Braun v. County of San Mateo

U.S. District Court Case No.: C 03-03415 MJJ

EXHIBITS TO DECLARATION OF OSCAR BRAUN

PART 2

make it appear in the public place, which has been the case, that we have somehow resisted this legalization process. We haven't resisted it from the beginning as a matter of record, and to say or to infer contrary to that, doesn't reflect well on the County and is certainly not the truth.

So again, if the record shows or if this planner or any other planner shows that we have been uncooperative; discourteous; refused to provide whatever information -- mapping, site inspections, certifications, whatever the case may be -- everything that has been requested has been given, and we have received in writing that we have, in fact, provided them with everything that they need to process it.

So unless the Commission is interested in getting into other issues that pertain to our residence, which is not --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well --

MR. BRAUN: -- part of this application, or antennas --

THE COMMISSIONER: No, no --

MR. BRAUN: -- which is not part of this application --

THE COMMISSIONER: -- no, no.

MR. BRAUN: -- or any other issue, I request that you please bring this to closure.

THE COMMISSIONER: And I don't think the staff



report makes any charges.

MR. BRAUN: I don't know -- absolutely not. Your staff has been exemplary. I want to repeat that. And I also want to say publicly that I appreciate the courtesy and the patience that this young woman has had. Okay? I am not beating up on the staff or the planners that have come here. They are trying to do a job. I think most of them try to do it to the best of their ability. There's a lot of reasons, which I'm sure you understand at this point, which has dragged this on for four years.

So the decision I believe that's before you today is that, Do you want to bring closure to this issue; does this remaining objection from the -- from those in the community pose a risk to the public health and safety. We believe it does not affect (inaudible). I would not want to take this into 2002, and if we are turned down here, we obviously take it before the supervisors. I think they would appreciate, as my wife and I would, that they not be put through that.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any questions (inaudible)?

SPEAKER: I've got one question. How come you signed the thing saying you agree with the mitigation measures and then under the bottom you say you don't, 'cuz -- unless you can agree to all of them, then --

MR. BRAUN: What I said --



SPEAKER: I'm lost here.

MR. BRAUN: I signed -- I signed the document, and then I note on the bottom that we are signing the document, and, you know -- signing the documents means that you concur, but I'm stating for the record that it is under coercion, and I think that you might have the legal understanding as to what the meaning of that is. Okay?

So you have our concurrence, but I am noting for the public record that any possible future actions that it is under coercion in which we will document at the appropriate time.

So you have our concurrence, but the basis in which you have gotten it is also noted.

SPEAKER: I understand that, but do you plan to comply or not?

MR. BRAUN: I think that our signature speaks for itself. It obviously -- it says that we plan to comply, and again, if you have anything on the record, either verbal or written, that indicates that we haven't complied, that we won't comply, we don't intend to comply, I think now is the time to raise it.

But understand this, as my -- it doesn't preclude us from pursuing our remedies --

SPEAKER: I understand that.

MR. BRAUN: -- okay?



So regardless of what your actions are today, the 1 issues that I have with some of these folks that talked today 2 aren't going to go away. 3 SPEAKER: I fully understand different 4 personalities. 5 MR. BRAUN: I understand and I praise you. 6 So you have our concurrence and it's not a 7 contradiction. 8 SPEAKER: Excuse me, Mr. Braun. Just through the 9 10 Chair, just following up on that. It may be obvious to you, but I think to a person who reads these words in plain 11 English, it may not be obvious. Because when it says the 12 applicant does not concur with mitigation measures for Case 13 PLN1999-0079, Project: Legalize Half Moon Bay agriculture 14 structures, period. 15 MR. BRAUN: Hm-mm. 16 SPEAKER: That seems to say you don't agree just 17 after you said you did. 18 MR. BRAUN: What -- all right. 19 SPEAKER: And -- and so you've -- you've added 20 things to this in what you say to further explain that. 21 Still, when I look at this, I -- it -- be a little as if a 22 traffic patrolman pulls me over and I sign a promise to 23 appear, and then right under it I say, "I do not concur with 24

this promise to appear." I would think that patrolman might





be in a state of not knowing what my signature meant, and my telling him that it should be obvious to him, I don't think would convince him that it was obvious to him. I -- I -- so I'm left feeling that this is ambiguous.

MR. BRAUN: Well, I can -- can appreciate you coming to that conclusion, but I -- I will just read the following to you:

"I agree to carry out this project in accordance with the suggested mitigation measures stated in your letters," blah, blah, blah.

I signed it; I dated it. Okay?

You can put on the bottom there any way you want to call it. It's not ambiguous; it's a sidebar. I'm just saying, the reason I signed is because of coercion. Okay? That has a certain meaning in the legal field. Okay? So that's -- that's as good as it gets. I've concurred. I've signed it. You got my signature. Okay? Do with it what you like, just -- just -- I say here -- understand this, this doesn't preclude us from taking action.

I will refer you to the -- to the -- the e-mail I received from Miroo Brewer two days prior to this on the 11th.

And what that was is that me signing this didn't preclude the County from bringing something else up at the 11th hour.

Okay? I've just summarized it; I haven't quoted it.



So this is -- this is the way, you know, it goes, and, you know, true to form, even providing Miroo with what I'm sure she was instructed to get, which was my signature, which she got.

As we literally get within hours of having this session here today, we now have questions about the big house. We have questions about maps. We have questions about all this stuff that was not there before, and just the opposite.

So, you know -- I tell you what's ambiguous. What's ambiguous, when this County sends my wife and myself a letter that say (sic) we got everything that we need. And I tell you what's ambiguous. When this County senior staff talks to other Sprint antenna and others and tell them that nothing is going to happen on the Braun's property as long as I'm in here. Okay.

So there's a lot of problems here, gentlemen, and all I'm trying to do is get a little closure on a small item, and I suggest that whether it be the County or the Brauns or these good folks back here, we can leave the rest of it to next year, and I don't think we need to burden our Board of Supervisors or the Coastal Commission, if you like, with these issues. I think Lenny's got about as much mileage out of this as it's going to be. Okay?

So that's -- you got my signature. So you got a non-issue. And if you're not comfortable with the fact that





that doesn't preclude us from further legal action, I'm sorry, but you know what? It cuts both ways. This is real world.

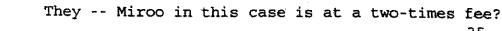
And after the 11th, you know, there's not a sweet, gentle person to buffer the County and me. I'm talking about our attorney.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay.

SPEAKER: I guess there is the question of fees. Is it our normal practice to process an application with \$7,000 worth of fees unpaid?

SPEAKER TERRY: We make the -- we request those fees. They're investigation fees. They're set to cover the costs of bringing a violation to this point, more or less, as opposed to the cost we incur when an application is filed in advance of any work being done and goes through a normal process, so the cost of investigating, following up, I think the kind of things that are documented in the chronology.

We -- I don't know whether it was done in this case, but we expect those to be paid, but when there is a disagreement about those fees, then we make those a condition of the permit approval so that the person can make their case to the Planning Commission or whoever else this goes before as to whether they -- any disagreement they have with the justification for those fees. Those fees are specified in the County's fee resolution adopted (tape cuts out).







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For most permits that are filed in response to a violation, they're two times the permit fee. For grading and tree cutting, they can be as much as ten times the fee. quidance we've gotten from County counsel is that ultimately the fee must be set within those limits in an amount that roughly corresponds to our actual costs in pursuing the violation, and I believe our conclusion in this case was that those costs exceeded the two-times limit in the fee schedule. so that's what was put forth here.

Our position is if you disagree with these fees, fine; we'll move this forward to the Planning Commission and . you can make your case there. If the Commission feels the fees aren't warranted or should be modified in some way, we'll -- we'll normally comply with their guidance.

So I believe they're here today because there was --I'm assuming there is. I've not had a discussion with Mr. Braun about this, but I assume there is some disagreement with paying those fees.

So they're set there as a condition of approval that would need to be met before a building could issue, which is the real, final step in legalizing these structures, is the issuance of building permits, the completion of inspections, and the final approval of the buildings as constructed, which is a process yet to come, so the idea would be that the fees be paid in advance of issuance of the building permit. 25





That's how it's set here, and this has been done in other cases. Mr. Olson's description would apply to other cases.

Violations tend to be -- they kind of each have their own unique history and path to a resolution. There's a lot of different circumstances and personalities and factors involved. You know, I think we can say the same about the site plan. I think you could go over to our office and pull the guide off the wall that's our -- called our User's Guide to the Development Review Center. It has an illustration in the middle of the guidebook of a urban -- of an urban site plan and a rural site plan. You could compare this to the rural site plan. I think you'd find it lacking in certain regards.

On the other hand, there have been a lot of factors in this case, and our goal, I guess the same as Mr. Braun's, has been to move it forward to a conclusion, and at some point -- I think it was October 17 of 2000 or whatever -- stated in the chronology, we did send a letter of complete application. We felt that from a planning point of view, given the size of the property, the nature of the project we were dealing with, and we had the information necessary to address the policies which apply to this type of project.

reality in a case like this. We have the facilities on the

We also -- I'm not encouraging this, but it's a



ground. So in terms of evaluating something like their visual impact, it's just the nature of a violation case like this.

We have the actual buildings to look at as opposed to drawings or photo montages or things which attempt to proximate that.

So in terms of facilities of -- the septic facilities and the wells here, we're largely relying on the determinations of the Environmental Health Department. Dean Peterson is here today with Stan Lowe (phonetic). They're available to answer your questions about the water supply and sewage disposal systems and requirements here.

My personal judgment would be, if we were running the Planning 101 class, you know, this site plan might get a "C," but the question I would -- I guess I would go to in the circumstances -- there's been a lot of time and energy lost over this case, but the question I would have is -- I think it should -- from my point of view, it would come down to what are the issues we're trying to evaluate; what is the decision we're trying to make; do we have the information we need to make that decision or not. If you don't have it, we should get it, but I'm -- I'm not sure in the circumstances it's going to be very productive to argue over formalities here that aren't on point to some decision that we have to make. You know what I'm getting at?

THE COMMISSIONER: Um, yeah.

SPEAKER: I think I do, Terry. If -- if I can just,





though -- I seem to recall that, since I've come on the Commission, we -- we adopted a policy here -- actually maybe even changed an ordinance for approving that; that if -- we weren't going to issue new permits on a property unless previous violations had been taken care of.

SPEAKER TERRY: That's correct.

SPEAKER: And maybe there aren't any other violations. You know, maybe the -- you know, maybe Caldwell Banker was being somewhat expansive in describing, for instance, house size, and they're including the exterior decks which were perhaps perfectly fine under the building permit, and so there isn't a question of a violation there, but, you know, looking -- I guess that -- that -- when I look down the -- the -- on page 8 of the staff report, BA1, I see a long list of things that are -- that were included in the description of the property, whether it be a press release or (Tape 2 ends) ...

(Tape 3 begins) ... I -- I find myself -- if -- if indeed there're issues that -- well, if we were looking at something that hadn't already been built or on a smaller parcel where we might need things to be measured out to the inch or the -- or the foot, well, then, maybe we would need more exact or better site plans, and in this case it's just not that important to determine any real planning issue in question.





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I can understand not belaboring this over -- over a site plan that, as Terry says, might get a "C" when we might prefer at least an "A-" site plan, but still, when we're looking at this list, are we indeed sure that -- that indeed all the violations on this property are being addressed as a part of this? There's nothing else there. I'm not --I'm not certain of that, and I don't think that, quite frankly, that just because something is unpleasant, that we should -- you know, or is made unpleasant, then we should decide, My, gosh, let's get this over with in a hurry, and not -- well, it's too late for it. I should -- I misspoke. It's already too late to get this over with in a hurry, but without dragging it out another -- another day or another week or another month, you know, I'd like to be certain that indeed all the violations are being addressed as a part of this. there are none others, that's -- that's great, but -- and I -and I actually would like, I think, to get Dean Peterson or Stan Lowe to comment. I just -- one of the speakers raised the question, how does the effluent get from the stable to the septic field above the house, and it just -- look at the topo lines, it looks to me like it would be a challenge. THE COMMISSIONER: With respect to additional

THE COMMISSIONER: With respect to additional violations, Miroo has gone over the property and has not identified any --

SPEAKER TERRY: We could -- actually, we could go



through these briefly, um --

SPEAKER: Maybe -- maybe that would be good just to have staff go over these. Maybe since I -- I'm sorry, Terry, I'll -- I'll let you take charge.

SPEAKER TERRY: Then we might come to the septic --

SPEAKER: Sure.

SPEAKER TERRY: -- and water supply issues.

Access road was, I believe, app -- you know, that was reviewed and approved in 1991.

MR. BRAUN: Correct.

SPEAKER: The security gate may well have been added.

MR. BRAUN: That was 1991 and that's on the adjoining property.

recommended approval is to obtain a building permit for the security gate. I'm assuming that reflects a conclusion on our part that none was issued for that but that work -- that gate just went in and is unpermitted and would need to be permitted. I didn't see anything unusual about the gate that would make that particularly problematic. It's not a decorative gate or a pretentious gate in any way. It's a normal rural gate across the driveway.

The Sprint site we've already discussed. That's a separate application by Sprint. With Mr. Braun's concurrence,



we have agreed to move that forward in processing to a point -- I can't say particularly where, but I believe it would either be to hearing -- probably to hearing but not to issuance of construction permits until these matters are resolved.

The tractor storage shed, I believe we're dealing with that today.

The farm labor housing unit we're dealing with today. On our advice, Mr. Braun converted that application to an application for affordable housing. That essentially allows the unit to be used as it's currently being used and is contemplated, we believe, his tenant would qualify for that housing and he's apparently aware of and willing to agree to the limitations on affordable housing. It would avoid some issues that were in contention about the nature of the farming operations and the nature of employment of his tenants. So that is a thing that we have agreed together that that would be a more appropriate method for accommodating that housing unit.

The horse stable building is included in the permits before you today. It's not unusual for a stable building or other utility out-buildings to have a rest room. We have been through that issue in the past, and ultimately the County determined to accommodate a bathroom facilities in rural out-buildings.





The horse arena -- is there an actual arena with fencing and a track and that sort of thing, or is this --

Ken, do you want to go to the photos and Miroo can tell us where we can get to that?

Arena is on the right?

SPEAKER: There is no picture, I don't believe here, on the horse arena. The horse arena is --

SPEAKER TERRY: Why don't you step to the mike.

SPEAKER: Terry, why don't you go back to the -- I'm sorry, Candy, to the topo map.

SPEAKER TERRY: The site plan. You can use that pointer there on the table. Push the button. There's a little button on the side. Just hold that down.

SPEAKER: This flat area -- this is an area that's flat. Here's the -- the two 5,000-gallon water tanks, the replacement tanks. These are, by the way, are not visible even if you were standing a few feet away because they are -- have been lowered into the ground and surrounded by a berm and that berm has a vegeted (phonetic) screen that's now ten years old.

But the arena is portable, which is it's -- it's piped, linking piped fencing together. It can be moved. It's currently in this position here, so it is not a structure.

SPEAKER TERRY: Well, it's a structure --

SPEAKER: It's a structure that can be moved



anywhere within the pasture, is what I'm saying.

SPEAKER TERRY: I would agree that, um, you know, this is a common situation in the rural part of the county. That type of piped fenced we saw, particularly in a portable mode for containing animals, I couldn't sit here with a straight face and tell you that we demand permits for that, and in most instances that's a -- you know, just the normal.

Now if there was a grand stand, a -- a -- you know, some arenas have a roof over them. They have other facilities that are permit in nature. They might have lighting and water, and these types of systems would all require permits, but I think the same thing applies to the helicopter pad --

SPEAKER: Exactly. The helicopter pad is the same area. It's just a flat area. As you can imagine, we're on -- this is a field --

SPEAKER TERRY: I think what we have here -- and to some degree -- I'm not trying to excuse anything, but I think what we have, to some degree, is the normal hyperbole of a real estate agent.

If you're rather insane, there's an area where you can land a helicopter, you know, if you care to, which is probably true in my backyard if you get the right pilot and small enough helicopter. It's characterized as a helicopter pad. Well, I think this is different than a structurally developed helipad with grading, and, you know, blah, blah,





blah.

So I think -- and what I understood Mr. Braun to say and was going to follow up, but frankly I'm a little -- I'm -- I'm -- this is what I went into today, saying that I'm going to leave this to the Commission, but I heard Mr. Braun say that his residence is the same as it was completed in 1991, and I think if you can get a clear statement from him to that effect, that there have been no additions to his residence since 1991, then -- then to me, you know, 2500 square feet is a big difference. That's my whole house and more, but in the context of a 7500- or 10,000-square foot house, I don't know.

I mean, if there are decks -- and, again, I -- I -well, I don't know the -- the source of that 10,000-square
foot number, and I -- what I would think is the critical
question there that you seem to be asking is, Is there -- have
there been any structures or buildings built since 1991 that
would have required a permit and did not receive one and that
what the Commission wants, and I imagine if not Mr. Braun, his
real estate agents, any lenders on the sale of this property,
any title company, et cetera, would want, is to then get that
sorted out and remedied as we're doing with the stable and
farm labor unit.

So this -- you know, I -- I think what we looked at on this, is the buildings are located a substantial distance from the property lines. There are -- the only requirements



in the RM ordinance are a 30-foot separation between the main dwelling and other out-buildings on the property. I think that's -- that looks to be met here.

Miroo's been on the site. She's not brought to my attention anything major that's not encompassed in this or somehow addressed in her conditions and approval. The --

MR. BRAUN: Lily Toy has also been on site several times, and again, I think if you go back to the very first investigation, Gary Warren's been on our property multiple times.

SPEAKER TERRY: Another --

MR. BRAUN: I have never denied Gary Warren immediate access. The health department inspectors, they have all been invited to examine all areas of the property, all structures on the property, and gentlemen, we are literally talking about maybe 14, 15 different County personnel over the last four years.

SPEAKER TERRY: So when I come down to hear our -the State -- the signature on the mitigated negative
declaration. What I suggest you do in that regard, not to put
her on the spot, but I would ask Mary Raftery (phonetic) if
that is a sufficient concurrence in the mitigation measures,
given what Mr. Braun said earlier.

What I understood him to be saying was -- this is a discussion I have on a daily basis with my son -- is he agrees





to do something, but he doesn't like it, and he lets me know and we go on from there, and I usually just accept that.

"Fine. You don't have to like it. You just have to do it."

And what I'm hearing Mr. Braun saying -- correct me if I'm wrong -- is that he's agreeing to that as a mitigation measure in the negative declaration and as required by the applicable laws and procedures. He doesn't agree with it as necessary or appropriate in his mind, but if it's important to us, he agrees to it, and I believe that represents a willingness to do it, assuming this project goes forward and obtains building permits and other things that that will be dealt with.

MR. BRAUN: You have accurately interpreted what I meant.

SPEAKER TERRY: But we have a piece of paper, and what I want to know, if there's a different or better way or if it needs to be stated in a different way for this to move forward.

I think the second thing is that -- we need some guidance on is the investigation fees. We believe they're due. I don't think we've heard Mr. Braun's position on that today. I would usually assume that if he had a problem with any of these conditions of approval he would have said so at the podium. I don't think he brought that up, but if that's a question here, you might ask him if he agrees to those or not,



and if not, what the basis is and what he suggests and et cetera.

My personal feeling is, if we can get those two issues resolved, this is not -- in my opinion, you know, Oscar and I are going to go to our graves disagreeing about this, but we are where we are with this, and what we're trying to do is bring it to a conclusion that would get this off of our agenda and some resolution that would lead to permitting these facilities.

We don't see any -- we don't see a basis for removing any of them other than the water tank, but the Commission may conclude differently.

SPEAKER: Well, I wasn't going to ask about the mitigation fees because they're a condition of approval, and if Mr. Braun wants his legalization here, I mean, he has to do that. Whether -- if he doesn't want to do it, then he won't get the -- the legalization of the structures.

Isn't that sufficient?

SPEAKER: He needs a building permit for these structures to be legal. I'm assuming that if he was trying to sell this property or convey it into some different ownership, he would have other motivation to get that resolved.

In addition, he disagrees with what we did here, but we recorded a notice of continuing nuisance on this property with regard to these violations, and as far as I'm concerned,





that will not be released until these conditions are met.

So I believe we have two points of control over this: One is that notice of violation and one is the issuance and final approval of the building permit, and the way this is written, that permit won't issue until the fees have been paid and these other conditions of approval have been met, and when -- you know, my normal approach to this -- I haven't really thought about it in detail in this case. Normally the notice of violation for this type of situation would remain on the record until the building permit is final and then we'd release it; we'd say, "This matter's been resolved" and we'd record -- you can't take it way. You record a release.

SPEAKER: If I could, just through the Chair.

Terry, you suggested a question that I just want to be sure, if I can, to be sure we've -- I unequivocally understand the answer to that question. Just on --

Mr. Braun -- if, through the Chair, I could just -- I believe you already told us this, but I want to be sure I heard correctly, that on the question of your house, am I understanding, your house was built according to permit in 1991 and there have been no additions to that -- to it since that time that would have required permits; is that correct?

MR. BRAUN: I did not -- did not respond to your question earlier, and I frankly have no intention of responding to it now.





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answer --

SPEAKER: I misunderstood. Well --

MR. BRAUN: I mean, you know --

SPEAKER: -- so you're not responding?

MR. BRAUN: For clarification, I'm here before you today regarding an application to legalize a stable permit violation and some other out-buildings. These are agricultural buildings, (inaudible) buildings. even under -- other than the stable -- under the Uniform Building Code and under your new animal-keeping ordinance, even the stable is not under your building code, so I mean --SPEAKER: Okay. I understand that you don't want to

MR. BRAUN: So I'm only going to address those issues that are before you. If you want to launch an investigation or a fishing expedition regarding our residence and what's been improved in the past, fine. If you would like to strike or have me strike the paragraph in which I placed under my signature, I'll do that, but understand, even doing that, we are not precluded from pursuing our legal rights.

SPEAKER: Yeah, that's not the question I was I think we do want to hear from our legal counsel on that, but I -- I hear what you said, and I'm hearing that I did not hear correctly before that you do not want to address whether or not the house is or is not built according to permit, was or was not added to, or what the size is.



thought I heard -- you know -- and I must have heard --

MR. BRAUN: A rather moot point since we're in the house. We've been in the house for a decade and it was, you know, fine when we had our occupancy permit, and we have not, you know --

SPEAKER: I don't want to belabor the point further, but I appreciate your answering -- or declining to answer my question. I would like, if we could, to hear from our legal staff on the point of the paragraph added below the signature on the -- agreeing to the mitigation measures of what significance is that additional verbiage added below the signature.

SPEAKER: Well, when I read it, it raised the question that he was not, in fact, consenting. I mean, to me you do not say, "I agree, but then I'm only agreeing because I'm being coerced." Coercion is not agreement. Coercion is being forced to take action that's not within your consent or ability to control.

So what you're looking for is something that -- he's voluntarily consenting. He's saying yes, I'm going to do it.

Now it could be a circumstance, as Terry's described, where somebody says, "Yes, I agree to this, but I want to state on the record I don't like it or I don't think the law that requires me to do this is correct." That's fine. That would still, in my mind, be a sufficient consent.



But if somebody is saying, "I'm only doing this because I'm being coerced," to me that's not consent.

SPEAKER TERRY: I think I can help both -- both Mr.

Braun and Commission understand this if we back up a little

bit as to what's the purpose of that form.

And the situation is we often hear the term
in Calif -- of course we have our own unique body of law here
around Seacliff and we have a lot of negative declarations
issued, which is a finding in the negative with regard to
environmental impacts. It's saying, We studied this matter,
and we do not see the potential for significant, adverse
environmental impacts resulting from this project.

Sometimes in the course of that we say -- you know, we can almost make that conclusion except we got this one little thing that kind of stands in the way. There might be an impact over here or over there, and we say that possibility could be eliminated if the project was modified in some way, and that is often referred to as a mitigation measure, and when it's added to the negative declaration, it then gets referred to as a mitigated negative declaration. But if I understand it correctly, technically under the law, there is no such thing.

We do not have the legal ability to impose a mitigation measure as a condition of approving a negative declaration. What we can do -- well, you're not going to like 52





this. What we can do is ask the applicant if he chooses to modify his project to incorporate that feature as part of his plans; to make it his; to say that, "Oh, I didn't realize that my project could have that unintended effect. I'm willing to make a change in the project to avoid that effect."

And this process is a method by which the applicant is technically modifying his application to eliminate the potential for environmental impact to allow the County to issue and approve a negative declaration.

So that's why the consent is -- is kind of an issue here because it's really -- you know, the long version of this would be, "Take your plans back. Go modify them to fix this problem. Refile them and we'll go back through the review process, and then we'll come to the conclusion there's no problem."

We short cut that by saying, "If you agree to modify your application, your project, your plans in this manner, then there will be no potential for an environmental effect and we can issue a negative declaration."

SPEAKER: Well, I mean, the other option is that if the Applicant does not consent to a mitigation measure in a negative dec, that means that the approval agency has to go to an EIR --

SPEAKER TERRY: Yeah.

SPEAKER: -- and require the applicant to bear the



burden, the cost, and the expense of an EIR. If the EIR then finds that mitigation measure should be taken, then at that point those can be imposed again, so it -- it just draws out the process.

MR. BRAUN: Gentlemen, I spend a thousand dollars every year working on Seaquest (phonetic) studies, so this happens to be a topic I'm familiar with.

You know, you got my signature there that you need in order to make the neg dec acceptable. I have stated I'll strike it if you like; make you feel better. Still doesn't indemnify the County anyway. You know, I will -- you know, I would just -- reiterate it what the County said. Whether we agree or disagree, it doesn't preclude the County from doing certain things; it doesn't preclude us from doing certain things. Okay? So that's it. You know, it cuts both ways, was my point.

So again, you've got my signature. The signature is in the appropriate line to say that I agree. Okay? You don't have a contradiction. You have, what I was hoping to be, a clarification which Terry Burns accurately summed up what my intent was. Okay. So if you want me to strike the magic words and initial it for you to provide you with some comfort level, feel free. You know, but it doesn't change anything. I obviously, for the reasons I've already explained, think that being brought up at the 11th hour, a revised neg



dec, nothing that was ever discussed before. In fact, the revised neg dec is a contradiction with the previous people on the property, all the inspectors said.

So I -- again, I say, if there is the violation, what is the nature of the violation that doesn't fit into the code? What is pushing this mitigation?

SPEAKER TERRY: Well, on that I was going to suggest and then I looked up and saw Dean was gone, but he's back.

This goes to Mitigation Measure 1 on page 41 of the staff report, I believe, which is what Mr. Braun disagrees with or doesn't believe is appropriate.

You might want to hear from environmental health about their conclusions with regard to the septic system and what's either wrong or right with it and what they believe needs to be done before a building permit can issue.

The basic mitigation measure says that the illegalized -- the septic system serving the mobile home before a building permit is issued for the mobile home, so it's kind of a gateway thing to get into that process, so you may want to understand that issue better. I don't know if that would clarify anything for Mr. Braun, but that's the point of disagreement in the negative declaration --

MR. BRAUN: Perhaps that will be helpful. I'll just provide this bit of information to Dean and it's nice to see you, Dean.





The drain field is 125 feet or more away from our family water well. Believe me; I have no intention of polluting our source of water, and the well depth where the water comes in and is pumped out in a sealed well is another 185 feet. So you extrapolate this out, you're really talking about over 300 feet. It's a moot point, and the County health department, when they came out, that was the first thing they checked because that's the most important thing.

And again, from the initial complaint order, when Kurt Jenson (phonetic), I believe, I can't -- his report there. That was the first thing he examined. For our benefit as well as the County's benefit.

So there -- you know, if there was an issue, if there was either -- forget about the public's health and safety, it's my health and safety, my wife, my family, our ranch hand.

This is a non-issue, and it was deemed a non-issue by health department's finest. You don't see me coming in here to argue, and saying, "Well, they came up with it. They got it wrong." They didn't get it wrong. Three of them got it right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Peterson.

MR. PETERSON: Good afternoon. Dean Peterson, director of environmental health, San Mateo County.

What would you like me to answer? Where do you want



me to start? Do you want to talk about the mitigation measures?

SPEAKER: Could you explain the problems -- well, first of all, there's a difference between simply an unpermitted septic system that could be approved and an unpermitted septic system which could not be approved, so I think if you could clarify the permit status of the two septic systems in the well and then there -- there are substantive status. Is this a matter of just paperwork and approvals or is it a matter of some apparent conflicts with the regulations?

MR. PETERSON: Okay. Currently, our records indicate that there are -- there is a legal septic system and permit for this system here. The records indicate clearly that it serves the house, and I believe this would be the garage. It does not -- we have not clarified whether or not the stable and the bathroom in the stable is also served by that. We've not gone out to confirm that.

That's really all we have on record other than also the installation of this particular domestic well, which we know is serving the main home.

Currently, we do not have permits for this

particular septic tank or drain field. We have not confirmed

the distance of the well to that particular septic tank or

drain field. We are not indicating that it is closer than 100



feet. We just have not confirmed that.

So basically, in order to legalize it, we would be looking to permit, and as we would do -- prior to going in for any septic tank, we would require perc testing. We would require detailed plans. We would require pretty much everything we were requiring on the mitigation measure.

The inspector that Mr. Braun refers to, Mr. Dirk

Jenson, who was out on the site, is one of my hazardous

materials inspectors, and I am almost positive that he would

not have addressed septic systems or wells. It is not his

expertise. It is not his job assignment. He basically would

have been out there to confirm whether or not there was

illegal storage of hazardous material and hazardous waste.

Other inspections out there, we have no record in the division on any inspections on this particular septic tank and its relationship to the well or certifying this particular septic tank and drain field. That would not have happened. It is not permitted and that's what we're trying to legalize now.

SPEAKER TERRY: So taken altogether here, Dean, then you're saying that what needs to happen is an application for that second septic system, at which point you'd evaluate whether it could comply or not. You haven't reached any conclusions about that one way or the other?

MR. PETERSON: We have not. We have not received

the application. We have not received the perc testing.

SPEAKER TERRY: Secondly, there would be an issue -would there be an issue about the well -- the well's ability
to serve the affordable housing unit or has that been settled
in some way?

MR. PETERSON: That, in our minds, has been settled. The initial well testing showed to have adequate supply for the unit, and based on the size of the affordable housing unit, we deemed it would be adequate for that. So we are not asking for further pump testing on that well.

SPEAKER TERRY: And then the last piece would be you'd want to address the question of how the rest room in the stable building is sewered and whether that's --

MR. PETERSON: That's correct --

SPEAKER TERRY: -- feasible or --

MR. PETERSON: -- that's correct. We'd want to confirm the plumbing on that; that it is being served by --

SPEAKER TERRY: You'd basically expect Mr. Braun to make application to your department for a septic system permit for the second septic system over by the affordable unit and then through your review of the building permit for the stable and the -- you'd probably -- that's probably the venue through which you would address the sewering of the rest room in the stable building?

MR. PETERSON: That's correct.



SPEAKER TERRY: Okay. So basically I think what they're saying is they've not -- I'm not hearing any negative judgment to date on the feasibility of Mr. Braun's facilities. Neither -- it sounds like they've said the well is okay to serve all of this with regard to the rest room in the stable building and feasibility of that and the acceptability of that and the second drain, septic system, the jury's out. There's been no judgment reached one way or the other. That would be reached through the course of the permitting process.

Dean, if they -- in reviewing that septic system, it did not qualify in some way, what would you do? What would be -- what would happen?

MR. PETERSON: If it was unable to and there were no exceptions that were -- we could permit or engineering design or fixes to it, we would have to deny the permit, thus basically causing it to be an illegal septic system; require it to be destroyed.

SPEAKER: But first you'd look at ways to modify -MR. PETERSON: Absolutely. Absolutely. I mean, we
would look at ways of either modifying, extending the drain
field, a number of other solutions prior to coming to
requiring it to be destroyed.

SPEAKER: And is it safe to say on a site of this size that it's a likelihood something could be worked out or is it --





MR. PETERSON: I'm going to reserve any opinions --

SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. PETERSON: -- on that.

SPEAKER: My point there, if there is a difference between a 70-acre site that's already established some septic feasibility here or there and, let's say, a half-acre home site where someone's trying to squeeze a septic system into a very marginal situation.

So what I'm hearing here is we need to go through a permitting and review process and will no doubt entail some preparation of plans and data and some testing and other information, but I'm not hearing anything yet that says that can't lead to a successful conclusion. It could be the case in which -- hey, if there's not a feasible way to sewer this affordable housing unit, then -- then a building permit won't issue for it and it'll -- ultimately it will force its removal.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Peterson.

MR. PETERSON: You bet. I'll be here for any other questions you have.

THE COMMISSIONER: Sure.

SPEAKER: Through the Chair, real quick.

On the last item on page 8, Terry, was 10,000-gallon water tank? And that's been, what, modified to two 5,000?

Does that need permitting?



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SPEAKER TERRY: Page 8. We never got to that.

SPEAKER: You hit everything on there except that very last one.

> I'll let Miroo take a stab at that. SPEAKER TERRY:

MS. BREWER: I believe that the 8,000 --

10,000-gallon water tank being -- is some kind of mistake, because what we do have is one 8,000-gallon water tank, which is being moved; the one that we saw, and two 5,000-gallon water tank, which would add up to a 10,000-gallon water tank.

SPEAKER TERRY: So there's -- I think what they're referring to in this ad or whatever it was, was the -- was the holding capacity on the site of 10,000 gallons.

Those two 5,000s have to be legalized SPEAKER: also.

> Will be part of it. SPEAKER:

MS. BREWER: Part of it.

I was understanding that had been SPEAKER: addressed even though we hadn't spoken about it.

Miroo, I just got one question. Could you draw my attention to the condition that relates to the affordable housing unit; where is that?

> That's Condition No. 5 and 6. MS. BREWER:

On what --SPEAKER:

MS. BREWER: Page 14.

SPEAKER: Basically what happens here is -- for



this. 2 MS. BREWER: Page 4 and 5. SPEAKER: I guess I should look at them before I 3 shoot my mouth off. But the process there is that they will enter into 5 an agreement with the County about the continuing 6 affordability and income of this unit and the income --7 SPEAKER: Okay. That's fine. I just -- I was 8 looking for that to find it again to refresh my memory, so 9 that's helpful. 101 SPEAKER: And we did receive from Mr. Braun 11 information about his current tenant which leads us to believe 12 that he would qualify under those limitations without getting 13 into any personal information. 14 SPEAKER: I have a question for Mr. Braun. 15 Mr. Braun, after listening to Mr. Peterson, I quess 16 I just don't understand why you find that mitigation measure 17 so onerous? 18 MR. BRAUN: I'm sorry? 19 20 SPEAKER: Why do you -- why do you find the mitigation measure so onerous? MR. BRAUN: Again, the first inspection was by Kurt, 22 and that was for toxics (sic), but the accusations by the 23 Givanonis was that we had buried toxic materials at our well head, which of course, everybody I know on this -- well,



anyway, so that was his first thing. So he checked the location of the well. He checked the well, but since then, Laura Thompson sent out or had requested the health department sent out, which they did, a gentleman -- this is back in '99, I believe, from the health department, that inspected the well, inspected the drain field, inspected the septic tank, inspected the affordable housing; went up to the stable -- the stable -- and I'm not a contractor, but the stable sewer line runs into the main house system, so it's -- there's one system above and there's one system below, to answer the question -- at least that's my understanding.

Anyway, the distances, the criteria as explained to me by the County health department, not one but the last two that came out, met the codes. Okay? I didn't request to have them come out. I didn't in any way interfere with their investigation that I had no idea what their checklist was. That's Mr. Peterson's department who sends them out. If they don't have any records, I'm not surprised.

SPEAKER: Well, but, you have to do a perc test and apparently that wasn't done.

MR. BRAUN: Well, that's a different --

SPEAKER: If I could try to help here, I think what we have here is --

SPEAKER: What's the big deal? Why not --

MR. BRAUN: Look. I happen to know a lot about perc



test too, and we've done a lot on the property here. You know, if you want a perc test done, I'll run you a perc test, you know, and we'll pay the perc test fees. It's not a matter of issue. You're talking about a mitigation item here, and, you know, in short, the neg dec is -- is inaccurate. It is not required -- mitigation is not required because there is no significant risk. Okay? And if there is significant risk, then it be -- then it is -- the staff or whoever is saying that there is a significant risk, you have to say what that significant risk is and why. Okay? Which hasn't been stated.

SPEAKER: Only --

MR. BRAUN: Pardon me?

SPEAKER: You're just quibbling here. Why not let him do it and get it done with and let's get this --

MR. BRAUN: I'm quibbling? This is after four years and \$30,000 worth of expenditure. I'm quibbling?

here is a confusion between -- let's just assume for the sake of argument that an environmental health, well and septic inspector was on the property. And you know, who knows. I'm sure Dean doesn't have complete records of every activity of all of his staff for every day of the year for the last whatever number of years, but let's assume that someone goes out there. There's a difference between going out, looking at the facilities, giving them the once over, maybe laying out a





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measuring tape here and there and sort of saying, "Well, if everything is as you represent it and as I've viewed it today, I don't really see any problems with this and issuing a permit."

I mean, that would be like a planter going out and saying, "This looks like a feasible home site. You know, don't take this tree out. Put some landscaping over there," kind of talking it over and saying, "I think you've got a viable approach here, " and actually getting the Coastal Development permit.

And I think the difference here is if there were some representations made that this was feasible and that there weren't any obvious problems with it, what the mitigation measure goes to is just formalizing that through a permit process and actually getting the permit required for it.

And while I don't think Mr. Peterson has records of all his staff's activities, I do think they have very good records of where they've issued septic and well permits.

The second point about the negative declaration, I'm sorry, but Miroo could not issue a finding in the negative with regard to potential environmental impacts. It's not actual impacts. It's just, Is there a fair argument that there's a potential significant impact, and where she has, to her knowledge, as -- based on the input from environmental 25



health, an unpermitted sewage disposal system, there is no other conclusion she can reach other than there may be -there is a potential adverse environmental impact. That's a health and safety impact into the physical environment, and the way she's dealing with that is to say, "Just agree to get a septic permit and meet the requirements of health, whatever they may turn out to be." You know, maybe a drain line needs to be moved or another one added or whatever, and then she would be in the position to say, "Now I know that when all is said and done, this septic system is going to conform to health department standards, and now I have a confident basis for saying there will be no adverse environmental impact from the septic system."

So it's -- it's just kind of mechanical here.

MR. BRAUN: Well, unfortunately -- I understand what you just said, but unfortunately the record says the County -- the Planning Department's records says that over the period of a few years there, they sent out the fire department to do their due diligence. They sent out various departments. Came out to -- to check off on this legalization. Okay? The folks from the environmental health department were not requested to come out by us. They were sent out by planners, whether it be Lily Toy or others. They were sent out by planners, and it was the planning department that notified us in September that you had received everything had been needed to got (sic),

6"

1	so
2	SPEAKER: We need to move on here. I mean
3	SPEAKER: We're plowing the same ground many times.
4	MR. BRAUN: Unfortunately, I think we are. And
5	SPEAKER: I think we've heard
6	THE COMMISSIONER: It's time to move ahead here.
7	SPEAKER: Normally we have a 15-minute period for
8	each side to be heard. We've had far, far longer than that.
· 9	MR. BRAUN: Well, four-year project, maybe we've
10	we've
11	SPEAKER: We've probably had about 45 minutes, I
12	think, Mr. Braun, hearing just from you, and many of it
13	repetition and the same points.
14	And I think that hearing the same thing said once,
15	sometimes even twice, we can get something from it. When you
16	go over the same point three and four and five times, I'm not
17	hearing anything more that I haven't already heard. I think
18	it's I would like to move that we close the hearing on this
19	item.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? Anyone
21	have a problem with
22	SPEAKER: No questions.
23	THE COMMISSIONER: There's a motion. All in favor,

24 signify by saying "aye."

(Aye.)



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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA SS. COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 5 I, KAREN S. BYERS, CSR 11743, a Certified 6 Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of California, do herby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were reduced to 9 10 typewriting under my supervision; that this transcript is a 11 true record and contains a full, true and correct report of the proceedings which took place at the time and place set forth in the caption hereto. 13 I further certify that I have no interest 14 in the event of the action. 15 16 17 Executed this 25th day of August, 2003. 18 19 20 21 22 23



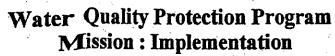
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Half Moon Bay

Coastside Foundation





"Change is inevitable... Survival is not.

January 17, 2002

To: Honorable Jerry Hill, President, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
From: Oscar Braun, Executive Director, WQPP Coastside Watershed Posse
Subject: Final Notice of Violations: POST, Half Moon Bay Sealing & Paving, Wildlife Associates

Dear Jerry,

Enclosed please find three Notices of Violations (NOV) of the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act and Coastal Act presented to the County of San Mateo over the last twenty five months. The Coastside Watershed Posse has requested that the County:

Require the three cited violators to apply for the required Coastal Development Permits (CDP).

Require the three cited violators to conduct EIR studies for their illegal development within a
delineated Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA),

Require POST to fully comply with State Water Resources Control Board, Water Quality Order

No.97.03 by applying for a permit to operate a landfill.

- POST must comply with the 1998 County of San Mateo's order to conduct a full sub-surface level II (soil) assessment/survey on the entire landfill area (250 acres) while being supervised by SWRCB certified engineers. NOTE: The sworn declaration of Anne T. Jensen, R.E.H.S. provided by the County to the Court stated in part...."Defendant provided me with a copy of its Level I and Level II assessment of the property. The Level II assessment contained the analysis of three (3) soil borings No water quality samples were included At no time was I notified of the implementation of this investigation and therefore, I am unable to comment on the adequacy of the sampling. (attached please find Jensen's signed declaration before the Court)
- POST must place water quality monitoring wells throughout their Johnston Ranch landfill operation area.
- POST must acquire a NPDES permits for discharging pollutants into the States' water bodies.

The Coastside Watershed Posse has petitioned the Court to appoint the Half Moon Bay Coastside Foundation as a conservator of the POST Johnston Ranch landfill holdings. The Foundation intends to establish an environmental remediation fund to benefit the Arroyo Leon and the ground water reservoir lying only fifteen feet below the landfill. The C.W.Posse is requesting for the final time that the County exercise their regulatory responsibility by enforcing full compliance with the CA, CWA, ESA environmental protection laws. Without enforcement, the County and the Foundation will not be able to secure any Proposition 13 funding because of these three cited commercial and industrial non-permitted violators. We are respectfully requesting that the Planning Administrator Terry Burnes notify our Executive Director Oscar Braun, by close of business Friday the 25th of January of the County's intentions regarding issuing their Notices of Violation (NOV) for the above captioned violations. Sincerely,

Oscar Braun, Executive Director

CC. Marcia Raines, Terry Burnes, Mark Delaplaine CCC, C.Sproul EPA, Loretta Barsamian RWQCB, FBI Task Force, R. Slaughter TE/GE IRS, Willy Brown, Dianne Feinstine, John Burton, Anna Eshoo, Byron Sher, Joe Simitian, Louis J. Papan,



August 28, 2002

CERTIFIED AND REGULAR MAIL HAND DELIVERED TO SITE

KEN CARDIN

BUILDING INSPECTOR II
PLANNING AND BUILDING DIVISION
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AGENCY
e-mail: kcardin@co.sanmateo.ca.us

Oscar A. Braun 1589 Higgins Canyon Road Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

455 COUNTY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063 PHONE: (650) 599-1726 FAX: (650) 363-4849

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AGENCY

Dear Mr. Braun:

SUBJECT: Notice to Abate Building and Zoning Violations

1589 Higgins Canyon Road, Half Moon Bay

Agricultural
Commissioner/ Sealer of
Weights & Measures

You are the record owner of the property described as 1589 Higgins Canyon Road, Half Moon Bay, Assessor's Parcel Number 064-370-240.



As you are aware, on April 2, 2002, an inspection of this property was conducted by several members of the San Mateo County Planning and Building Division and the Environmental Health Department. During the course of that inspection several building, zoning, and health violations were confirmed to exist.

Cooperative Extension

Although you did apply for the required planning permits in an attempt to legalize the unpermitted construction and mobile home on this property, your application was denied by the Board of Supervisors on July 23, 2002.

Fire Protection

Because you were denied the required discretionary planning permits, you will not be able to apply for any building permits to legalize this work. Therefore, you must obtain demolition permits to remove the unpermitted and illegal structures.

LAFC₀

Permits must be obtained to demolish and/or remove the unpermitted rooftop addition to the main house; a 1,440 square foot stable; the 1,200 square foot mobile home; the 2,460 square foot tractor shed/shop; a 200 square foot agricultural barn; and the two 5,000-gallon water tanks, all of which were constructed or installed without permits.

Library

Parks & Recreation These demolitic

These demolition permits must be obtained by September 30, 2002, and the demolition and/or removal of the unpermitted structures must be completed no later than December 31, 2002.

ning & Building

to

Failure, neglect or refusal to comply with this directive will result in a referral of this violation to County Counsel with the request that litigation be initiated to seek compliance with the Building, Zoning and Health Regulations which you have violated.

Sincerely,

William Cameron

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Building Inspection Manager

WC:cdn - WJCM1299_WCN.DOC

cc: Marcia Raines, Director, Environmental Services Agency
Terry Burnes, Planning Administrator
Dean Peterson, Director, Environmental Health
Jim Eggemeyer, Development Review Services Manager
Miruni Soosaipillai, Deputy County Counsel
Miroo Desai Brewer, Project Planner



Date: August 1, 2000

To: Honorable San Mateo County Board of Supervisors

From: Oscar Braun, Save Our Bay Foundation

Re: Devil's Slide, Credibility & November 2000 Ballot Measure

As environmentalists, we are proud of the higher standard we set for ourselves and others, especially landowners and public officials. But lately, too many of us are walking away from too many promises. Too many people carn no longer take our word. The long-term consequences of people losing faith in us as environmentalists are devastating. It's almost as if telling the truth and living up to our word was nothing more than a tactic that we can use and discard, as convenient. Let's look at the Devil's Slide Bypass Project here in San Mateo County for the clearest example of how some environmental organizations have squandered their credibility with the public in pursuit of their special interest agendas.

Devil's Slide, located within one of the most seismically active regions of the United States, is an actively eroding ocean-facing cliff which is sliding into the sea. The operation of Route 1 has suffered from frequent closures caused by slip-outs and landslides. The California Department of Transportation pursued a solution to this for approximately 30 years. The purpose and need of the project is to provide a safe, dependable and stable State highway route that avoids the geologically unstable Devil's Slide area. The instability of Devil's Slide and the problems with the existing roadway, including landslides and rock falls through that area, remain the same today as set forth in the Final Environmental Impact Statement approved on April 16, 1986.

On April 9, 1986 the California Coastal Commission voted to grant Consistency Certification No. CC-45-85. "The Commission hereby concurs with the consistency certification made by the California Department of Transportation for the proposed project, finding that the project is consistent with the policies and objectives of the California Coastal Management Program. Where conflicts occur between one or more polices, the Commission must resolve such conflicts in a manner which is most protective of significant coastal resources (Section 30007.5) The Commission finds that the selection of the Martini Creek Alignment is the alternative most protective of coastal resources and least environmentally damaging. The Commission finds that the construction of the Martini Creek Alignment will assure the balanced utilization of coastal resources while meeting the social and economic needs of the people of the State. The Commission finds that the provisions of a safe and reliable Highway 1, for all the citizens of the State of California, sensitively designed and adequately mitigated, will enhance and protect for future generations the overall quality of the Coastal Zone."

Caltrans reviewed a number of other alternatives, but withdrew these alternatives from active consideration for various reasons. The other alternatives were Sierra Club's proposed Marine Disposal Alternative (MDA) Freeway Option, No Project Alternative, Modified LH Alignment, Widening Existing Highway 1 from Two to Four Lane, and a Tunnel Alternative. "This Tunnel Alternative would entail a tunnel through San Pedro Mountain, and was suggested by the Sierra Club in 1973. This alternative was withdrawn from active consideration because the tunnel would cost an estimated \$100 million. In addition, a tunnel would have to be two lanes in each direction to provide access for emergency vehicles in the event of an accident or stalled vehicles" Note: Scenic Highway 1 by State law can have only two lanes in rural areas in the coastal zone. Note: (Quotations from 1986 CCC Consistency Certification)

In 1986 the Sierra Club filed suit in U.S. District Court over the issue of deficiencies in the FIES with regards to "noise" and it's environmental consequences and mitigation measures. "In March 1995, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the California Departments of Transportation (Caltrans), issued a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (SEIS). The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) was originally approved on April 16, 1986, for a proposal to improve State Route 1 in San Mateo County, California. The preferred alternative, identified in the FEIS and selected in the FHWA Record of Decision signed on May 30, 1986, is known as the Martini Creek Alignment."

"As indicated in the Draft Supplement, the purpose of the document is to comply with the Order and subsequent Judgement of the U.S. District Court following litigation regarding the project. The Supplement is limited to addressing the deficiencies in the FEIS determined in the litigation, and therefore, only addresses noise issues. A tunnel alternative was considered and rejected as part of the CEQA/NEPA environmental review process in 1986. The U.S. District Court subsequently determined that the treatment of alternatives in the 1986 FEIS was proper. Although only noise-related issues were addressed in the 1995 Draft SEIS, comments were received indication a tunnel alternative would avoid project noise impacts. This issue has been reviewed, and it is determined that the tunnel is not a reasonable alternative because of its inconsistency with current planning policies, the lack of funding, and various safety and cost issues." (Ouotation from SEIS June 1995 Tunnel Investigation)

In the Spring of 1996, the Sierra Club proposed and asked the residents of San Mateo County to pass Measure T, the Devil's Side Tunnel Initiative which was placed on the November 5, 1996 ballot. They promised the electorate on the Measure T ballot that: "A tunnel (singular) will protect the environment. A tunnel would have virtually no harmful effects on the environment. It would be consistent with coastal laws. It would avoid serious damage to the watersheds, wildlife habitats and parks of Montara and San Pedro Mountain that would be caused by a surface bypass. A tunnel would be cost effective. A tunnel would be built for less money than the proposed by-pass. A tunnel is a safe and reliable solution. No dangerous bridges or fill for the Sierra Club two lane tunnel" Their campaign slogan was "Tunnel: Sooner, Safer, Cheaper! Measure T was passed by a wide margin by the voters. The County of San Mateo change their LCP selecting the "tunnel alternative". The California Coastal Commission certified the County's LCP revisions. The FHWA, in cooperation with Caltrans, issued a draft Second Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (SEIS) in April of 1999 for public review and comment. The Tunnel alternative was compared for the third time with the CEQA/NEPA certified Martini Creek Alignment.

- By letter dated May 11, 1999, Paul Koenig, Director of Environmental Services for the County of San Mateo, advised Caltrans that the County could not find that the proposed tunnel design complies with the Local Coastal Program. Reason given was the filling of wetlands and destruction of sensitive habitat.
- San Mateo County Senior Planner/Biologist Roman Gankin conducted a field investigation of the nature of two wetland areas that were a point of concern with staff of the Coastal Commission, CalTrans and the County on July 30, 1999. In his letter to Paul Koenig dated August 11, 1999 Mr. Gankin concluded that the area of concern does contain "wetlands". Under the Coastal Act, wetlands are protected by specific limitations with respect to uses which may occur in the wetland and by the requirement that there be no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative to the filling of wetlands and where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to adverse environmental effect. Indeed, the Commission's guidelines provide that "of all the environmentally sensitive habitat areas mentioned specifically in the Coastal Act, wetlands and estuaries are afforded the most stringent protection."
- Safety: Tunnels have potential for catastrophic accidents with confined space of long tunnels and also
 have a higher actual rate of accidents within the local Bay Area tunnels than on comparable open air
 roadways. Tunnels are built only when there are no other alternatives.
- Two Lanes: The 1996 Sierra Club sponsored Tunnel alternative has two, mile long tunnels and two, thousand foot bridges with two lanes in each direction to provide emergency vehicle access. Currently the Coastal Act only allows total of two lanes on rural Scenic Hwy 1.
- Costs: The Tunnel 1999 projected costs exceeds \$180 million versus \$112 for the Martini Creek Alignment. The Tunnel annual maintenance is estimated \$2.26 million versus \$340,000 for the open air Martini Creek bypass.

In light of the County's response to the Second Supplemental Environmental Statement/Environmental Impact Report as well as the concerns expressed by the Coastal commission staff, Caltrans and the FHWA are not able to approve the Second Supplemental Environmental Statement/Environmental Impact Report or issue a new Record of Decision for the Tunnel alternative. A tunnel alternative was considered and

rejected as part of the CEQA/NEPA environmental review process in 1986. The Coastal Commission found that the selection of the Martini Creek Alignment was the <u>alternative most protective of coastal resources</u> and <u>least environmentally damaging</u>. The U.S. District Court subsequently determined that the treatment of alternatives in the 1986 FEIS was proper. The Tunnel alternative has been reviewed a third time by the County of San Mateo, the Coastal Commission, Caltrans and the FHWA and it is determined that the tunnel is not a reasonable alternative because it is not the most protective of coastal resources, it is inconsistent with current Local Coastal Program policies, various safety and cost issues.

Resolution: The Half Moon Bay Coastside Foundation (dba Save Our Bay) request the Board of Supervisors, County of San Mateo, State of California to co-sponsor and adopt a resolution approving submission of a measure to the electorate to amend policy of the land use plan of the Local Coastal Program relating to the construction of the Martini Creek Alignment alternative for the Devil's Slide Bypass on State Route 1.

<u>Purpose of This Measure:</u> The purpose of this measure is to provide the citizens of California a permanent solution to the Devil's Slide Route 1 Bypass that complies with the NEPA/CEQA and Coastal Act environmental review process, Record of Decision and qualifies for Federal funding.

Findings: On April 9, 1986 the California Coastal Commission voted to grant Consistency Certification No. CC-45-85. "The Commission hereby concurs with the consistency certification made by the California Department of Transportation for the proposed project, finding that the project is consistent with the policies and objectives of the California Coastal Management Program. Where conflicts occur between one or more polices, the Commission must resolve such conflicts in a manner which is most protective of significant coastal resources (Section 30007.5) The Commission finds that the selection of the Martini Creek Alignment is the alternative most protective of coastal resources and least environmentally damaging. The Commission finds that the construction of the Martini Creek Alignment will assure the balanced utilization of coastal resources while meeting the social and economic needs of the people of the State. The Commission finds that the provisions of a safe and reliable Highway 1, for all the citizens of the State of California, sensitively designed and adequately mitigated, will enhance and protect for future generations the overall quality of the Coastal Zone."

The goal of the Measure T's proponents was never to build a tunnel; they simply wanted to stop the Martini Creek bypass and maintain limited access to the coast. The Tunnel Initiative has proved to be a fiasco. San Mateo County cannot afford an environmental movement that cannot be trusted. Think of all the work left to do: The endangered species protection; smart growth to prevent urban sprawl and the preservation of wetlands and other sensitive habitats. If environmentalist cannot be trusted at the table, then soon we will no longer be invited. And that would be a tragedy, not just for environmentalists, but the environment itself. Much as we would work to protect our environment, so we must protect our honor. Or neither will survive.

CC
Honorable Grey Davis, Governor, State of California
Edwin Pang, California Department of Transportation
Ging P. Bill Wong, U.S. Department of Transportation
Peter Douglas, California Coastal Commission
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
Sierra Club Tunnel Task Force
City of Half Moon Bay
City of Pacifica
Released to Media



August 8, 2000

Oscar Braun 1589 Higgins Canyon Road Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Dear Oscar,

Your August 1st request for the Board of Supervisors to co-sponsor a ballot measure in support of a bypass for Devil's Slide, is inconsistent with Board of Supervisors policy, the voters of San Mateo County, and the adopted local coastal program.

Your memo contains false information and misstatements of fact. Most importantly, it also fails to include significant information.

The Devil's Slide tunnel project, as approved by the voters of San Mateo County, is moving forward. We fully expect a record of decision from Federal Highways later this fall. That will lead to design contracting and construction.

As is usual with a project of this magnitude, the progress is not as swift as we would like. Progress, however, is being made and if you support an alternative to the current Highway 1 route at Devil's Slide I am sure that you will applaud the next steps that CalTrans and San Mateo County will take to bring this project on line.

Sincerely,

Richard Gordon





August 10, 2000

To: Honorable Rich and Gordon & Board of Supervisors County of San Mateo From: Oscar Braun, Half Moon Bay Coastside Foundation (dba Save Our Bay)
Re: Your Letter of August 8, 2000

Dear Supervisor Gordon,

As you know, the Save Our Bay Foundation is a non profit publicly supported charity. The mission of the Foundation is marine and watershed conservation within the boundaries of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Our letter of August 1st clearly states the purpose of the proposed ballot measure.

Purpose of This Measure: The purpose of this measure is to provide the citizens of California a
permanent solution to the Devil's Slide Route 1 Bypass that complies with the NEPA/CEQA and
Coastal Act environmental review process, Record of Decision and qualifies for Federal funding.

You state in your letter, "Your memo contains false information and misstatements of facts. Most importantly, it also fails to include significant information." Other than the opening and closing paragraphs regarding credibility and honor, the entire body content of the Foundation's letter was drawn from published public and court documents exclusively dealing with the NEPA/CEQA and Coastal Act environmental review process for the Devil's Slide project. The Foundation respectfully requests that you environmental review process for the Devil's Slide project. The Foundation respectfully requests that you provide them with documentation of "any" false information and misstatements contained in our letter. Further, please include "all" significant information that you claim we failed to disclose in our letter. The Foundation believes that if we are to maintain our credibility and the public trust, we must be beyond reproach. The Foundation would appreciates your cooperation in providing us the documents supporting your assertion of false and misstatement of facts by August 15th. Let's set the record straight.

Your letter further states "We fully expect a record of decision from Federal Highways later this fall." What information has the FHWA provided the Tunnel Task Force that has given you this expectation? What information has the FHWA provided the Tunnel Task Force that has given you this expectation? Could you please provide us with documentation supporting your expectations? What Findings stated below are false or inaccurate?

Findings: In light of the County's response to the Second Supplemental Environmental Statement/Environmental Impact Report as well as the concerns expressed by the Coastal commission staff, Caltrans and the FHWA are not able to approve the Second Supplemental Environmental Caltrans and the FHWA are not able to approve the Second Supplemental Environmental Caltrans and the FHWA are not able to approve the Second Supplemental Environmental Caltransive. A Statement/Environmental Impact Report or issue a new Record of Decision for the Tunnel alternative. A Statement/Environmental Impact Report or issue a new Record of Decision for the Tunnel alternative was considered and rejected as part of the CEQA/NEPA environmental review process in tunnel alternative of coastal Commission found that the selection of the Martini Creek Alignment was the alternative most protective of coastal resources and least environmentally damaging. The U.S. District Court subsequently determined that the treatment of alternatives in the 1986 FEIS was proper. The Tunnel alternative has been reviewed a third time by the County of San Mateo, the Coastal Commission, Caltrans and the FHWA and it is determined that the tunnel is not a reasonable alternative because it is not the most protective of coastal resources, it is inconsistent with current Local Coastal Program policies, various safety and cost issues.

The Foundation applauds this Board of Supervisors, the Coastal Commission, Caltrans and the FHWA for performing their due diligence on behalf of our local citizens by providing their best efforts to serve the needs of all Californians, protect our precious coastal resources and support our coastal communities need for safe and dependable roadways. It's now time for the electorate to make their final decision.

Sincerely,

Oscar Braun, Executive Director



HALF MOON BAY REVIEW . Wednesday, Aug. 16, 2000 . 9A

Gordon responds to fax from Braun

By JANET ZICH Half Moon Bay Review

Normally mild-mannered San Mateo County Supervisor Rich Gordon had obviously reached his limit.

Responding last week to a fax from Oscar Braun, executive director of Save Our Bay (SOB), Gordon told Braun in no uncertain terms: "Your August 1 request for the Board of Supervisors to cosponsor a ballot measure in support of a bypass for Devil's Slide is inconsistent with Board of Supervisors policy, the voters of San Mateo County and the adopted local coastal program."

SOB had asked the supervisors to reconsider the Martini Creek bypass, the same bypass that was soundly defeated by San Mateo County voters in 1996 in favor of a tunnel.

Retreating even further into the past, Braun quoted the 1986 California Coastal Commission finding that of all the proposals for a Devil's Slide solution, "the Martini Creek Alignment is the alternative most protective of coastal

resources and least environmentally damaging."

Braun and SOB neglected to mention that the three-mile Martini Creek bypass was considered "most protective" only when compared to the six-mile, Montarabisecting alternative that would have exited across from the Half Moon Bay Airport.

A tunnel had not even been considered at that time.

"As environmentalists," Braun wrote, "we are proud of the higher standard we set for ourselves and others."

Replied Gordon: "Your memo contains false information and misstatements of fact." And, in the unkindest cut of all, Gordon wrote of the three-and-a-half page, single-space missive from SOB, "Most importantly, it also fails to include significant information."

Gordon concluded by noting that the tunnel project is "moving forward. We fully expect a record of decision from Federal Highways later this fall. That will lead to design contracting and construction."