# CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP:

# ADVANCING SEA LEVEL RISE ADAPTATION PLANNING



California Adaptation Forum

Planning for Rising Seas and Storms: Episode 4 - A New Hope

7/28/23

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- Quick background on the Coastal Act and CCC's work on SLR
- SLR science and projections
- CCC LCP Grant Program
- LGWG and its work to date
  - 2020 Joint Statement
  - 2021 framework for phasing LCP updates, and baseline LCP policies on sea level rise
  - Conceptualizing "neighborhood scale adaptation"



Sea Level Rise Working Group: 2021 Work Products

#### DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED TO SUPPORT IMPROVED SLR ADAPTATION AND LCP

December 3, 2021

These documents are the products of the California Coastal Commission's Local Government Working Group. This group is comprised of local elected officials and Commission staff, and two Coastal Commissioners. In November of 2020, the Coastal Commission, League of California Cities (Cal Cities), and the California State Association of Counties challenged this Working Group to develop strategies for incorporating sea level rise into Local Coastal Program updates.

This Working Group offers four products in December of 2021:

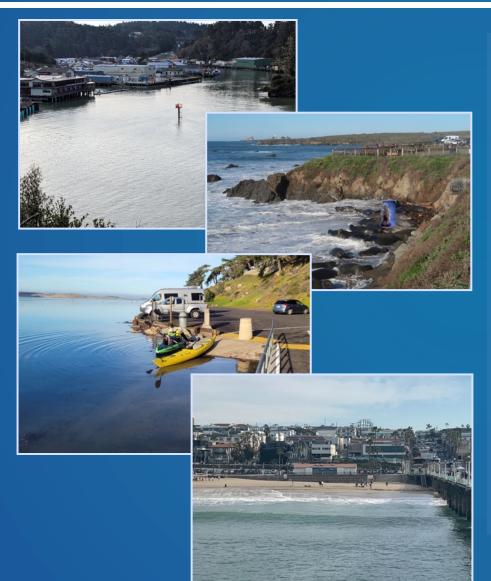
- A. A framework for a phased approach to LCP updates for sea level rise
- 8. A call for Regional Approaches to resiliency and adaptation
- C. An elevation and concurrence process to support efficient LCP updates
- D. A "quick links" reference document including resources for SLR planning and LCP updates

All of these work products are presented as living documents. These and many more tools and resources will be required to address the challenges of sea level rise.

The Local Government Working Group remains committed to the development and advancement of tools which provide local flexibility for adaptation planning while also serving consistent application of the Coastal Act statewide.



# CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT



- Sets up a partnership between CCC and local governments to develop and implement Local Coastal Programs
- Prioritize certain land uses along the California coast
- Protect access/recreation, habitats, scenic/cultural resources
- Ensure new development is safe
- Limit armoring



#### Lenses through which to view

### SEA LEVEL RISE IN THE COASTAL ACT CONTEXT

Section 30007.5: [When] Conflicts may occur between one or more policies [of the CA]... such conflicts be resolved in a manner which on balance is the most protective of significant coastal resources. In this context, the Legislature declares that broader policies which, for example, serve to concentrate development in close proximity to urban and employment centers may be more protective, overall, than specific wildlife habitat and other similar resource policies. ...

Environmental justice policy

# Public Trust Doctrine

Section 30013
Environmental
Justice: incorporates
the anti discrimination
language of the
California legal code
into the Coastal Act.

Section 30270: The commission shall <u>take into</u> <u>account the effects of sea level rise</u> in coastal resources planning and management policies and activities in order to identify, assess, and, to the extent feasible, avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of sea level rise.

# Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance

Property law

Slide 4 7/28/23 California Coastal Commission



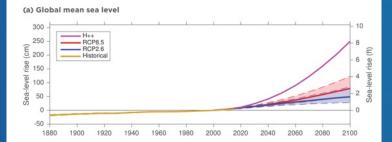
#### SEA LEVEL RISE SCIENCE:

# CCC SLR POLICY GUIDANCE

- Guiding principles grounded in the Coastal Act
- Best available science, including projections of SLR
- Steps for adaptation planning in CDP and LCP contexts
- Adaptation strategies

#### Figure 3: Projections of: (a) Global mean sea level, and; (b) Relative sea level in San Francisco, California.

Sea-level rise projections for RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 are calculated using the methodology of Kopp et al., 2014. The shaded areas bounded by the dashed lines denote the 5th and 95th percentiles. The H++ scenario corresponds to the Extreme scenario of Sweet et al. (2017) and represents a world consistent with rapid Antarctic ice sheet mass loss. Note that the behavior of the Antarctic ice sheet early in this century is governed by different processes than those which would drive rapid mass loss; although the world is not presently following the H++ scenario, this does not exclude the possibility of getting onto this path later in the century. The historical global mean sea level curve in (a) is from Hay et al. (2015).



California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance Final Adopted Science Update | November 7, 2018

Table 1. Sea Level Rise Projections for the San Francisco Tide Gauge<sup>3</sup> (OPC 2018)

#### Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): San Francisco

	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds)	1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds)	Single scenario (no associated probability)
2030	0.5	0.8	1.0
2040	0.8	1.3	1.8
2050	1.1	1.9	2.7
2060	1.5	2.6	3.9
2070	1.9	3.5	5.2
2080	2.4	4.5	6.6
2090	2.9	5.6	8.3
2100	3.4	6.9	10.2
2110*	3.5	7.3	11.9
2120	4.1	8.6	14.2
2130	4.6	10.0	16.6
2140	5.2	11.4	19.1
2150	5.8	13.0	21.9

<sup>\*</sup>Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.

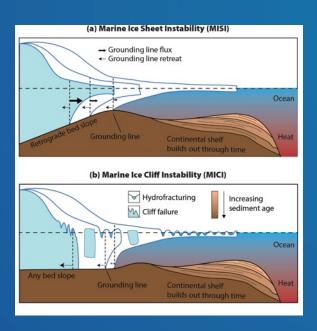


#### SEA LEVEL RISE SCIENCE:

# UPDATES ARE COMING SOON



- Good news: Antarctica research shows a few decades of delay in possible mechanisms of extreme melt, making the range between now and 2050 lower and narrower & delaying the potential worst case
- Ocean Protection Council is updating the State SLR Guidance, and CCC staff will then prepare an update to the CCC SLR Policy Guidance
- Overall planning challenges remain the same



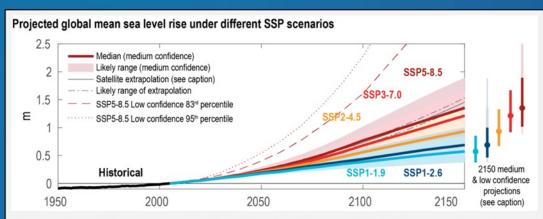


Figure 9.27 | Projected global mean sea level rise under different Shared Socio-economic Pathway (SSP) scenarios. Likely global mean sea level (GMSL) change for SSP scenarios resulting from processes in whose projection there is medium confidence. Projections and likely ranges at 2150 are shown on right. Lightly shaded ranges and thinner lightly shaded ranges on the right show the 17th-83rd and 5th-95th percentile ranges for projections including low confidence processes for SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 only, derived from a p-box including structured expert judgement and marine ice-cliff instability projections. Black lines show historical GMSL change, and thick solid and dash-dotted black lines show the mean and likely range extrapolating the 1993–2018 satellite altimeter trend and acceleration. Further details on data sources and processing are available in the chapter data table (Table 9.SM.9).



# LCP GRANT PROGRAM

Humboldt Co. Trinidad Arcata Fort Bragg

Sonoma Co. Marin Co. San Francisco Pacifica Half Moon Bay

Santa Barbara Co.
Goleta
City of SB
Carpinteria
Ventura Co.
Oxnard



Imperial Beach

- ~\$17.8M to date
- LCP updates with a focus on climate change, SLR, and coastal resiliency planning
- \$31 million in most recent funding, ~\$13M remaining



- Eligible grantees: local governments
  - Can pass through funding
- Projects must relate to coastal resiliency and SLR and get to submittal of an LCPA
- Common project types include:
  - Technical, economic, or policy analyses
  - Development of regional, neighborhood, site, or asset adaptation plans
  - Public outreach and engagement
  - Environmental justice
  - Certification of new or updated LCPs







Goal: understand and overcome challenges, and develop solutions to better address sea level rise planning

- Formed in 2019, building off previous workshops
- Currently composed of reps from
  - CA State Association of Counties (CSAC)
  - League of CA Cities (Cal Cities)
  - Coastal Commission subcommittee (Commissioners Harmon and Wilson)



### 2020 JOINT STATEMENT ON ADAPTATION PLANNING

#### **Challenges:**

- SLR is exacerbating hazards and they vary statewide
- Disadvantaged communities are impacted disproportionately
- Adaptation options all have their tradeoffs,
- 4. Decisions we make now may set us on certain paths

#### **Principles:**

- Reflect local context
- Equitable public participation
- Best available science
- Phased adaptation w/ thresholds
- Disclose SLR hazards
- Create and refine planning tools
- Culture around CCC/local gov coordination
- Model with public infrastructure

#### **Opportunities:**

- Phasing LCP updates
- Maintain statewide consistency while flexibly addressing unique local issues
- 3. Evaluating coastal resource impacts now and in the future in light of sea level rise, and identifying viable mitigation sites to offset those impacts



## PHASED APPROACH TO LCP UPDATES





- Help address planning under scientific uncertainty
- Maintain local flexibility while ensuring statewide consistency and protection of coastal resources
- Phasing applies to both the LCP update process, and the substance of the actual policies

First round LCP update that incorporates foundational sea level rise hazard planning concepts and sets the stage for future updates

Best Available Science

Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation Plan Development and Updates

Risk Disclosure and Assumption of Risk

Planning Horizons & Phased Updates



## **ELEVATION AND CONCURRENCE PROCESS**

Strategies for Avoiding and Addressing Conflict and Delays

Elevation and Concurrence Process

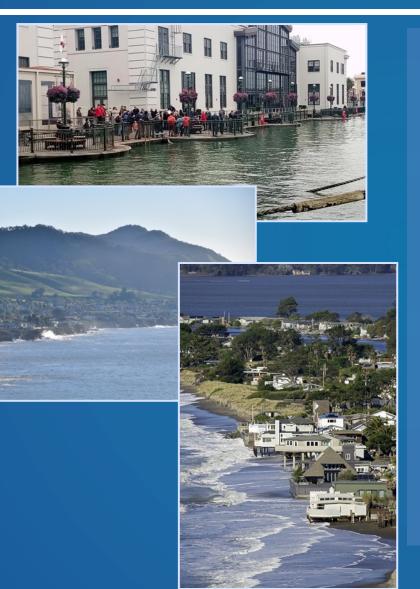
**Figure 1.** Suggested milestones for coordination between jurisdictions and the Commission for all LCP updates.



<sup>\*</sup>Coordination/ elevation can be initiated at any point should an LCP update process encounter unexpected challenges.



# NEIGHBORHOOD-SCALE ADAPTATION



Concept: Identifying and developing adaptation strategies that are specific to defined areas or assets with shared characteristics (e.g., a neighborhood, beach area, site, or asset), and developing LCP policies to support and implement that approach



# NEIGHBORHOOD-SCALE ADAPTATION



- Adaptation strategies to respond to different vulnerabilities, coastal dynamics, land uses
  - Managed retreat
  - Armoring
  - Nature-based, hybrid...
- Ensure competing resource needs are balanced overall
- Phase strategies over time to respond to changing conditions

# **NEXT UP**

Panel Q&A

Breakout discussion:

What do YOU see as challenges, opportunities, and strategies for SLR adaptation planning?