



Planning Director Staff Report – Hearing on March 25, 2021

County of Ventura • Resource Management Agency • Planning Division

800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1740 • (805) 654-2478 • vcrma.org/divisions/planning

RODMAN RESIDENCE COASTAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENT (PD) PERMIT, CASE NO. PL20-0045

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Request:** The applicant requests approval of a Coastal Planned Development (PD) Permit for demolition of an existing single-family dwelling and the construction of a new single family dwelling (Case No. PL20-0045).
2. **Applicant/Property Owner:** Matthew Rodman, 8955 National Blvd., Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA 90034 (310) 871-0597
3. **Applicant's Representative:** Martha Picciotti, 4004 North Catalina Street, Ventura CA 93001 (805) 641-3221
4. **Decision-Making Authority:** Pursuant to the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance (CZO) (Section 8174-5 and Section 8181-3 et seq.), the Planning Director is the decision-maker for the requested Coastal PD Permit.
5. **Project Site Size, Location, and Parcel Number:** The 3,099-square foot (sq. ft.) project site is located at 3621 Ocean Drive, 350 feet south of the intersection of Los Feliz Street and Ocean Drive, in the community of Hollywood Beach, in the unincorporated area of Ventura County. The Tax Assessor's parcel number for the parcel that constitutes the project site is 206-0-244-090 (Exhibit 2).
6. **Project Site Land Use and Zoning Designations (Exhibit 2):**
 - a. Countywide General Plan Land Use Map Designation: Residential Beach
 - b. Coastal Area Plan Land Use Map Designation: Residential High 6.1-36-DU/AC
 - c. Zoning Designation: RBH (Residential Beach Harbor)
7. **Adjacent Zoning and Land Uses/Development (Exhibit 2):**

Location in Relation to the Project Site	Zoning	Land Uses/Development
North	RBH (Residential Beach Harbor)	Single Family Dwelling
East	RBH (Residential Beach Harbor)	Single Family Dwelling
South	COS- 10 ac – sdf (Coastal Open Space – 10 Acre Minimum Lot Area)	Beach
West	RBH (Residential Beach Harbor)	Single Family Dwelling

- 8. History:** The subject lot is located within the community of Hollywood Beach, east of the City of Oxnard. The project site is developed with a single-story 894 square foot (sq. ft.) single family dwelling with an attached 324 sq. ft. garage located on Lot 40 of Block D of the Hollywood Beach Tract. Paramount Studios used the nearby beach as the outdoor location for Rudolph Valentino's 1921 silent film the Sheik. Capitalizing on the popularity of the film and the area's association with the actor (it is not conclusively known if the actor resided in the area beyond the period of the Sheik's production), developers sold off lots under the development name Hollywood-by-the-Sea. The existing single-story dwelling was constructed in 1939. The building is a shingle clad structure that has been variously modified over the years; the Ventura County Assessor records indicate that only the front elevation of the home bears the building's original lap siding. Assessor records for the property also indicate that an addition (Rocklite/concrete masonry) to the home of an unspecified size was made in 1949. Other permit requests for the property include the following: reroofing and miscellaneous repairs in 1984, repairs to the electrical and gas plumbing for the residence in 1985, plumbing repairs in 1984, and the construction of a patio enclosure in 2015. A Historic Resources Report (San Buenaventura Research Associates, June 2019) prepared for the property indicates that photographic records from the early 1950's show the now enclosed attached garage was previously an unenclosed carport. On July 8, 2019, the project was evaluated by the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board (CHB) and CHB Planning Staff (Case No. CH19-0022). The home was not identified as eligible as an historic resource either by its association with historic events or as a notable example of historic design/architecture. The CHB approved a Certificate of Appropriateness for the complete demolition of the existing single-family residence. Due to the length of the time that has elapsed since the CHB reviewed the demolition request in 2019, the applicant will be required to obtain an administrative Certificate of Appropriateness before a demolition permit is issued by the Building and Safety Division pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Ordinance (CHO) Section 1364.
- 9. Project Description:** The applicant requests a Coastal Planned Development Permit for the demolition of a single story 896 square foot (sq. ft.) beachfront single family dwelling with a 324 sq. ft. attached garage and the construction of a three story 4,360 sq. ft. single family dwelling with an attached 498 square foot garage. The proposed project also includes a 134 sq. ft. second floor deck and a 134 sq. ft. third floor deck. The single-family dwelling will have a height of 28 feet, as measured from the from the flood control datum established by the Public Works Agency. Site improvements also include the installation of 225 sq. ft. of new irrigated landscaping and hardscape improvements.

Access to the project site is provided by a new private driveway which connects to Ocean Drive. Water and sewer services will be provided by the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (Exhibit 3).

B. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15000 et seq.), the proposed project is subject to environmental review.

The State Legislature through the Secretary for Resources has found that certain classes of projects are exempt from CEQA environmental impact review because they do not have a significant effect on the environment. These projects are declared to be categorically exempt from the requirement for the preparation of environmental impact documents. The proposed project involves the demolition of an existing single-family dwelling and construction of a new single-family dwelling, therefore the project is determined to not have a significant effect on the environment based pursuant to CEQA Section 15301, Existing Facilities and Section 15303, Construction of New Structures. Further, the project will not trigger any of the exceptions to the exemptions listed under CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2. Therefore, no further environmental review is required.

C. CONSISTENCY WITH THE GENERAL PLAN

The 2040 Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs (2020, page 1-1) states:

All area plans, specific plans, subdivision, public works projects, and zoning decisions must be consistent with the direction provided in the County's General Plan.

Finally, the Ventura County CZO (Section 8181-3.5.a) states that in order to be approved, a project must be found consistent with all applicable policies of the Ventura County Coastal Area Plan.

Evaluated below is the consistency of the proposed project with the applicable policies of the General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs and Coastal Area Plan.

Land Use and Community Character

- 1. General Plan Policy LU16.1 (Community Character and Quality of Life):** *The County shall encourage discretionary development to be designed to maintain the distinctive character of the unincorporated communities, to ensure adequate provision of public facilities and services, and to be compatible with neighboring uses.*

General Plan Policy LU16.8 (Residential Design that Complements the Natural Environment): *The County shall encourage discretionary development that incorporates design features that provide a harmonious relationship between adjoining uses and the natural environment.*

General Plan Policy LU16.9 (Building Orientation and Landscaping): *The County shall encourage discretionary development to be oriented and landscaped to enhance natural lighting, solar access, and passive heating or cooling opportunities to maximize energy efficiency.*

Coastal Act Section 30250(a): *New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it, or where such areas are not able to accommodate it, in other areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources. In addition, land divisions, other than leases for agricultural uses, outside existing developed areas shall be permitted only where 50 percent of the usable parcels in the area have been developed and the created parcels would be no smaller than the average size of surrounding parcels.*

Coastal Act Policy 30251 – Scenic and Visual Qualities: *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 the surrounding area and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Coastline Preservation and Recreation Plan prepared by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.*

The project site is zoned RBH and is located between Ocean Drive, the nearest public road, and Hollywood Beach. The purpose and intent of the RBH zone is to provide for development and preservation of unique beach-oriented residential communities with small lot subdivision patterns. The proposed single-family dwelling will be located on 40-foot-wide by 75-foot-long lot, which is slightly larger than the 35 foot by 75 foot lots in this community. The permitted maximum building coverage in the RBH zone is 65%; the proposed dwelling will have a maximum building coverage of 58%. The project will result in an increase in height from the existing single-story structure (approximately 12 feet in height) to the proposed three-story structure which is 28 feet in height. The proposed dwelling will have a flat roof, as measured from the minimum elevation of the first floor as established by the Public Works Agency (or 14.10 ft. NAVD). When considered within the existing community of dwellings that currently obstruct public views of the Pacific Ocean, the proposed project will not lead to a significant adverse impact to public views of the ocean.

The proposed dwelling would not degrade or significantly alter the existing scenic or visual qualities of the Hollywood Beach Community and will be similar in visual

character (size, scale and style) to the other residential dwellings in the surrounding area. In the immediate vicinity of the project site, neighboring homes range in size from 2,320 sq. ft. to 3,673 sq. ft. and include a variety of architectural styles and forms. The proposed single-family dwelling, a 4,360 sq. ft. contemporary style residence is larger, however the difference in the proposed habitable floor area is attributable to the larger lot size of the lot which is 486 sq. ft. larger than the neighboring lots. Therefore, the proposed single-family dwelling will be visually compatible with the character of the surrounding area and will not significantly degrade visual resources or obscure significant public views both from and to the coast.

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies LU16.1, LU16.8, and LU16.9 and Coastal Act Sections 30250(a) and 30251.

Circulation, Transportation, and Mobility

2. **General Plan Policy CTM-1.1 (Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Standards and CEQA Evaluation):** *The County shall require evaluation of County General Plan land use designation changes, zone changes, and discretionary development for their individual (i.e., project-specific) and cumulative transportation impacts based on Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the methodology and thresholds of significance criteria set forth in the County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines.*

General Plan Policy CTM-1.3 (County Level of Service (LOS) Standards): *The County shall maintain LOS standards for use as part of the County's transportation planning including the traffic impact mitigation fee program, and the County's review and consideration of proposed land use legislation and discretionary development. For purposes of County transportation planning and review and consideration of proposed land use legislation and discretionary development, the County shall use the following minimum acceptable Level of Service (LOS) for road segment and intersection design standards within the Regional Road Network and all other County-maintained roadways:*

- a. *LOS-'C' for all Federal functional classification of Minor Collector (MNC) and Local roadways (L); and*
- b. *LOS-'D' for all Federal functional classifications except MNC and L, and Federal and State highways in the unincorporated area, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (c and d);*
- c. *LOS-'E' for State Route 33 between the northerly end of the Ojai Freeway and the city of Ojai, Santa Rosa Road, Moorpark Road north of Santa Rosa Road, State Route 34 north of the city of Camarillo, and State Route 118 between Santa Clara Avenue and the city of Moorpark;*
- d. *LOS 'F' for Wendy Drive between Borchard Drive to Lois Avenue; and*

- e. *The LOS prescribed by the applicable city for all federal highways, state highways, city thoroughfares and city-maintained local roads located within that city, if the city has formally adopted and is implementing a General Plan policy, ordinance, or a reciprocal agreement with the County regarding development in the city that is intended to improve the LOS of County-maintained local roads and federal and state highways located within the unincorporated area of the county.*
- f. *At any intersection between two or more roads, each of which has a prescribed minimum acceptable LOS, the lower LOS of the roads shall be the minimum acceptable LOS for that intersection.*

General Plan Policy CTM-1.7 (Pro Rata Share of Improvements): *The County shall require discretionary development that would generate additional traffic pays its pro rata share of the cost of added vehicle trips and the costs of necessary improvements to the Regional Road Network pursuant to the County's Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee Ordinance.*

CTM-2.18 Complete Streets Standard in Existing Communities: *The County shall require discretionary development in designated Existing Communities to construct roadways to urban standards and Complete Streets principles, including curb, gutter, sidewalks, and bike lanes when there is a nexus for improvement. The County shall rely on the guidelines and design standards for Complete Streets design established by the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CAMUTCD), Caltrans in the Highway Design Manual, and Complete Streets Guidelines (pursuant to Deputy Directive-64-R2), Federal Highway Administration, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). (RDR)*

CTM-2.27 Discretionary Development and Conditions of Approval to Minimize Traffic Impacts: *The County shall require that discretionary development be subject to permit conditions of approval, where feasible, to minimize traffic impacts by incorporating pedestrian and bicycle pathways, bicycle racks and lockers, ridesharing programs, transit improvements (bus turnouts, shelters, benches), and/or transit subsidies for employees or residents of the proposed development. (RDR)*

General Plan Policy CTM-2.28 (Emergency Access): *The County shall ensure that all new discretionary projects are fully evaluated for potential impacts to emergency access. Mitigation of these impacts shall be handled on a project-by-project basis to guarantee continued emergency service operations and service levels.*

The California Natural Resources Agency has adopted new CEQA Guidelines that require an analysis of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). However, the project is not subject to the newly adopted requirements for analysis of VMT because the

project is exempt from CEQA. For consistency with Ventura County's General Plan policies, an LOS analysis was conducted.

The project will connect to the existing roadway network via a private driveway to Ocean Drive for physical and legal access. PWA Transportation Division staff has reviewed the proposed project and determined approval of the project will not result in the degradation of LOS for any identified roadway segments or intersections within the project area. Therefore, no contribution of pro rata share will be required for improvements to the existing public roadway system to implement the proposed project. The project will, however, be subject to standard requirements for the construction of a four foot wide sidewalk limited to the frontage of the proposed project (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 24). Hollywood Beach is an existing community as defined by the Ventura County General Plan (2040). In accordance with Circulation, Transportation and Mobility Policy CTM-2.18, discretionary development in existing communities is required to implement Complete Street Principles which include the construction of sidewalks where there is a nexus for improvement. The Public Works Agency, Roads and Transportation Department staff determined that Ocean Drive is subject to the implementation of Complete Streets principles to accomplish the overall goal of increased pedestrian access in the Hollywood Beach community. All new development projects along Ocean Drive are subject to the requirement for sidewalk construction. No new dedication will be required to implement the proposed project, nor will the existing rolled curb configuration be changed.

The project will not interrupt continued police and fire emergency services significantly degrade service levels within the Hollywood Beach unincorporated community. The City of Oxnard Fire Department - Fire Station 6 is located at 2601 Peninsula Road, 1.25 miles north of the project site and the City of Oxnard Police Department is located at 251 South C Street, approximately five miles west of the project site.

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies CTM-1.1, CTM-1.3, CTM 1.7 and CTM-2.28.

Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure

- 3. General Plan Policy PFS-1.7 (Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure Availability):** *The County shall only approve discretionary development in locations where adequate public facilities, services, and infrastructure are available and functional, under physical construction, or will be available prior to occupancy.*

General Plan Policy PFS-4.1 (Wastewater Connections Requirement): *The County shall require development to connect to an existing wastewater collection and treatment facility if such facilities are available to serve the development. An onsite wastewater treatment system shall only be approved in areas where*

connection to a wastewater collection and treatment facility is deemed unavailable.

General Plan Policy PFS-4.2 (Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems): *The County may allow the use of onsite wastewater treatment systems that meet the state Water Resources Control Board Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Policy, Ventura County Sewer Policy, Ventura County Building Code, and other applicable County standards and requirements.*

General Plan Policy PFS-4.3 (Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Failure Repair): *The County shall require landowners to repair or replace failing septic tanks, disposal area, and package systems that constitute a threat to water quality and public health.*

General Plan Policy PFS-5.9 (Waste Reduction Practices for Discretionary Development): *The County shall encourage applicants for discretionary development to employ practices that reduce the quantities of wastes generated and engage in recycling activities to further reduce the volume of waste disposed of in landfills.*

General Plan Policy WR-1.11 (Adequate Water for Discretionary Development): *The County shall require all discretionary development to demonstrate an adequate long-term supply of water.*

General Plan Policy WR-3.2 (Water Use Efficiency for Discretionary Development): *The County shall require the use of water conservation techniques for discretionary development, as appropriate. Such techniques include low-flow plumbing fixtures in new construction that meet or exceed the California Plumbing Code, use of graywater or reclaimed water for landscaping, retention of stormwater runoff for direct use and/or groundwater recharge, and landscape water efficiency standards that meet or exceed the standards in the California Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance.*

The existing dwelling is currently served by the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District. The proposed dwelling will utilize an existing sewer and water connection. Continued sewer and water service has been verified by a sewer availability and Water Will Serve letter dated April 21, 2020. The proposed project will not have any project-specific or cumulative impacts to the domestic sewage disposal and water supply.

As required by California Public Resources Code (PRC) 41701, Ventura County's Countywide Siting Element (CSE), adopted in June 2001 and updated annually, confirms Ventura County has at least 15 years of disposal capacity available for waste generated by in-County projects. Because the County currently exceeds the minimum disposal capacity required by state PRC, the proposed project will have less than a significant project-specific impacts upon Ventura County's solid

waste disposal capacity. Ventura County Ordinance 4421 requires all discretionary permit applicants whose proposed project includes construction and/or demolition activities to reuse, salvage, recycle, or compost a minimum of 65% of the solid waste generated by their project. The Integrated Waste Management Division's (IWMD) waste diversion program (Form B Recycling Plan/Form C Report) ensures this 65% diversion goal is met prior to Building and Safety Division's issuance certificate of occupancy, consistent with the Ventura County General Plan. Conditions of approval are included which address recycling during the demolition and construction phases of the project (Exhibit 4, Conditions No. 22 & 23)

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies PFS-1.7, PFS-4.1, PFS-4.2, PFS-4.3, PFS-5.9, WR-1.11 and WR-3.2.

- 4. General Plan Policy PFS-6.1 (Flood Control and Drainage Facilities Required for Discretionary Development):** *The County shall require discretionary development to provide flood control and drainage facilities, as deemed necessary by the County Public Works Agency and Watershed Protection District. The County shall also require discretionary development to fund improvements to existing flood control facilities necessitated by or required by the development. (RDR)*

General Plan Policy PFS-6.5 (Stormwater Drainage Facilities): *The County shall require that stormwater drainage facilities are properly designed, sited, constructed, and maintained to efficiently capture and convey runoff for flood protection and groundwater recharge.*

General Plan Policy PFS-7.4 (Discretionary Development Utility Service Line Placement): *The County shall require discretionary development to place new utility service lines underground if feasible. If undergrounding is determined by the County to be infeasible, then new utility service lines shall be placed in parallel to existing utility rights-of-way, if they exist, or sited to minimize their visual impact.*

General Plan Policy WR-1.2 (Watershed Planning): *The County shall consider the location of a discretionary project within a watershed to determine whether or not it could negatively impact a water source. As part of discretionary project review, the County shall also consider local watershed management plans when considering land use development.*

General Plan Policy WR-1.12 (Water Quality Protection for Discretionary Development): *The County shall evaluate the potential for discretionary development to cause deposition and discharge of sediment, debris, waste and other pollutants into surface runoff, drainage systems, surface water bodies, and groundwater. The County shall require discretionary development to minimize*

potential deposition and discharge through point source controls, storm water treatment, runoff reduction measures, best management practices, and low impact development.

General Plan Policy WR-2.2 (Water Quality Protection for Discretionary Development): *The County shall evaluate the potential for discretionary development to cause deposition and discharge of sediment, debris, waste, and other contaminants into surface runoff, drainage systems, surface water bodies, and groundwater. In addition, the County shall evaluate the potential for discretionary development to limit or otherwise impair later reuse or reclamation of wastewater or stormwater. The County shall require discretionary development to minimize potential deposition and discharge through point source controls, storm water treatment, runoff reduction measures, best management practices, and low impact development.*

General Plan Policy WR-3.3 (Low-Impact Development): *The County shall require discretionary development to incorporate low impact development design features and best management practices, including integration of stormwater capture facilities, consistent with County's Stormwater Permit.*

As shown on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Panel 06111C0911E, effective January 20, 2010, the project site is in a location identified as Zone X, an area of moderate flood hazard. The project will not require the development of new flood facilities nor contributions to funds for the development and/or maintenance of flood control facilities, however a flood zone clearance is required (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 26).

The proposed project will not individually or cumulatively degrade the quality of surface water causing it to exceed water quality objectives as contained in Chapter 3 of the Los Angeles Basin Plan as applicable for this area. The project will not impact Surface Water Quality because the development is not expected to result in a violation of any surface water quality standards as defined in the Los Angeles Basin Plan. Land disturbance from construction activities will be less than one acre. The project site is located within the County Urban Unincorporated Area but not within a High-Risk Area. The proposed project will not directly or indirectly cause stormwater quality to exceed water quality objectives or standards in the applicable MS4 Permit or any other NPDES Permits. In accordance with the Ventura Countywide Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit CAS004002, "Development Construction Program" Subpart 4.F, the applicant will be required to include Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed to ensure compliance and implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control measures for a disturbed site area less than 1 acre (Table 6 in Subpart 4.F, SW-1). The project will result in no significant impacts to water quality objectives or standards in the applicable MS4 Permit or any other NPDES Permits.

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plans PFS-6.1, PFS-6.5 and PFS-7.4 and WR-1.2 , WR-1.12, WR-2.2 and WR-3.3.

- 5. General Plan Policy PFS-11.4 (Emergency Vehicles Access):** *The County shall require all discretionary development to provide, and existing development to maintain, adequate access for emergency vehicles, including two points of access for subdivisions and multifamily developments.*

General Plan Policy PFS-12.3 (Adequate Water Supply, Access, and Response Times for Firefighting Purposes): *The County shall prohibit discretionary development in areas that lack and cannot provide adequate water supplies, access, and response times for firefighting purposes. (RDR)*

General Plan Policy PFS-12.4 (Consistent Fire Protection Standards for New Development): *The County, in coordination with local water agencies and the Fire Protection District, shall require new discretionary development to comply with applicable standards for fire flows and fire protection.*

According to the VCFPD, adequate water for fire suppression is available to serve the proposed project and the proposed project will meet current VCFPD access standards and Ventura County Public Roads Standards. Domestic water supply for the proposed project will be provided via an existing connection to Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (Water Will Serve letter dated April 21, 2020). The proposed project will not have any project-specific or cumulative impacts to the domestic water supply. In addition, City of Oxnard Fire Station No. 6, a full-time, paid fire station, is located at 2601 Peninsula Road, 1.25 miles north of the project site. VCFPD conditioned the project to comply with the applicable standards of the Ventura County Fire Code and VCFPD ordinances (Exhibit 4, Condition Nos. 28 through 32).

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies PFS-11.4, PFS-12.3, and PFS-12.4.

Conservation and Open Space

- 6. General Plan Policy COS-4.4 (Discretionary Development and Tribal, Cultural, Historical, Paleontological, and Archaeological Resource Preservation):** *The County shall require that all discretionary development projects be assessed for potential tribal, cultural, historical, paleontological, and archaeological resources by a qualified professional and shall be designed to protect existing resources. Whenever possible, significant impacts shall be reduced to a less-than-significant level through the application of mitigation and/or extraction of maximum recoverable data. Priority shall be given to measures that avoid resources.*

Coastal Act Section 30244: *Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.*

Coastal Area Plan - Archaeological Resources Policy 4.1.1-1: *Discretionary development shall be reviewed to identify potential locations for sensitive archaeological resources.*

Coastal Area Plan – Central Coast Policy Archaeological Resources Policy 4.1.1-2: *New development shall be sited and designed to avoid adverse impacts to archaeological resources to the maximum extent feasible. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all impacts to archaeological resources, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts to resources shall be selected. Impacts to archaeological resources that cannot be avoided through siting and design alternatives shall be mitigated. When impacts to archaeological resources cannot be avoided, mitigation shall be required and shall be designed in accordance with established federal, state and/or County standards and shall be consistent with the policies and provisions of the LCP.*

Coastal Area Plan - Archaeological Resources Policy 4.1.1-6: *Protect and preserve archaeological resources from destruction, and avoid impacts to such resources where feasible.*

Coastal Area Plan - Archaeological Resources Policy 4.1.1-7: *The unauthorized collection of archaeological artifacts is prohibited.*

Coastal Area Plan - Paleontology Policy 4.1.2-1: *Discretionary development shall be reviewed to determine the geologic unit(s) to be impacted and paleontological significance of the geologic rock units containing them.*

Coastal Area Plan - Paleontology Policy 4.1.2-2: *New development shall be sited and designed to avoid adverse impacts to paleontological resources to the maximum extent feasible. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all impacts to paleontological resources, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts to resources shall be selected. Impacts to paleontological resources that cannot be avoided through siting and design alternatives shall be mitigated. When impacts to paleontological resources cannot be avoided, mitigation shall be required that includes procedures for monitoring grading and handling fossil discoveries that may occur during development.*

Coastal Area Plan - Paleontology Policy 4.1.2-3: *Protect and preserve paleontological resources from destruction, and avoid impacts to such resources where feasible.*

For projects in an area (a) or (b), the applicant will have a qualified archaeologist assess the development impacts and cultural significance of the site. As may be appropriate, the Northridge Archaeological Research Center at Cal State Northridge should be contacted for a Native American approved Monitor to observe and aide the work during excavation of auger holes, test pits, trenches or exposures (Appendix 2).

The project site is not within a sensitive area for Archaeological or Paleontological Resources. The underlying geology is identified as Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (Pleistocene-Holocene). Proposed development includes removal and compaction of surficial soils to support concrete slabs-on-grade for the proposed structure foundation. As such, no impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources are expected to occur. Nevertheless, in the unlikely event that archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction, standard conditions (Exhibit 4, Conditions No. 19 and 20) will be imposed on the proposed project requiring construction activities to cease upon the potential discovery of resources and a qualified consultant to assess the find and make a recommendation on the proper disposition of the resources, for the Planning Director's review and approval.

The project includes a request to demolish the existing home which was constructed in 1939. On July 8, 2019, the CHB reviewed the project (Case No CH19-0022) and determined the existing dwelling was ineligible as an historic resource either by its association with historic events or as a notable example of historic design/architecture. The CHB approved a Certificate of Appropriateness for the complete demolition of the existing single-family residence. The residence will be subject to an administrative Certificate of Appropriateness (an over-the-counter Staff-Level review and sign-off of a demolition request) prior to issuance of a zoning clearance to demolish the structure pursuant to Cultural Heritage Ordinance Section 1364.

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Conservation and Open Space Policy COS-4.4, Coastal Act Section 30244, Coastal Area Plan Policies 4.1.1-1, 4.1.1-2, 4.1.1-6, 4.1.1-7, 4.1.2-1, 4.1.2-2, and 4.1.2-3.

Hazards and Safety Element

- 7. General Plan Policy HAZ-1.1 (Fire Prevention Design and Practices):** *The County shall continue to require development to incorporate design measures that enhance fire protection in areas of high fire risk. This shall include but is not limited to incorporation of fire-resistant structural design, use of fire-resistant landscaping, and fuel modification around the perimeter of structures.*

General Plan Policy HAZ-4.1 (Projects in Earthquake Fault Zones): *The County shall prohibit new structures for human occupancy and subdivisions that contemplate the eventual construction of structures for human occupancy in Earthquake Fault Zones unless a geologic investigation is performed to delineate any hazard of surface fault rupture and appropriate and sufficient safeguards, based on this investigation, are incorporated into the project design.*

General Plan Policy HAZ-4.3 (Structural Design): *The County shall require that all structures designed for human occupancy incorporate engineering measures to reduce the risk of and mitigate against collapse from ground shaking.*

Coastal Act Policy Section 30253 – Minimization of Adverse Impacts:

New development shall:

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

Coastal Area Plan - Central Coast Hazards Policy 4.3.4-1-3: *New development shall be sited and designed to minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazards.*

Coastal Area Plan - Central Coast Hazards Policy 4.3.4-1-4: *All new development will be evaluated for its impacts to, and from, geologic hazards (including seismic safety, landslides, expansive soils, subsidence, etc.), flood hazards, and fire hazards. Feasible mitigation measures shall be required where necessary.*

Coastal Area Plan Central Coast Hazards Policy 4.3.4-1-5: *The County may require the preparation of a geologic report at the applicant's expense. Such report shall include feasible mitigation measures which will be used in the proposed development.*

The proposed project has been sited and designed that assures the stability and structural integrity, and neither creates nor contributes significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area, or will require the construction of protective devices. According to the Soil Engineering Investigation (Exhibit 5, Heathcote Geotechnical, April 2020), the site located in an alluvial area bordered by active faults, though the site is not located within 50 feet of the Alquist-Priolo Special Fault Hazard Area. The site will be subject to strong ground shaking caused by regionally active faults such as the San

Andreas and Santa Ynez faults. The nearest fault is the Simi-Springville which is 9.32 miles east of the project site. Additionally, the project is located in an area subject to liquefaction (VCRMA GIS 2021). According to the Soil Engineering Investigation, the soil profile will likely be subject to liquefaction at a depth of between 6-10 feet and may experience soil expansion. The proposed project can be supported by convention slab-on-grade foundations with a minimum width of 18 inches at a minimum depth of 24 inches below the existing grade. The Soil Engineering Investigation states that no ground stabilization is deemed necessary for the construction of a new single-family dwelling.

As shown on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Panel 06111C0911E, effective January 20, 2010, the project site is in a location identified as Zone X, an area of moderate flood hazard. The project will not require the development of new flood facilities nor contributions to funds for the development and/or maintenance of flood control facilities, however a flood zone clearance is required (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 26)

A Coastal Hazard and Wave Runup Study (Exhibit 6, GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020 and amended on June 29, 2020), was prepared for the project. The Coastal Hazard and Wave Runup Study states that the Hollywood Beach area is characterized by a wide sandy alluvial plain and has been “relatively” stable over the past 50 years. The report indicates that for the structural design life of the project (75 years), Hollywood Beach has the potential to experience potential shoreline erosion of ~190 feet, with the area estimated to maintain ~410 feet beach width over this period. The proposed project will comply with the recommendations included in the Coastal Hazard and Wave Runup Study and the standards set forth in the Coastal Commission’ Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance document. The proposed project is reasonably safe from shoreline erosion due to the overall long-term stability of the beach and the existing +610 foot setback from the shoreline. The proposed development will not contribute to beach erosion or alteration of natural landforms along the adjacent shoreline or require the construction of shoreline protection devices.

The nearest full-time fire station is City of Oxnard Fire Station No. 6, which is located at 2601 Peninsula Road, approximately 1.25 miles north of the project site. Given the station’s proximity to the project site, there will be adequate response time to provide fire protection services. The VCFPD has conditioned the project to ensure adequate water supply, access and response time will be available for fire protection (Exhibit 4, Condition Nos. 28-32).

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies HAZ-1.1, HAZ-4.1, HAZ-4.3, Coastal Act Policy 30253 and Coastal Area Plan Central Hazard Policies 4.3.4-1-3, 4.3.4-1-4, and 4.3.4-1-5.

8. General Plan Policy HAZ-9.2 (Noise Compatibility Standards): *The County shall review discretionary development for noise compatibility with surrounding uses. The County shall determine noise based on the following standards:*

1. *New noise sensitive uses proposed to be located near highways, truck routes, heavy industrial activities and other relatively continuous noise sources shall incorporate noise control measures so that indoor noise levels in habitable rooms do not exceed Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) 45 and outdoor noise levels do not exceed CNEL 60 or Leq1H of 65 dB(A) during any hour.*
2. *New noise sensitive uses proposed to be located near railroads shall incorporate noise control measures so that indoor noise levels in habitable rooms do not exceed Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) 45 and outdoor noise levels do not exceed L10 of 60 dB(A)*
3. *New noise sensitive uses proposed to be located near airports:*
 - a. *Shall be prohibited if they are in a Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) 65 dB or greater, noise contour; or*
 - b. *Shall be permitted in the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) 60 dB to CNEL 65 dB noise contour area only if means will be taken to ensure interior noise levels of CNEL 45 dB or less.*
4. *New noise generators, proposed to be located near any noise sensitive use, shall incorporate noise control measures so that ongoing outdoor noise levels received by the noise sensitive receptor, measured at the exterior wall of the building, does not exceed any of the following standards:*
 - a. *Leq1H of 55dB(A) or ambient noise level plus 3dB(A), whichever is greater, during any hour from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.;*
 - b. *Leq1H of 50dB(A) or ambient noise level plus 3dB(A), whichever is greater, during any hour from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.; and*
 - c. *Leq1H of 45dB(A) or ambient noise level plus 3dB(A), whichever is greater, during any hour from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.*
5. *Construction noise and vibration shall be evaluated and, if necessary, mitigated in accordance with the Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan (Advanced Engineering Acoustics, November 2005).*

General Plan Policy HAZ-9.5 (Site and Building Design): *The County shall require discretionary development and County-initiated projects to comply with adopted noise standards through proper site and building design features, such as building location and orientation, setbacks, natural barriers and vegetation, and building construction. The County shall only consider sound walls if noise mitigation measures have been evaluated or integrated into the project and found infeasible.*

The proposed single-family dwelling qualifies as a noise-sensitive land use. Noise sensitive uses include, but are not limited to, dwellings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, churches and libraries. The proposed project is located approximately 10 miles north from US Highway 101 and is outside the CNEL 60dB(A) noise contour (RMA GIS Viewer, Noise Contour Maps, 2018). Therefore, proposed and future residential uses will not be subject to noise levels from traffic along US Highway 101, which is incompatible with residential uses. In addition, the proposed project site is not located near any railroads or airports (both of which are approximately 10 miles and four miles away, respectively) Therefore, the proposed project will not be subject to unacceptable levels of noise from these noise generators. The residential use of the property is not considered a noise generator that will adversely affect any nearby noise sensitive uses (e.g., surrounding residences). While the proposed single-family dwelling is not considered a noise generating use, construction noise will be generated during the development phase of the proposed project that has the potential to adversely affect surrounding residential uses. Pursuant to the requirements of the Ventura County Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan, the proposed project will be subject to a condition of approval to limit noise-generating activities to the days and times when construction-generated noise is least likely to adversely affect surrounding residential uses (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 21).

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with General Plan Policies HAZ-9.2 and HAZ-9.5.

Coastal Access

9. Coastal Area Plan - Central Coast Access Policy 4.3.1-B-1 (Vertical): *For all new development between the first public road and the ocean, granting of an easement to allow vertical access to the mean high tide line shall be mandatory unless:*

- a. Adequate public access is already available within a reasonable distance of the site measured along the shoreline,*
- b. Access at the site would result in unmitigable adverse impacts on areas designated as "sensitive habitats" or tidepools by the land use plan,*
- c. Findings are made, consistent with Section 30212 of the Coastal Act, that access is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or that agriculture would be adversely affected, or*
- d. The parcel is too narrow to allow for an adequate vertical access corridor without adversely affecting the privacy of the property owner.*

Coastal Area Plan - Central Coast Access Policy 4.3.1-B-2 (Lateral): *For all new development between the first public road and the ocean, granting of lateral easements to allow for public access along the shoreline shall be mandatory unless subsection (a) below is found. In coastal areas, where the bluffs exceed five feet in height, all beach seaward of the base of the bluff shall be dedicated. In coastal areas where the bluffs are less than five feet, the area to be dedicated shall be determined by the County. At a minimum, the dedicated easement shall be adequate to allow for lateral access during periods of high tide. In no case shall the dedicated easement be required to be closer than 10 feet to a residential structure. In addition, all fences, no trespassing signs, and other obstructions that may limit public lateral access shall be removed as a condition of development approval.*

- a. *Findings are made, consistent with Section 30212 of the Coastal Act that access is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or that agriculture would be adversely affected.*

Coastal Act Policy Section 30211: *Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where acquired through use or legislative authorization, including, but not limited to, the use of dry sand and rocky coastal beaches to the first line of terrestrial vegetation.*

Coastal Act Policy Section 30212(a): *Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate access exists nearby, or (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated accessway shall not be required to be opened to public use until a public agency or private association agrees to accept responsibility for maintenance and liability of the accessway.*

The proposed project will not obstruct or adversely impact access to a public recreation resource (i.e. Hollywood Beach). The nearest vertical access to the beach is located approximately 180 feet south of the subject property. The proposed single-family dwelling will not extend beyond the boundaries of the subject property, such that it would impede any horizontal public access routes. There is parking to the south at Channel View Park and to the north across from Mandalay Beach Road. Therefore, the proposed development will not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea and will not require development of new, dedicated accessways to the public beach.

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project is consistent with Coastal Area Plan Central Coast Access Policies 4.3.1-B-1 and 4.3.1-B-2, and Coastal Act Policies Sections 30211 and 30212.

D. ZONING ORDINANCE COMPLIANCE

The proposed project is subject to the requirements of the Ventura County CZO.

Pursuant to the Ventura County CZO (Section 8174-4), the proposed use is allowed in the RBH zone district with the granting of a Coastal PD Permit. Upon the granting of the Coastal PD Permit, the proposed project will comply with this requirement.

The proposed project includes the construction and use of buildings that are subject to the development standards of the Ventura County CZO (Section 8175-2). Table 1 lists the applicable development standards and a description of whether the proposed project complies with the development standards.

Table 1 – Development Standards Consistency Analysis

Type of Requirement	Zoning Ordinance Requirement	Complies?
Minimum Lot Area (Gross)	3,000 sq. ft.	3,099 sq. ft
Maximum Percentage of Building Coverage	65%	58%
Front Setback	20 ft./ 16 ft. for second and third floors	20 ft/ 16 ft. for second and third floors
Side Setback	3 ft.	3 ft.
Rear Setback	6 ft.	6 ft.
Maximum Building Height	28 ft.	28 ft

E. PD PERMIT FINDINGS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The Planning Director must make certain findings in order to determine that the proposed project is consistent with the permit approval standards of the Ventura County CZO (Section 8181-3.5 et seq.). The proposed findings and supporting evidence are as follows:

- 1. The proposed development is consistent with the intent and provisions of the County's Certified Local Coastal Program [Section 8181-3.5.a].**

Based on the information and analysis presented in Sections C and D of this staff report, the finding that the proposed development is consistent with the intent and provisions of the County's Certified Local Coastal Program can be made.

- 2. The proposed development is compatible with the character of surrounding development [Section 8181-3.5.b].**

The proposed project consists of a request for the demolition of an existing one-story, single-family dwelling and the construction of a new three-story, single-family dwelling. Based on the information and analysis presented in Sections C and D of this staff report, the proposed project was determined to be consistent with the applicable provisions of the General Plan, Coastal Area Plan and

Ventura County CZO. The Hollywood Beach community is comprised of a variety of residential housing types (single-family and multi-family dwelling units ranging from one-story to three-stories) with a mix of architectural styles. The proposed single-family dwelling, a 4,360 sq. ft. contemporary style residence, and will be compatible with the size, scale and style of existing residences found in the Hollywood Beach Community. The home, as proposed, is larger as an existing neighboring homes located at 3617 Ocean Drive (3,673 sq. ft.) and 3625 Ocean Drive (2,320 sq. ft.). The difference in the proposed habitable floor area is attributable to the larger lot size of the subject property which is 486 sq. ft. larger than the neighboring lots. The proposed lot accommodates all required setbacks and does not exceed the maximum lot coverage requirement.

As discussed in Section C of this staff report (above), the proposed project does not include a change of use that has the potential to create any land use conflicts with surrounding residential development, generate new traffic, or introduce physical development that is incompatible with the character of the surrounding residential development. Furthermore, as discussed in Section C of this staff report (above), with the adoption of the recommended condition of approval to limit the days and times of noise-generating construction activities, the proposed project will not generate noise that is incompatible with surrounding residential and beach uses (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 21). Therefore, the demolition of the existing single-family dwelling and construction of the proposed single-family dwelling will be consistent with the character of the surrounding residential development.

Based on the discussion above, this finding can be made.

- 3. The proposed development, if a conditionally permitted use, is compatible with planned land uses in the general area where the development is to be located [Section 8181-3.5.c].**

The proposed project consists of a request for approval of a Coastal PD Permit to demolish an existing single-family dwelling and construct a new single-family dwelling. The proposed use is not conditionally permitted; and, therefore, the requirement of this finding does not apply to the proposed project.

Based on the discussion above, this finding can be made.

- 4. The proposed development would not be obnoxious or harmful, or impair the utility of neighboring property or uses [Section 8181-3.5.d].**

The proposed demolition of an existing single-family dwelling and construction of a new single-family dwelling will not expand the current permissible use of the subject property. As discussed in Section C of this staff report (above), the proposed project does not include any new physical development that may interfere with beach uses or surrounding residential uses. The proposed project

will not result in a change in traffic generation, water, or sewage disposal service connections. Existing public services are adequate to serve the proposed development along with existing residential development on neighboring properties. Furthermore, as discussed in Section C of this staff report (above), the proposed project will be subject to a condition of approval to limit the days and times of noise-generating construction activities (Exhibit 4, Condition No. 21). Finally, as discussed in Section D of this staff report (above), the proposed project will comply with the maximum building height, front and rear setbacks and maximum building coverage standards of the RBH zone. Therefore, the demolition of the existing single-family dwelling and construction of the new single-family dwelling will not be obnoxious or harmful, or impair the utility of neighboring properties or uses.

Based on the discussion above, this finding can be made.

5. The proposed development would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare [Section 8181-3.5.e].

As discussed in Section C of this staff report (above), adequate public resources and infrastructure exist to serve the proposed single-family dwelling. The Channel Islands Beach CSD will continue to provide water and sewage disposal services to the subject property. Adequate fire flow, access, and response times exist for fire protection purposes. VCFPD reviewed the project and conditioned the project to comply with the applicable standards of the Ventura County Fire Code and VCFPD ordinances (Exhibit 4, Condition Nos. 28-32). Furthermore, the proposed project will not generate new traffic. Ocean Drive and the surrounding public road network are adequate to continue serving the new single-family dwelling. The applicant designed the proposed project to comply with the standards set forth in the Coastal Commission's Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance(Exhibit 6). The proposed project will be subject to conditions of approval to limit the days and times of noise-generating construction activities (Exhibit 4, Condition Nos. 21). Therefore, the proposed project will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare.

Based on the discussion above, this finding can / cannot be made.

F. PLANNING DIRECTOR HEARING NOTICE, PUBLIC COMMENTS, AND JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS

The Planning Division provided public notice regarding the Planning Director hearing in accordance with the Government Code (Section 65091), CZO (Section 8181-6.2 et seq.). On March 9, 2021, the Planning Division mailed notice to owners of property within 300 feet and residents within 100 feet of the property on which the project site is located. On March 15, 2021, the Planning Division placed a legal ad in the *Ventura County Star*. As of the date of this document, no comments on the proposed project have been received.

The project site is located within the City of Oxnard's Sphere of Influence. On June 11, 2020 the Planning Division notified the City of Oxnard of the proposed project and requested the City of Oxnard to submit any comments that the City might have on the proposed project. As of the date of this Staff Report, no Comments on the project have been received.

G. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

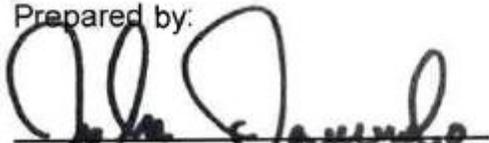
Based upon the analysis and information provided above, Planning Division Staff recommends that the Planning Director take the following actions:

1. **CERTIFY** that the Planning Director has reviewed and considered this staff report and all exhibits thereto, and has considered all comments received during the public comment process;
2. **FIND** that this project is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to Sections 15301 and 15303 of the CEQA Guidelines;
3. **MAKE** the required findings to grant a Coastal PD Permit pursuant to Section 8181-3.5 of the Ventura County CZO, based on the substantial evidence presented in Section E of this staff report and the entire record; and
4. **GRANT** Coastal PD Permit Case No. PL20-0045, subject to the conditions of approval (Exhibit 4).
5. **SPECIFY** that the Clerk of the Planning Division is the custodian, and 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009 is the location, of the documents and materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based.

The decision of the Planning Director is final unless appealed to the Planning Commission within 10 calendar days after the Coastal PD permit has been approved, conditionally approved, or denied (or on the following workday if the 10th day falls on a weekend or holiday). Any aggrieved person may file an appeal of the decision with the Planning Division. The Planning Division shall then set a hearing date before the Planning Commission to review the matter at the earliest convenient date.

If you have any questions concerning the information presented above, please contact John Oquendo at (805) 654-3588 or John.Oquendo@ventura.org.

Prepared by:



John Oquendo, Case Planner
Residential Permit Section
Ventura County Planning Division

Reviewed by:



Jennifer Welch, Manager
Residential Permit Section
Ventura County Planning Division

EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 2 Location, Aerial, and General Plan and Zoning Designations maps
- Exhibit 3 Plans
- Exhibit 4 Conditions of Approval
- Exhibit 5 Soil Engineering Investigation (Heathcote Geotechnical, April 2020)
- Exhibit 6 Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020 and amended on June 2020)



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Ventura County, California
Resource Management Agency
GIS Development & Mapping Services
Map created on 08-17-2020



County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
Case No. PL20-0045
Exhibit 2 - Maps

0 8,000 16,000 Feet

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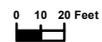
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Ventura County, California
Resource Management Agency
GIS Development & Mapping Services
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County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
PL19-0113
Aerial Photography



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open space

CS Open Space 'M

1/2AC

ELLICE ST

CRE-2 ac/M

Residential Rural
1 DU / 2AC

Rural

Residential Low 1-2 DU/AC

Residential Low 1-2 DU/AC

CRE-20,000 sq ft

Residential High 6.1-36 DU/AC
CRPD-2 du/ac

Commercial ft

PACIFIC COAST HW

COS-10 ac-sdf

Recreation

existing community

Residential Rural 1 DU / 2AC

Commercial
CC-20,000 sq ft

Residential High
6.1-36 DU/AC

CRPD-10 du/ac

Residential Medium 2.1-6 DU/AC

CRPD

Residential Hig



Ventura County, California
Resource Management Agency
GIS Development & Mapping Services
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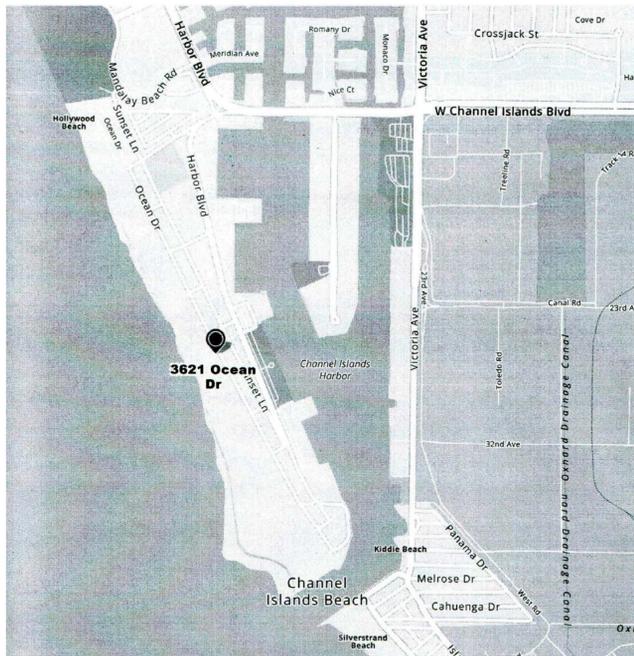
County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
PL19-0113
Aerial Photography

0100 Feet

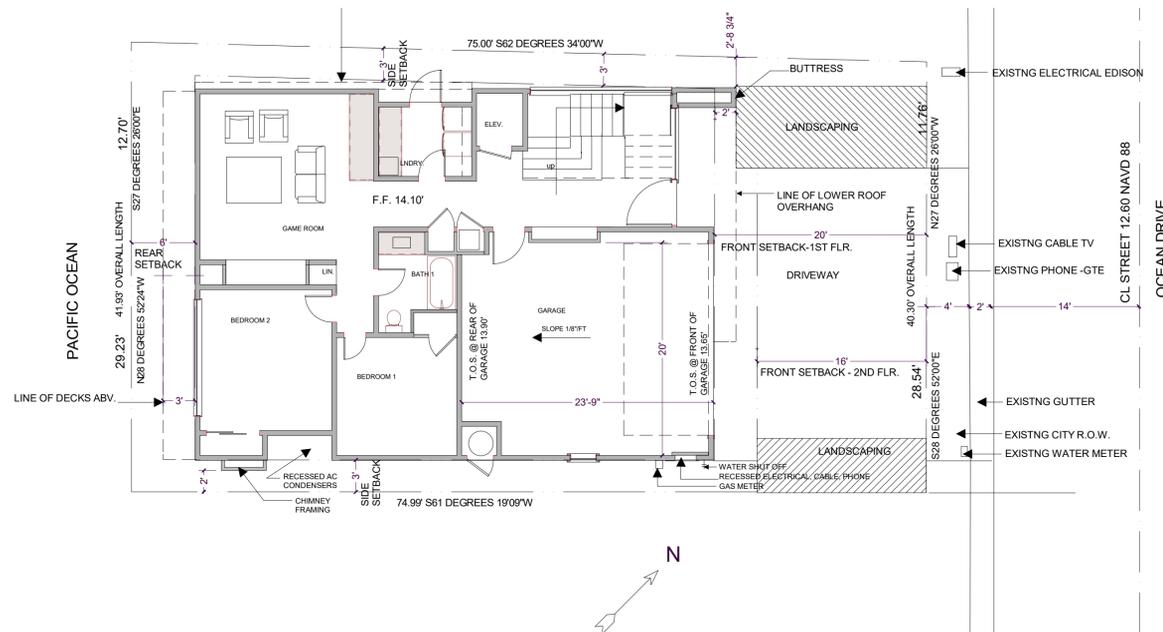
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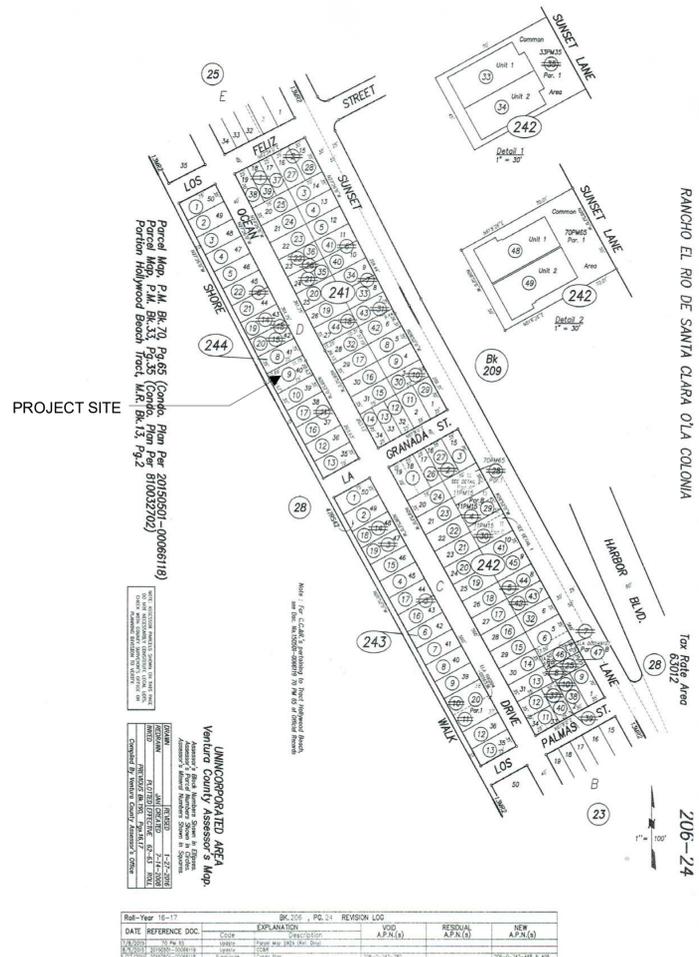
RH



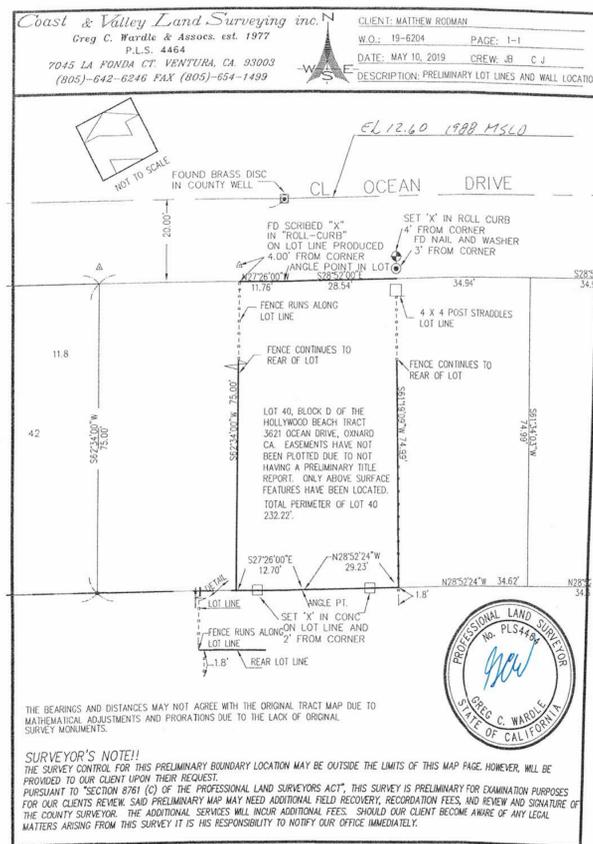
VICINITY MAP



SITE PLAN



ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT ADDRESS:
3621 OCEAN DRIVE
OXNARD, CA 93035

APN:
206-0-244-090

OWNER:
MATTHEW RODMAN
8955 NATIONAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
LOS ANGELES, CA 90034
(310) 871-0597
mrodman@furstenterprises.com E MAIL

ZONING:
R-B-H

DESCRIPTION:
NEW THREE STORY SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
WITH ATTACHED TWO CAR GARAGE AND DECKS.

CONSTRUCTION:
TYPE V NON-RATED

FIRE SPRINKLERS:
YES (UNDER SEPERATE PERMIT)

LOT SIZE:
3099 S.F.

SQAURE FOOTAGE:
FIRST FLOOR HABITABLE 1148 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR HABITABLE 1666 S.F.
THIRD FLOOR HABITABLE 1546 S.F.
TOTAL HABITABLE 4360 S.F.
GARAGE 498 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR DECK 134 S.F.
THIRD FLOOR DECK 134 S.F.
TOTAL DECKS 268 S.F.

LOT COVERAGE:
SECOND FLOOR HABITABLE 1666 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR DECK 134 S.F.
TOTAL S.F. 1800 S.F. OR 58%

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE HEIGHT:
28 FEET ABOVE DATUM
DATUM IS 1.5 FEET ABOVE CENTERLINE IN STREET OR 12.60 FEET NAVD88

SETBACKS:
FRONT 20 FEET
REAR 6 FEET
SIDES 3 FEET
SECOND FLOOR OVERHANG 4 FEET

ARCHITECT & CONTACT PERSON:
MARTHA PICCIOTTI
404 N. CATALINA STREET
VENTURA, CA 93001
(805) 641-3221 mpdesign@charter.net

County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
Case No. PL20-0045
Exhibit 3 - Plans

SURVEY
NTS

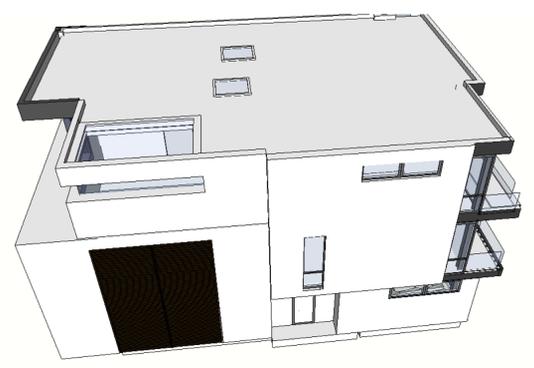
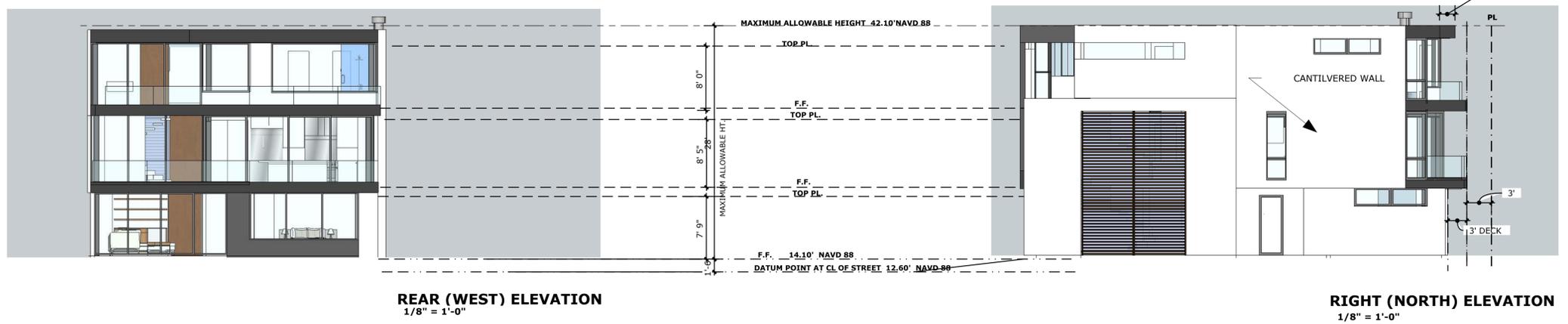
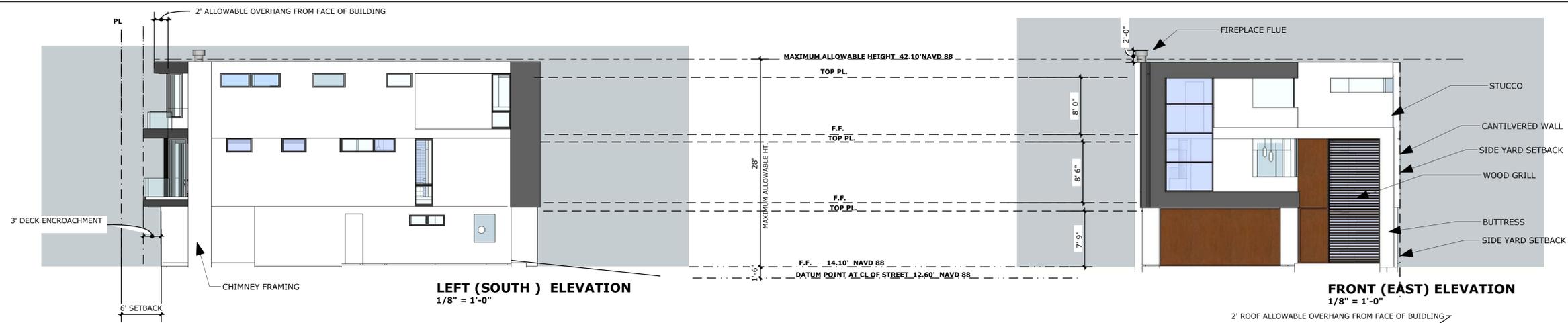
REVISIONS	BY
7-30-20	

PICCIOTTI
MARTHA PICCIOTTI ARCHITECT
LICENSE # C18513
DESIGN
404 NORTH CATALINA STREET
VENTURA, CA 93001
TEL (805) 641 - 3221 MPDESIGN@CHARTER.NET

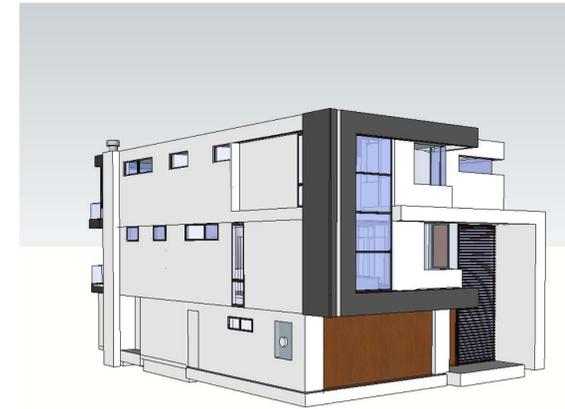
NEW RESIDENCE
FOR
RENEE AND MATTHEW RODMAN
3621 OCEAN DRIVE
OXNARD, CA, 93035

SITE PLAN
VICINITY MAP
PROJECT INFO

DRAWN BY	
SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"
DATE	4-20-20
JOB	
SHEET	



ROOF VIEW NORTH EAST
N.T.S.



SOUTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



SOUTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.

REVISIONS	
DATE:	07/30/20

MARTHA PICCIOTTI ARCHITECT
LICENSE # C18513
 404 NORTH CATALINA STREET
 VENTURA, CA 93001
 TEL 805-641-3221
 MPDESIGN@CHARTER.NET

NEW RESIDENCE
 FOR RENEE AND MATTHEW RODMAN
 3621 OCEAN DRIVE
 OXNARD, CA 93035

ELEVATIONS

DRAWN BY
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DATE: 04/09/20

**CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR
MATTHEW RODMAN RESIDENCE
COASTAL PD PERMIT CASE NO. PL20-0045**

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY (RMA)

Planning Division Conditions

1. Project Description

This Coastal Planned Development Permit is based on and limited to compliance with the project description stated in this condition below, Exhibits 3 (Plans), 5 (Soil Engineering Investigation (Heathcote Geotechnical, April 2020)) and 6 (Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020 and amended on June 2020)) of the Planning Director hearing on March 25, 2021, and conditions of approval set forth below. Together, these conditions and documents describe the "Project." Any deviations from the Project must first be reviewed and approved by the County in order to determine if the Project deviations conform to the Project as approved. Project deviations may require Planning Director approval for changes to the permit or further California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review, or both. Any Project deviation that is implemented without requisite County review and approval(s) may constitute a violation of the conditions of this permit and applicable law.

The Project description is as follows:

The Project is a Coastal Planned Development Permit for the demolition of a single story 896 square foot (sq. ft.) beachfront single family dwelling with a 324 sq. ft. attached garage and the construction of a three story 4,360 sq. ft. single family dwelling with an attached 498 square foot garage. The proposed project also includes a 134 sq. ft. second floor deck and a 134 sq. ft. third floor deck. The single-family dwelling will have a height of 28 feet, as measured from the from the flood control datum established by the Public Works Agency. Site improvements also include the installation of 225 sq. ft. of new irrigated landscaping and hardscape improvements.

Access to the project site is provided by a new private driveway which connects to Ocean Drive. Water and sewer services will be provided by the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (Exhibit 3).

The grading, development, use, and maintenance of the property, the size, shape, arrangement, and location of structures, parking areas, and the protection and preservation of resources shall conform to the project description above and all approved County land use hearing exhibits in support of the Project and conditions of approval below.

County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
Case No. PL20-0045
Exhibit 4 - Conditions of Approval

2. Required Improvements for Coastal PD

Purpose: To ensure the project site conforms to the plans approved at the Planning Director hearing in support of the project.

Requirement: The Permittee shall ensure that all required off-site and on-site improvements for the Project, including structures, paving, parking, and landscaping are completed in conformance with the approved plans stamped as hearing Exhibit 3. The Permittee shall prepare and submit all final building and site plans for the County's review and approval in accordance with the approved plans.

Documentation: The Permittee shall obtain Planning Division staff's stamped approval on the project plans and submit them to the County for inclusion in the Project file. The Permittee shall submit additional plans to the Planning Division for review and stamped approval (e.g., tree protection and landscape plans) for inclusion in the Project file, as necessary.

Timing: Prior to the issuance of a Zoning Clearance for Construction the Permittee shall submit all final development plans to the Planning Division for review and approval. Unless the Planning Director and/or Public Works Agency Director allow the Permittee to provide financial security and a final executed agreement, approved as to form by the County Counsel, that ensures completion of such improvements, the Permittee shall complete all required improvements prior to final inspection. The Permittee shall maintain the required improvements for the life of the Project.

Monitoring and Reporting: The County Building Inspector, Public Works Agency Grading Inspector, Fire Marshall, and/or Planning Division staff has the authority to conduct periodic site inspections to ensure the Permittee's ongoing compliance with this condition consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

3. Site Maintenance

Purpose: To ensure that the Project site is maintained in a neat and orderly manner so as not to create any hazardous conditions or unsightly conditions which are visible from outside of the Project site.

Requirement: The Permittee shall maintain the Project site in a neat and orderly manner, and in compliance with the Project description set forth in Condition No. 1. Only equipment and/or materials which the Planning Director determines to substantially comply with the Project description shall be stored within the Project site during the life of the Project.

Documentation: The Permittee shall maintain the Project site in compliance with Condition No. 1 and the approved plans for the Project.

Timing: The Permittee shall maintain the Project site in a neat and orderly manner and in compliance with Condition No. 1 throughout the life of the Project.

Monitoring and Reporting: The County Building Inspector, Public Works Agency Grading Inspector, Fire Marshall, and/or Planning Division staff has the authority to conduct periodic site inspections to ensure the Permittee's ongoing compliance with this condition consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

4. Coastal PD Modification

Prior to undertaking any operational or construction-related activity which is not expressly described in these conditions, the Permittee shall first contact the Planning Director to determine if the proposed activity requires a modification of this Coastal PD. The Planning Director may, at the Planning Director's sole discretion, require the Permittee to file a written and/or mapped description of the proposed activity in order to determine if a Coastal PD modification is required. If a Coastal PD modification is required, the modification shall be subject to:

- a. The modification approval standards of the Ventura County Ordinance Code in effect at the time the modification application is acted on by the Planning Director; and
- b. Environmental review, as required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; California Public Resources Code, §§ 21000-21178) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §§ 15000-15387), as amended from time to time.

5. Construction Activities

Prior to any construction, the Permittee shall obtain a Zoning Clearance for construction from the Planning Division, and a Building Permit from the Building and Safety Division. Prior to any grading, the Permittee shall obtain a Grading Permit from the Public Works Agency.

6. Acceptance of Conditions and Schedule of Enforcement Responses

The Permittee's acceptance of this Coastal PD Permit and/or commencement of construction and/or operations under this Coastal PD shall constitute the Permittee's formal agreement to comply with all conditions of this Coastal PD Permit. Failure to abide by and comply with any condition of this Coastal PD Permit shall constitute grounds for enforcement action provided in the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Article 1, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Public reporting of violations to the Planning Commission and/or Board of Supervisors;
- b. Suspension of the permitted land uses (Condition No. 1);
- c. Modification of the Coastal PD Permit conditions listed herein;
- d. Recordation of a "Notice of Noncompliance" on the deed to the subject property;
- e. The imposition of civil administrative penalties; and/or
- f. Revocation of this Coastal PD Permit.

The Permittee is responsible for being aware of and complying with the Coastal PD Permit conditions and all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

7. Time Limits

a. Use inauguration:

- (1) The approval decision for this Coastal PD Permit becomes effective upon the expiration of the 10 day appeal period following the approval decision, or when any appeals of the decision are finally resolved. Once the approval decision becomes effective, the Permittee must obtain a Zoning Clearance for Construction in order to initiate the land uses set forth in Condition No. 1.
- (2) This Coastal PD Permit shall expire and become null and void if the Permittee fails to obtain a Zoning Clearance for construction within one year the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance (§ 8181-7.7)] from the date the approval decision of this Coastal PD becomes effective. The Planning Director may grant a one year extension of time to the Permittee in order to obtain the Zoning Clearance for construction if the Permittee can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Director that the Permittee has made a diligent effort to implement the Project, and the Permittee has requested the time extension in writing at least 30 days prior to the one year expiration date.
- (3) Prior to the issuance of the Zoning Clearance for construction, all fees and charges billed to that date by any County agency, as well as any fines, penalties, and sureties, must be paid in full. After issuance of the Zoning Clearance for construction, any final billed processing fees must be paid within 30 days of the billing date or the County may revoke this Coastal PD Permit.

8. Documentation Verifying Compliance with Other Agencies' Requirements Related to this Coastal PD Permit

Purpose: To ensure compliance with, and notification of, federal, state, and/or local government regulatory agencies that have requirements that pertain to the Project (Condition No. 1, above) that is the subject of this Coastal PD Permit.

Requirement: Upon the request of the Planning Director, the Permittee shall provide the Planning Division with documentation (e.g., copies of permits or agreements from other agencies, which are required pursuant to a condition of this Coastal PD Permit) to verify that the Permittee has obtained or satisfied all applicable federal, state, and local entitlements and conditions that pertain to the Project.

Documentation: The Permittee shall provide this documentation to Planning Division staff in the form that is acceptable to the agency issuing the entitlement or clearance, to be included in the Planning Division Project file.

Timing: The documentation shall be submitted to the Planning Division prior to the issuance of the Zoning Clearance for construction or as dictated by the respective agency.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Planning Division maintains the documentation provided by the Permittee in the respective Project file. In the event that the federal, state, or local government regulatory agency prepares new documentation due to changes in the Project or the other agency's requirements, the Permittee shall submit the new documentation within 30 days of receipt of the documentation from the other agency.

9. Notice of Coastal PD Permit Requirements and Retention of Coastal PD Permit Conditions On Site

Purpose: To ensure full and proper notice of these Coastal PD Permit conditions affecting the use of the subject property.

Requirement: Unless otherwise required by the Planning Director, the Permittee shall notify, in writing, the Property Owner(s) of record, contractors, and all other parties and vendors who regularly conduct activities associated with the Project, of the pertinent conditions of this Coastal PD Permit.

Documentation: The Permittee shall maintain a current set of Coastal PD Permit conditions and exhibits at the project site.

Timing: Prior to issuance of a Zoning Clearance for construction and throughout the life of the Project.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Planning Division has the authority to conduct periodic site inspections to ensure ongoing compliance with this condition consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance [select appropriate].

10. Recorded Notice of Land Use Entitlement

Purpose: The Permittee shall record a "Notice of Land Use Entitlement" form and the conditions of this Coastal PD Permit with the deed for the subject property that notifies the current and future Property Owner(s) of the conditions of this Coastal PD Permit.

Requirement: The Permittee shall sign, have notarized, and record with the Office of the County Recorder, a "Notice of Land Use Entitlement" form furnished by the Planning Division and the conditions of this Coastal PD Permit, with the deed of the property that is subject to this Coastal PD Permit.

Documentation: Recorded "Notice of Land Use Entitlement" form and conditions of this Coastal PD Permit.

Timing: The Permittee shall record the "Notice of Land use Entitlement" form and conditions of this Coastal PD Permit, prior to issuance of a Zoning Clearance for construction.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Permittee shall return a copy of the recorded "Notice of Land Use Entitlement" form and conditions of this Coastal PD Permit to Planning Division staff to be included in the Project file.

11. Financial Responsibility for Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

- a. **Cost Responsibilities:** The Permittee shall bear the full costs of all County staff time, materials, and County-retained consultants associated with condition compliance review and monitoring, CEQA mitigation monitoring, other permit monitoring programs, and enforcement activities, actions, and processes conducted pursuant to the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance (§ 8183-5) related to this Coastal PD Permit. Such condition compliance review, monitoring and enforcement activities may include (but are not limited to): periodic site inspections; preparation, review, and approval of studies and reports; review of permit conditions and related records; enforcement hearings and processes; drafting and implementing compliance agreements; and attending to the modification, suspension, or revocation of permits. Costs will be billed at the rates set forth in the Planning Division or other applicable County Fee Schedule, and at the contract rates of County-retained consultants, in effect at the time the costs are incurred.
- b. **Billing Process:** The Permittee shall pay all Planning Division invoices within 30 days of receipt thereof. Failure to timely pay an invoice shall subject the Permittee to late fees and charges set forth in the Planning Division Fee Schedule, and shall be grounds for suspension, modification, or revocation of this Coastal PD Permit. The Permittee shall have the right to challenge any charge or penalty prior to payment.

12. Defense and Indemnification

- a. The Permittee shall defend, at the Permittee's sole expense with legal counsel acceptable to the County, against any and all claims, actions, or proceedings against the County, any other public agency with a governing body consisting of the members of the County Board of Supervisors, or any of their respective board members, officials, employees and agents (collectively, "Indemnified Parties") arising out of or in any way related to the County's issuance, administration, or enforcement of this Coastal PD Permit. The County shall promptly notify the Permittee of any such claim, action or proceeding and shall cooperate fully in the defense.

- b. The Permittee shall also indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties from and against any and all losses, damages, awards, fines, expenses, penalties, judgments, settlements, or liabilities of whatever nature, including but not limited to court costs and attorney fees (collectively, "Liabilities"), arising out of or in any way related to any claim, action or proceeding subject to subpart (a) above, regardless of how a court apportions any such Liabilities as between the Permittee, the County, and/or third parties.
- c. Except with respect to claims, actions, proceedings, and Liabilities resulting from an Indemnified Party's sole active negligence or intentional misconduct, the Permittee shall also indemnify, defend (at Permittee's sole expense with legal counsel acceptable to County), and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties from and against any and all claims, actions, proceedings, and Liabilities arising out of, or in any way related to, the construction, maintenance, land use, or operations conducted pursuant to this Coastal PD Permit, regardless of how a court apportions any such Liabilities as between the Permittee, the County, and/or third parties. The County shall promptly notify the Permittee of any such claim, action, or proceeding and shall cooperate fully in the defense.
- d. Neither the issuance of this Coastal PD Permit, nor compliance with the conditions hereof, shall relieve the Permittee from any responsibility otherwise imposed by law for damage to persons or property; nor shall the issuance of this Coastal PD Permit serve to impose any liability upon the Indemnified Parties for injury or damage to persons or property.

13. Invalidation of Condition(s)

If any of the conditions or limitations of this Coastal PD Permit are held to be invalid in whole or in part by a court of competent jurisdiction, that holding shall not invalidate any of the remaining Coastal PD Permit conditions or limitations. In the event that any condition imposing a fee, exaction, dedication, or other mitigation measure is challenged by the Permittee in an action filed in a court of competent jurisdiction, or threatened to be filed therein, the Permittee shall be required to fully comply with this Coastal PD Permit, including without limitation, by remitting the fee, exaction, dedication, and/or by otherwise performing all mitigation measures being challenged. This Coastal PD Permit shall continue in full force unless, until, and only to the extent invalidated by a final, binding judgment issued in such action.

If a court of competent jurisdiction invalidates any condition in whole or in part, and the invalidation would change the findings and/or the mitigation measures associated with the approval of this Coastal PD Permit, at the discretion of the Planning Director, the Planning Director may review the project and impose substitute feasible conditions/mitigation measures to adequately address the subject matter of the invalidated condition. The Planning Director shall make the determination of adequacy. If the Planning Director cannot identify substitute feasible conditions/mitigation measures to replace the invalidated condition, and cannot identify overriding

considerations for the significant impacts that are not mitigated to a level of insignificance as a result of the invalidation of the condition, then this Coastal PD Permit may be revoked.

14. Consultant Review of Information and Consultant Work

The County and all other County permitting agencies for the Project have the option of referring any and all special studies that these conditions require to an independent and qualified consultant for review and evaluation of issues beyond the expertise or resources of County staff.

Prior to the County engaging any independent consultants or contractors pursuant to the conditions of this Coastal PD Permit, the County shall confer in writing with the Permittee regarding the necessary work to be contracted, as well as the estimated costs of such work. Whenever feasible, the County will use the lowest responsible bidder or proposer. Any decisions made by County staff in reliance on consultant or contractor work may be appealed pursuant to the appeal procedures contained in the Ventura County Zoning Ordinance Code then in effect.

The Permittee may hire private consultants to conduct work required by the County, but only if the consultant and the consultant's proposed scope-of-work are first reviewed and approved by the County. The County retains the right to hire its own consultants to evaluate any work that the Permittee or a contractor of the Permittee undertakes. In accordance with Condition No. 11 above, if the County hires a consultant to review any work undertaken by the Permittee, or hires a consultant to review the work undertaken by a contractor of the Permittee, the hiring of the consultant will be at the Permittee's expense.

15. Relationship of Coastal PD Conditions, Laws, and Other Entitlements

The Permittee implement the Project in compliance with all applicable requirements and enactments of federal, state, and local authorities. In the event of conflict between various requirements, the more restrictive requirements shall apply. In the event the Planning Director determines that any Coastal PD Permit condition contained herein is in conflict with any other Coastal PD Permit condition contained herein, when principles of law do not provide to the contrary, the Coastal PD Permit condition most protective of public health and safety and environmental resources shall prevail to the extent feasible.

No condition of this Coastal PD Permit for uses allowed by the Ventura County Ordinance Code shall be interpreted as permitting or requiring any violation of law, lawful rules, or regulations, or orders of an authorized governmental agency. Neither the approval of this Coastal PD Permit, nor compliance with the conditions of this Coastal PD Permit, shall relieve the Permittee from any responsibility otherwise imposed by law for damage to persons or property.

16. Contact Person

Purpose: To designate a person responsible for responding to complaints.

Requirement: The Permittee shall designate a contact person(s) to respond to complaints from citizens and the County which are related to the permitted uses of this Coastal PD Permit.

Documentation: The Permittee shall provide the Planning Director with the contact information (e.g., name and/or position title, address, business and cell phone numbers, and email addresses) of the Permittee's field agent who receives all orders, notices, and communications regarding matters of condition and code compliance at the Project site.

Timing: Prior to the issuance of a Zoning Clearance for construction, the Permittee shall provide the Planning Division the contact information of the Permittee's field agent(s) for the Project file. If the address or phone number of the Permittee's field agent(s) should change, or the responsibility is assigned to another person, the Permittee shall provide Planning Division staff with the new information in writing within three calendar days of the change in the Permittee's field agent.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Planning Division maintains the contact information provided by the Permittee in the Project file. The Planning Division has the authority to periodically confirm the contact information consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

17. Change of Permittee

Purpose: To ensure that the Planning Division is properly and promptly notified of any change of Permittee.

Requirement: The Permittee shall file, as an initial notice with the Planning Director, the new name(s), address(es), telephone/FAX number(s), and email addresses of the new owner(s), lessee(s), operator(s) of the permitted uses, and the company officer(s). The Permittee shall provide the Planning Director with a final notice once the transfer of ownership and/or operational control has occurred.

Documentation: The initial notice must be submitted with the new Permittee's contact information. The final notice of transfer must include the effective date and time of the transfer and a letter signed by the new Property Owner(s), lessee(s), and/or operator(s) of the permitted uses acknowledging and agreeing to comply with all conditions of this Coastal PD Permit.

Timing: The Permittee shall provide written notice to the Planning Director 10 calendar days prior to the change of ownership or change of Permittee. The Permittee shall provide the final notice to the Planning Director within 15 calendar days of the effective date of the transfer.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Planning Division maintains notices submitted by the Permittee in the Project file and has the authority to periodically confirm the information

consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

18. Plans Conforming to Coastal Engineer's Recommendations

Purpose: To demonstrate that permitted buildings and structures comply with the recommendations contained in the Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study for 3621 Ocean Drive, Oxnard, California (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020, amended on June 29, 2020)).

Requirement: The final plans for the permitted development shall be in substantial conformance with the recommendations contained in the Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study for 3621 Ocean Drive, Oxnard, California (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020 and amended on June 29, 2020), relative to foundation, construction, grading, drainage, and height of the structure. The plans and specifications shall note the base flood elevation and height of the single-family dwelling and all other permitted structures.

Documentation: A copy of building plans and specifications and Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study for 3621 Ocean Drive, Oxnard, California (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18, 2020 and amended on June 29, 2020), for the permitted development that comply with all of the requirements set forth above.

Timing: Prior to issuance of a Zoning Clearance for construction, the Permittee shall submit a copy of the plans, specifications and reports to the Planning Division for review and approval. The Permittee shall maintain the County-approved building plans and specifications throughout the life of this Coastal PD.

Monitoring and Reporting: Prior to occupancy, the Planning Division has the authority to inspect the site to ensure that permitted development was constructed as approved. The Planning Division has the authority to conduct site inspections to ensure ongoing compliance by the Permittee with this condition consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning.

19. Paleontological Resources Discovered During Grading

Purpose: In order to mitigate potential impacts to paleontological resources that may be encountered during ground disturbance or construction activities.

Requirement: If any paleontological remains are uncovered during ground disturbance or construction activities, the Permittee shall:

- a. Cease operations and assure the preservation of the area in which the discovery was made;
- b. Notify the Planning Director in writing, within three days of the discovery;

- c. Obtain the services of a paleontological consultant or professional geologist who shall assess the find and provide a report that assesses the resources and sets forth recommendations on the proper disposition of the site;
- d. Obtain the Planning Director's written concurrence with the recommended disposition of the site before resuming development; and
- e. Implement the agreed upon recommendations.

Documentation: The Permittee shall submit the paleontologist's or geologist's reports. Additional documentation may be required to demonstrate that the Permittee has implemented the recommendations set forth in the paleontological report.

Timing: If any paleontological remains are uncovered during ground disturbance or construction activities, the Permittee shall provide the written notification to the Planning Director within three days of the discovery. The Permittee shall submit the paleontological report to the Planning Division immediately upon completion of the report.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Permittee shall provide the paleontological report to the Planning Division to be made part of the Project file. The Permittee shall implement any recommendations made in the paleontological report to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. The paleontologist shall monitor all ground disturbance activities within the area in which the discovery was made, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the recommendations made in the paleontological report. The Planning Division has the authority to conduct site inspections to ensure that the Permittee implements the recommendations set forth in the paleontological report, consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

20. Archaeological Resources Discovered During Grading

Purpose: In order to mitigate potential impacts to archaeological resources discovered during ground disturbance.

Requirement: The Permittee shall implement the following procedures:

- a. If any archaeological or historical artifacts are uncovered during ground disturbance or construction activities, the Permittee shall:
 - (1) Cease operations and assure the preservation of the area in which the discovery was made;
 - (2) Notify the Planning Director in writing, within three days of the discovery;

- (3) Obtain the services of a County-approved archaeologist who shall assess the find and provide recommendations on the proper disposition of the site in a written report format;
- (4) Obtain the Planning Director's written concurrence of the recommended disposition of the site before resuming development; and
- (5) Implement the agreed upon recommendations.

b.If any human burial remains are encountered during ground disturbance or construction activities, the Permittee shall:

- (1) Cease operations and assure the preservation of the area in which the discovery was made;
- (2) Immediately notify the County Coroner and the Planning Director;
- (3) Obtain the services of a County-approved archaeologist and, if necessary, Native American Monitor(s), who shall assess the find and provide recommendations on the proper disposition of the site in a written report format;
- (4) Obtain the Planning Director's written concurrence of the recommended disposition of the site before resuming development on-site; and
- (5) Implement the agreed upon recommendations.

Documentation: If archaeological remains are encountered, the Permittee shall submit a report prepared by a County-approved archaeologist including recommendations for the proper disposition of the site. Additional documentation may be required to demonstrate that the Permittee has implemented any recommendations made by the archaeologist's report.

Timing: If any archaeological remains are uncovered during ground disturbance or construction activities, the Permittee shall provide the written notification to the Planning Director within three days of the discovery. The Permittee shall submit the archaeological report to the Planning Division immediately upon completion of the report.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Permittee shall provide the archaeological report to the Planning Division to be made part of the Project file. The Permittee shall implement any recommendations made in the archaeological report to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. The archaeologist shall monitor all ground disturbance activities within the area in which the discovery was made, in order to ensure the successful

implementation of the recommendations made in the archaeological report. The Planning Division has the authority to conduct site inspections to ensure that the Permittee implements the recommendations set forth in the archaeological report, consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

21. Construction Noise

Purpose: In order for this project to comply with the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs Hazards Policy HAZ-9.2 and the County of Ventura Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan (Amended 2010).

Requirement: The Permittee shall limit construction activity for site preparation and development to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturday, Sunday, and State holidays. Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities such as interior painting are not subject to these restrictions.

Documentation: The Permittee shall post a sign stating these restrictions in a conspicuous location on the Project site, in order so that the sign is visible to the general public. The Permittee shall provide photo documentation showing posting of the required signage to the Planning Division, prior to the commencement of grading and construction activities. The sign must provide a telephone number of the site foreman, or other person who controls activities on the jobsite, for use for complaints from the public. The Permittee shall maintain a "Complaint Log," noting the date, time, complainant's name, complaint, and any corrective action taken, in the event that the Permittee receives noise complaints. The Permittee must submit the "Complaint Log" to the Planning Division upon the Planning Director's request.

Timing: The Permittee shall install the sign prior to the issuance of a building permit and throughout all grading and construction activities. The Permittee shall maintain the signage on-site until all grading and construction activities are complete. If the Planning Director requests the Permittee to submit the "Complaint Log" to the Planning Division, the Permittee shall submit the "Complaint Log" within one day of receiving the Planning Director's request.

Monitoring and Reporting: The Planning Division reviews, and maintains in the Project file, the photo documentation of the sign and the "Complaint Log." The Planning Division has the authority to conduct site inspections and take enforcement actions to ensure that the Permittee conducts grading and construction activities in compliance with this condition, consistent with the requirements of § 8183-5 of the Ventura County Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY (PWA)

Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD) Conditions

22. Construction & Demolition Debris Reporting Form (Form B)

Purpose: Ordinance 4421 requires the Permittee to divert recyclable construction and demolition (C&D) materials generated by the Project (e.g., wood, metal, greenwaste, soil, concrete, asphalt, paper, cardboard, etc.) from local landfills through recycling, reuse, or salvage. Review Ordinance 4421 at:

<http://onestop.vcpublishworks.org/integrated-waste-management-laws-ordinances>.

Requirement: The Permittee must submit a comprehensive recycling plan (Form B – Recycling Plan) to the Integrated Waste Management (IWMD) for any proposed construction and/or demolition projects that require a building permit.

Documentation: The Form B – Recycling Plan must ensure a minimum of 65 percent of the recyclable C&D debris generated by the Project will be diverted from the landfill by recycling, reuse, or salvage. A copy of Form B is available at:

<http://onestop.vcpublishworks.org/integrated-waste-management-forms>.

A comprehensive list of permitted recyclers, County franchised haulers, and solid waste & recycling facilities in Ventura County is available at:

<https://www.vcpublishworks.org/wsd/iwmd/construction/#solid-waste-collectors>.

A list of local facilities permitted to recycle soil, wood, and greenwaste is available at:

<https://www.vcpublishworks.org/wsd/iwmd/businessrecycling/#GreenWasteProcessing>

Timing: Upon Building & Safety's issuance of a building permit for the Project, the Permittee must submit a Form B – Recycling Plan to the IWMD for approval.

Monitoring & Reporting: The Permittee is required to keep a copy of their approved Form B – Recycling Plan until Building and Safety Division's issuance of final permit.

23. Construction & Demolition Debris Reporting Form (Form C)

Purpose: Ordinance 4421 requires the Permittee to divert recyclable construction and demolition (C&D) materials generated by their Project (e.g., wood, metal, greenwaste, soil, concrete, paper, cardboard, plastic containers, etc.) from local landfills through recycling, reuse, or salvage. Please review Ordinance 4421 at:

<http://onestop.vcpublishworks.org/integrated-waste-management-laws-ordinances>.

Requirement: The Permittee must submit a Form C – Reporting Form to the IWMD for approval prior to issuance of their final Building and Safety Division permit. Form C is available at <http://onestop.vcpublishworks.org/integrated-waste-management-forms>

Documentation: The Permittee must submit original recycling facility receipts and/or documentation of reuse with their Form C – Reporting Form to verify a minimum of 65% of the recyclable C&D debris generated by their Project was diverted from the landfill.

Timing: A completed Form C – Reporting Form, with required recycling facility receipts and/or documentation or reuse, must be submitted to the IWMD for approval prior to Building and Safety Division’s issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Monitoring & Reporting: The Permittee is required to keep a copy of their approved Form C – Reporting Form until Building and Safety Division’s issuance of final permit.

Public Works Agency Roads and Transportation Department Condition

24. Road Improvements

Purpose: To ensure compliance with the Ventura County General Plan (2040) Circulation, Transportation and Mobility Policy CTM-2.18 - Complete Streets.

Requirement: The applicant/permittee shall (1) obtain an Encroachment Permit from the VCPWA-RT Permits Section; and (2) construct a minimum four-foot wide sidewalk along the parcel's frontage in accordance with County Road Standards Plate B-5[A] (next to existing curb), and Standards E-1, E-2, and E-3 (Min. 6” thick at Driveways, otherwise min. 4” and Surface Access to Underground Facilities), or as modified by the Ventura County Public Works Agency Roads and Transportation (VCPWA-RT) Permit Engineer.

Documentation: The applicant/permittee shall submit construction documents for improvements along the parcel’s frontage to the VCPWA-RT Permits Section for review and approval.

Timing: Prior to construction of required frontage improvements, the Permittee shall obtain an Encroachment Permit. Required frontage improvements shall be completed, inspected and final sign-off from VCPWART Division prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

Monitoring and Reporting: The VCPWA-RT Inspector has the authority to conduct periodic site inspections to ensure the Permittee’s compliance with this condition.

Watershed Protection District (WPD) Conditions

Advanced Planning Section

25. Flood Zone Clearance

Purpose: To comply with the Ventura County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Ventura County General Plan policies HAZ-2.1 and HAZ-2.3.

Requirement: The Permittee shall obtain a Flood Zone Clearance from the Ventura County Public Works Agency Floodplain Manager.

Documentation: A Flood Zone Clearance issued by the Public Works Agency

Floodplain Manager.

Timing: The Flood Zone Clearance shall be obtained by the Applicant prior to obtaining a building permit.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the approved Flood Zone Clearance shall be provided to the Building and Safety Department as well as maintained in the case file by the Public Works Agency.

County Stormwater Program Section

26. **Compliance with Stormwater Development Construction Program**

Purpose: To ensure compliance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit No.CAS004002 (Permit) the proposed project will be subject to the construction requirements for surface water quality and storm water runoff in accordance with Part 4.F., "Development Construction Program" of the Permit.

Requirement: The construction of the proposed project shall meet requirements contained in Part 4.F. "Development Construction Program" of the Permit through the inclusion of effective implementation of the Construction BMPs during all ground disturbing activities.

Documentation: The Permittee shall submit to the Watershed Protection District – County Stormwater Program Section (CSP) for review and approval a completed and signed SW-1 form (Best Management Practices for Construction Less Than One Acre) which can be found at <http://onestop.vcpublishworks.org/stormwater-forms>.

Timing: The above listed item shall be submitted to the CSP for review and approval prior to issuance of a Zoning Clearance for Construction.

Monitoring and Reporting: CSP will review the submitted materials for consistency with the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit. Building Permit Inspectors will conduct inspections during construction to ensure effective installation of the required BMPs.

OTHER VENTURA COUNTY AGENCIES

Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD) Conditions

27. Address Numbers (Single-Family Homes)

Purpose: To ensure proper premise identification to expedite emergency response.

Requirement: The Permittee shall install a minimum of 4 inch (4") address numbers that are a contrasting color to the background and readily visible at night. Brass or gold plated numbers shall not be used. Where structures are setback more than 150 feet (150') from the street, larger numbers will be required so that they are distinguishable

from the street. In the event the structure(s) is not visible from the street, the address number(s) shall be posted adjacent to the driveway entrance on an elevated post.

Documentation: A stamped copy of an approved addressing plan or a signed copy of the Ventura County Fire Protection District's Form #126 "Requirements for Construction".

Timing: The Permittee shall install approved address numbers before final occupancy.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the approved addressing plan and/or signed copy of the Ventura County Fire Protection District's Form #126 "Requirements for Construction" shall be kept on file with the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau shall conduct a final inspection to ensure that all structures are addressed according to the approved plans/form.

28. Construction Access

Purpose: To ensure that adequate fire department access is provided during construction in conformance with current California State Law and Ventura County Fire Protection District Ordinance.

Requirement: The Permittee shall install all utilities located within the access road(s) and a paved all-weather access road/driveway suitable for use by a 20 ton fire apparatus. The access road(s)/driveway(s) shall be maintained with a minimum 20 foot clear width at all times. [Erase if not applicable: For tract construction, the Permittee shall install all utilities located within the access road(s) and first lift of pavement.

Documentation: A stamped copy of the construction access plan.

Timing: The Permittee shall submit plans to the Fire Prevention Bureau for approval before the issuance of building permits. All required access installed before start of construction.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the approved access plan shall be kept on file with the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau shall conduct periodic on-site inspections ensure that all required fire department access is maintained during construction. Unless a modification is approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Permittee, and their successors in interest, shall maintain all required fire access during construction.

29. Fire Flow

Purpose: To ensure that adequate water supply is available to the project for firefighting purposes.

Requirement: The Permittee shall verify that the water purveyor can provide the required volume and duration at the project. The minimum required fire flow shall be determined as specified by the current adopted edition of the Ventura County Fire Code

and the applicable Water Manual for the jurisdiction (whichever is more restrictive). Given the present plans and information, the required fire flow is approximately 500 gallons per minute at 20 psi for a minimum 1 hour duration. A minimum flow of 1000 gallons per minute shall be provided from any one hydrant. Note: For Commercial, Industrial, Multi-family buildings, a minimum fire flow of 1,000 GPM shall be provided from each hydrant when multiple hydrants are flowing at the same time.

Documentation: A signed copy of the water purveyor's fire flow certification.

Timing: Prior to map recordation, the Permittee shall provide to the Fire District, verification from the water purveyor that the purveyor can provide the required fire flow. If there is no map recordation, the Permittee shall submit a signed copy of the water purveyor's certification to the Fire Prevention Bureau for approval before the issuance of building permits.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the fire flow certification shall be kept on file with the Fire Prevention Bureau.

30. Fire Sprinklers

Purpose: To comply with current California Codes and Ventura County Fire Protection District Ordinance.

Requirement: The Permittee shall be responsible to have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in all structures as required by the VCFPD. The fire sprinkler system shall be designed and installed by a properly licensed contractor under California State Law.

Documentation: A stamped copy of the approved fire sprinkler plans.

Timing: The Permittee shall submit fire sprinkler plans to the Fire Prevention Bureau for approval before the installation of the fire sprinkler system.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the approved fire sprinkler plans shall be kept on file with the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau shall conduct on-site inspections to ensure that the fire sprinkler system is installed according to the approved plans. Unless a modification is approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Permittee, and their successors in interest, shall maintain the fire sprinkler system for the life of the development.

31. Fire Department Clearance

Purpose: To provide the Permittee a list of all applicable fire department requirements for their project.

Requirement: The Permittee shall obtain VCFD Form #126 "Requirements for Construction" for any new structures or additions to existing structures before issuance of building permits.

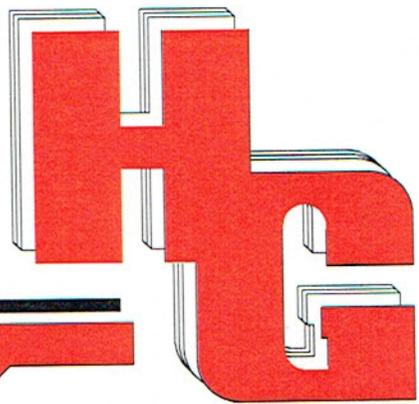
Documentation: A signed copy of the Ventura County Fire Protection District's Form #126 "Requirements for Construction."

Timing: The Permittee shall submit VCFPD Form #126 Application to the Fire Prevention Bureau for approval before issuance of building permits.

Monitoring and Reporting: A copy of the completed VCFPD Form #126 shall be kept on file with the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau will conduct a final on-site inspection of the project to ensure compliance with all conditions and applicable codes / ordinances.

DRAFT

SOIL ENGINEERING INVESTIGATION
PROPOSED RESIDENCE
AT
3621 OCEAN DRIVE
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA
FOR
RODMAN



**HEATHCOTE
GEOTECHNICAL**

SOIL TESTING • FOUNDATIONS • INSPECTION

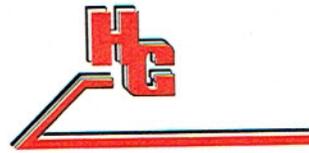
County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
Case No. PL20-0045
Exhibit 5 - Soil Engineering
Investigation (Heathcote
Geotechnical, April 2020)



HEATHCOTE GEOTECHNICAL

SOIL TESTING • FOUNDATIONS • INSPECTION

1884 EASTMAN AVENUE, SUITE 105, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA 93003



Matthew Rodman
8955 National Boulevard #100
Los Angeles, CA 90034

Job: 20038
Date: April 15, 2020

Ladies/Gentlemen:

We are pleased to present this soil engineering report to aid in the design of the proposed project.

The report is for a soil engineering investigation for a proposed residence. The project is located at 3621 Ocean Drive, Oxnard, California.

The project involves erecting a new structure with two to three stories. The structure will be built near existing grade. The structure will be of wood frame construction. The loads will be relatively light. No basement is intended. Slab on grade will be used. There is an existing building that will be removed.

Minimal grading is anticipated.

This project will be safe for intended use as long as the recommendations given are followed.

Submittal of this report to appropriate governmental agencies is the responsibility of the owner or his representatives.

The report will follow and includes; a comprehensive task list, observations and findings, recommendations, basis of report, results of testing, plot plan, and borings.

It has been our pleasure to serve you and if you have any questions or need additional service, please contact us.

Fred Heathcote
Civil Engineer
No. C48316



COMPREHENSIVE TASK LIST

GENERAL

This portion of the report specifies all the work that was performed and the procedures used. This investigation did not address the possibility of any geologic hazards or contaminants in the soil, although none were noted.

SITE WORK

1. Reviewed site for soil engineering problems.
2. Drilled two borings, up to 50 feet in depth, using a 8 inch hollow stem auger. Undisturbed samples taken with a 2-1/2 inch I.D. sampler using a 140 pound weight dropped 30 inches. Standard penetration tests were performed to assess strong ground motion settlement using an automatic trip hammer to drive the samples.
The samples are driven 18 inches with the blowcount from the bottom 12 inches being used as the standard penetration number. The standard penetration device did not have liners. Choice Drilling was used to perform the drilling.
3. Visual logging of the borings for classification of soil types and characteristics.
4. Obtained a bulk sample for laboratory testing.

LABORATORY TESTING

1. Determined in place density and moisture of undisturbed samples and is shown on boring logs.
2. Performed expansion index test of the soils. The test was performed according to the guidelines set forth in the latest ASTM version.
3. Performed compaction test of the soils to aid in grading and density testing. The test was performed according to latest version of ASTM (five layers, 25 blows/layer, 10 lb. hammer, 18" drop, 1/30 c.f. mold).

Results of testing are presented in the boring logs and following the Basis of Report.

REPORT

1. Comprehensive task list
2. Findings and Observations
 - a) site conditions
 - b) soil conditions
 - c) geologic conditions
 - d) liquefaction
 - e) subsidence

3. Recommendations
 - a) foundation: bearing values, depths, settlements, and lateral values
 - b) slabs on grade
 - c) drains and grades
 - d) construction procedures: earthwork, inspection
4. Basis of report
5. Results of testing
6. Boring logs

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

SITE CONDITIONS

The area for the proposed project is located on flat topography. The site does have an existing building. Residences are present on adjacent lots. The lot is on the ocean side of Ocean Drive in "Hollywood Beach."

SOILS CONDITIONS

Fill soils were not encountered on the site.

The natural soils are sands. These upper natural soils are moderately compressible. The soil has a medium strength. The soil has a low expansion potential with an expansion index of 0. The densities are greater with depth. Some clay soils are found at the bottom of the boring 1.

Groundwater was first observed at a depth of 6 feet. Historical groundwater is at 6 feet. This historical groundwater is not within 5 feet of the finished floor elevation.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

This report is not a geology report, but certain things should be noted.

Flooding is a possibility due to the distance to wave action.

Tsunamis are a possibility. The last tsunami was over 150 years ago. Consequently, the chance of a tsunami affecting the site in the near future is considered remote. The question of when the next tsunami will occur is based in probability. This means that you are just as likely to see a tsunami in any given year. The probability of having a tsunami in any "one" given year does not go up or down with the passage of time. This means you could have 2 tsunamis in one year or have one in two thousand years. The mentioning of past events 150 years ago is to establish probabilities through history search in much the same way as we predict probabilities of earthquakes. The probability of having a tsunami increases with the time period considered. It is much likelier to see a tsunami in a 1000 year period as opposed to a 50 year period. In this manner, we expect that it is unlikely that the project will experience a tsunami in the next 100 years. No exact probability is given due to the limited nature of the observations of tsunamis over time in this area.

No identified faults are within the nearby vicinity of the project. This information could be addressed in a geology report to determine the exact distances to any known faults, if desired.

No slope stability problems are present.

LIQUEFACTION

The site is situated within the alluvial area of the Oxnard plain. As with most of Southern California, this area is bordered by faults which are active potentially active and inactive. Faults which are most concern from a ground shaking viewpoint are the San Andreas, Simi-Santa Rosa, San Cayetano, Ventura Pitas Point, Santa Ynez, Malibu Coast and Oak Ridge faults. Each are capable of generating large to moderate earthquakes and of causing significant shaking at the site. The site will experience significantly strong coseismic ground motions caused by activity on regional faults at some time in the future.

The earthquake magnitudes are listed using maximum probable values. These values are used with the distances from the site to formulate the accelerations. The probabilistic methods are used to determine the accelerations from emperical data. The chart of this data is presented at the end of this letter. The fault data is shown below.

<u>FAULT</u>	<u>DISTANCE (k)</u>	<u>MAX PROB MAG.</u>	<u>ACCEL.</u>
SIMI-SPRINGVILLE	15	6.7	.22
SAN CAYETANO	22	6.8	.17
OAKRIDGE	7	6.9	.40
MALIBU COAST	15	6.7	.22
SAN ANDREAS	82	7.8	.11
SANTA YNEZ	35	7.0	.12
VENTURA PITAS	14	6.8	.24

The acceleration used for liquefaction analysis is taken from the Seismic Hazards Evaluation of the Oxnard Quadrangle. The 10% exceedance in 50 years peak ground

acceleration for alluvial conditions is 0.60. The predominant earthquake is 6.7.

Groundwater was found at 6 feet below the surface. We are assuming a historical high water level of 6 feet in the liquefaction analysis. The standard penetration numbers are presented on the boring logs.

To convert standard penetration data to a N_{160} value, corrections are made for the overburden, and rod length. Corrections are needed for lack of liners in the spt device. Corrections are needed are for the automatic trip device.

The soil profile will most likely experience liquefaction between 6-10 feet. The liquefaction induced settlement is on the order of 1 inches. Due to our experience in the area, design should be for 1-1/2 inches of settlement. Emperical data has been developed to relate standard penetration values with bulk modulus of settlement. These values are used to determine the settlement in the layers.

Due to the depth of the groundwater, the narrower foundations will not suffer a shear failure. Influence of the footings will typically be 4 to 8 feet beneath the surface. Liquefaction residual shear strength is not considered a factor due to the size of the structure. The size of the structure will allow us to keep foundations to a size less than 3 feet in width. Most of the additional foundation stresses in the soil profile are in the upper 5 feet of the soils. Almost all the additional foundation stresses are reduced to near zero at 8 feet below the surface. The residual shear strength of the liquefied zones at a depth of 6 to 7 feet are sufficient for the type of loadings that we are placing. Bearing value drops to around 300 psf in the liquefied zones. The pressure drops to around .3 of the pressure at the soil foundation interface. This gives a foundation value of 300 psf of a starting pressure of 2000 psf. Thus foundations kept at this size will be sufficiently designed for shear. Foundations should be designed for primarily strip footings and pad footings no larger than 3 feet.

We have evaluated the possibility of lateral spreading toward the ocean which is about 400 feet from the project. The first component of the lateral spread is slope for any of the methods. The ground is virtually flat in the area.

From our experience, there is not a sloping layer that is subsurface. We do not feel that lateral spreading will occur on the project.

Slightly enlarged footings and slabs will be used to mitigate liquefaction induced settlement problems.

SUBSIDENCE

The site is listed in an area of subsidence. The County of Ventura Hazards Report shows .05' per year. This is a general lowering of the ground surface due to removal of water or oil from underground. This can cause problems with drainage courses, utilities, flooding in new areas etc. The owner should be aware of this process. Groundwater under the site appears to be at 6 feet.

SEISMIC VALUES

3621 Ocean Dr, Oxnard, CA 93035, USA

Latitude, Longitude: 34.1665165, -119.2304212

Date		4/15/2020, 1:20:24 PM
Design Code Reference		ASCE7-16
Document		
Risk Category		II
Site Class		D - Stiff Soil
Type Value		Description
S _s	1.711	MCE _R ground motion. (for 0.2 second period)
S ₁	0.62	MCE _R ground motion. (for 1.0s period)
S _{MS}	1.711	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{M1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{DS}	1.14	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2 second SA
S _{D1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0 second SA

RECOMMENDATIONS

FOUNDATIONS

The expansion potential of the soils indicates a foundation design for very low expansion soils is needed for the foundations. Foundations should have at least 2-#5 bar at top and bottom.

No lateral pressure on foundations due to seismic loads are anticipated.

No lateral loads or movement are expected on foundations due to liquefaction. There are no retaining walls that will be affected by liquefaction. There is no flotation of buried structures that will affect the project.

No ground stabilization is deemed necessary. Our foundations have been structurally reinforced from normal due to liquefiable soils. Differential settlement has been accounted for in the design.

Supporting Soils

The proposed residence may be supported on the natural soils.

Depth and Width

The footings must extend at least 24 inches below finished grade. Minimum width for the footings is 18 inches.

Foundations should be designed for primarily strip footings and pad footings no larger than 3 feet. Any pads larger than this would need to be evaluated for liquefaction shear loss.

Allowable Bearing Value

The proposed foundations may be designed to place a load of 2000 pounds per square foot on the soil. This value may be increased by 1/3 for wind or seismic forces.

Settlement

Load induced settlement of the structures should not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Differential settlement should be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Liquefaction induced settlement is on the order of 1-1/2 inch.

Lateral Values

The allowable sliding resistance value is equal to 130 pounds per square foot. This value is to be multiplied by the contact area. In no case shall this

value exceed one half the dead load. The allowable passive pressure is equal to a fluid density of 100 pounds per cubic foot. This value may be increased by 1/3 for wind or seismic forces. Sliding resistance and passive pressure may be used to resist lateral forces without reduction.

SLABS ON GRADE

The slabs if any, may be placed on the resulting compacted fill from proper grading. The slabs should be designed for soils of very low expansion. Reinforcing should have a minimum of #4 bars at 18 inches on centers each way. Slab should be a minimum of 4 inches thick.

As an alternate the reinforcing may have a minimum of #4 bars at 18 inches on centers each way with one layer near the top and one layer near the bottom. Slab may have a minimum of 8 inches in thickness.

If a floor covering is used that will be affected by moisture, then we recommend that you use a 4 inch layer of gravel beneath the slab as a capillary break. The gravel should be of 3/4 inch variety with less than 10% sand with very little amount of fines.

A visquene covering must be used to serve as a water vapor barrier. To reduce problems associated with the concrete curing process, a 2 inch layer of sand should be placed on top of the visquene or a low slump concrete should be used.

DRAINS AND GRADES

All grades shall drain away from the foundations. Downspouts should be drained away from the foundations.

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

EARTHWORK

To support slabs for the structure if any, the following must be excavated.

- 1) In the area of the proposed building all organic material should be removed and taken off site.
- 2) Any loose soils generated from any possible demolition and removal of foundations.

After excavation the following must be accomplished.

- 1) All bottoms of the excavation, areas to receive slabs, and foundations should be scarified and compacted to 90% compaction.
- 2) All fills and backfills should be placed in horizontal layers less than 8 inches in loose thickness.
- 3) The soils shall be compacted to a minimum of 90% of the maximum density rendered by the latest version of the ASTM(D-1557). Field density testing per latest ASTM version for Sand Cone Method.
- 4) The moisture content should not vary more than 2% from the optimum moisture content, although the grading process will be more easily accomplished with the soils being 1 to 2% wetter than optimum moisture content.
- 5) Any utility trenches will need to be properly backfilled as detailed in 2,3 and 4 above.
- 6) All on site soils may be used. Any import soils should be approved by our firm and should not have an expansion index greater than 35.

INSPECTION

This is an important step to obtain quality construction and to obtain correct design. The following will need inspection by our firm.

- * Foundations
- * All earthwork
 - a) All fill and backfills
 - b) Testing frequency is at all bottoms and every 2 vertical feet

Inspection, by our firm, is needed to assure that the soil conditions are consistent with this report and design assumptions. Inspection by local government agencies may also be needed.

BASIS OF REPORT

RIGHT OF USE

This report is intended exclusively for the use of the Rodmans and the project designers.

METHODS

This report has been developed based on our understanding of the project details, field review, boring excavations, laboratory testing, engineering analyses, and experience with similar soil conditions with similar use and loads.

DEGREE OF PERFORMANCE

The work was performed using the methods and degree of care used by other soil engineering firms operating in this vicinity, for similar projects, in this time period. This firm is responsible only for our own negligent errors and negligent omissions. Any error or omission that results in an unexpected cost that normally would have been present, is not the responsibility of our firm. Nothing else is warranted, implied or expressed, as to the details presented in this report.

VALIDITY OF REPORT

Changes

This report is valid for this specific project as described in the text of the report and on the plot plan. Any change in project size, loads, location, grade or use would require a review of this report.

Inspection

The recommendations given in this report are based on the assumption that all necessary inspection work will be performed during the construction phase of the project. The initial soil engineering investigation is only a part of the work needed to obtain correct engineering design. The soil conditions are only anticipated in the initial report. The inspection work verifies the conditions are as expected and allow our firm the ability to modify the recommendations in the event that the soil conditions are different.

The presence of inspection will provide the owner with the ability to obtain advice as to soil related construction procedures and answer related questions as to the implementation of the recommendations provided in this report.

If another firm is used to perform the construction inspection of the soil related aspects, our professional liability and responsibility would be drastically reduced to the point that we would no longer be the soils engineer of record.

RESULTS OF TESTING

EXPANSION INDEX TEST

Sample Location:	Boring 100-1'
Soil type:	Sand
Confining Pressure:	144 psf
Initial Moisture Content: (% of dry wt.)	10.3
Final Moisture Content: (% of dry wt.)	15.2
Dry Density:	101 pcf
Expansion Index:	0

TEST METHOD:
THE LATEST ASTM VERSION
EXPANSION INDEX TEST

COMPACTION TEST

Sample Location:

Boring1@0-1'

Soil type:

Sand

Maximum Dry Density:

111 pcf

Optimum Moisture Content:
(% of dry wt.)

10

TEST METHOD:
LATEST VERSION OF ASTM
COMPACTION TEST

CLASSIFICATION TESTS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Passing 200 (in %)</u>	<u>PI</u>	<u>LL</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>
B1@40'	92	14	30	CL
B1@45'	95	13	31	CL
B1@50'	94	16	33	CL

Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Oxnard Quadrangle

California Geological Survey



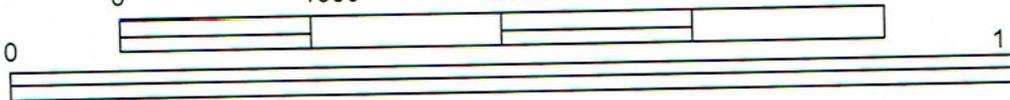
Note:

⊙ Location

**3621 Ocean Drive
Oxnard, California 93035**

SCALE 1"=1000'

0 1000 2000 3000 4000FT



BORING 1

JOB: 20038

FIELD ENGINEER: FRED HEATHCOTE

DATES DRILLED: JANUARY 20, 2020

DRILLING EQUIPMENT: 8-INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER

STANDARD PEN (blows per foot)	MOISTURE CONTENT (% of dry weight)	DRY DENSITY (lbs. per cubic foot)	DRIVE ENERGY (kip-feet)	ELEVATION (feet)	DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE LOCATION
	7.6	103	4			SP SILTY SAND- light brown, fine, damp
	19.3	104	3		5	
10					10	Water at 7' 
22					15	
20					20	
39					25	
47	16.2	107			30	gravelly
10					35	
31						CL SILTY CLAY- gray, wet, mod firm

CONTINUED

<h1>BORING 1</h1>						
CONTINUED						
JOB: 20038						
FIELD ENGINEER: FRED HEATHCOTE						
DATES DRILLED: JANUARY 20, 2020						
DRILLING EQUIPMENT: 8-INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER						
STANDARD PEN (blows per foot)	MOISTURE CONTENT (% of dry weight)	DRY DENSITY (lbs. per cubic foot)	DRIVE ENERGY (kip-feet)	ELEVATION (feet)	DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE LOCATION
27	28.7	91			45	CL SILTY CLAY- gray , wet, mod firm
45						
22					50	

<h1>BORING 2</h1>						
JOB: 19175						
FIELD ENGINEER: FRED HEATHCOTE						
DATES DRILLED: JANUARY 20, 2020						
DRILLING EQUIPMENT: 8-INCH HOLLOW STEM AUGER						
STANDARD PEN (blows per foot)	MOISTURE CONTENT (% of dry weight)	DRY DENSITY (lbs. per cubic foot)	DRIVE ENERGY (kip-feet)	ELEVATION (feet)	DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE LOCATION
					5	SP SILTY SAND- light brown, fine, damp

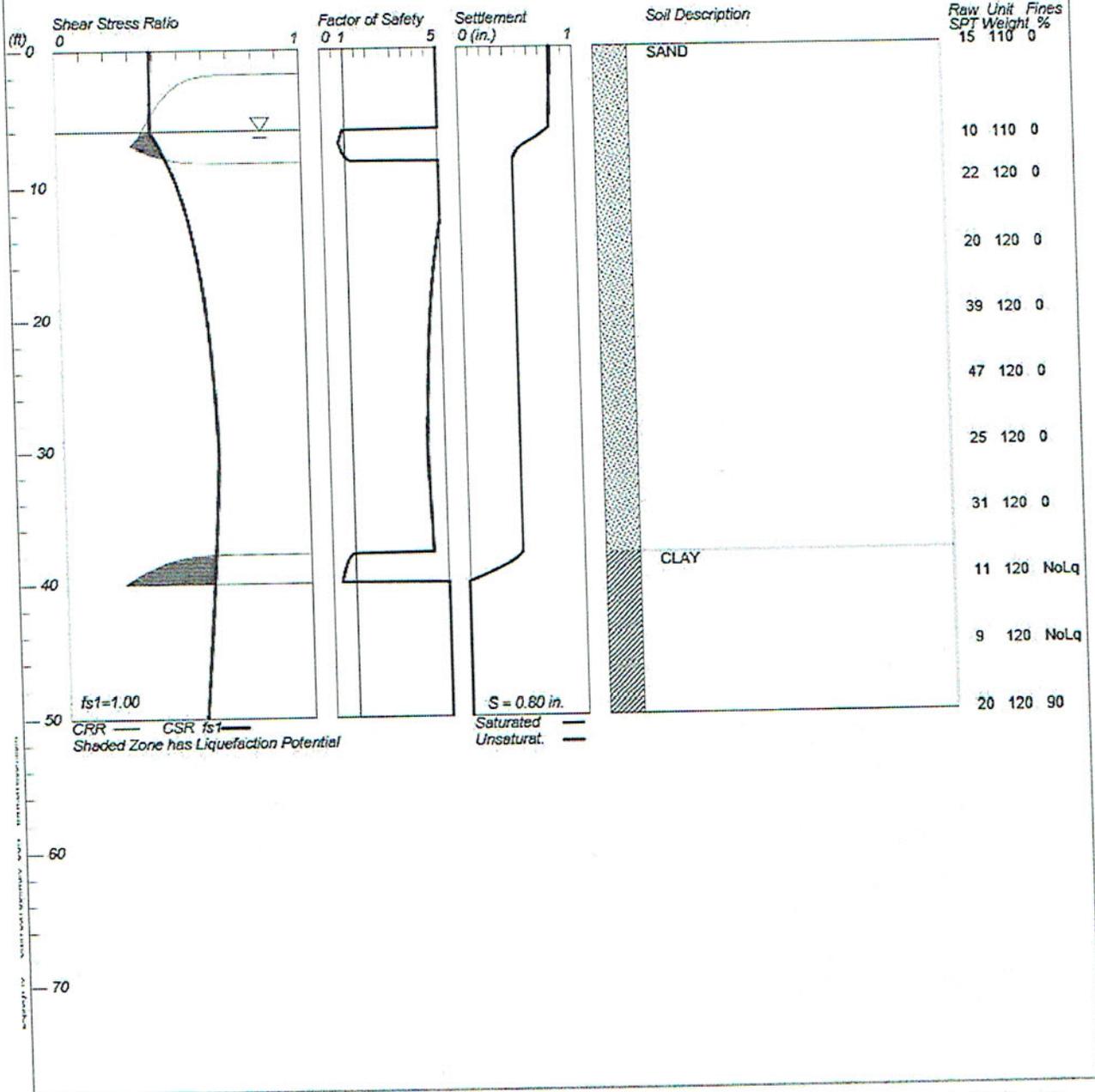
Water at 7'

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS

rodman

Hole No.=B-1 Water Depth=6 ft

Magnitude=6.7
Acceleration=.60g



CivilTech Corporation

Subtitle or Proj No.

Plate A-1

 LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS CALCULATION SHEET

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(425) 453-6488 Fax (425) 453-5848

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Input File Name: C:\Users\Fred\Documents\liquefaction\17064.liq

Title: rodman

Subtitle: Subtitle or Proj No.

Input Data:

Surface Elev.=

Hole No.=B-1

Depth of Hole=50.0 ft

Water Table during Earthquake= 6.0 ft

Water Table during In-Situ Testing= 7.0 ft

Max. Acceleration=0.6 g

Earthquake Magnitude=6.7

1. SPT or BPT Calculation.
2. Settlement Analysis Method: Ishihara / Yoshimine*
3. Fines Correction for Liquefaction: Stark/Olson et al.*
4. Fine Correction for Settlement: During Liquefaction*
5. Settlement Calculation in: All zones*
6. Hammer Energy Ratio, Ce = 1.25
7. Borehole Diameter, Cb= 1.15
8. Sampling Method, Cs= 1.2
9. User request factor of safety (apply to CSR) , User= 1

10. Use Curve Smoothing: Yes*

* Recommended Options

In-Situ Test Data:

Depth ft	SPT	Gamma pcf	Fines %
0.0	15.0	110.0	0.0
7.0	10.0	110.0	0.0
10.0	22.0	120.0	0.0
15.0	20.0	120.0	0.0
20.0	39.0	120.0	0.0
25.0	47.0	120.0	0.0
30.0	25.0	120.0	0.0
35.0	31.0	120.0	0.0
40.0	11.0	120.0	NoLiq
45.0	9.0	120.0	NoLiq
50.0	20.0	120.0	90.0

Output Results:

Calculation segment, dz=0.050 ft

User defined Print Interval, dp=1.00 ft

CSR Calculation:

Depth ft	gamma pcf	sigma tsf	gamma' pcf	sigma' tsf	rd	CSR	x fs1	=CSRfs
0.00	110.0	0.000	110.0	0.000	1.00	0.39	1.0	0.39
1.00	110.0	0.055	110.0	0.055	1.00	0.39	1.0	0.39
2.00	110.0	0.110	110.0	0.110	1.00	0.39	1.0	0.39
3.00	110.0	0.165	110.0	0.165	0.99	0.39	1.0	0.39
4.00	110.0	0.220	110.0	0.220	0.99	0.39	1.0	0.39
5.00	110.0	0.275	110.0	0.275	0.99	0.39	1.0	0.39
6.00	110.0	0.330	47.6	0.330	0.99	0.38	1.0	0.38
7.00	110.0	0.385	47.6	0.354	0.98	0.42	1.0	0.42
8.00	113.3	0.441	50.9	0.378	0.98	0.45	1.0	0.45
9.00	116.7	0.498	54.3	0.405	0.98	0.47	1.0	0.47
10.00	120.0	0.557	57.6	0.433	0.98	0.49	1.0	0.49
11.00	120.0	0.617	57.6	0.461	0.97	0.51	1.0	0.51
12.00	120.0	0.677	57.6	0.490	0.97	0.52	1.0	0.52
13.00	120.0	0.737	57.6	0.519	0.97	0.54	1.0	0.54
14.00	120.0	0.797	57.6	0.548	0.97	0.55	1.0	0.55
15.00	120.0	0.857	57.6	0.577	0.97	0.56	1.0	0.56
16.00	120.0	0.917	57.6	0.605	0.96	0.57	1.0	0.57
17.00	120.0	0.977	57.6	0.634	0.96	0.58	1.0	0.58
18.00	120.0	1.037	57.6	0.663	0.96	0.58	1.0	0.58
19.00	120.0	1.097	57.6	0.692	0.96	0.59	1.0	0.59
20.00	120.0	1.157	57.6	0.721	0.95	0.60	1.0	0.60
21.00	120.0	1.217	57.6	0.749	0.95	0.60	1.0	0.60
22.00	120.0	1.277	57.6	0.778	0.95	0.61	1.0	0.61
23.00	120.0	1.337	57.6	0.807	0.95	0.61	1.0	0.61
24.00	120.0	1.397	57.6	0.836	0.94	0.62	1.0	0.62
25.00	120.0	1.457	57.6	0.865	0.94	0.62	1.0	0.62
26.00	120.0	1.517	57.6	0.893	0.94	0.62	1.0	0.62
27.00	120.0	1.577	57.6	0.922	0.94	0.63	1.0	0.63
28.00	120.0	1.637	57.6	0.951	0.93	0.63	1.0	0.63
29.00	120.0	1.697	57.6	0.980	0.93	0.63	1.0	0.63
30.00	120.0	1.757	57.6	1.009	0.93	0.63	1.0	0.63
31.00	120.0	1.817	57.6	1.037	0.92	0.63	1.0	0.63
32.00	120.0	1.877	57.6	1.066	0.91	0.63	1.0	0.63
33.00	120.0	1.937	57.6	1.095	0.91	0.62	1.0	0.62
34.00	120.0	1.997	57.6	1.124	0.90	0.62	1.0	0.62
35.00	120.0	2.057	57.6	1.153	0.89	0.62	1.0	0.62
36.00	120.0	2.117	57.6	1.181	0.88	0.62	1.0	0.62
37.00	120.0	2.177	57.6	1.210	0.87	0.61	1.0	0.61
38.00	120.0	2.237	57.6	1.239	0.86	0.61	1.0	0.61
39.00	120.0	2.297	57.6	1.268	0.86	0.61	1.0	0.61
40.00	120.0	2.357	57.6	1.297	0.85	0.60	1.0	0.60
41.00	120.0	2.417	57.6	1.325	0.84	0.60	1.0	0.60
42.00	120.0	2.477	57.6	1.354	0.83	0.59	1.0	0.59
43.00	120.0	2.537	57.6	1.383	0.82	0.59	1.0	0.59
44.00	120.0	2.597	57.6	1.412	0.82	0.59	1.0	0.59
45.00	120.0	2.657	57.6	1.441	0.81	0.58	1.0	0.58
46.00	120.0	2.717	57.6	1.469	0.80	0.58	1.0	0.58
47.00	120.0	2.777	57.6	1.498	0.79	0.57	1.0	0.57
48.00	120.0	2.837	57.6	1.527	0.78	0.57	1.0	0.57
49.00	120.0	2.897	57.6	1.556	0.78	0.56	1.0	0.56
50.00	120.0	2.957	57.6	1.585	0.77	0.56	1.0	0.56

CSR is based on water table at 6.0 during earthquake

CRR Calculation from SPT or BPT data:

Depth	SPT	Cebs	Cr	sigma'	Cn	(N1)60	Fines	d(N1)60	(N1)60f
CRR7.5				tsf			%		
ft									

0.00	15.00	1.73	0.75	0.000	1.70	32.99	0.00	0.00	32.99	2.00
1.00	14.29	1.73	0.75	0.055	1.70	31.42	0.00	0.00	31.42	2.00
2.00	13.57	1.73	0.75	0.110	1.70	29.85	0.00	0.00	29.85	0.43
3.00	12.86	1.73	0.75	0.165	1.70	28.28	0.00	0.00	28.28	0.35
4.00	12.14	1.73	0.75	0.220	1.70	26.71	0.00	0.00	26.71	0.31
5.00	11.43	1.73	0.75	0.275	1.70	25.14	0.00	0.00	25.14	0.28
6.00	10.71	1.73	0.75	0.330	1.70	23.56	0.00	0.00	23.56	0.26
7.00	10.00	1.73	0.75	0.385	1.61	20.85	0.00	0.00	20.85	0.23
8.00	14.00	1.73	0.75	0.410	1.56	28.30	0.00	0.00	28.30	0.35
9.00	18.00	1.73	0.85	0.436	1.51	39.98	0.00	0.00	39.98	2.00
10.00	22.00	1.73	0.85	0.464	1.47	47.37	0.00	0.00	47.37	2.00
11.00	21.60	1.73	0.85	0.493	1.42	45.13	0.00	0.00	45.13	2.00
12.00	21.20	1.73	0.85	0.521	1.38	43.05	0.00	0.00	43.05	2.00
13.00	20.80	1.73	0.85	0.550	1.35	41.12	0.00	0.00	41.12	2.00
14.00	20.40	1.73	0.85	0.579	1.31	39.31	0.00	0.00	39.31	2.00
15.00	20.00	1.73	0.95	0.608	1.28	42.04	0.00	0.00	42.04	2.00
16.00	23.80	1.73	0.95	0.637	1.25	48.88	0.00	0.00	48.88	2.00
17.00	27.60	1.73	0.95	0.665	1.23	55.45	0.00	0.00	55.45	2.00
18.00	31.40	1.73	0.95	0.694	1.20	61.76	0.00	0.00	61.76	2.00
19.00	35.20	1.73	0.95	0.723	1.18	67.84	0.00	0.00	67.84	2.00
20.00	39.00	1.73	0.95	0.752	1.15	73.71	0.00	0.00	73.71	2.00
21.00	40.60	1.73	0.95	0.781	1.13	75.31	0.00	0.00	75.31	2.00
22.00	42.20	1.73	0.95	0.809	1.11	76.87	0.00	0.00	76.87	2.00
23.00	43.80	1.73	0.95	0.838	1.09	78.40	0.00	0.00	78.40	2.00
24.00	45.40	1.73	0.95	0.867	1.07	79.90	0.00	0.00	79.90	2.00
25.00	47.00	1.73	0.95	0.896	1.06	81.38	0.00	0.00	81.38	2.00
26.00	42.60	1.73	0.95	0.925	1.04	72.60	0.00	0.00	72.60	2.00
27.00	38.20	1.73	0.95	0.953	1.02	64.11	0.00	0.00	64.11	2.00
28.00	33.80	1.73	1.00	0.982	1.01	58.83	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.00
29.00	29.40	1.73	1.00	1.011	0.99	50.44	0.00	0.00	50.44	2.00
30.00	25.00	1.73	1.00	1.040	0.98	42.29	0.00	0.00	42.29	2.00
31.00	26.20	1.73	1.00	1.069	0.97	43.72	0.00	0.00	43.72	2.00
32.00	27.40	1.73	1.00	1.097	0.95	45.12	0.00	0.00	45.12	2.00
33.00	28.60	1.73	1.00	1.126	0.94	46.49	0.00	0.00	46.49	2.00
34.00	29.80	1.73	1.00	1.155	0.93	47.83	0.00	0.00	47.83	2.00
35.00	31.00	1.73	1.00	1.184	0.92	49.15	0.00	0.00	49.15	2.00
36.00	27.00	1.73	1.00	1.213	0.91	42.30	0.00	0.00	42.30	2.00
37.00	23.00	1.73	1.00	1.241	0.90	35.61	0.00	0.00	35.61	2.00
38.00	19.00	1.73	1.00	1.270	0.89	29.08	0.00	0.00	29.08	0.38
39.00	15.00	1.73	1.00	1.299	0.88	22.70	0.00	0.00	22.70	0.25
40.00	11.00	1.73	1.00	1.328	0.87	16.47	0.00	0.00	16.47	0.18
41.00	10.60	1.73	1.00	1.357	0.86	15.70	NoLiq	7.20	22.90	0.25
42.00	10.20	1.73	1.00	1.385	0.85	14.95	NoLiq	7.20	22.15	0.24
43.00	9.80	1.73	1.00	1.414	0.84	14.22	NoLiq	7.20	21.42	0.23
44.00	9.40	1.73	1.00	1.443	0.83	13.50	NoLiq	7.20	20.70	0.22
45.00	9.00	1.73	1.00	1.472	0.82	12.80	NoLiq	7.20	20.00	0.22

46.00	11.20	1.73	1.00	1.501	0.82	15.77	NoLiq	7.20	22.97	0.25
47.00	13.40	1.73	1.00	1.529	0.81	18.69	NoLiq	7.20	25.89	0.30
48.00	15.60	1.73	1.00	1.558	0.80	21.56	NoLiq	7.20	28.76	0.37
49.00	17.80	1.73	1.00	1.587	0.79	24.37	NoLiq	7.20	31.57	2.00
50.00	20.00	1.73	1.00	1.616	0.79	27.14	NoLiq	7.20	34.34	2.00

CRR is based on water table at 7.0 during In-Situ Testing

Factor of Safety, - Earthquake Magnitude= 6.7:

Depth sigC' CRR7.5x Ksig =CRRv x MSF =CRRm/ CSRfs =F.S.
ft tsf tsf tsf tsf CRRm/CSRfs

0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.39	5.00
1.00	0.04	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.39	5.00
2.00	0.07	0.43	1.00	0.43	1.33	0.58	0.39	5.00
3.00	0.11	0.35	1.00	0.35	1.33	0.47	0.39	5.00
4.00	0.14	0.31	1.00	0.31	1.33	0.42	0.39	5.00
5.00	0.18	0.28	1.00	0.28	1.33	0.38	0.39	5.00
6.00	0.21	0.26	1.00	0.26	1.33	0.35	0.38	0.91 *
7.00	0.25	0.23	1.00	0.23	1.33	0.30	0.42	0.72 *
8.00	0.27	0.35	1.00	0.35	1.33	0.47	0.45	1.05
9.00	0.28	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.47	5.00
10.00	0.30	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.49	5.00
11.00	0.32	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.51	5.00
12.00	0.34	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.52	5.00
13.00	0.36	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.54	4.97
14.00	0.38	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.55	4.86
15.00	0.40	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.56	4.77
16.00	0.41	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.57	4.69
17.00	0.43	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.58	4.62
18.00	0.45	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.58	4.56
19.00	0.47	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.59	4.51
20.00	0.49	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.60	4.47
21.00	0.51	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.60	4.43
22.00	0.53	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.61	4.39
23.00	0.54	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.61	4.36
24.00	0.56	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.34
25.00	0.58	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.31
26.00	0.60	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.29
27.00	0.62	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.27
28.00	0.64	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.25
29.00	0.66	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.24
30.00	0.68	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.22
31.00	0.69	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.24
32.00	0.71	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.63	4.25
33.00	0.73	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.27
34.00	0.75	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.29
35.00	0.77	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.31
36.00	0.79	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.62	4.33
37.00	0.81	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.67	0.61	4.36
38.00	0.83	0.38	1.00	0.38	1.33	0.50	0.61	0.83 *
39.00	0.84	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.33	0.33	0.61	0.55 *
40.00	0.86	0.18	1.00	0.18	1.33	0.24	0.60	0.39 *
41.00	0.88	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.33	2.00	0.60	5.00 ^

42.00	0.90	0.24	1.00	0.24	1.33	2.00	0.59	5.00 ^
43.00	0.92	0.23	1.00	0.23	1.33	2.00	0.59	5.00 ^
44.00	0.94	0.22	1.00	0.22	1.33	2.00	0.59	5.00 ^
45.00	0.96	0.22	1.00	0.22	1.33	2.00	0.58	5.00 ^
46.00	0.98	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.33	2.00	0.58	5.00 ^
47.00	0.99	0.30	1.00	0.30	1.33	2.00	0.57	5.00 ^
48.00	1.01	0.37	1.00	0.37	1.33	2.00	0.57	5.00 ^
49.00	1.03	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	0.56	5.00 ^
50.00	1.05	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	0.56	5.00 ^

* F.S.<1: Liquefaction Potential Zone. (If above water table: F.S.=5)

^ No-liquefiable Soils.

(F.S. is limited to 5, CRR is limited to 2, CSR is limited to 2)

CPT convert to SPT for Settlement Analysis:

Fines Correction for Settlement Analysis:

Depth ft	lc	qc/N60 tsf	qc1 tsf	(N1)60	Fines %	d(N1)60	(N1)60s
0.00	-	-	-	32.99	0.00	0.00	32.99
1.00	-	-	-	31.42	0.00	0.00	31.42
2.00	-	-	-	29.85	0.00	0.00	29.85
3.00	-	-	-	28.28	0.00	0.00	28.28
4.00	-	-	-	26.71	0.00	0.00	26.71
5.00	-	-	-	25.14	0.00	0.00	25.14
6.00	-	-	-	23.56	0.00	0.00	23.56
7.00	-	-	-	20.85	0.00	0.00	20.85
8.00	-	-	-	28.30	0.00	0.00	28.30
9.00	-	-	-	39.98	0.00	0.00	39.98
10.00	-	-	-	47.37	0.00	0.00	47.37
11.00	-	-	-	45.13	0.00	0.00	45.13
12.00	-	-	-	43.05	0.00	0.00	43.05
13.00	-	-	-	41.12	0.00	0.00	41.12
14.00	-	-	-	39.31	0.00	0.00	39.31
15.00	-	-	-	42.04	0.00	0.00	42.04
16.00	-	-	-	48.88	0.00	0.00	48.88
17.00	-	-	-	55.45	0.00	0.00	55.45
18.00	-	-	-	61.76	0.00	0.00	61.76
19.00	-	-	-	67.84	0.00	0.00	67.84
20.00	-	-	-	73.71	0.00	0.00	73.71
21.00	-	-	-	75.31	0.00	0.00	75.31
22.00	-	-	-	76.87	0.00	0.00	76.87
23.00	-	-	-	78.40	0.00	0.00	78.40
24.00	-	-	-	79.90	0.00	0.00	79.90
25.00	-	-	-	81.38	0.00	0.00	81.38
26.00	-	-	-	72.60	0.00	0.00	72.60
27.00	-	-	-	64.11	0.00	0.00	64.11
28.00	-	-	-	58.83	0.00	0.00	58.83
29.00	-	-	-	50.44	0.00	0.00	50.44
30.00	-	-	-	42.29	0.00	0.00	42.29
31.00	-	-	-	43.72	0.00	0.00	43.72
32.00	-	-	-	45.12	0.00	0.00	45.12
33.00	-	-	-	46.49	0.00	0.00	46.49
34.00	-	-	-	47.83	0.00	0.00	47.83

35.00	-	-	-	49.15	0.00	0.00	49.15
36.00	-	-	-	42.30	0.00	0.00	42.30
37.00	-	-	-	35.61	0.00	0.00	35.61
38.00	-	-	-	29.08	0.00	0.00	29.08
39.00	-	-	-	22.70	0.00	0.00	22.70
40.00	-	-	-	16.47	0.00	0.00	16.47
41.00	-	-	-	22.90	NoLiq	0.00	22.90
42.00	-	-	-	22.15	NoLiq	0.00	22.15
43.00	-	-	-	21.42	NoLiq	0.00	21.42
44.00	-	-	-	20.70	NoLiq	0.00	20.70
45.00	-	-	-	20.00	NoLiq	0.00	20.00
46.00	-	-	-	22.97	NoLiq	0.00	22.97
47.00	-	-	-	25.89	NoLiq	0.00	25.89
48.00	-	-	-	28.76	NoLiq	0.00	28.76
49.00	-	-	-	31.57	NoLiq	0.00	31.57
50.00	-	-	-	34.34	NoLiq	0.00	34.34

(N1)60s has been fines corrected in liquefaction analysis, therefore d(N1)60=0.
 Fines=NoLiq means the soils are not liquefiable.

Settlement of Saturated Sands:

Settlement Analysis Method: Ishihara / Yoshimine*

Depth CSRsf / MSF* =CSRmF.S. Fines (N1)60sDr ec dsz dsp
 S
 ft tsf tsf % % % in. in.
 in.

49.95	0.56	1.0	0.56	5.00	NoLiq	34.20	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
49.00	0.56	1.0	0.56	5.00	NoLiq	31.57	93.72	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
48.00	0.57	1.0	0.57	5.00	NoLiq	28.76	87.32	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
47.00	0.57	1.0	0.57	5.00	NoLiq	25.89	81.44	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
46.00	0.58	1.0	0.58	5.00	NoLiq	22.97	75.92	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
45.00	0.58	1.0	0.58	5.00	NoLiq	20.00	70.53	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
44.00	0.59	1.0	0.59	5.00	NoLiq	20.70	71.80	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
43.00	0.59	1.0	0.59	5.00	NoLiq	21.42	73.09	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
42.00	0.59	1.0	0.59	5.00	NoLiq	22.15	74.42	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
41.00	0.60	1.0	0.60	5.00	NoLiq	22.90	75.79	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.000										
40.00	0.60	1.0	0.60	0.39	0.00	16.47	64.09	2.556	1.5E-2	0.015
0.015										
39.00	0.61	1.0	0.61	0.55	0.00	22.70	75.43	1.930	1.2E-2	0.266
0.281										
38.00	0.61	1.0	0.61	0.83	0.00	29.08	88.02	0.800	4.8E-3	0.169
0.450										

37.00	0.61	1.0	0.61	4.36	0.00	35.61	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.010
0.461										
36.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.33	0.00	42.30	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
35.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.31	0.00	49.15	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
34.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.29	0.00	47.83	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
33.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.27	0.00	46.49	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
32.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.25	0.00	45.12	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
31.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.24	0.00	43.72	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
30.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.22	0.00	42.29	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
29.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.24	0.00	50.44	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
28.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.25	0.00	58.83	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
27.00	0.63	1.0	0.63	4.27	0.00	64.11	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
26.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.29	0.00	72.60	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
25.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.31	0.00	81.38	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
24.00	0.62	1.0	0.62	4.34	0.00	79.90	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
23.00	0.61	1.0	0.61	4.36	0.00	78.40	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
22.00	0.61	1.0	0.61	4.39	0.00	76.87	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
21.00	0.60	1.0	0.60	4.43	0.00	75.31	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
20.00	0.60	1.0	0.60	4.47	0.00	73.71	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
19.00	0.59	1.0	0.59	4.51	0.00	67.84	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
18.00	0.58	1.0	0.58	4.56	0.00	61.76	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
17.00	0.58	1.0	0.58	4.62	0.00	55.45	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
16.00	0.57	1.0	0.57	4.69	0.00	48.88	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
15.00	0.56	1.0	0.56	4.77	0.00	42.04	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
14.00	0.55	1.0	0.55	4.86	0.00	39.31	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
13.00	0.54	1.0	0.54	4.97	0.00	41.12	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
12.00	0.52	1.0	0.52	5.00	0.00	43.05	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
11.00	0.51	1.0	0.51	5.00	0.00	45.13	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
10.00	0.49	1.0	0.49	5.00	0.00	47.37	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										

9.00	0.47	1.0	0.47	5.00	0.00	39.98	100.00	0.000	0.0E0	0.000
0.461										
8.00	0.45	1.0	0.45	1.05	0.00	28.30	86.34	0.458	2.7E-3	0.011
0.471										
7.00	0.42	1.0	0.42	0.72	0.00	20.85	72.07	1.921	1.2E-2	0.139
0.610										
6.00	0.38	1.0	0.38	0.91	0.00	23.56	77.02	1.009	6.1E-3	0.170
0.780										

Settlement of Saturated Sands=0.780 in.
 qc1 and (N1)60 is after fines correction in liquefaction analysis
 dsz is per each segment, dz=0.05 ft
 dsp is per each print interval, dp=1.00 ft
 S is cumulated settlement at this depth

Settlement of Unsaturated Sands:

Depth	sigma'	sigC'	(N1)60s	CSRsf	Gmax	g*Ge/Gm	g_eff	ec7.5	Cec	
ec	dsz	dsp	S	tsf	tsf		%		%	
ft	tsf	tsf		tsf	tsf		%		%	
in.	in.	in.								
5.95	0.33	0.21	23.64	0.38	591.4	2.1E-4	0.0431	0.0341	0.84	0.0286
3.44E-40.000		0.000								
5.00	0.28	0.18	25.14	0.39	553.3	1.9E-4	0.0373	0.0272	0.84	0.0228
2.74E-40.006		0.006								
4.00	0.22	0.14	26.71	0.39	505.0	1.7E-4	0.0366	0.0246	0.84	0.0206
2.48E-40.005		0.011								
3.00	0.17	0.11	28.28	0.39	445.7	1.4E-4	0.0273	0.0170	0.84	0.0142
1.71E-40.004		0.015								
2.00	0.11	0.07	29.85	0.39	370.5	1.2E-4	0.0245	0.0141	0.84	0.0118
1.41E-40.003		0.018								
1.00	0.06	0.04	31.42	0.39	266.5	8.0E-5	0.0141	0.0074	0.84	0.0062
7.49E-50.002		0.020								
0.00	0.00	0.00	32.99	0.39	3.7	1.1E-6	0.0010	0.0005	0.84	0.0004
4.98E-60.001		0.021								

Settlement of Unsaturated Sands=0.021 in.
 dsz is per each segment, dz=0.05 ft
 dsp is per each print interval, dp=1.00 ft
 S is cumulated settlement at this depth

Total Settlement of Saturated and Unsaturated Sands=0.801 in.
 Differential Settlement=0.400 to 0.528 in.

Units Depth = ft, Stress or Pressure = tsf (atm), Unit Weight = pcf, Settlement
 = in.

SPT	Field data from Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
BPT	Field data from Becker Penetration Test (BPT)
qc	Field data from Cone Penetration Test (CPT)
fs	Friction from CPT testing
gamma	Total unit weight of soil

gamma'	Effective unit weight of soil
Fines	Fines content [%]
D50	Mean grain size
Dr	Relative Density
sigma	Total vertical stress [tsf]
sigma'	Effective vertical stress [tsf]
sigC'	Effective confining pressure [tsf]
rd	Stress reduction coefficient
CRRv	CRR after overburden stress correction, $CRRv = CRR_{7.5} * K_{sig}$
CRR7.5	Cyclic resistance ratio (M=7.5)
Ksig	Overburden stress correction factor for CRR7.5
CRRm	After magnitude scaling correction $CRRm = CRRv * MSF$
MSF	Magnitude scaling factor from M=7.5 to user input M
CSR	Cyclic stress ratio induced by earthquake
CSRfs	$CSRfs = CSR * fs_1$ (Default $fs_1 = 1$)
fs1	First CSR curve in graphic defined in #9 of Advanced page
fs2	2nd CSR curve in graphic defined in #9 of Advanced page
F.S.	Calculated factor of safety against liquefaction $F.S. = CRRm / CSRsf$
Cebs	Energy Ratio, Borehole Dia., and Sampling Method Corrections
Cr	Rod Length Corrections
Cn	Overburden Pressure Correction
(N1)60	SPT after corrections, $(N1)60 = SPT * Cr * Cn * Cebs$
d(N1)60	Fines correction of SPT
(N1)60f	$(N1)60$ after fines corrections, $(N1)60f = (N1)60 + d(N1)60$
Cq	Overburden stress correction factor
qc1	CPT after Overburden stress correction
dqc1	Fines correction of CPT
qc1f	CPT after Fines and Overburden correction, $qc1f = qc1 + dqc1$
qc1n	CPT after normalization in Robertson's method
Kc	Fine correction factor in Robertson's Method
qc1f	CPT after Fines correction in Robertson's Method
Ic	Soil type index in Suzuki's and Robertson's Methods
(N1)60s	$(N1)60$ after settlement fines corrections
CSRm	After magnitude scaling correction for Settlement calculation
$CSRm = CSRsf / MSF^*$	
CSRfs	Cyclic stress ratio induced by earthquake with user inputted fs
MSF*	Scaling factor from CSR, $MSF^* = 1$, base on Item 2 of Page C.
ec	Volumetric strain for saturated sands
dz	Calculation segment, $dz = 0.050$ ft
dsz	Settlement in each segment, dz
dp	User defined print interval
dsp	Settlement in each print interval, dp
Gmax	Shear Modulus at low strain
g_eff	gamma_eff, Effective shear Strain
g^*Ge/Gm	gamma_eff * G_eff/G_max, Strain-modulus ratio
ec7.5	Volumetric Strain for magnitude=7.5
Cec	Magnitude correction factor for any magnitude
ec	Volumetric strain for unsaturated sands, $ec = Cec * ec_{7.5}$
NoLiq	No-Liquefy Soils

References:

-
1. NCEER Workshop on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance of Soils. Youd, T.L., and Idriss, I.M., eds., Technical Report NCEER 97-0022.

SP117. Southern California Earthquake Center. Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Liquefaction in California. University of Southern California. March 1999.

2. RECENT ADVANCES IN SOIL LIQUEFACTION ENGINEERING AND SEISMIC SITE RESPONSE EVALUATION, Paper No. SPL-2, PROCEEDINGS: Fourth International Conference on Recent Advances in Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering and Soil Dynamics, San Diego, CA, March 2001.

3. RECENT ADVANCES IN SOIL LIQUEFACTION ENGINEERING: A UNIFIED AND CONSISTENT FRAMEWORK, Earthquake Engineering Research Center, Report No. EERC 2003-06 by R.B Seed and etc. April 2003.

GeoSoils Inc.

May 18, 2020

Mr. Matthew Rodman
8955 National Boulevard, Suite 100
Los Angeles, CA 90034

SUBJECT: Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study for 3621 Ocean Drive, Oxnard, California.

Dear Mr. Rodman:

The following report is in response to your request for a coastal hazard and wave runup study for the proposed residential structure at the subject address on Hollywood Beach, Ventura County, California. The proposed project includes the removal of the existing residence and construction of a new residence. The analysis is based upon site elevations, existing published reports concerning the local coastal processes, our site inspection, and knowledge of local coastal conditions. This report constitutes an investigation of the oceanographic conditions expected at the site in consequence of extreme storm and wave action over the next 75 to 100 years, including the latest State of California Sea Level Rise (SLR) Guidance (November 2018). It includes an analysis of wave runup and overtopping of the existing beach, the resulting impacts on the proposed development, and the potential coastal hazards at the site. The purpose of the study is to provide the necessary information for a Coastal Development Permit required by the County of Ventura, and the California Coastal Commission (CCC) . It also provides a discussion, with conclusions and recommendations, regarding the susceptibility of the proposed development to wave attack and shoreline erosion. The analysis uses design storm conditions typical of the January 18-19, 1988, and 1982-83 type storm waves and beach conditions.

SITE VISIT & INFORMATION REVIEWED

The area was visited in February 2020 by the undersigned. Figure 1 is a 2019 bird's eye aerial photograph of the site downloaded from Google Maps. The site is currently mapped in the FEMA Shaded X Zone (within the 0.2% chance of annual flooding, not high risk zone). The proposed FEMA FIRM map that has the site mapped in the same Shaded X Zone, see Figure 2. In order to determine the potential for wave runup to reach the site, historical aerial photographs over the last several decades were reviewed. None of the

5741 Palmer Way, Suite

County of Ventura
Planning Director Hearing
Case No. PL20-0045
Exhibit 6 - Coastal Hazard & Wave
Runup Study (GeoSoils, Inc., May 18,
2020 and amended on June 2020)

Phone 760-438-3155

photographs examined showed that wave runup reached the site over the several decade time frame. The review of the aerial photographs showed a very wide beach even though some of the photos were taken in the winter and spring, when the beach is seasonally the narrowest. In addition to aerial photographs, a long term (>40 years) resident stated that the water has not reached the beach front residences over the 40+ years that he has lived there. In addition, the beach fronting the site is stabilized by the Channel Islands Harbor inlet jetty to the southeast. The predominate direction of sand movement along the shoreline in this area is to the southeast, which results in the accumulation of sand in front of the site. Because of the wide beach, even under severely eroded beach conditions and extreme storms, wave runup will not likely reach near the site in the next 75 years.



Figure 1. Subject site and very wide beach in 2018.



Figure 2. Pending future FEMA flood zone map for the site area.

The units of measurement in this report are feet (ft), pounds force (lbs), and second (sec). Coast & Valley Land Surveying produced a site map with elevations referenced to North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88) (**APPENDIX I**). In addition, a plan section with elevations prepared by Picciotti Design, was reviewed (**APPENDIX II**). During the February 2020 site inspection, the distance from the Ocean Drive centerline to the Mean High Water (MHT) line was over 600 feet.

COASTAL PROCESSES

The subject site lies within the Santa Barbara Littoral Cell. A littoral cell is a coastal compartment that contains a complete cycle of littoral sedimentation including sources, transport pathways and sediment sinks. The Santa Barbara Littoral Cell extends from Point Conception to Point Mugu, a distance of 96 miles. It is one of the longest littoral cells in Southern California and contains a variety of coastal types and shoreline orientations. An extensive shoreline management study was conducted for the section of the littoral cell from Goleta to Point Mugu by Noble Consultants (BEACON 1989). The coastal processes sections of that report remain valid and have been used as a basis for this analysis.

The BEACON study divided the Santa Barbara Littoral Cell into sub cells based upon shoreline characteristics and the location of sediment sources and sinks. The subject site, lies within the sub cell from Ventura Harbor to Channel Islands Harbor. This area is characterized as a wide sandy alluvial plain. Private development and harbor construction have played a large role in the historical shoreline evolution in this area. Ventura's Pierpont Bay area was stabilized by groins as early as 1936. Ventura Harbor was completed in 1964. The beaches from McGrath State Beach and Port Hueneme have always been wide and abundant (BEACON 1989). Channel Islands Harbor was completed in 1960 with the material dredged from the harbor used to build up the eroded beach to the east of Port Hueneme (built in 1940). Shoreline erosion problems have been persistent east of Port Hueneme resulting in the sediment bypassing efforts and the construction of groins in 1967. The BEACON report states that the Hollywood Beach has been "relatively" stable over the past 50 years.

Shoreline Erosion

The California Coastal Commission (CCC) Sea Level Rise (SLR) Guidance suggests the use of the highest erosion rate available for the predication of the future shoreline erosion due to SLR. The United States Geological Survey (USGS, 2006) performed a comprehensive assessment of shoreline change including this section of coastline. Figure 3 is portion of a figure from USGS 2006 (Figure 35, page 58) and shows the maximum short-term erosion rate at the subject site. There is no long-term erosion at the site. As stated previously, this beach is building out. Even if a short-term rate of 3 ft/yr was used as the future long-term rate (this would be very conservative analysis), the retreat would be 225 feet over the 75 year life of the development. The site is currently about 600 feet from the shoreline. If the beach retreats 275 feet in the next 75 years then the site will be ~375 feet from the shoreline. A beach width of 200 feet or greater is recognized as sufficient to protect the back shore from extreme events. The site is safe from shoreline erosion over the design life of the development due to the significant setback from the current shoreline and future shoreline with SLR. The proposed development will not need shore protection over the life of the development.

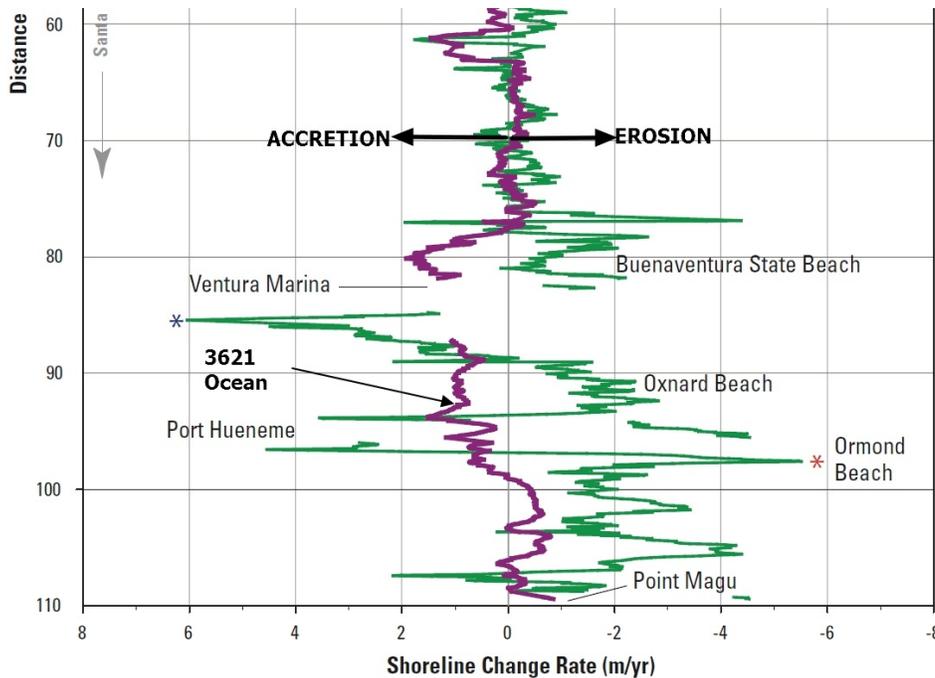


Figure 3. Shoreline change rate in meters per year from USGS 2006.

WAVES AND TIDES

Waves of all periods approach Hollywood Beach shoreline, however, almost all of the energy is contained in the medium and long period waves (approximately 5 to 20 seconds). These waves approach the Southern California Bight and encounter the offshore islands. The offshore islands, such as Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina and San Miguel, partially shelter this section of coast from ocean swells. Between these islands are the windows that waves can pass through and approach Hollywood Beach shoreline. Waves can approach the study area through wave windows from the west and north, and from a small window to the south. The BEACON study contains a summary of historical storms as far back as 1905. These historic storms have resulted in significant damage to some coastal structures such as homes and roadways.

As waves travel into shallower and shallower water the wave crest is bent and becomes nearly parallel to shore, and the wave heights are modified depending on whether waves are being focused or de-focused at a particular location along the shoreline. This process is called refraction and it is dependent upon the bathymetry, and the wave height, period, and direction. Extreme wave conditions in shallow water have been calculated using

historical wave data. The California Department of Boating and Waterways in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers maintain wave recording buoys throughout Southern California. The record of historical waves for this region, both from direct observation or recording and from hindcast analysis, is very extensive. Waves as high as 20 feet were recorded on January 17, 1998 and 14 to 16 foot high waves with period in excess of 20 seconds were recorded during the 1982-83 El Niño.

The datum used in this report is North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD88), which is -2.66 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL). The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Ocean Survey (NOS) tidal data station, with the latest Sea Level Rise estimates closest to Hollywood Beach, is located at Santa Barbara. The tidal datum elevations from the NOAA NOS station homepage are as follows:

Highest Water December 13, 2012	7.54 feet
Mean High Water (MHT)	4.55 feet
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	2.70 feet
NAVD88	0.00 feet
Mean Lower Low Water	-0.09 feet

WAVE RUNUP AND OVERTOPPING

The breakwater fronting the site prevents almost all of the wave energy from reaching the beach. If waves could encounter the beach (breakwater removed) at the subject site, water could rush up, and sometimes over, the beach berm. In addition, unprotected beaches can become narrower due to a long term erosion trend. Often, wave runup and overtopping, strongly influence the design and the cost of coastal projects. Wave runup is defined as the vertical height above the still water level to which a wave will rise on a structure (beach slope) of infinite height. Overtopping is the flow rate of water over the top of a finite height structure (the beach berm) as a result of wave runup.

Wave runup and overtopping is calculated using the US Army Corps of Engineers Automated Coastal Engineering System, ACES. ACES is an interactive computer based design and analysis system in the field of coastal engineering. The methods to calculate runup and overtopping implemented within this ACES application are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7 of the Shore Protection Manual (1984). The overtopping estimates calculated herein are corrected for the effect of onshore winds. Figure 4 is a diagram showing the analysis terms.

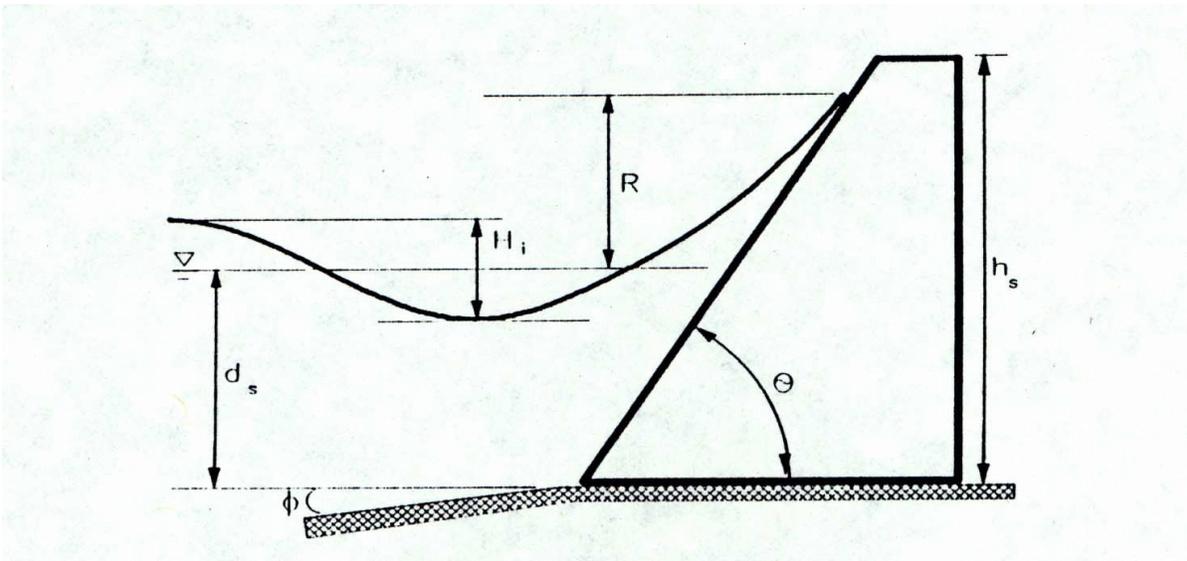


Figure 4. Wave runup terms from ACES manual.

- d_s is the depth of the water at the toe of the beach slope.
- H_i is the breaking wave height at the toe not to be confused with the deep water wave height H_0 .
- R is the height of the wave runup above the still water elevation.
- h_s is the height of the beach above the toe (elevation to the ~ berm elevation).
- Θ is the slope of the beach.
- ϕ is the nearshore slope or slope from the shoreline to beyond the breakers.

The wave, wind and water level data used as input to the ACES runup and overtopping application was taken from the historical data reported in USACOE (1986), BEACON (1989), and updated to include El Niño conditions such as the winter of 1997-1998 and 2005. The shoreline within the Santa Barbara Channel has experienced a series of extreme storms over the years. These events have impacted coastal property and beaches depending upon the severity of the storm, the direction of wave approach and the local shoreline orientation. The onshore wind speed was chosen to be 20 knots for the analysis.

Future Water Levels Due to Sea Level Rise

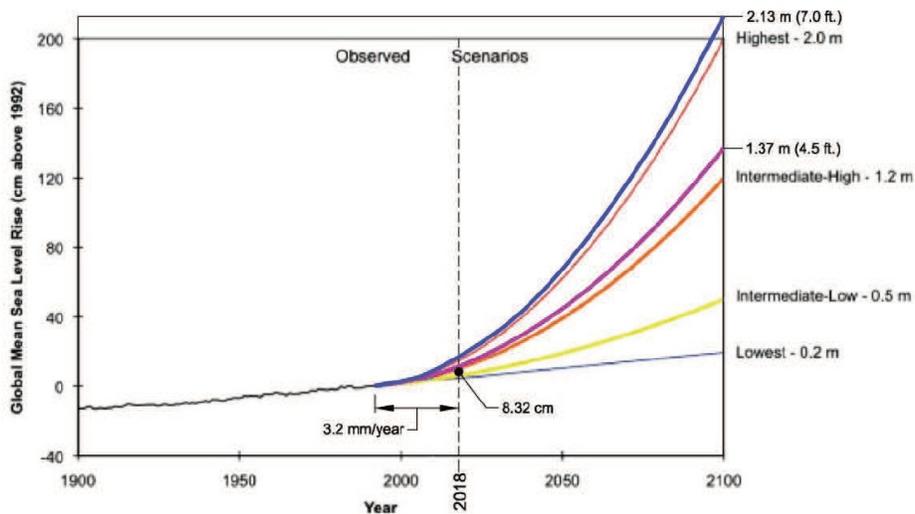
The maximum still water elevation recorded near the site is ~+7.5 feet. This sea level includes short-term effects that would increase sea level, such as wave set up and El Niño. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) SLR Guidance document recommends that a

project designer determine the range of SLR using the “best available science.” GSI respectfully points out that the CCC SLR Guidance is “advisory and not a regulatory document or legal standard for review.” The CCC SLR Guidance is not a check list. The California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) adopted an update to the State’s Sea-Level Rise Guidance in March 2018. These new estimates are based upon a 2014 report entitled “Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites” by Kopp et al,. This update included SLR estimates and probabilities for Santa Barbara the closest SLR estimates to Hollywood Beach. SLR likelihood estimates are provided below in a table taken from the CCC SLR Guidance November 2018 Update. This simplified version of both the OPC and Kopp SLR tables provided by the CCC uses an arbitrary risk framework to suggest the use of very low probability SLR projections for development projects. The SLR tables in the CCC 2018 Guidance have been modified by the CCC and do not provide the complete data set from the OPC document with the “best available science.”

In contrast, the table below provides the correct (not edited by the CCC) Santa Barbara SLR tables as presented by OPC and Kopp et al. This is the actual probability of various SLR estimates without the CCC omissions and their risk aversion framework. What the actual table shows is that the “likely range” of SLR for the high emissions case in the year 2095 (interpolated) is ~1.9 to ~2.9 feet. This table illustrates the complexity of predicting SLR. To manage this complexity the CCC SLR guidance onerously specifies the use of the very low probability (0.5%) and high emission estimates.

SANTA BARBARA		Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)				H++ scenario (Sweet et al. 2017) *Single scenario
		MEDIAN <i>50% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	LIKELY RANGE <i>66% probability sea-level rise is between...</i>	1-IN-20 CHANCE <i>5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	1-IN-200 CHANCE <i>0.5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	
				Low Risk Aversion	Medium - High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
High emissions	2030	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
	2040	0.5	0.3 - 0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6
	2050	0.7	0.4 - 1.0	1.2	1.8	2.5
Low emissions	2060	0.7	0.4 - 1.0	1.4	2.2	
High emissions	2060	0.9	0.6 - 1.3	1.6	2.5	3.6
Low emissions	2070	0.9	0.5 - 1.3	1.7	2.8	
High emissions	2070	1.1	0.7 - 1.7	2.1	3.3	4.9
Low emissions	2080	1.0	0.5 - 1.5	2.0	3.6	
High emissions	2080	1.4	0.9 - 2.1	2.7	4.3	6.3
Low emissions	2090	1.1	0.6 - 1.8	2.4	4.4	
High emissions	2090	1.7	1.1 - 2.6	3.3	5.3	7.9
Low emissions	2100	1.2	0.6 - 2.0	2.9	5.3	
High emissions	2100	2.1	1.2 - 3.1	4.1	6.6	9.8

Additionally, the Kopp et al. paper used 2009 to 2012 SLR modeling for the probability analysis, which means the “best available science” as determined by the CCC is almost 10 years old. The CCC SLR Guidance requires the use of the “best available science.” Dr. Reinhard Flick from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography has provided information that global sea level from 1992 to 2018 has resulted in 8.32 centimeters of relatively uniform SLR in the past 26 years. This information is shown on Figure 5 taken from the CCC SLR Guidance (2015). This current measurement shows that SLR is tracking more on the intermediate SLR prediction curves, which is more like a 50% (median) probability SLR in the year 2100.



Modified from Figure 5 of the California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance document adopted August 12, 2015.

Figure 5. Current global SLR plotted on SLR prediction curves (graphic taken from TerraCosta Consulting).

The project has a design life of 75 years or until about the year 2095. For the analysis the ~5% probability SLR scenario and the low emissions 0.5% SLR scenario will be used, which represents both reasonable and onerously conservative estimates of future SLR. For the “high emissions” scenario in the year 2095 with 5% probability the SLR estimate is interpolated to be 3.7 feet above the 1991-2009 baseline. For the “low emissions” scenario in the year 2095 with 0.5% probability the SLR estimate is interpolated to be 4.8 feet above the 1991-2009 baseline. For the wave runup and overtopping analysis the very conservative (~0.5%) SLR of 4.8 feet (58.2 inches) will be used for the high SLR and 1.25 feet will be used for the low SLR estimate. **Using the CCC SLR estimate over the project design life that range in the year ~2095 is between 1.9 feet and 4.8 feet. This is the project sea level rise range for the proposed project.**

Using the highest historical water level of 7.5 feet NAVD88, the design water elevation for the high SLR scenario is 12.3 feet NAVD88. The design scour elevation is typically the elevation of the low tide terrace or +2.0 feet NAVD88. The most critical design wave is the wave that breaks at the toe of the beach when the beach is eroded. The design wave is a “depth limited” wave. If the toe of the beach is at about elevation +2 feet NAVD88, then the design water depth for the 4.8 feet SLR year recurrence it is 10.3 feet. The design wave will break at the toe when the ratio of the breaker height to water depth is 0.78. Therefore, the design wave height is 8 feet for the high SLR case. The wave period is 15 seconds which is typical of wave period for extreme wave events in the area.

Using the BEACON survey data at Hollywood Beach (BCN21) provided in Figure 6, the nearshore slope at the site is 1/160, vertical to horizontal, and the beach berm slope is about 1/20. The berm elevation used in the overtopping calculation was +15.0 feet NAVD88, which represents a condition the elevation of the typical top of beach berm shown on Figure 6. The overtopping rate is given as the flow rate per unit length of beach. The ACES printout for the highest SLR cases are provided in the table following Figure 6.

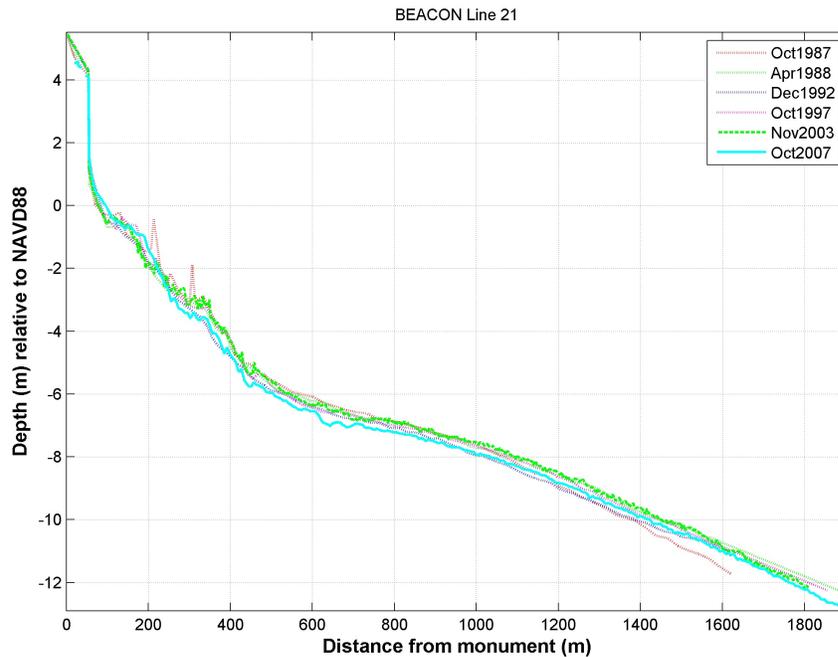


Figure 6. BEACON beach survey data at Hollywood Beach.

ACES	Mode: Single Case	Functional Area: Wave - Structure Interaction		
Application: Wave Runup and Overtopping on Impermeable Structures				
Item	Unit	Value		
Incident Wave Height	Hi: ft	8.000	3621 Ocean Drive	Smooth Slope Runup and Overtopping
Wave Period	T: sec	15.000		
COTAN of Nearshore Slope	COT(φ):	160.000		
Water Depth at Structure Toe	ds: ft	10.300		
COTAN of Structure Slope	COT(θ):	20.000		
Structure Height Above Toe	hs: ft	13.000		
Wave Runup	R: ft	4.810	4.8 FT SLR	
Onshore Wind Velocity	U: ft/sec	8.439		
Deepwater Wave Height	H0: ft	5.431		
Relative Height	ds/H0:	1.897		
Wave Steepness	H0/(gT ²):	0.000750		
Overtopping Coefficient	α:	0.070000		
Overtopping Coefficient	Qstar0:	0.070000		
Overtopping Rate	Q: ft ³ /s-ft	2.656		

For the calculated overtopping rate ($Q=q$), the height of water and the velocity of this water can be calculated using the following empirical formulas provided by the USACOE (Protection Alternatives for Levees and Floodwalls in Southeast Louisiana, May 2006, equations 3.1 and 3.6).

$$q = 0.5443 \sqrt{g} \cdot h_1^{3/2} \qquad v_c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} g h_1}$$

For the 4.8 feet SLR case with the current beach profile the water depth about 1 feet and the velocity is 4.4 ft/sec. The Coastal Engineering Manual states that for every 25 feet that wave overtopping travels across the beach the height of the runup bore is reduced by ~1 foot height. Therefore, the velocity would also decrease as the runup bore travels across the beach and towards the site.

COASTAL HAZARD DISCUSSION

There are three different potential oceanographic hazards identified at this site; shoreline erosion, flooding, and waves. For ease of review each of these hazards will be analyzed and discussed separately followed by a summary of the analysis including conclusions and recommendations, as necessary.

Erosion Hazard Including Future Shoreline Erosion

The beach and shoreline fronting the subject site is accreting due to the predominate south east along shore sand drift being stopped by the Channel Island Harbor jetty. The jetties help to hold the beach in place. Analysis of historical aerial photographs contained in the California Coastal Records Project web site, Google Earth, and from the UC Santa

Barbara aerial photograph collection, show very wide beach widths over the last six decades. No photos show that wave runup has come within 300 feet of the site. There is no photographic evidence of an actual long term shoreline erosion in front of the site. As stated in the November 2018 CCC Sea-Level Rise Policy Guidance document, “predictions of future beach, bluff, and dune erosion are complicated by the uncertainty associated with future waves, storms and sediment supply. As a result there is no accepted method for predicating future beach erosion.” There is no long-term erosion at the site. As stated previously, this beach is building out. Even if a short-term rate of 3 ft/yr was used as the long-term rate (this would be very conservative analysis), the retreat would be 225 feet over the 75 year life of the development. The site is currently about 600 feet from the shoreline. If the beach retreats 225 feet in the next 75 years then the site will be ~375 feet from the shoreline. A beach width of 200 feet or greater is recognized as sufficient to protect the back shore from extreme events. The site is safe from shoreline erosion over the design life of the development due to the significant setback from the current shoreline and future shoreline with SLR. The proposed development will not need shore protection over the life of the development.

Flooding Hazard

The proposed residential structure will likely NOT be subject to short term flooding from wave runup attack. The proposed finished first floor is at 14.1 feet NAVD88, and is about 1.5 feet above the adjacent street drainage flow line elevation. This FF elevation is above the ocean level with 4.8 feet of SLR and, will likely not be subject to flooding from rain runoff. The proposed project is reasonably safe from flooding because of the very wide beach, the finished floor elevation (+14.1 feet NAVD88), and the existing drainage paths away from the structure.

Wave Attack & Wave Runup

The proposed structure is safe from direct breaking wave attack due to its set back from the shoreline even under future eroded shoreline conditions. Wave runup will likely not reach the site but may travel over the beach towards the site. The US Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Engineering Manual states that for every 25 feet wave overtopping travels across a beach it reduces in height by ~1 foot. Due to its location and elevation the proposed residence is safe from wave attack and wave runup.

Tsunami

It should be noted that the site is mapped within the limits of the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) tsunami inundation map, Oxnard Quadrangle (State of California 2009). The tsunami inundation maps are very specific as to their use. Their use

is for evacuation planning only. The limitation on the use of the maps is clearly stated in the **PURPOSE OF THIS MAP** on every quadrangle of California coastline. In addition, the following two paragraphs were taken from the CalOES Local Planning Guidance on Tsunami Response concerning the use of the tsunami inundation maps.

In order to avoid the conflict over tsunami origin, inundation projections are based on worst-case scenarios. Since the inundation projections are intended for emergency and evacuation planning, flooding is based on the highest projection of inundation regardless of the tsunami origin. As such, projections are not an assessment of the probability of reaching the projected height (probabilistic hazard assessment) but only a planning tool. Inundation projections and resulting planning maps are to be used for emergency planning purposes only. They are not based on a specific earthquake and tsunami. Areas actually inundated by a specific tsunami can vary from those predicted. The inundation maps are not a prediction of the performance, in an earthquake or tsunami, of any structure within or outside of the projected inundation area.

The CalOES maps model the inundation of a tsunami with an approximate 1,000 year recurrence interval (0.1% event). The Science Application for Risk Reduction (SAFRR) tsunami study headed by USGS investigated a tsunami scenario with a 200-240 year recurrence interval. The SAFRR modeling output is shown in Figure 7 and reveals that the site is not within the more probable (0.4% event) tsunami inundation zone. The City of Oxnard and County of Ventura have clearly marked tsunami evacuation routes for the entire Silver Strand Beach and Oxnard areas.



Figure 7. SAFRR tsunami modeling for the subject site.

SLR & 100 YEAR STORM

The USGS has also developed a model called the Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS) for assessment of the vulnerability of coastal areas to SLR and the 100 year storm, <http://data.pointblue.org/apps/ocof/cms/>. Using the modeling program the vulnerability of the site to different SLR scenarios and the 100 year storm and shoreline erosion can be assessed. The CCC using the program as a simple check and for illustrating potential future conditions. However, the following are the limitations as to the use of the CoSMoS model.

Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey provides these data "as is" for a quick reference, emergency planning tool but assumes no legal liability or responsibility resulting from the use of this information.

Figure 8 is the output of the CoSMoS program. The modeling shows that while the main access streets may flood during the 100 year wave event with 4.9 feet (150 centimeters) of SLR, there is no direct flooding of the site from the ocean. Wave runup (green dots) does not reach the site. The flooding comes from the harbor, which can be controlled. In addition, the potential erosion due to SLR still leaves a wide beach. Because the FF elevation (+14.1 feet NAVD88) is above the future ocean/harbor water elevation 12.3 feet NAVD88, the structure will not be subject to flooding. The CoSMoS program validates that the analysis herein is reasonably conservative.

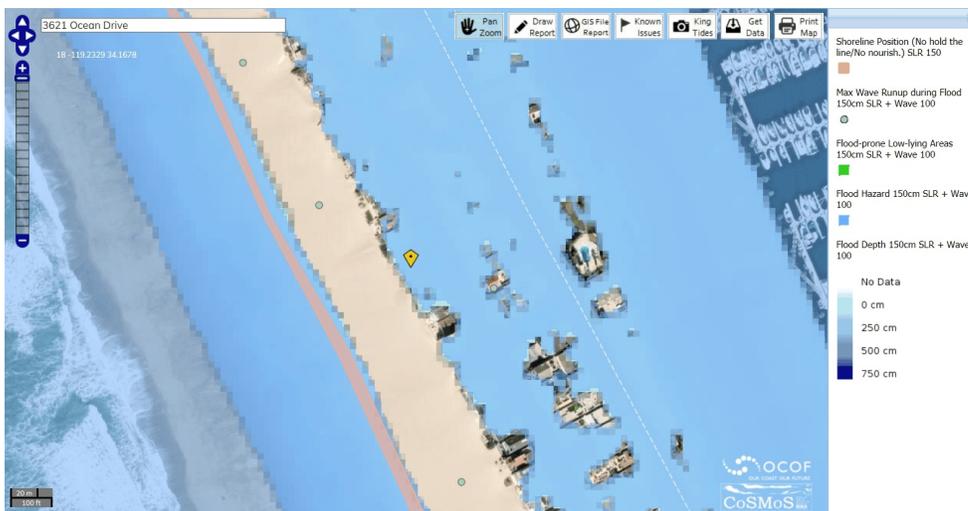


Figure 8. CoSMoS modeling analysis for the subject site.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prediction of runup and overtopping on a beach during extreme storm events is a very complex problem. The flow rate presented here represents what is defined as flow which is sustained by continuous volume flow, even though it will actually occur with the cycle of the waves. Therefore, this analysis can be considered conservative and may over estimate the actual wave runup and overtopping. The calculations made herein use standard methods, yet they are based on several simplifying assumptions (see Chapter 7 of SPM). There are several facts that indicate that wave runup and overtopping should not adversely impact the structure over the life of the structure.

- There is a wide (600 feet) sandy beach in front of the site 99.99% of the time.
- A review of aerial photographs over the last six decades shows no overall shoreline retreat in general and a VERY wide sand beach in front of the site even at times when the beach is seasonally at its narrowest.
- The existing residential development has not been subject to any wave runup and overtopping attack in the past.
- Because the future flooding vulnerability is a regional problem from the harbor there is very little that can be done specifically at this site to mitigate the future potential hazard of flooding. The public streets are a few feet lower than the proposed FF elevation of the development so before the actual structure floods, there will be no access to the site.
- The design and materials of the proposed structure are such that waterproofing could be retrofitted in the future, if necessary. The residence can be retrofitted with waterproofing to an elevation above the flooding potential elevation along with flood shields and other flood proofing techniques.
- The lowest finished floor elevation is 1.5 feet above the street flow line which reduces the vulnerability of the residence to emergent groundwater with SLR.
- There is no need for shore protection for the development because the potential flooding problem is not site specific.

In conclusion, wave runup and overtopping will not significantly impact the proposed development over the life of the improvement. The proposed development will neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or adjacent area. There are no other recommendations necessary for wave runup

protection or for shore protection over the life of the proposed development. The proposed project minimizes risks from flooding

LIMITATIONS

Coastal engineering is characterized by uncertainty. Professional judgements presented herein are based partly on our evaluation of the technical information gathered, partly on our understanding of the proposed construction, and partly on our general experience. Our engineering work and judgements have been prepared in accordance with current accepted standards of engineering practice; we do not guarantee the performance of the project in any respect. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied.

Respectfully Submitted



David W. Skelly MS,PE
RCE#47857

ATTACHMENTS: **APPENDIX I** Topographic Map
APPENDIX II Building Section

REFERENCES

BEACON (Beach Erosion Authority for Control Operations and Nourishment) 1989, "Main Report, Coastal Sand Management Plan, Santa Barbara/Ventura County Coastline" prepared by Noble Consultants, Irvine CA.

Coastal Construction Manual, 2015 FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Ref # FEMA-55.

Coastal Engineering Manual, 2004, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Coastal Engineering Research Center, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Kopp, Robert E., Radley M. Horton Christopher M. Little Jerry X. Mitrovica Michael Oppenheimer D. J. Rasmussen Benjamin H. Strauss Claudia Tebaldi Radley M. Horton Christopher M. Little Jerry X. Mitrovica Michael Oppenheimer D. J. Rasmussen Benjamin H. Strauss Claudia Tebaldi "Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites" First published: 13 June 2014

Moffatt & Nichol, and Revell Coastal, 2017, "Final Report, Technical Review of FEMA CCAMP for Ventura County," dated August

Shore Protection Manual, 1984, 4th ed. 2 Vols, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Coastal Engineering Research Center, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

State of California, County of Ventura, 2009, "Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning," 1:24,000 scale, dated June 1.

USACOE (US Army Corps Of Engineers), 1986, "Southern California Coastal Processes Data Summary" Ref # CCSTW 86-1.

USGS 2006, "National Assessment of Shoreline Change Part 3: Historical Shoreline Change and Associated Coastal Land Loss Along Sandy Shorelines of the California Coast", Open File Report 2006-1219,

GeoSoils Inc.

APPENDIX I

Coast & Valley Land Surveying Inc.

Greg C. Wardle & Assocs. est. 1977

P.L.S. 4464

7045 LA FONDA CT. VENTURA, CA. 93003
 (805)-642-6246 FAX (805)-654-1499

CLIENT: MATTHEW RODMAN

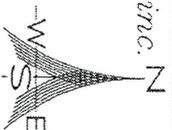
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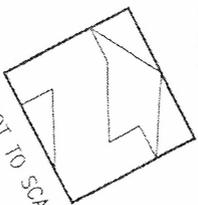
DATE: MAY 10, 2019

CREW: JB C J

DESCRIPTION: PRELIMINARY LOT LINES AND WALL LOCATION



EL 12.60 1988 HSLD



FOUND BRASS DISC
 IN COUNTY WELL

OCEAN DRIVE

20.00'

FD SCRIBED "X"
 IN "ROLL-CURB"
 ON LOT LINE PRODUCED
 4.00' FROM CORNER

SET 'X' IN ROLL CURB
 4' FROM CORNER
 FD NAIL AND WASHER
 3' FROM CORNER

ANGLE POINT IN LOT

S28°52'00"E
 34.54'

34.94'

FENCE RUNS ALONG
 LOT LINE

4 X 4 POST STRADDLES
 LOT LINE

11.8

FENCE CONTINUES TO
 REAR OF LOT

FENCE CONTINUES TO
 REAR OF LOT

S62°34'00"W
 75.00'

S62°34'00"W 75.00'

S61°19'09"W 74.99'

S61°34'03"W
 74.99'

LOT 40, BLOCK D OF THE
 HOLLYWOOD BEACH TRACT
 3621 OCEAN DRIVE, OXNARD
 CA. EASEMENTS HAVE NOT
 BEEN PLOTTED DUE TO NOT
 HAVING A PRELIMINARY TITLE
 REPORT. ONLY ABOVE SURFACE
 FEATURES HAVE BEEN LOCATED.
 TOTAL PERIMETER OF LOT 40
 232.22'.

S27°26'00"E
 12.70'

N28°52'24"W
 29.23'

N28°52'24"W 34.62'

N28°52'24"W
 34.54'

LOT LINE

SET 'X' IN CONC
 ANGLE PT.

LOT LINE

FENCE RUNS ALONG ON LOT LINE AND
 2' FROM CORNER

REAR LOT LINE

REAR LOT LINE

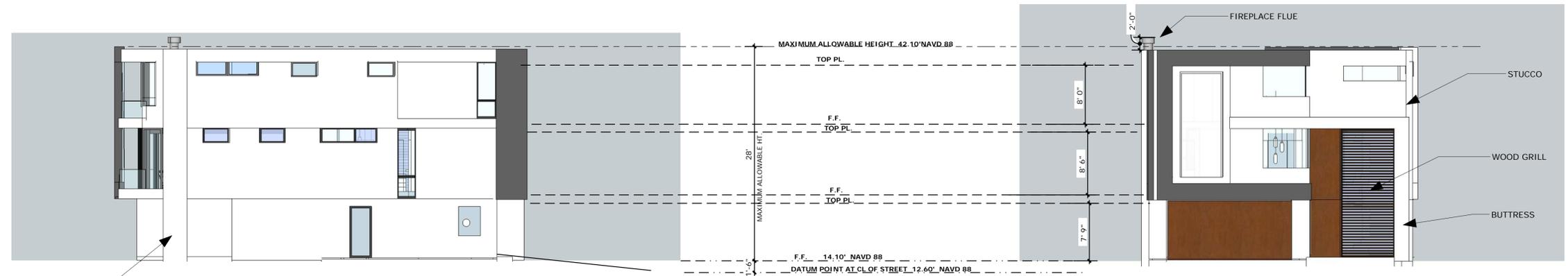
THE BEARINGS AND DISTANCES MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE ORIGINAL TRACT MAP DUE TO
 MATHEMATICAL ADJUSTMENTS AND PRORATIONS DUE TO THE LACK OF ORIGINAL
 SURVEY MONUMENTS.



SURVEYOR'S NOTE!!

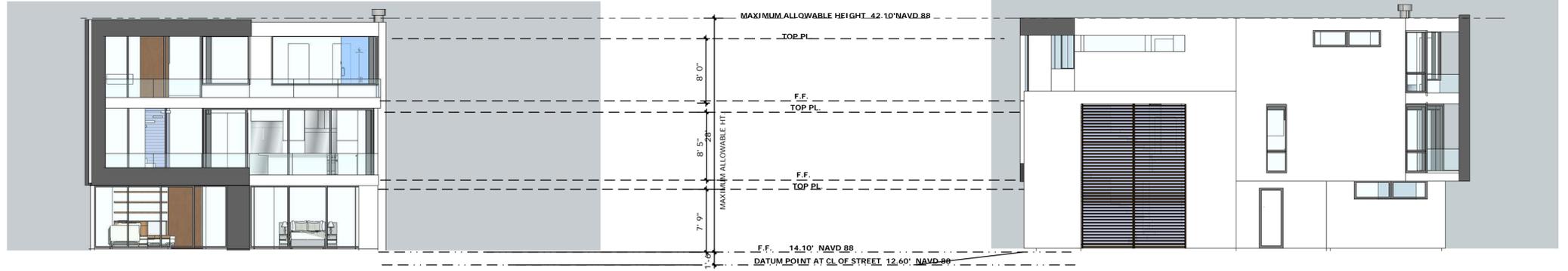
THE SURVEY CONTROL FOR THIS PRELIMINARY BOUNDARY LOCATION MAY BE OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THIS MAP PAGE. HOWEVER, WILL BE PROVIDED TO OUR CLIENT UPON THEIR REQUEST.
 PURSUANT TO "SECTION 8761 (C) OF THE PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS ACT", THIS SURVEY IS PRELIMINARY FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES FOR OUR CLIENTS REVIEW. SAID PRELIMINARY MAP MAY NEED ADDITIONAL FIELD RECOVERY, RECORPATION FEES, AND REVIEW AND SIGNATURE OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR. THE ADDITIONAL SERVICES WILL INCUR ADDITIONAL FEES. SHOULD OUR CLIENT BECOME AWARE OF ANY LEGAL MATTERS ARISING FROM THIS SURVEY IT IS HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY OUR OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

APPENDIX II



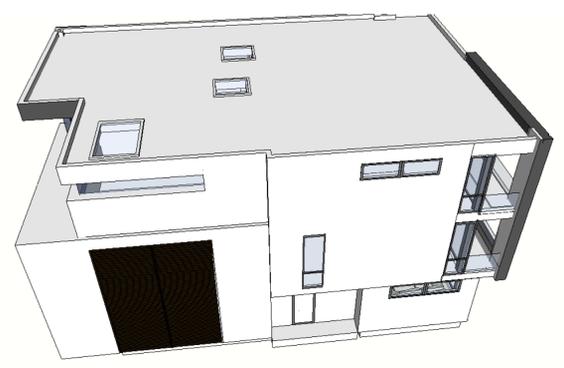
LEFT (SOUTH) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR (WEST) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

RIGHT (NORTH) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF VIEW NORTH EAST
N.T.S.



SOUTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



SOUTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.

REVISIONS

MARTHA PICCIOTTI ARCHITECT
LICENSE # C18513
404 NORTH CATALINA STREET
VENTURA, CA 93001
 TEL 805-641-3221
 MPDESIGN@CHARTER.NET

NEW RESIDENCE
FOR RENEE AND MATTHEW RODMAN
3621 OCEAN DRIVE
OXNARD, CA 93035

ELEVATIONS

DRAWN BY
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DATE: 04/09/20

GeoSoils Inc.

June 29, 2020

Mr. Matthew Rodman
8955 National Boulevard, Suite 100
Los Angeles, CA 90034

SUBJECT: Revised Coastal Hazard & Wave Runup Study for 3621 Ocean Drive,
Oxnard, California.

Dear Mr. Rodman:

The following revised report is in response to your request for a coastal hazard and wave runup study for the proposed residential structure at the subject address on Hollywood Beach, and June 25, 2020 comments from Ventura County. The proposed project includes the removal of the existing residence and construction of a new residence. The analysis is based upon site elevations, existing published reports concerning the local coastal processes, our site inspection, and knowledge of local coastal conditions. This report constitutes an investigation of the oceanographic conditions expected at the site in consequence of extreme storm and wave action over the next 75 to 100 years, including the latest State of California Sea Level Rise (SLR) Guidance (November 2018). It includes an analysis of wave runup and overtopping of the existing beach, the resulting impacts on the proposed development, and the potential coastal hazards at the site. The purpose of the study is to provide the necessary information for a Coastal Development Permit required by the County of Ventura, and the California Coastal Commission (CCC). It also provides a discussion, with conclusions and recommendations, regarding the susceptibility of the proposed development to wave attack and shoreline erosion. The analysis uses design storm conditions typical of the January 18-19, 1988, and 1982-83 type storm waves and beach conditions.

SITE VISIT & INFORMATION REVIEWED

The area was visited in February 2020 by the undersigned. Figure 1 is a 2019 bird's eye aerial photograph of the site downloaded from Google Maps. The site is currently mapped in the FEMA Shaded X Zone (within the 0.2% chance of annual flooding, not high risk zone). The proposed FEMA FIRM map that has the site mapped in the same Shaded X Zone, see Figure 2. In order to determine the potential for wave runup to reach the site, historical aerial photographs over the last several decades were reviewed. None of the

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Phone 760-438-3155

photographs examined showed that wave runup reached the site over the several decade time frame. The review of the aerial photographs showed a very wide beach even though some of the photos were taken in the winter and spring, when the beach is seasonally the narrowest. In addition to aerial photographs, a long term (>40 years) resident stated that the water has not reached the beach front residences over the 40+ years that he has lived there. In addition, the beach fronting the site is stabilized by the Channel Islands Harbor inlet jetty to the southeast. The predominate direction of sand movement along the shoreline in this area is to the southeast, which results in the accumulation of sand in front of the site. Because of the wide beach, even under severely eroded beach conditions and extreme storms, wave runup will not likely reach near the site in the next 75 years.



Figure 1. Subject site and very wide beach in 2018.



Figure 2. Pending future FEMA flood zone map for the site area.

The units of measurement in this report are feet (ft), pounds force (lbs), and second (sec). Coast & Valley Land Surveying produced a site map with elevations referenced to North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88) (**APPENDIX I**). In addition, a plan section with elevations prepared by Picciotti Design, was reviewed (**APPENDIX II**). Finally, a section from the shoreline to the Ocean Drive center line is provided in response to County review comments (**APPENDIX III**). During the February 2020 site inspection, the distance from the Ocean Drive centerline to the Mean High Water (MHT) line was over 600 feet.

COASTAL PROCESSES

The subject site lies within the Santa Barbara Littoral Cell. A littoral cell is a coastal compartment that contains a complete cycle of littoral sedimentation including sources, transport pathways and sediment sinks. The Santa Barbara Littoral Cell extends from Point Conception to Point Mugu, a distance of 96 miles. It is one of the longest littoral cells in Southern California and contains a variety of coastal types and shoreline orientations. An extensive shoreline management study was conducted for the section of the littoral cell from Goleta to Point Mugu by Noble Consultants (BEACON 1989). The coastal processes sections of that report remain valid and have been used as a basis for this analysis.

The BEACON study divided the Santa Barbara Littoral Cell into sub cells based upon shoreline characteristics and the location of sediment sources and sinks. The subject site, lies within the sub cell from Ventura Harbor to Channel Islands Harbor. This area is characterized as a wide sandy alluvial plain. Private development and harbor construction have played a large role in the historical shoreline evolution in this area. Ventura's Pierpont Bay area was stabilized by groins as early as 1936. Ventura Harbor was completed in 1964. The beaches from McGrath State Beach and Port Hueneme have always been wide and abundant (BEACON 1989). Channel Islands Harbor was completed in 1960 with the material dredged from the harbor used to build up the eroded beach to the east of Port Hueneme (built in 1940). Shoreline erosion problems have been persistent east of Port Hueneme resulting in the sediment bypassing efforts and the construction of groins in 1967. The BEACON report states that the Hollywood Beach has been "relatively" stable over the past 50 years.

Shoreline Erosion

The California Coastal Commission (CCC) Sea Level Rise (SLR) Guidance suggests the use of the highest erosion rate available for the predication of the future shoreline erosion due to SLR. The United States Geological Survey (USGS, 2006) performed a comprehensive assessment of shoreline change including this section of coastline. Figure 3 is portion of a figure from USGS 2006 (Figure 35, page 58) and shows the maximum short-term erosion rate at the subject site. There is no long-term erosion at the site. As stated previously, this beach is building out. Even if a short-term rate of 2.5 ft/yr was used as the future long-term rate (this would be very conservative analysis), the retreat would be ~190 feet over the 75 year life of the development. The site is currently about 600 feet from the shoreline. If the beach retreats 190 feet in the next 75 years then the site will be ~410 feet from the shoreline. A beach width of 200 feet or greater is recognized as sufficient to protect the back shore from extreme events. The site is safe from shoreline erosion over the design life of the development due to the significant setback from the current shoreline and future shoreline with SLR. The proposed development will not need shore protection over the life of the development.

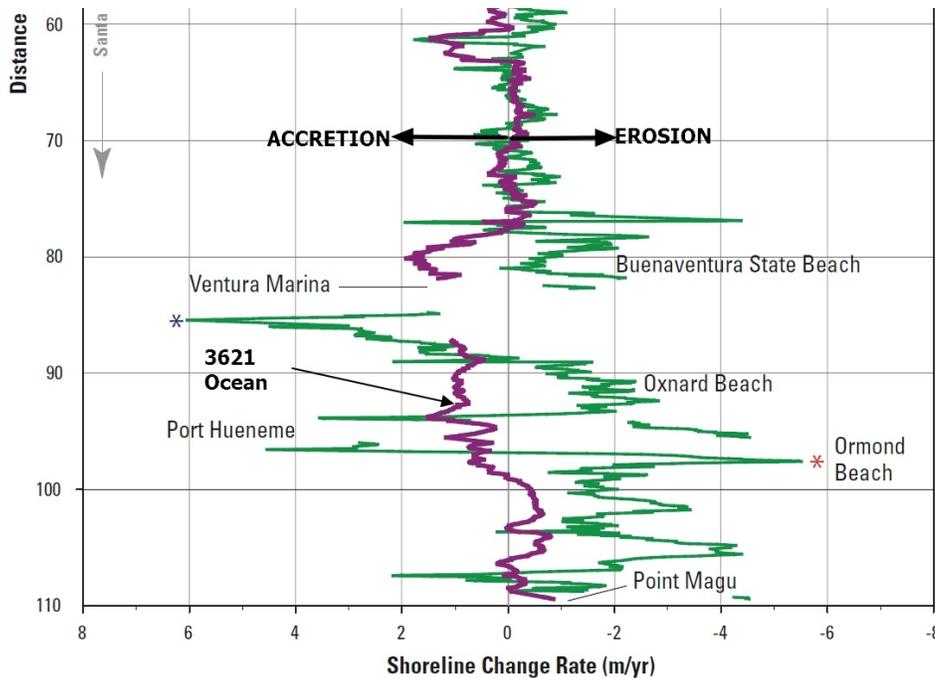


Figure 3. Shoreline change rate in meters per year from USGS 2006.

WAVES AND TIDES

Waves of all periods approach Hollywood Beach shoreline, however, almost all of the energy is contained in the medium and long period waves (approximately 5 to 20 seconds). These waves approach the Southern California Bight and encounter the offshore islands. The offshore islands, such as Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina and San Miguel, partially shelter this section of coast from ocean swells. Between these islands are the windows that waves can pass through and approach Hollywood Beach shoreline. Waves can approach the study area through wave windows from the west and north, and from a small window to the south. The BEACON study contains a summary of historical storms as far back as 1905. These historic storms have resulted in significant damage to some coastal structures such as homes and roadways.

As waves travel into shallower and shallower water the wave crest is bent and becomes nearly parallel to shore, and the wave heights are modified depending on whether waves are being focused or de-focused at a particular location along the shoreline. This process is called refraction and it is dependent upon the bathymetry, and the wave height, period, and direction. Extreme wave conditions in shallow water have been calculated using

historical wave data. The California Department of Boating and Waterways in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers maintain wave recording buoys throughout Southern California. The record of historical waves for this region, both from direct observation or recording and from hindcast analysis, is very extensive. Waves as high as 20 feet were recorded on January 17, 1998 and 14 to 16 foot high waves with period in excess of 20 seconds were recorded during the 1982-83 El Niño.

The datum used in this report is North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD88), which is -2.66 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL). The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Ocean Survey (NOS) tidal data station, with the latest Sea Level Rise estimates closest to Hollywood Beach, is located at Santa Barbara. The tidal datum elevations from the NOAA NOS station homepage are as follows:

Highest Water December 13, 2012	7.54 feet
Mean High Water (MHT)	4.55 feet
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	2.70 feet
NAVD88	0.00 feet
Mean Lower Low Water	-0.09 feet

WAVE RUNUP AND OVERTOPPING

The breakwater fronting the site prevents almost all of the wave energy from reaching the beach. If waves could encounter the beach (breakwater removed) at the subject site, water could rush up, and sometimes over, the beach berm. In addition, unprotected beaches can become narrower due to a long term erosion trend. Often, wave runup and overtopping, strongly influence the design and the cost of coastal projects. Wave runup is defined as the vertical height above the still water level to which a wave will rise on a structure (beach slope) of infinite height. Overtopping is the flow rate of water over the top of a finite height structure (the beach berm) as a result of wave runup.

Wave runup and overtopping is calculated using the US Army Corps of Engineers Automated Coastal Engineering System, ACES. ACES is an interactive computer based design and analysis system in the field of coastal engineering. The methods to calculate runup and overtopping implemented within this ACES application are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7 of the Shore Protection Manual (1984). The overtopping estimates calculated herein are corrected for the effect of onshore winds. Figure 4 is a diagram showing the analysis terms.

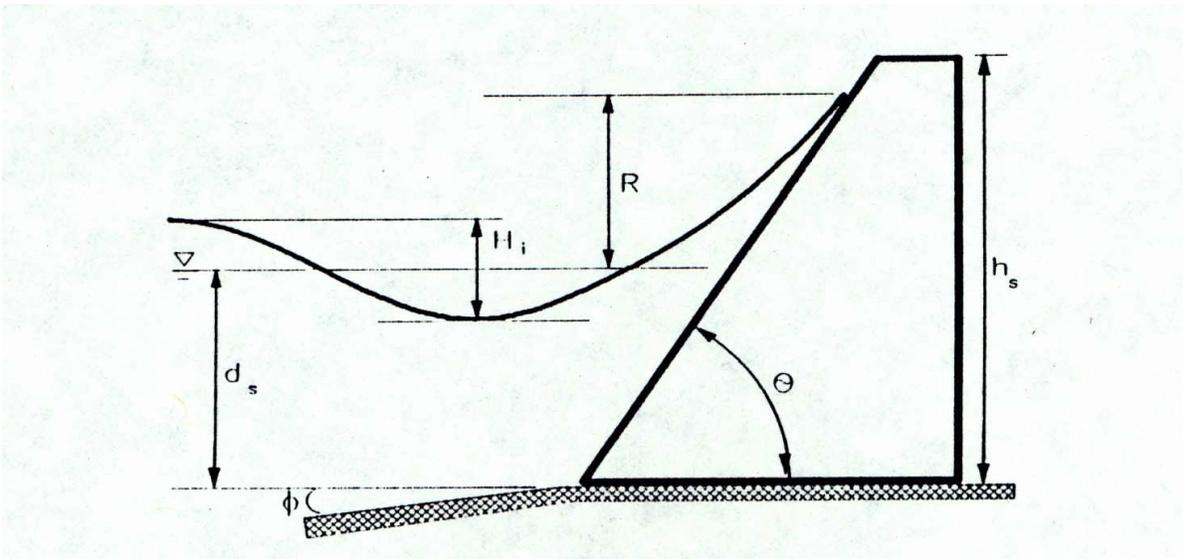


Figure 4. Wave runup terms from ACES manual.

- d_s is the depth of the water at the toe of the beach slope.
- H_i is the breaking wave height at the toe not to be confused with the deep water wave height H_0 .
- R is the height of the wave runup above the still water elevation.
- h_s is the height of the beach above the toe (elevation to the ~ berm elevation).
- Θ is the slope of the beach.
- ϕ is the nearshore slope or slope from the shoreline to beyond the breakers.

The wave, wind and water level data used as input to the ACES runup and overtopping application was taken from the historical data reported in USACOE (1986), BEACON (1989), and updated to include El Niño conditions such as the winter of 1997-1998 and 2005. The shoreline within the Santa Barbara Channel has experienced a series of extreme storms over the years. These events have impacted coastal property and beaches depending upon the severity of the storm, the direction of wave approach and the local shoreline orientation. The onshore wind speed was chosen to be 20 knots for the analysis.

Future Water Levels Due to Sea Level Rise

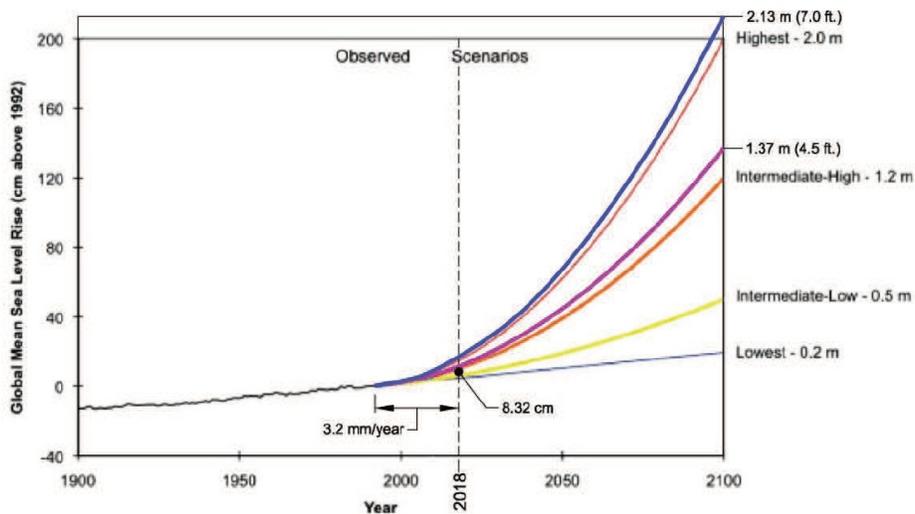
The maximum still water elevation recorded near the site is ~+7.5 feet. This sea level includes short-term effects that would increase sea level, such as wave set up and El Niño. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) SLR Guidance document recommends that a

project designer determine the range of SLR using the “best available science.” GSI respectfully points out that the CCC SLR Guidance is “advisory and not a regulatory document or legal standard for review.” The CCC SLR Guidance is not a check list. The California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) adopted an update to the State’s Sea-Level Rise Guidance in March 2018. These new estimates are based upon a 2014 report entitled “Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites” by Kopp et al,. This update included SLR estimates and probabilities for Santa Barbara the closest SLR estimates to Hollywood Beach. SLR likelihood estimates are provided below in a table taken from the CCC SLR Guidance November 2018 Update. This simplified version of both the OPC and Kopp SLR tables provided by the CCC uses an arbitrary risk framework to suggest the use of very low probability SLR projections for development projects. The SLR tables in the CCC 2018 Guidance have been modified by the CCC and do not provide the complete data set from the OPC document with the “best available science.”

In contrast, the table below provides the correct (not edited by the CCC) Santa Barbara SLR tables as presented by OPC and Kopp et al. This is the actual probability of various SLR estimates without the CCC omissions and their risk aversion framework. What the actual table shows is that the “likely range” of SLR for the high emissions case in the year 2095 (interpolated) is ~1.9 to ~2.9 feet. This table illustrates the complexity of predicting SLR. To manage this complexity the CCC SLR guidance onerously specifies the use of the very low probability (0.5%) and high emission estimates.

SANTA BARBARA		Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)				H++ scenario (Sweet et al. 2017) *Single scenario
		MEDIAN <i>50% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	LIKELY RANGE <i>66% probability sea-level rise is between...</i>	1-IN-20 CHANCE <i>5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	1-IN-200 CHANCE <i>0.5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	
				Low Risk Aversion	Medium - High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
High emissions	2030	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
	2040	0.5	0.3 - 0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6
	2050	0.7	0.4 - 1.0	1.2	1.8	2.5
Low emissions	2060	0.7	0.4 - 1.0	1.4	2.2	
High emissions	2060	0.9	0.6 - 1.3	1.6	2.5	3.6
Low emissions	2070	0.9	0.5 - 1.3	1.7	2.8	
High emissions	2070	1.1	0.7 - 1.7	2.1	3.3	4.9
Low emissions	2080	1.0	0.5 - 1.5	2.0	3.6	
High emissions	2080	1.4	0.9 - 2.1	2.7	4.3	6.3
Low emissions	2090	1.1	0.6 - 1.8	2.4	4.4	
High emissions	2090	1.7	1.1 - 2.6	3.3	5.3	7.9
Low emissions	2100	1.2	0.6 - 2.0	2.9	5.3	
High emissions	2100	2.1	1.2 - 3.1	4.1	6.6	9.8

Additionally, the Kopp et al. paper used 2009 to 2012 SLR modeling for the probability analysis, which means the “best available science” as determined by the CCC is almost 10 years old. The CCC SLR Guidance requires the use of the “best available science.” Dr. Reinhard Flick from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography has provided information that global sea level from 1992 to 2018 has resulted in 8.32 centimeters of relatively uniform SLR in the past 26 years. This information is shown on Figure 5 taken from the CCC SLR Guidance (2015). This current measurement shows that SLR is tracking more on the intermediate SLR prediction curves, which is more like a 50% (median) probability SLR in the year 2100.



Modified from Figure 5 of the California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance document adopted August 12, 2015.

Figure 5. Current global SLR plotted on SLR prediction curves (graphic taken from TerraCosta Consulting).

The project has a design life of 75 years or until about the year 2095. For the analysis the ~5% probability SLR scenario and the high emissions 0.5% SLR scenario will be used (required by the County in the review comment), which represents both reasonable and onerously conservative estimates of future SLR. For the “high emissions” scenario in the year 2095 with 5% probability the SLR estimate is interpolated to be 3.7 feet above the 1991-2009 baseline. For the “high emissions” scenario in the year 2095 with 0.5% probability the SLR estimate is interpolated to be 6 feet above the 1991-2009 baseline. For the wave runup and overtopping analysis the very conservative (~0.5%) SLR of 6 feet will be used for the high SLR. **Using the CCC SLR estimate over the project design life that range in the year ~2095 is between 1.9 feet and 6.0 feet. This is the project sea level rise range for the proposed project.**

Using the highest historical water level of 7.5 feet NAVD88, the design water elevation for the high SLR scenario is 13.5 feet NAVD88. The design scour elevation is typically the elevation of the low tide terrace or +2.0 feet NAVD88. The most critical design wave is the wave that breaks at the toe of the beach when the beach is eroded. The design wave is a “depth limited” wave. If the toe of the beach is at about elevation +2 feet NAVD88, then the design water depth for the 6 feet SLR year recurrence it is 11.5 feet. The design wave will break at the toe when the ratio of the breaker height to water depth is 0.78. Therefore, the design wave height is 8.97 feet for the high SLR case. The wave period is 15 seconds which is typical of wave period for extreme wave events in the area.

Using the BEACON survey data at Hollywood Beach (BCN21) provided in Figure 6, the nearshore slope at the site is 1/160, vertical to horizontal, and the beach berm slope is about 1/20. The berm elevation used in the overtopping calculation was +15.0 feet NAVD88, which represents a condition the elevation of the typical top of beach berm shown on Figure 6. The overtopping rate is given as the flow rate per unit length of beach. The ACES printout for the highest SLR cases are provided in the table following Figure 6.

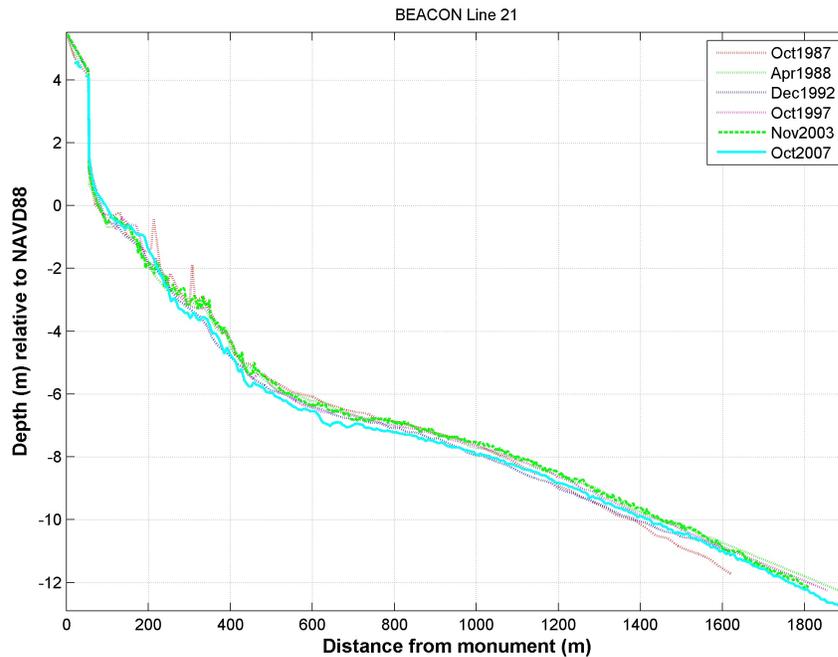


Figure 6. BEACON beach survey data at Hollywood Beach.

ACES		Mode: Single Case		Functional Area: Wave - Structure Interaction	
Application: Wave Runup and Overtopping on Impermeable Structures					
Item		Unit	Value	Smooth Slope Runup and Overtopping	
Incident Wave Height	Hi:	ft	8.970	3621 OCEAN	
Wave Period	T:	sec	15.000		
COTAN of Nearshore Slope	COT(φ):		160.000		
Water Depth at Structure Toe	ds:	ft	11.500		
COTAN of Structure Slope	COT(θ):		20.000		
Structure Height Above Toe	hs:	ft	13.000	REVISED	
Wave Runup	R:	ft	5.093	6 FT SLR	
Onshore Wind Velocity	U:	ft/sec	8.439		
Deepwater Wave Height	H0:	ft	6.249		
Relative Height	ds/H0:		1.840		
Wave Steepness	H0/(gT^2):		0.000063		
Overtopping Coefficient	α:		0.070000		
Overtopping Coefficient	Qstar0:		0.070000		
Overtopping Rate	Q:	ft^3/s-ft	9.153		

For the calculated overtopping rate (Q=q), the height of water and the velocity of this water can be calculated using the following empirical formulas provided by the USACOE (Protection Alternatives for Levees and Floodwalls in Southeast Louisiana, May 2006, equations 3.1 and 3.6).

$$q = 0.5443 \sqrt{g} h_1^{3/2} \qquad v_c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} g h_1}$$

For the 6 feet SLR case with the current beach profile the water depth about 2.1 feet and the velocity is 6.6 ft/sec. The Coastal Engineering Manual states that for every 25 feet that wave overtopping travels across the beach the height of the runup bore is reduced by ~1 foot height. Therefore, the velocity would also decrease as the runup bore travels across the beach and towards the site.

COASTAL HAZARD DISCUSSION

There are three different potential oceanographic hazards identified at this site; shoreline erosion, flooding, and waves. For ease of review each of these hazards will be analyzed and discussed separately followed by a summary of the analysis including conclusions and recommendations, as necessary.

Erosion Hazard Including Future Shoreline Erosion

The beach and shoreline fronting the subject site is accreting due to the predominate south east along shore sand drift being stopped by the Channel Island Harbor jetty. The jetties help to hold the beach in place. Analysis of historical aerial photographs contained in the California Coastal Records Project web site, Google Earth, and from the UC Santa Barbara aerial photograph collection, show very wide beach widths over the last six

decades. No photos show that wave runup has come within 400 feet of the site. There is no photographic evidence of an actual long term shoreline erosion in front of the site. As stated in the November 2018 CCC Sea-Level Rise Policy Guidance document, “predictions of future beach, bluff, and dune erosion are complicated by the uncertainty associated with future waves, storms and sediment supply. As a result there is no accepted method for predicating future beach erosion.” There is no long-term erosion at the site. As stated previously, this beach is building out. Even if a short-term rate of 2.5 ft/yr was used as the long-term rate (this would be very conservative analysis), the retreat would be ~190 feet over the 75 year life of the development. The site is currently about 600 feet from the shoreline. If the beach retreats 190 feet in the next 75 years then the site will be ~410 feet from the shoreline. A beach width of 200 feet or greater is recognized as sufficient to protect the back shore from extreme events. The site is safe from shoreline erosion over the design life of the development due to the significant setback from the current shoreline and future shoreline with SLR. The proposed development will not need shore protection over the life of the development.

Flooding Hazard

The proposed residential structure will NOT be subject to short term flooding from wave runup attack. The proposed finished first floor is at 14.1 feet NAVD88, and is about 1.5 feet above the adjacent street drainage flow line elevation. This FF elevation is above the ocean level with 6 feet of SLR and, will not be subject to flooding from rain runoff. The proposed project is reasonably safe from flooding because of the very wide beach, the finished floor elevation (+14.1 feet NAVD88), and the existing drainage paths away from the structure.

Wave Attack & Wave Runup

The proposed structure is safe from direct breaking wave attack due to its set back from the shoreline even under future eroded shoreline conditions. Wave runup will likely not reach the site but may travel over the beach towards the site. The US Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Engineering Manual states that for every 25 feet wave overtopping travels across a beach it reduces in height by ~1 foot. Due to its location and elevation the proposed residence is safe from wave attack and wave runup.

Tsunami

It should be noted that the site is mapped within the limits of the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) tsunami inundation map, Oxnard Quadrangle (State of California 2009). The tsunami inundation maps are very specific as to their use. Their use is for evacuation planning only. The limitation on the use of the maps is clearly stated in

the **PURPOSE OF THIS MAP** on every quadrangle of California coastline. In addition, the following two paragraphs were taken from the CalOES Local Planning Guidance on Tsunami Response concerning the use of the tsunami inundation maps.

In order to avoid the conflict over tsunami origin, inundation projections are based on worst-case scenarios. Since the inundation projections are intended for emergency and evacuation planning, flooding is based on the highest projection of inundation regardless of the tsunami origin. As such, projections are not an assessment of the probability of reaching the projected height (probabilistic hazard assessment) but only a planning tool. Inundation projections and resulting planning maps are to be used for emergency planning purposes only. They are not based on a specific earthquake and tsunami. Areas actually inundated by a specific tsunami can vary from those predicted. The inundation maps are not a prediction of the performance, in an earthquake or tsunami, of any structure within or outside of the projected inundation area.

The CalOES maps model the inundation of a tsunami with an approximate 1,000 year recurrence interval (0.1% event). The Science Application for Risk Reduction (SAFRR) tsunami study headed by USGS investigated a tsunami scenario with a 200-240 year recurrence interval. The SAFRR modeling output is shown in Figure 7 and reveals that the site is not within the more probable (0.4% event) tsunami inundation zone. The City of Oxnard and County of Ventura have clearly marked tsunami evacuation routes for the entire Silver Strand Beach and Oxnard areas.



Figure 7. SAFRR tsunami modeling for the subject site.

SLR & 100 YEAR STORM

The USGS has also developed a model called the Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS) for assessment of the vulnerability of coastal areas to SLR and the 100 year storm, <http://data.pointblue.org/apps/ocof/cms/>. Using the modeling program the vulnerability of the site to different SLR scenarios and the 100 year storm and shoreline erosion can be assessed. The CCC using the program as a simple check and for illustrating potential future conditions. However, the following are the limitations as to the use of the CoSMoS model.

Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey provides these data "as is" for a quick reference, emergency planning tool but assumes no legal liability or responsibility resulting from the use of this information.

Figure 8 is the output of the CoSMoS program. The modeling shows that while the main access streets may flood during the 100 year wave event with 5.7 feet (175 centimeters) of SLR, there is no direct flooding of the site from the ocean. Wave runup does not reach the site. The flooding comes from the harbor, which can be controlled. In addition, the potential erosion due to SLR still leaves a wide beach. Because the FF elevation (+14.1 feet NAVD88) is above the future ocean/harbor water elevation 13.5 feet NAVD88, the structure will not be subject to flooding. The CoSMoS program validates that the analysis herein is reasonably conservative.



Figure 8. CoSMoS modeling analysis for the subject site.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prediction of runup and overtopping on a beach during extreme storm events is a very complex problem. The flow rate presented here represents what is defined as flow which is sustained by continuous volume flow, even though it will actually occur with the cycle of the waves. Therefore, this analysis can be considered conservative and may over estimate the actual wave runup and overtopping. The calculations made herein use standard methods, yet they are based on several simplifying assumptions (see Chapter 7 of SPM). There are several facts that indicate that wave runup and overtopping should not adversely impact the structure over the life of the structure.

- There is a wide (~600 feet) sandy beach in front of the site 99.99% of the time.
- A review of aerial photographs over the last six decades shows no overall shoreline retreat in general and a VERY wide sand beach in front of the site even at times when the beach is seasonally at its narrowest.
- The existing residential development has not been subject to any wave runup and overtopping attack in the past.
- Because the future flooding vulnerability is a regional problem from the harbor there is very little that can be done specifically at this site to mitigate the future potential hazard of flooding. The public streets are a few feet lower than the proposed FF elevation of the development so before the actual structure floods, there will be no access to the site.
- The design and materials of the proposed structure are such that waterproofing could be retrofitted in the future, if necessary. The residence can be retrofitted with waterproofing to an elevation above the flooding potential elevation along with flood shields and other flood proofing techniques.
- The lowest finished floor elevation is 1.5 feet above the street flow line which reduces the vulnerability of the residence to emergent groundwater with SLR.
- There is no need for shore protection for the development because the potential flooding problem is not site specific.

In conclusion, wave runup and overtopping will not significantly impact the proposed development over the life of the improvement. The proposed development will neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site

or adjacent area. There are no other recommendations necessary for wave runup protection or for shore protection over the life of the proposed development. The proposed project minimizes risks from flooding

LIMITATIONS

Coastal engineering is characterized by uncertainty. Professional judgements presented herein are based partly on our evaluation of the technical information gathered, partly on our understanding of the proposed construction, and partly on our general experience. Our engineering work and judgements have been prepared in accordance with current accepted standards of engineering practice; we do not guarantee the performance of the project in any respect. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied.

Respectfully Submitted



David W. Skelly MS,PE
RCE#47857



ATTACHMENTS: **APPENDIX I** Topographic Map
APPENDIX II Building Section
APPENDIX III County Requested Section

REFERENCES

BEACON (Beach Erosion Authority for Control Operations and Nourishment) 1989, "Main Report, Coastal Sand Management Plan, Santa Barbara/Ventura County Coastline" prepared by Noble Consultants, Irvine CA.

Coastal Construction Manual, 2015 FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Ref # FEMA-55.

Coastal Engineering Manual, 2004, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Coastal Engineering Research Center, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Kopp, Robert E., Radley M. Horton Christopher M. Little Jerry X. Mitrovica Michael Oppenheimer D. J. Rasmussen Benjamin H. Strauss Claudia Tebaldi Radley M. Horton Christopher M. Little Jerry X. Mitrovica Michael Oppenheimer D. J. Rasmussen Benjamin H. Strauss Claudia Tebaldi "Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites" First published: 13 June 2014

Moffatt & Nichol, and Revell Coastal, 2017, "Final Report, Technical Review of FEMA CCAMP for Ventura County," dated August

Shore Protection Manual, 1984, 4th ed. 2 Vols, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Coastal Engineering Research Center, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

State of California, County of Ventura, 2009, "Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning," 1:24,000 scale, dated June 1.

USACOE (US Army Corps Of Engineers), 1986, "Southern California Coastal Processes Data Summary" Ref # CCSTW 86-1.

USGS 2006, "National Assessment of Shoreline Change Part 3: Historical Shoreline Change and Associated Coastal Land Loss Along Sandy Shorelines of the California Coast", Open File Report 2006-1219,

GeoSoils Inc.

APPENDIX I

Coast & Valley Land Surveying Inc.

Greg C. Wardle & Assocs. est. 1977

P.L.S. 4464

7045 LA FONDA CT. VENTURA, CA. 93003
 (805)-642-6246 FAX (805)-654-1499

CLIENT: MATTHEW RODMAN

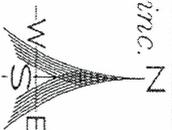
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PAGE: 1-1

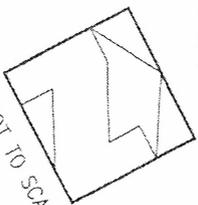
DATE: MAY 10, 2019

CREW: JB C J

DESCRIPTION: PRELIMINARY LOT LINES AND WALL LOCATION



EL 12.60 1988 HSLD



FOUND BRASS DISC
 IN COUNTY WELL

OCEAN DRIVE

20.00'

FD SCRIBED "X"
 IN "ROLL-CURB"
 ON LOT LINE PRODUCED
 4.00' FROM CORNER

SET 'X' IN ROLL CURB
 4' FROM CORNER
 FD NAIL AND WASHER
 3' FROM CORNER

ANGLE POINT IN LOT

FENCE RUNS ALONG
 LOT LINE

4 X 4 POST STRADDLES
 LOT LINE

11.8

FENCE CONTINUES TO
 REAR OF LOT

FENCE CONTINUES TO
 REAR OF LOT

S62°34'00"W
 75.00'

S62°34'00"W 75.00'

S61°19'09"W 74.99'

S61°34'03"W
 74.99'

LOT 40, BLOCK D OF THE
 HOLLYWOOD BEACH TRACT
 3621 OCEAN DRIVE, OXNARD
 CA. EASEMENTS HAVE NOT
 BEEN PLOTTED DUE TO NOT
 HAVING A PRELIMINARY TITLE
 REPORT. ONLY ABOVE SURFACE
 FEATURES HAVE BEEN LOCATED.
 TOTAL PERIMETER OF LOT 40
 232.22'.

S27°26'00"E
 12.70'
 N28°52'24"W
 29.23'

N28°52'24"W 34.62'

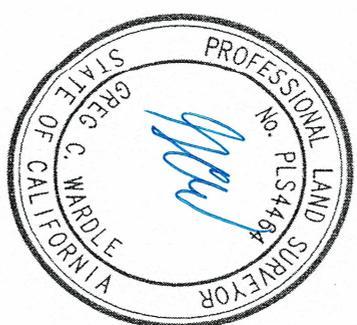
N28°52'24"W
 34.58'

SET 'X' IN CONC
 ANGLE PT.
 FENCE RUNS ALONG ON LOT LINE AND
 REAR LOT LINE

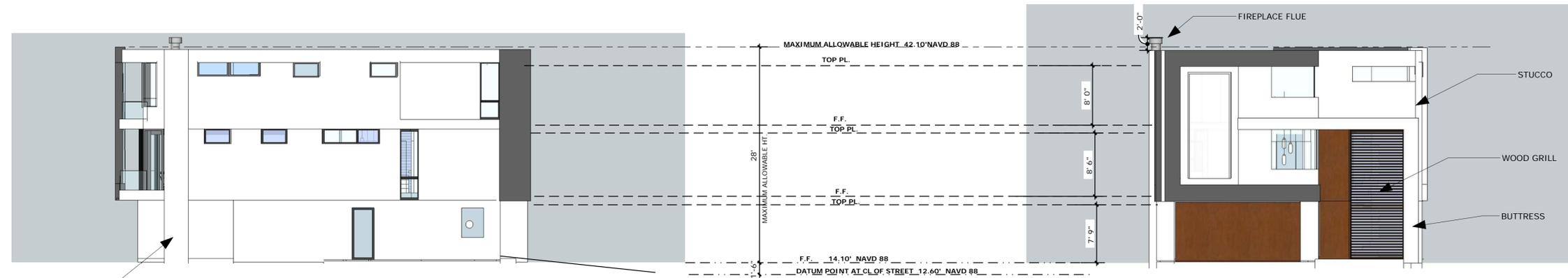
THE BEARINGS AND DISTANCES MAY NOT AGREE WITH THE ORIGINAL TRACT MAP DUE TO
 MATHEMATICAL ADJUSTMENTS AND PRORATIONS DUE TO THE LACK OF ORIGINAL
 SURVEY MONUMENTS.

SURVEYOR'S NOTE!!

THE SURVEY CONTROL FOR THIS PRELIMINARY BOUNDARY LOCATION MAY BE OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THIS MAP PAGE. HOWEVER, WILL BE PROVIDED TO OUR CLIENT UPON THEIR REQUEST.
 PURSUANT TO "SECTION 8761 (C) OF THE PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS ACT", THIS SURVEY IS PRELIMINARY FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES FOR OUR CLIENTS REVIEW. SAID PRELIMINARY MAP MAY NEED ADDITIONAL FIELD RECOVERY, RECORPATION FEES, AND REVIEW AND SIGNATURE OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR. THE ADDITIONAL SERVICES WILL INCUR ADDITIONAL FEES. SHOULD OUR CLIENT BECOME AWARE OF ANY LEGAL MATTERS ARISING FROM THIS SURVEY IT IS HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY OUR OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

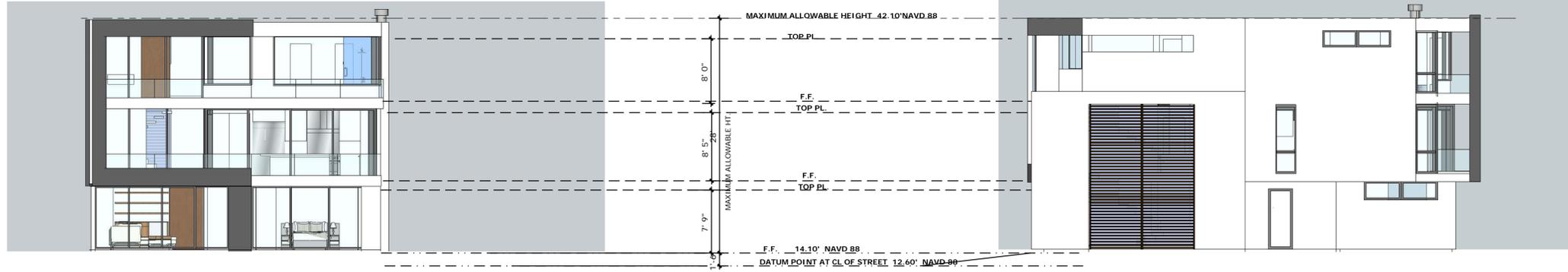


APPENDIX II



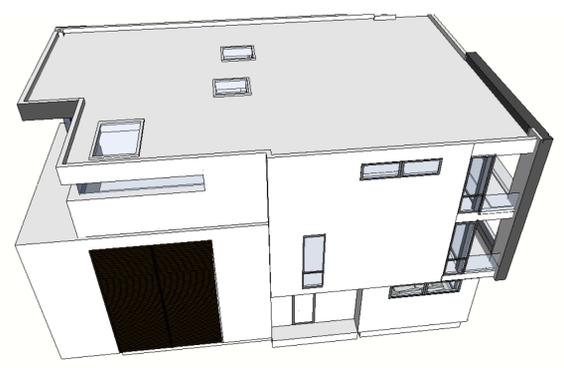
LEFT (SOUTH) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR (WEST) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

RIGHT (NORTH) ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF VIEW NORTH EAST
N.T.S.



SOUTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH EAST VIEW
N.T.S.



SOUTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.



NORTH WEST VIEW
N.T.S.

REVISIONS

MARTHA PICCIOTTI ARCHITECT
LICENSE # C18513
404 NORTH CATALINA STREET
VENTURA, CA 93001
 TEL 805-641-3221
 MPDESIGN@CHARTER.NET

NEW RESIDENCE
FOR RENEE AND MATTHEW RODMAN
3621 OCEAN DRIVE
OXNARD, CA 93035

ELEVATIONS

DRAWN BY
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DATE: 04/09/20

APPENDIX III

