-foot setback line." Those were the adopted findings of the California Coastal Commission a

1 little over two years ago. It's still under construction, they're just finalizing it right now. This is 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

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not ancient history. So this begs the question; how can you with... how can you make the findings today, two years later when you have repeatedly made the findings in the other direction? It's inconsistent. Moving forward this is just... it shows the development... there... there's the location of... of the referenced permit and there you see it highlighted, 2014. So... so what do we have today? This is the Ocean Front Walk, which was planned by the City of Los Angeles before the California Coastal Commission existed. Back in the 1960's I believe is when it was dedicated. It's a very large beach. It has a beautiful bike path, paved bike path on it and the beach is 300 feet to the bike path from the subject property, 600 feet to the mean high tide line. The City of Los Angeles once again, issued the Coastal Development permit. This is a dual permit jurisdiction for the instant application, which is before you today. They approved it. They made the findings as they have many times. As you have Commissioners, many times that the project is subject to the limitations of the one-foot building line, and does not propose any permanent structures in the right-of-way of Ocean Front Walk. As proposed the project will not conflict with any public access or public recreations policies of the Coastal Act. They're the same findings that you adopted repeatedly. Oh and by the way, people having decks and furniture in Ocean Front Walk is because the city has given and you have given on the Landis permit that I showed you, the findings are right there. That you can temporarily... it's called an R Permit because it can be removed. You can have a temporary deck and... and lawn furniture out there and when we... they move forward, they being the City of Los Angeles to improve Ocean Front Walk, that's all got to come out. And you adopted findings with staff recommendations of approval that, that was appropriate.

And so the city found this project consistent with §§30250, 30251, 30252 and 30253, just as you have over and over before. We have in fact submitted a wave uprush study and the wave uprush study specifies that in 50 years there has never been, and that's as far back as the record keeping goes, any wave uprush over this massive beach. That it's 600 feet wide in this area and the project will not impact coastal resources taking into account sea level rise. Now Commissioners, I testified and I was there at the hearing in Chula Vista when you adopted the

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statewide interpretive guidelines for sea level rise. You said it was a guide, but do the following and that's what applicants will be in a good posture if they follow those guidelines for proposing development. And that's what we've done. We've taken into account sea level rise. And the extra four feet that your staff is recommending that you burden the application on, taking into account the width of the beach is 0.6% from the edge of the development to the mean high tide line. Every inch of this small lot is extremely valuable to the property owner, but it is inconsequential, this additional setback as it pertains to setbacks from the mean high tide line. So now staff is proposing Special Condition Number 1; five foot. They want that setback. I've got to move fast because I'm going to lose time here. You can see that 70% of the structures on these five blocks of development have a one-foot setback. As my grandmother would say, boy the horse has left the barn. That pattern of development has been established already and it's been established. All these green blobs here are projects that you approved. Setting back, putting the burden on this individual property owner to set it back would change absolutely nothing within the context of this community. And I'll just move quickly here because, again, I'm very short on time. But you can see we put... given you and delineated all these setbacks that you have on block after block. These are all Coastal Commission approved projects and here's one section where Ocean Front Walk was actually approved and permitted and improved. And that's what it's going to look like going forward into the future.

This is the instant application before you today, two houses up is the one that you approved two years ago with the same setback that we have brought forward to you today. It is 585 feet; this is a picture. It's actually a little bit further to the mean high tide line looking back across to the beach to the subject duplex. I ask you, is a one foot or a four-foot setback from in this area going to make a difference from the public resources? Clearly, it's not going to do that. This is taken from the bike path, 273 feet away. Again, it's a massive beach. So... and then the last block, they're all built essentially up to the property line and most of that development predates the Coastal Act and... and everything else. So precedent; this is a... a legal term. This is... in an attorney's letter. Now, I don't threaten this Commission legally. First of all, I'm a mild mannered land use planner, but second of all, I don't poke a bear. But I do know that there's a lot

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of Commissioners up here that truly understand the importance of precedent because when I was sitting on this side of the desk, presenting projects to you when I was a Coastal Staff Analyst, we were very careful not to set precedent unless in fact, we could defend the findings under the Coastal Act. Now I have 50 years of permitting and ordinances along this section of the beach establishing one-foot property line setback. I have 40 years of Coastal Commission actions where this Coastal Commission has said it's just fine under §30251 of the Coastal Act in protection of public views. Under §30250 and... and the access policies and everything else, it's just fine. Keep on doing that. And so what's happened now? I listened with great interest when your staff talking about Venice and the City of Los Angeles told you how hard they were working with the city to coordinate things to make the right findings. What has happened here is there was no communication to the Planning Director, Vince Bertoni. There was no communication to the city planner that was processing that. There was certainly no communication to the councilman's office. Mr. (Bonds) heard nothing about this. But my applicant... by the way, his architect, Mr. Appel, his family owns that project immediately adjacent that a couple years ago you allowed to be developed into a one-foot setback from Ocean Front Walk. So he spends tens of thousands of dollars, hires an architect, following the rules, not something the bad City of Los Angeles, something that the Coastal Commission has been allowing and making the findings for, for 40 years that is consistent with the Coastal Act. And designs it concisely and explicitly consistent with what you as a Commission... forget staff. Staff's been saying this for decades as well, but you as the Commission has been saying is entirely appropriate. And then midstream, we're told no, we don't think that's a... that's okay anymore. Land use planning is an evolution and we're changing the rules. Now I've sat in the audience Commissioners, and I listen to you while you're putting together your strategic planning saying it was a new day. And how there was going to be a cooperative approach working with local jurisdictions on land use planning. And yes, like LCPs. And staff is right. The way to handle this is with an LCP and if you have a different perspective then that's how you should go about doing it. But I don't see how you can with a straight face adopt findings after 40 years of saying for 70% of the existing development in this area, 40 years going back to the

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27 28 original Prop 20 Commission that now, now it's not consistent with the chapter three policies of the Coastal Act.

BOCHCO:

Thank you very much.

SCHMITZ:

Thank you.

BOCHCO:

Ms. Rudisill?

RUDISILL:

I have nothing.

BOCHCO:

No? Okay. I don't have any other speaker cards so bring it back to

Okay. Thank you. I would like to make a few responses. Just start off **HUDSON:** by responding to Mr. Schmitz's comment that Commission staff has allowed encroachments including these patio furniture and whatnot consistently. You know I don't doubt that there have been some permits where we have... where we may have had a condition that mirrored in the past, when we allowed for these one-foot setbacks, a condition mirroring the city's requirement for how these segments would work. How the land would be used for private uses and then eventually turned into public once the city was able to officially open up Ocean Front Walk. But that was based on this reliance on the city's process. And that's what we're re-evaluating here. That's what this discussion is about. And just... just to note that the way this is working out there is that Ocean Front Walk is being constructed segment by segment pursuant to this process. One house at a time as new development proposals come, in where you have these existing houses, even ones that have inadequate setbacks. As these structures reach the end of their life, they're redeveloped and then at that time, that's when we have to re-evaluate these.

At that time the city has been requiring that Ocean... the improvements, the flat, concrete walkway for Ocean Front Walk be constructed. That's when they've been issuing these encroachment permits for open-ended... just to mention too. Don had mentioned in his statement that the normal setback really is misleading to say that it's 15 feet because the city council passed an ordinance allowing for only a one-foot setback. Well it's true that the city's zone... the uncertified Zoning Code includes a provision, but that provision is still an exception, the zoning for this area this 15 feet for all residential lots. But what was passed in that ordinance

 is a specific provision in the City Zoning Code that says in this area on these beach lots, not for any of the inland areas just the beach lots, the normally required 15-foot setback can be reduced to one foot. Now that... that's how the city approaches this. That is not our standard of review. We often rely on local zoning to give us guidance but we are not bound by that. And just acknowledge... you know it's unfortunate when someone is... feels singled out or to be the first one in the door when a change is being made. And that's true. And I wish it wasn't the case for this applicant, but it's always difficult to make a change. And if now is not the right time to make a change, then when is the right time? When do we start? There always has to be someone who will be a first in. And I just note too, this is not a complete redevelopment of the site. This is an addition to an existing single family residence. There are alternatives here where you can simply... that's what our Revised Planning Condition does is to set development back what we consider to be an absolute minimum five-foot setback. As I mentioned as we're reevaluating what is the appropriate setback, we believe that the likely setback is probably significantly larger than five feet. We are trying to take a very conservative approach here understanding and agreeing with Mr. Schmitz that yes, this is a change. There is all this past precedent. But past precedent doesn't mean that we can simply rely on it.

We have to... we have a duty to re-evaluate this development. And as we had that discussion earlier today about changed circumstances and when are there changed circumstances on a site? I think this clearly fits that model. One... one issue that's come up that is a changed circumstance is now we have all this past precedent, we... we can use our eyes and see what is happening out there and ask the question, is it working? And as Mr. Schmitz asked, why can't we just keep doing what we've always done? And what has changed? Well what has changed is that evaluating that development pattern; if we could bring up slide three of the staff presentation. What we're seeing is just a series of these encroachments. It's a mish-mash of these encroachments that were allowed by the city, these city encroachment permits. Some may have been allowed pursuant to our condition. Others are just plain violations and unpermitted. It's a mix. We're trying to address that issue now and back... we need to set that development back. And the other issue that... that we're looking at now is we're evaluating sea level rise and

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 how this affects all areas. Yes, this is a wide beach, but the wave up rush study submitted by the applicant indicates that although the structure will be safe, wave up rush will come much closer to that residence and Ocean Front Walk in the future. This beach will change into... in the future and that is how we're approaching these sorts of changes to our direction. We're trying to look into the future and look forward and address how we want that beach to look in the future going forward. Now is when we have the development before us, so that is what we're trying to accomplish here today. So with that, unless Jack, you would like to add any comments?

AINSWORTH: Just one... a couple of observations. This... this situation illustrates for me why without an LCP in place, we have to... we have to deal with each one of these developments case by case and piecemeal development. It is unfair to the applicant. I acknowledge that up front. But we have been waiting 35 years for an LCP from the City of LA and we... you know, Steve is right. He came to me and said look, we should take another look at this one-foot setback because it's just going to create conflicts in the future. Look, I'm a pragmatic person will look at that and say yes, that's right. So we compromised here and said, well rather than a 15 foot, let's go with the five-foot setback here just to allow for some maintenance, you know, some room for maintenance. So we all have encroachments onto the... onto Ocean Front Walk there. But again I am sympathetic to the applicant as he's put in a tough situation here and so we're going to leave this into your hands and your good judgment to make the call here. Okay? Thank you.

BOCHCO: Gee, thanks. All right. Well I'll bring it back to the Commission. Commissioner Peskin, please. (Unintelligible). Oh, I'm sorry. Commissioner Pestor.

PESTOR: I... I'm glad that the Executive Director raised that point about the LCP and LE... and Land Use Plan because you know, the City of LA does not have a certified LCP nor certified Land Use Plan and so... although it would be good to look at this in that way and as you're working with the city on that and confident you'll be doing that. But the only option for the Commission is to deal with this type of concern on a case-by-case basis. One thing is that I... I always thought was interesting on people who have beachfront property especially in Southern California is why wouldn't you want a front yard? I mean why? It make... you're on

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the ocean, you're on a boardwalk, why would you not want a front yard? Well if you don't have a front yard setback or you have a one-foot yard setback what happens is the public right of way, the public Ocean Front Walkway becomes your front yard. You're using a public space for your front yard and the people that work on your fence or work on your home are going to be using public space and public lands for doing that. Also I think if people who have spent time on boardwalks on Southern California beaches where there's not enough setback, what happens is that people in those homes, their parties spill out onto the boardwalk and you have conflicts with people who are pedestrians, joggers, bicyclists, people who are rollerblading, there's... there's collisions, there's conflicts, there's accidents, people are injured. It would be like walking out from your front door into a street. That's what it's like. And especially with little kids. If they're coming out of a house with a one-foot setback and they are walking out onto an oceanfront boardwalk, there are collisions. And anybody in here that uses a boardwalk has probably had slid off their bicycle or had those types of accidents because there is no space for people to come out and look both ways, let alone have a place to entertain their guests. So conditions have changed. We were talking about this earlier, about how the ... how the conditions change and as you see not only that the conditions are changing in this area as it's developing, people are using that space as their own front yard. And so that's an example of how okay, you give them one foot, they're going to take five or 10 feet. They're actually going to use the boardwalk as their own space. And whether you have that area out there set aside whether it was permitted or not, I bet if you go along there and those people are having a party or entertaining guests, they're going to be sitting out on that boardwalk. They're not going to be sitting in their front yard because they have no front yard. So I think that continuing with the one-foot setback even if that's, had in the past, why wait for more accidents? Why wait till this is a heavily used boardwalk where there's going to be injuries? I think we know what is going to happen, so I would move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit application Number 5-16-0757 pursuant to the staff recommendation and recommend a yes vote.

BROWNSEY: Second ...

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BOCHCO: Second for Commissioner Brownsey, would you like to speak any further Commissioner Pestor?

PESTOR:

No.

BOCHCO:

Commissioner Brownsey?

BROWNSEY:

First, Mr. Schmitz, I want to compliment you. I... I... you said you

Land use planner. Well I think you missed your career as a lawyer.

were a land surveyor?

SCHMITZ: BROWNSEY: A land use planner.

That was a very legal presentation and... and I... I enjoyed it. However I think that the... the issue that was the main point of... of your arguments was that precedence binds us. And... and what I believe is that precedence informs this body, but it doesn't bind us in terms of our decisions. If that were true even the Supreme Court in terrible cases like Dred v. Scott couldn't have broken from precedence to understand that they had made a grievous error in terms of the equality and the rights of all human beings in our country. So really we are a body that must respond to not only the facts as we find them at this time, but that this is a body that... prior commissions can't completely determine what current and future commissions will choose to do and what... and what they will decide. I think the other issue that you raised was that every inch of this property is valuable to your client and to the... to the property owner and I totally understand that. Absolutely. But we have been charged with the responsibility to treat every inch of the California coast as valuable to the people of the State of California. And in that charge we must make some very difficult decisions. And as the Executive Director said, it's very difficult for a property owner when we are making a change in terms of some policies that were adopted when times were different, when conditions were different. But we must pay attention to sea level rise. We must pay attention to the fact that our beaches are going to get smaller and that that space is going to be more precious. We also must pay very close attention I think to the fact that the property owners who I am sure are all lovely, wonderful people. But they have asserted ownership over public... public right-of-way because they are in fact, so close to that property line. It's human nature. We get it. Those cinder block little walls did not look

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temporary to me. I... I don't think I could up and say excuse me, I don't want step over the wall, could you remove it on Tuesday, please? So I just think that in these cases the reason that I'm supporting this staff's recommendation is I do believe that it is time for us to signal to property owners that these kinds of policies are going to be reevaluated and... and that we are sorry that.. but there's always going to be a first... a first person. So for those reasons I... I support the motion.

BOCHCO: Thank you. Commissioner Luevano?

LUEVANO: Thank you, Chair Bochco. I want to just start by acknowledging the comments of my colleagues of Commissioner Pestor and Commissioner Brownsey because I full, completely, and wholeheartedly agree with everything that both of you said. However, as a resident of Los Angeles and someone who's utilized the bike path in this area for over 30 years, it's... it's a very... it's a very different sort of, it's a very different area than say Venice or any of the other much denser beach communities. Because as Mr. Schmitz pointed out there's, I think you said 583 feet of sand between the property lines here and the mean high tide line; in addition to which, and correct me if I'm wrong, the portion of Ocean Front Walk that runs in this neighborhood in this... yeah, if that's what you can call it... is essentially it's a road to nowhere. I mean it's essentially a piece of land that runs in front of these properties. But in my experience using the bike path, both bikes... bicyclists and pedestrians all use the bike path as their means of... of, you know, accessing the beach. And I personally have actually... I mean I've been there millions of times, but I've never been on that stretch in front of those properties. And so I'm struggling because I agree with what they've said with regard to precedence, what the staff has found with regard to in a normal situation what might be, you know, a property owner's takeover of public property and access to the beach because I don't agree with, you know a cinder block wall being there as a temporary development. It's not temporary at all and nobody should think that they have ownership rights to that kind of property. However, given that this area is unique. I mean it's, you know, I mean maybe there are other areas like this, but I mean similar actually in Marina del Rey on the peninsula where, you know, there's an Ocean Front Walk along the properties and then you know, several hundred feet before you hit the water. It's just... it... you

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know, this isn't the way that the public accesses the beach and so I'm inclined not to support the staff report given that this is a very unique situation. So....

SCHMITZ: Through the Chair, Commission Luevano, yes, you're correct. Ocean Front Walk is essentially a sidewalk for those five blocks of residential development, which you saw in the aerial photographs. The public street which comes in there is a dead end street, but if you want to look at general public access; bicycling, walking, jogging, the bike path, which is almost 300 feet out from the houses comes heading up coast and then curves around and goes up the large revetment which forms Ballona Lagoon. So that's the... that's the through area. Ocean Front Walk is essentially a... a sidewalk that starts at one end of those five blocks and ends at the other end. Oh, and those cinder block walls I believe, are violations.

BOCHCO:

Okay, thank you.

MALE:

Madame Chair?

BOCHCO:

Wait, Commissioner Luevano?

LUEVANO:

No... that... I mean that's... that's it. That's all.

BOCHCO:

Okay. Commissioner Luevano? I don't mean Luevano. I mean

Uranga. I'm looking at you and calling her name. I know. You guys look alike. Uranga.

URANGA:

Change my name I guess?

BOCHCO:

BOCHCO:

No. She just needs to grow a mustache.

URANGA:

No.

URANGA: Obviously, there's compelling arguments on both sides of this issue and

they're very strong. Commissioner... Commissioners Brownsey and Pestor made real... real strong comments about that and... and so did my colleague, my ex, now... Luevano. You know, but we always have to go back to the... to the same situation that we've always come back before. It's the fact that LA doesn't have its act together. We always have to go back to that. And unfortunately I know, that Commissioner Brownsey and Commissioner Pestor are, you know, at a disadvantage because they... they really haven't heard the... the cries and... and the...

the agony that a lot of these applicants feel when there's precedence about this. And the

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precedence is the fact that LA has no LCP. We're dealing with that all the freaking time. And the bottom line is... is that the precedence is already there. You know, I like... I like that poking the bear analogy you made because that's what... it's not us. It's the bear that's in LA that you have to keep on poking until they respond. And either put an LCP together or they don't. And, you know, the... another situation, a very similar situation in Long Beach where we had a private citizen trying to encroach into public land and... and they're claiming it as theirs and now they want... now they want to... to buy it. And... but we don't have that option here. It's not something that they can do. But it doesn't change the... the desire for the owners to get what they need or get what they want. And there's... and all they want is what everybody else has. You know, it's keeping up with the Jones' type of thing. And, you know, everybody else has already infringed and encroached down to that land, why can't they? Why me? What not them? So if we're going to do anything, let's push it back. You know, what was it two years ago you said? There was a... there was a Coast Commission permit LA provided to you people. I mean we should have caught it then. We should have caught it long time ago. We know that LA doesn't have an LACP. We know that. So why do we keep encouraging them to not get an LACP when we... when we keep helping them not to have it? So I mean it... it's incumbent upon us to push back. Now how we going to do that? Probably some penalties or... or forcing the other neighbors to... to push back their properties because of the required five feet and have... have them break down that wall? And that way, that way everybody's on an equal level and equal start to have the same type of... of walkway that everybody else does. So I'm not in favor of... as well of the other motion only because of that. Because LACP's are there for a reason. We should not be the judge here. We should not be the ones to make the decisions for them. They got to do that. They have to get their act together. And it's unfair for us as a Commission to make these kinds of decisions and have to make these kinds of soapbox speeches to protect something that the LA should be doing for a long time. So I'm not going to be supporting... I'm not going to be supporting this... this one.

BOCHCO: All right. Thank you. Anyone else need... want to speak? Oh, Commissioner Vargas.

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VARGAS: Thank you. I... yeah, I sympathize with both sides on this. I mean I understand, you know, and we've... you know, when I first kind of started contemplating this project I thought about this in terms of sea level rise and how you know, we're going to have to make tough decisions with, you know, individual homeowners moving forward. But this, you know, as Commissioner Luevano mentioned if you know this beach, you know, that we're talking about 600 feet in width, in the width of the beach. It's kind of... it's a silly argument to say that somebody is going to you know, dig in their beach umbrella right next to somebody... some of that you know, Ocean Front Walk when you have 599 extra feet in front of it that could be closer to the ocean. But you know, and... and every time I've ridden my bike down that... that bike path, I've never seen anybody actually just kind of hanging out there in that... in that particular area. It's a... it's a paper street so you know we're fighting here to protect something that doesn't even exist. It could potentially exist, but it doesn't exist now. So I get that and I understand the arguments of the applicant, but at the same time, I'm hearing our staff talk about the fact that it's usually been a 15... a 15-foot setback and they're kind of compromising here with five feet. So we're going around and around and arguing about four feet basically. Between a one-foot setback or a five-foot setback. And I'm just curious, I don't know if maybe staff can answer this question for me or maybe the applicant, but how many square feet of the project... of the applicant's project is... would be affected with that four foot difference? Between a one-foot setback and a five-foot setback? Is that maybe an applicant question?

HUDSON: It might be an... well it depends on the width of the lot, which I don't have in front of me. But say the average lot may be 40... 40 feet or 50 feet. So a four-foot difference would just be the... you just times that out. It would be maybe four or 500 square feet. I would just comment though that, you know, we're not talking about an area of the beach width where people will set up umbrellas. It's just about an access way and we're looking down at the future. You know, this beach will narrow with sea level rise. The bicycle path will be in danger with sea level rise. We do believe it just increases that pressure on public access. And we're trying to move development further landward and ensure that there are public access ways available when this beach narrows.

VARGAS: Okay. I appreciate that and four or 500 feet is a bit, but it's also not, you know, a massive amount of project, you know, for the... for that entire parcel. Look I... I can go either way on this. I understand both arguments. I'd be happy to support a motion to amend this, but... but I'm also willing to go along with the staff's recommendation.

BOCHCO: Vice Chair Turnbull-Sanders.

TURNBULL-SANDERS: I'm having some challenges with this I think, as... as we all are in... in trying to weigh the... the public's right to have access to the beach and you know, what private property owners can do with their property. And I guess maybe could staff discuss any... or just recap again what sea level rise projections were for this area? Was there an estimated kind of time for the beach retreat?

HUDSON: We don't have that... we didn't receive from the applicant enough information to say how close to the house the wave up rush would get. What we do know is that based on other studies which use a wide range of data and... and it depends on what information you put in, the beach will narrow over time and the applicant has indicated that... that it's possible over that you expect a 75-year life of a structure that during certain storm activities, storm waves could get pretty close to that house under certain circumstances and flooding will occur as well. It's difficult to take that long view approach and determine you know, what... when this is going to become a problem? Clearly that beach is very wide now and it's not in danger, but in the future looking forward, we just believe that this is the right direction to... to move in.

TURNBULL-SANDERS: Thank you. And I... I guess I feel like we need to, you know, we... we've drafted a sea level rise policy guidance document. The legislature has been talking about this. The governor has been talking about planning for sea level rise and I'm just concerned about you know, again there... there is always going to be kind of the first person that applies for a permit that on a going forward basis now that we have the science and the policy in place, they may... they may suffer. But I think that we've got to think more strategically about sea level rise and policies for the future and for that reason I'm going to be supporting the motion.

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setback.

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27 28 BOCHCO: Commissioner Howell?

HOWELL: Thank you Chair Bochco. I... I absolutely agree with the comments of my fellow commissioners and if we were actually talking about encroachment into the public right-of-way then I... I would be supporting the motion. But in fact, we're... we're not. What we're... and we're actually not talking about sea level rise either. When I read the staff report, that's not the argument for the five-foot setback. The argument is, is that with the one-foot setback you're more likely to encroach into the public right-of-way as opposed to a five-foot setback. I... I would just keep it you know, keep it where it is. If we were next to the bike trail or if we were next to where the real public right-of-way is, where people really do use it or if we were in Venice along the boardwalk, I would absolutely be emphatic that we need to keep the property as far away from it as we can. But anyone that's been there knows how broad the beach is, how... where the real access is, is the bike lane. Nobody's here. Nobody's ... nobody's walking this. Nobody's setting up their... where would you go? So I, in the interest of moving forward, I would make an amending motion to remove Special Condition One and allow a onefoot setback.

BOCHCO:

All right. Do you want to speak any further to your Motion?

HOWELL:

COX:

from the deck.

I'm sorry, to modify a Special Condition One to allow a one-foot

BOCHCO:

Okay. Commissioner Uranga? To your second? Anything further?

Okay Commissioner Cox?

Thank you, Madame Chair. The... my understanding is the applicant's plans provide for an 18-inch setback, is that right?

HUDSON: That's... on the first floor an 18-inch setback. Second floor, zero foot

How... how does that work on the second floor? Is that something that COX: normally you would allow an over, an overhang?

HUDSON: I.... well... our... what we believe is that it should operate the same on the first and second floor. What the city has allowed here is that the second floor deck can be cantilevered and have less of a setback.

COX:

Zero. Zero setback?

HUDSON: Zero-foot setback, second floor for the deck. That structure on the second floor is still... I think it does have a five-foot setback for (overtalking).

AINSWORTH: And for... and just following up on Steve's comments there, for us it's... it's a practical matter of how do you maintain the house or paint it when you know, in the future, if you have a zero (unintelligible) from the second floor? You... you're going to have to encroach out onto the... into the bike path. The other point I wanted to make is that there's been talk about, well this is a big, wide beach and no one's using this area. This... the sidewalk has not been developed yet, but there is a plan here. The plan was this area was to be a sidewalk that would connect down to Del Rey Lagoon Park, which is a public park and it would provide that... that access from the... from the channel to Del Rey Lagoon Park. So it's not like it's... we're looking into the future of what this provides as an opportunity for access. Yes right now, there's no one walking it; one, because it's not complete; and two because there's a bunch of encroachments in there and no one would feel comfortable walking along that stretch. So I just wanted to make that point.

BOCHCO: Commissioner Cox, you have any more?

COX: No, that's fine.

BOCHCO: Okay. All right. Well just in interest in moving this all along. I think there have been very good arguments on both sides. I think that the issue of precedence is important, but it is not decisive and I think that... one question. Who owns the bike path?

HUDSON: City of LA... there is... just a note, there's a bike path further seaward. Then there's Ocean Front Walk, the... you know, intended to be...

BOCHCO: I'm... I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. The city owns the bike path?

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1	HUDSON:	The city owns the entire beach seaward of the private property line,
2	which includes Ocean Front Walk and just to note as some folks have mentioned, there is a bike	
3	path that is separate from Ocean Front Walk. It's located further	
4	воснсо:	Right. No, we saw that.
5	HUDSON:	All owned by the city.
6	BOCHCO:	Okay. And there is no opportunity for these owners to buy this as an
7	easement or whatever and then dedicate, well they don't have anything to give away, so	
8	HUDSON:	No. In this area, there is no program for doing that.
9	BOCHCO:-	All right. Well let's vote. We have a motionyes Commissioner
10	Brownsey.	ж.
11	BROWNSEY:	So we're voting on the modification motion.
12	BOCHCO:	Oh, that's right. Sorry.
13	BROWNSEY:	So if you do not support the modification, then I then that would be a
14	no vote. If you support the modification, it's an aye vote?	
15	BOCHCO:	Yes, you're correct.
16	BROWNSEY:	Okay, okay, thank you.
17	BOCHCO:	All right. So the the maker of the amended motion with the modified
18	setback is asking for a yes vote and we should call the roll.	
19	MILLER:	Commissioner Brownsey?
20	BROWNSEY:	No.
21	MILLER:	Brownsey, no. Commissioner Cox?
22	COX:	Aye.
23	MILLER:	Commissioner Cox, yes. Commissioner Groom?
24	GROOM:	No.
25	MILLER:	Groom, no. Commissioner Howell?
26	HOWELL:	Aye.
27	MILLER:	Howell yes. Commissioner Luevano?
28	LUEVANO:	Yes.

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1	MILLER:	Luevano, yes. Commissioner Peskin?	
2	PESKIN:	No.	
3	MILLER:	Peskin, No.	
4	воснсо:	Oh sorry which was	
5	MILLER:	Commissioner Pestor?	
6	PESTOR:	(Unintelligible).	
7	MILLER:	Commissioner Pestor?	
8	MALE:	Oh, I'm sorry.	
9	воснсо:	Pestor?	
10	MILLER:	Pestor, no. Commissioner Turnbull-Sanders?	
11	TURNBULL-SANDERS: No.		
12	MILLER:	Turnbull-Sanders, no. Commissioner Uranga?	
13	URANGA:	Aye.	
14	MILLER:	Uranga, yes. Commissioner Vargas?	
15	VARGAS:	No.	
16	MILLER:	Vargas, no. Chair Bochco?	
17	BOCHCO:	No.	
18	MILLER:	Chair Bochco, no. The vote is four yes, seven no.	
19	воснсо:	Okay. So the motion did not pass. So we go back to the original	
20	motion. Do we need a roll call for that? Okay. Do you want a roll call, Randy? On the on		
21	the original motion?		
22	PESTOR:	Yes.	
23	воснсо:	You would. Okay. Could we have a roll call please?	
24	MILLER:	Commissioner Cox?	
25	COX:	Aye.	
26	MILLER:	Cox, yes. Commissioner Groom?	
27	GROOM:	We're voting for Mr. Pestor's Motion?	
28	воснсо:	Correct.	
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1	GROOM:	So the answer so my vote is no.
2	BOCHCO:	You're voting for staff.
3	MALE:	This is the staff recommendation, the original motion (unintelligible).
4	BOCHCO:	Randy's motion did not pass and now we're voting on the staff's.
5	BROWNSEY:	But he's asking for a yes vote.
6	FEMALE:	He's asking for a yes vote. He's asking for a yes vote.
7	FEMALE:	Was it (overtalking)?
8	BROWNSEY:	It's the original motion.
9	воснсо:	Your motion is the staff motion?
10	PESTOR:	Yeah, my motion is the
11	BOCHCO:	I'm sorry. I've I've got two motions yes, you're right.
12	PESTOR:	Yeah. The first motion failed, so the original motion is to that the
13	Commission approve the Coastal Development Permit	
14	воснсо:	As per staff?
15	PESTOR:	application pursuant to the staff recommendation and I asked for a
16	yes vote.	
17	GROOM:	I'm voting yes. Sorry. I got I got confused.
18	MILLER:	Groom, yes. Commissioner Howell?
19	HOWELL:	Aye.
20	MILLER:	Howell yes. Commissioner Luevano?
21	LUEVANO:	Yes.
22	MILLER:	Luevano, yes. Commissioner Peskin?
23	PESKIN:	Aye.
24	MILLER:	Peskin, yes. Commissioner Pestor?
25	PESTOR:	Yes.
26	FEMALE	Pestor, yes. Commissioner Turnbull-Sanders?
27	TURNBULL-SA	ANDERS: Yes.
28	MILLER:	Turnbull-Sanders, yes. Commissioner Uranga?

URANGA: Aye. Uranga, yes. Commissioner Vargas? MILLER: VARGAS: Yes. Vargas, yes. Commissioner Brownsey? MILLER: **BROWNSEY:** Yes. Brownsey, yes. Chair Bochco? MILLER: **BOCHCO:** Yes. MILLER: The vote is unanimous. BOCHCO: All right. So we... the motion passes.

PERFECT TOUCH TRANSCRIPTION

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Executed this 27th day of November 2017.

Chustina Tarman

Christina Parman