

ITEM W6d: BRIEFING ON REVISED DRAFT SEA LEVEL RISE POLICY GUIDANCE

FOCUS ON CHAPTER 7: ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Photo depicting dune restoration at Surfer's Point, Ventura. *(Photograph courtesy of Surfrider Foundation)*



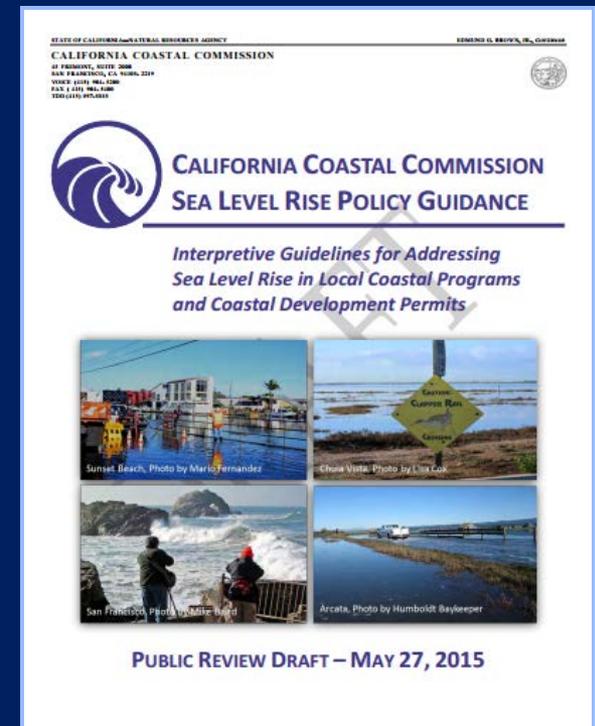
TODAY'S PRESENTATION

Chapters

1. Introduction
2. Guiding Principles
3. Sea Level Rise Science
4. Consequences of SLR
5. Addressing SLR in LCPs
6. Addressing SLR in CDPs
7. Adaptation Strategies
8. Legal Context
9. Next Steps

Appendices

- A. Sea Level Rise Science
- B. Local Hazard Conditions
- C. Resources
- D. LCP Amendment
- E. Funding Opportunities
- F. Coastal Act Policies
- G. CCC Contact Info





Oceanside, CA | May 2009

CA King Tides Initiative | Dan Jarvis



Pasture near Liscom Slough, Arcata CA | Dec 2012

CA King Tides Initiative | Humboldt BayKeepers



Bolinas, Marin County | Dec 2011

CA King Tides Initiative | innoor



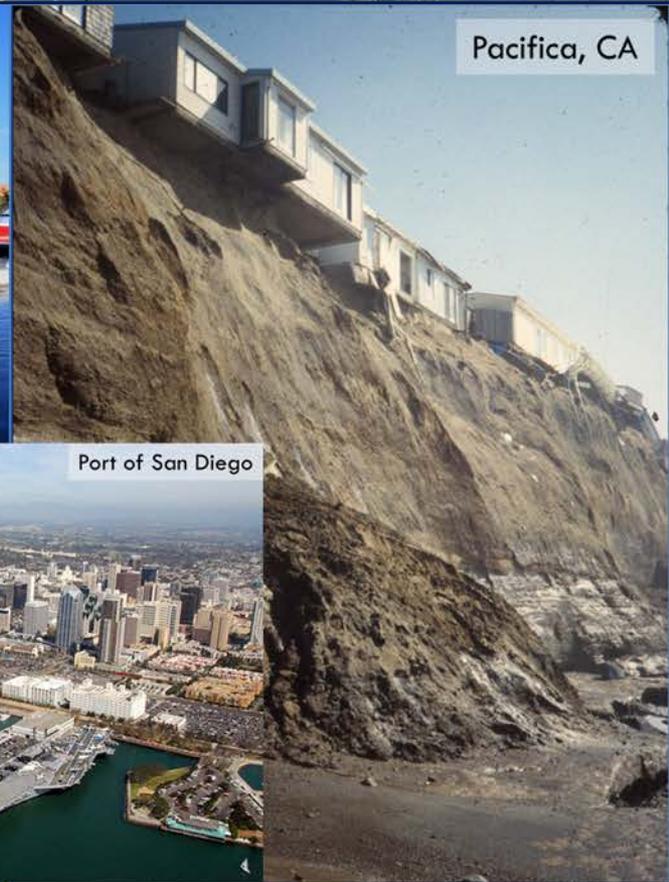
Ocean Beach, San Francisco | Jan 2011

Bay Area King Tides | Flickr user GGNRA_Laura



Sunset Beach, CA | Dec 2012

CA King Tides Initiative | Mario Fernandez



Pacifica, CA



Rincon Beach, Ventura, CA | Dec 2012

David Powdrell



Port of San Diego

<http://commons.wikimedia.org>

ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

This document IS:

Guidance

Dynamic

Multi-purpose for multiple audiences

A menu of options

This document is NOT:

Regulations

Static

Meant to be read cover-to-cover

A checklist

PUBLIC COMMENTS

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Provide detail on **which adaptation strategies** should be used in **specific areas**

Provide **examples** of adaptation strategies currently in use

Provide more emphasis on the benefits of **intact habitats** and **living shorelines**

Explain how adaptation options affect **re-development** efforts

Strategies for **flexible, long-term adaptation**

CHOOSING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Choose Adaptation Strategies based on:

Applicable Coastal Act and LCP requirements
(and other relevant laws and policies)

Specific risks and vulnerabilities of the region
or project site

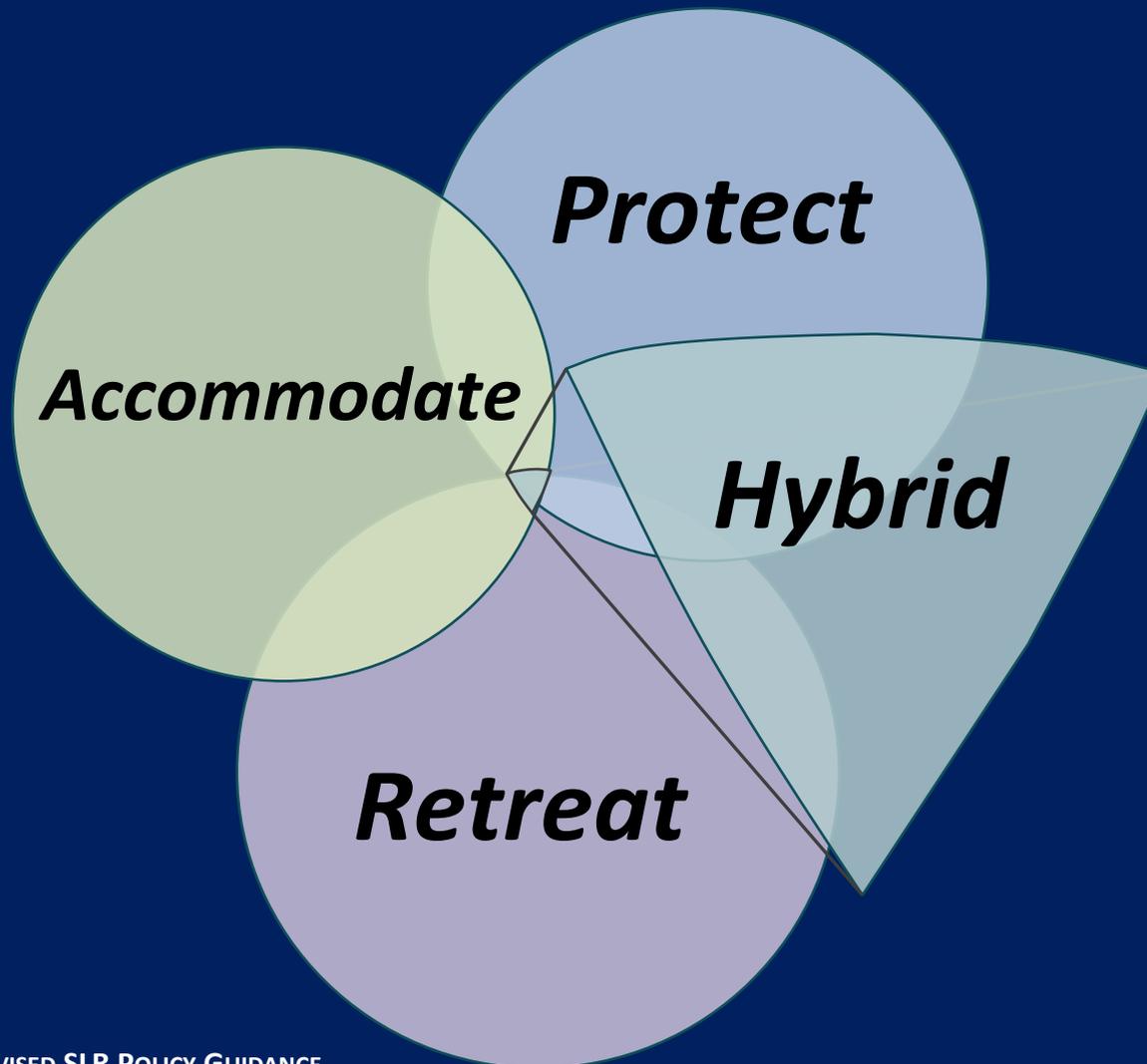
Consideration of local
conditions



CHOOSING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

- Different strategies for different locations, hazards, and resource protection goals.
- The effectiveness of adaptation strategies will vary across spatial and temporal scales.
- Consider a hybrid approach that uses multiple strategies

ADAPTATION CATEGORIES



ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Coastal Development and Hazards

Public Access and Recreation

Coastal Habitats, ESHA, & Wetlands

Agricultural Resources

Water Quality and Supply

Archaeological and
Paleontological Resources

Scenic and Visual Resources

A. Coastal Development and Hazards

The Coastal Act requires that new development be sited and designed to be safe from hazards and to not adversely impact coastal resources (Coastal Act Sections 30235 and 30253). The main goals that relate to hazards and coastal development are:

- Update land use designations, zoning maps, and ordinances to account for changing hazard zones
- Include sea level rise in hazard analyses and policies
- Plan and locate new development to be safe from hazards, not require protection over its entire lifespan, and be protective of coastal resources

Goal: Plan and locate new development to be safe from hazards, not require protection over its entire lifespan, and be protective of coastal resources

A.4 Limit new development in hazardous areas: Restrict or limit construction of new development in zones or overlay areas that have been identified or designated as hazardous areas to avoid or minimize impacts to coastal resources and property from sea level rise impacts.

A.5 Cluster development away from hazard areas: Concentrate development away from hazardous areas. Update any existing policies that cluster development to reflect additional hazard zones due to sea level rise.

A.5a Concentration of development/smart growth: Require development to concentrate in areas that can accommodate it without significant adverse effects on coastal resources. This strategy is applicable for community wide planning through an LCP, but may also apply to CDPs for subdivisions or for larger developments involving large or multiple lots.

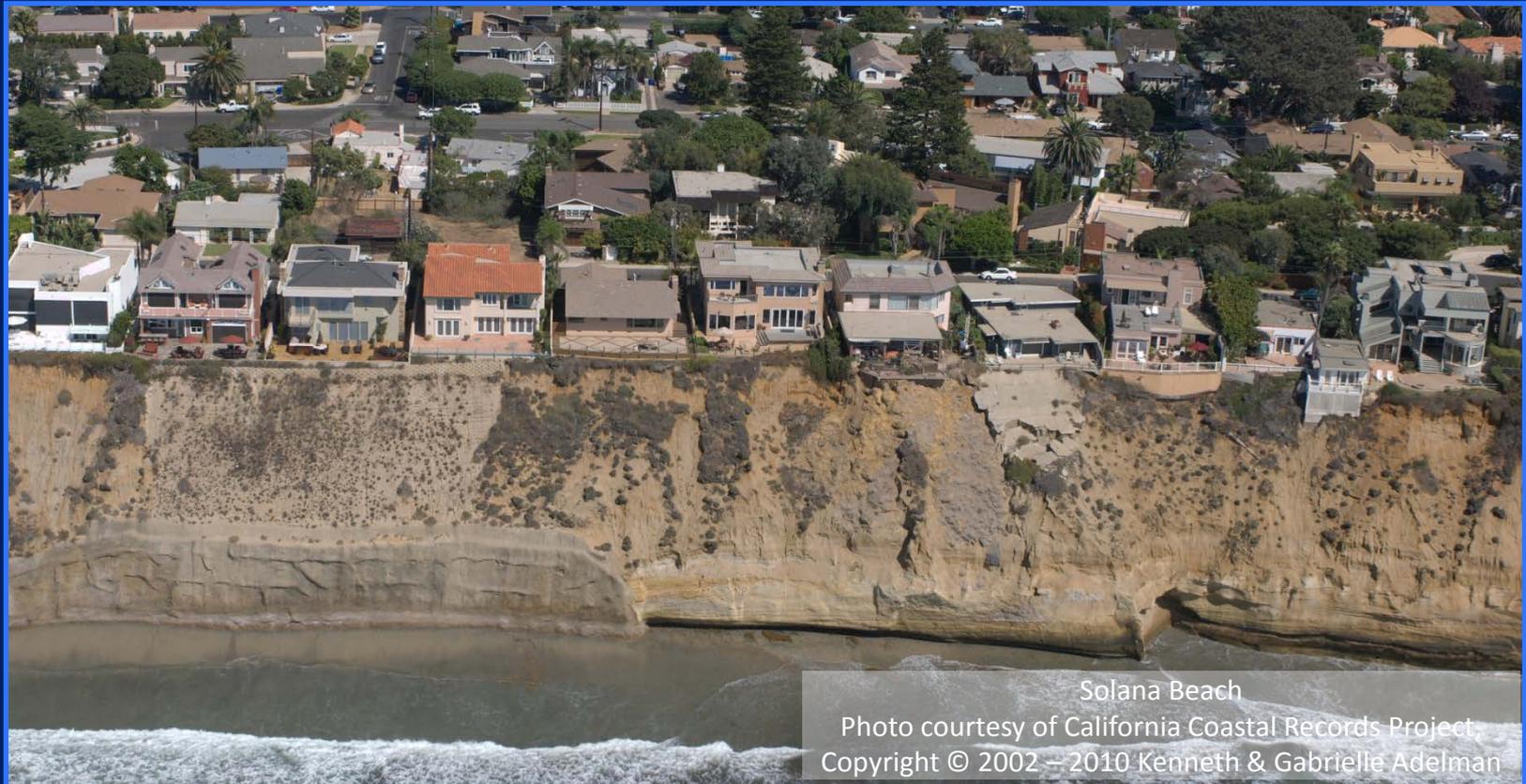
A.5b Transfer of Development Rights programs (TDR): Restrict development in one area ("sending area") and allow for the transfer of development rights to another area more appropriate for intense use ("receiving area"). LCPs can establish policies to implement a TDR program to restrict development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise and allow for transfer of development rights to parcels with less vulnerability to hazards. A TDR program can encourage the relocation of development away from at-risk locations, and may be used in combination with

Coastal Development and Hazards



GOAL: Plan and locate new development to be safe from hazards, not require protection over its entire lifespan, and be protective of coastal resources

Coastal Development and Hazards



GOAL: Incorporate sea level rise adaptation into redevelopment policies

Coastal Development and Hazards



Stillwell Hall, Fort Ord, Monterey

Photo courtesy of California Coastal Records Project,
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**GOAL: Encourage removal of development
that is threatened by sea level rise**

PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION

Coastal Act Goals

- Maximize public access and recreational use by protecting beaches and other coastal areas
- **Protect lower cost visitor and recreational facilities**
- Foster efforts to better understand impacts of sea level rise



Public Access and Recreation



Goleta Beach

Photo courtesy of California Coastal Records Project,
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GOALS: Maximize public access and recreational use by protecting beaches and other coastal areas & Protect lower cost visitor and recreational facilities and accessways

COASTAL HABITATS, ESHA, & WETLANDS

Coastal Act Goals

- **Protect, enhance, and restore sensitive habitats**
- **Avoid significant disruption to habitats**
- **Avoid significant impacts to habitats from adjacent development**
- **Manage sediment in ways that benefit habitats**
- **Incorporate sea level rise into habitat management actions**

Coastal Habitats, ESHA, & Wetlands

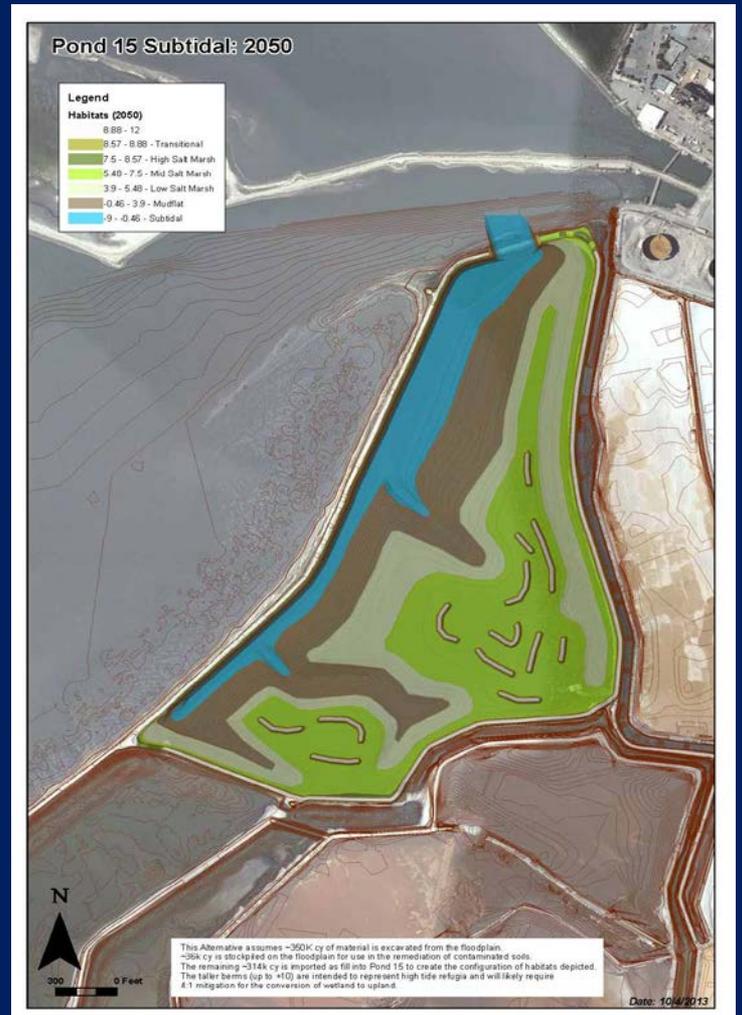
San Elijo Bridge Existing



Proposed



GOAL: Protect, enhance, and restore sensitive habitats



GOAL: Incorporate sea level rise into habitat management decisions

WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY

Coastal Act Goals

- Control runoff and stormwater pollution
- Minimize adverse effects of wastewater discharges and entrainment
- Improve long-term water quality through research

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Coastal Act Goals

Protect archaeological and paleontological resources

“Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required”

SCENIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Coastal Act Goals

Protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas

Development shall be sited and designed to: *“Protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural landforms...and to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas”*

To view the Revised Draft SLR Policy Guidance, visit:

<http://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/slrguidance.html>

To view the Comment and Response document, visit:

http://documents.coastal.ca.gov/assets/slr/guidance/Final_MASTERCommentResponseDoc.pdf

To view Commission staff presentations on sea level rise, visit:

<http://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/SLR-Outreach-Presentations.html>



Thank You!
QUESTIONS?