

# City of Seal Beach Local Coastal Program

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Vulnerability Assessment

Workshop 2

July 17, 2019

**Michael Baker**

INTERNATIONAL



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# What is a Local Coastal Program?

- Consists of Land Use Plan (LUP) and Local Implementation Plan (LIP)
- Guides development in Coastal Zone once LCP is certified by the Coastal Commission
- City was awarded grant funding by the Coastal Commission to address sea level rise



# LCP History in Seal Beach

- 2003: Initiated LCP Preparation
- 2008: Re-initiated LCP Preparation
- 2017: Coastal Commission provided grant funding to prepare and certify an LCP
- 2018: Initiated LCP Preparation in coordination with the Coastal Commission



# Benefits of a Certified LCP

- Development applications and permit issuance within the Coastal Zone is delegated to the City
- Coastal Development Permit processing is streamlined through the City instead of Coastal Commission
- City controls local decision making
- A Certified LCP does not put additional regulations or burdens on City residents



# LCP Process and Scope

## **PHASE I (Current Scope)**

- Project Kick-Off
- Consultation with Coastal Commission
- Community Outreach
- Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment
- Prepare Administrative Draft Land Use Plan and Maps

## **PHASE II (Future Efforts)**

- Final Land Use Program
- Administrative Draft and Final Local Implementation Plan
- Study Session with Planning Commission and City Council
- Local Adoption
- Coastal Commission Application and Certification

# Components of an LCP

- **Land Use Plan (LUP)**
  - Similar to General Plan
  - Goal: A general statement describing a desired future condition
  - Policy: A statement of commitment designated to guide future decisions in such a way that the LCP goals can be achieved
- **Local Implementation Plan (LIP)**
  - Incorporated as part of the Zoning Ordinance
  - Implementation Program: A program to identify systems, procedures, or techniques that implement the LCP goals and policies.

# Community Outreach Efforts

- Pop-Up Booth Workshop: Vision, Issues and Opportunities
  - May 27<sup>th</sup> at the Seal Beach Car Show
- SLR Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation
  - July 17<sup>th</sup> at the Marina Center
- LCP Policy Development
  - August 21<sup>st</sup> at the Marina Center



# Stakeholder Meeting Summary

Stakeholder	Date
Lions Club	April 10
Friends of Seal Beach Naval Wildlife Refuge	April 10
Boeing	April 17
Surfside Colony Board	April 17
Chamber of Commerce	April 17
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	April 18
Gold Coast Architectural Committee	April 18
Save our Beach	April 18
City Council – District 1 and 3 Representatives	April 25



# Key Stakeholder Comments

## **Vision/Aspirations**

- Small-town feel, with connection to the past
- Service, volunteerism and community involvement

## **Concerns**

- Coastal flooding and wave run ups
- Trash brought to the beach during heavy storms
- Protection of critical facilities
- Local control of the Coastal Zone

# Pop-Up Workshop 1 Meeting Summary

- Approximately 200 participants
- Primary modes of transportation:
  - Walking, Driving, Biking
- Concerns about:
  - Pollution/Trash
  - Crowds/Congestion
  - Beach Access/Parking



# How Will Input be Used?

- Participants will be informed about the process of developing an LCP consistent with Coastal Commission regulations
- City is gathering information and public feedback that will help inform LCP policy development
- Participants will have the opportunity to identify concerns



# City of Seal Beach Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment

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Workshop 2

July 17, 2019

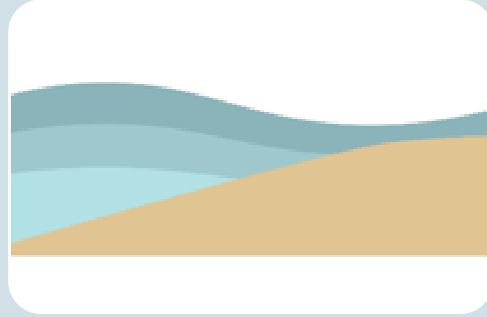


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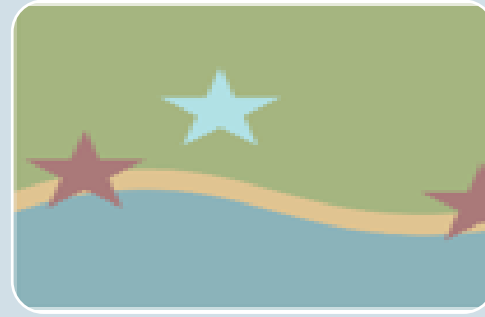
# Key Questions



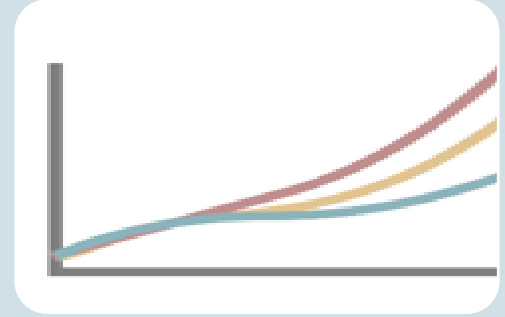
What are the hazards associated with sea level rise for Seal Beach?



What magnitudes of sea level rise matter for Seal Beach?

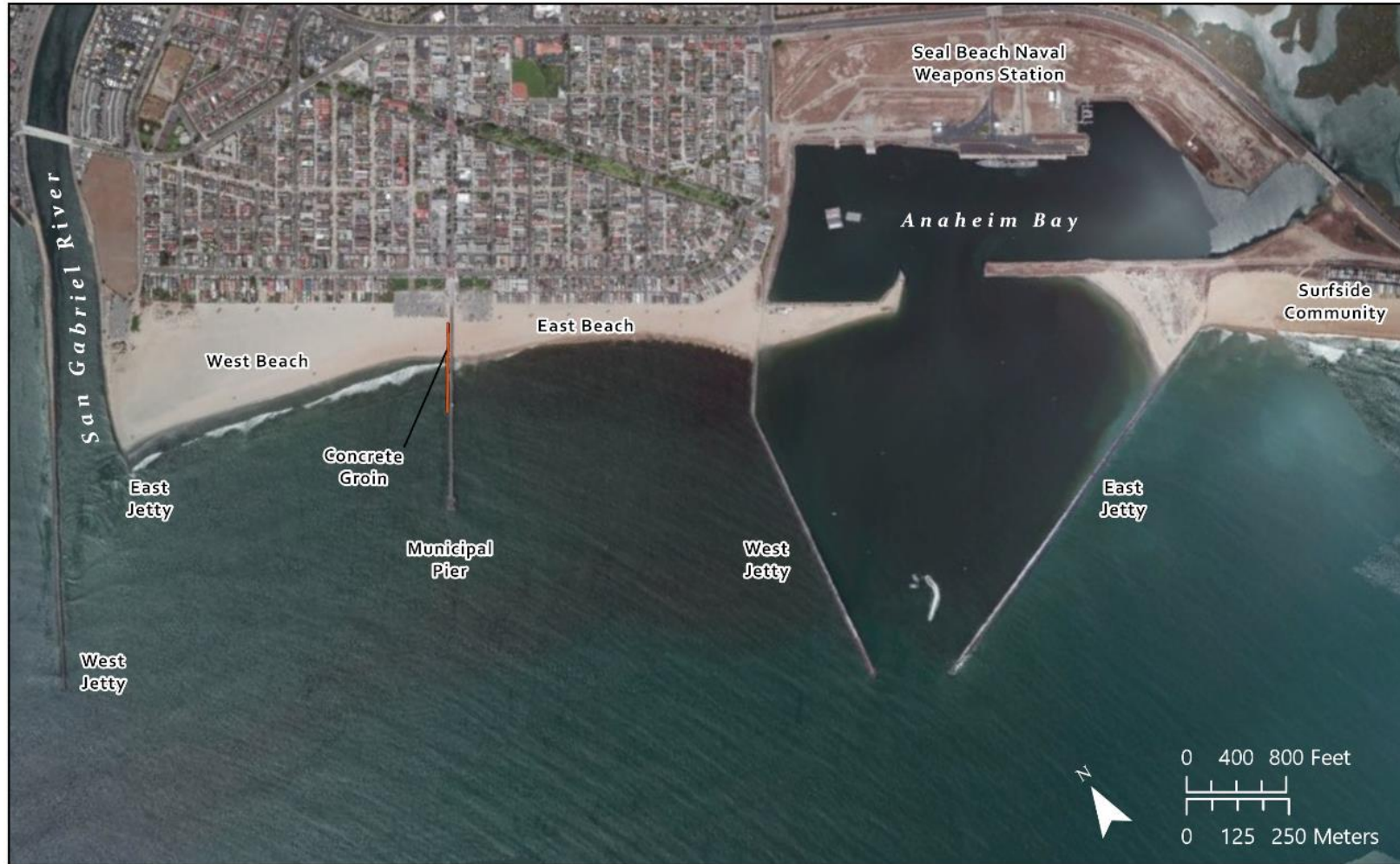


What resources are at risk?



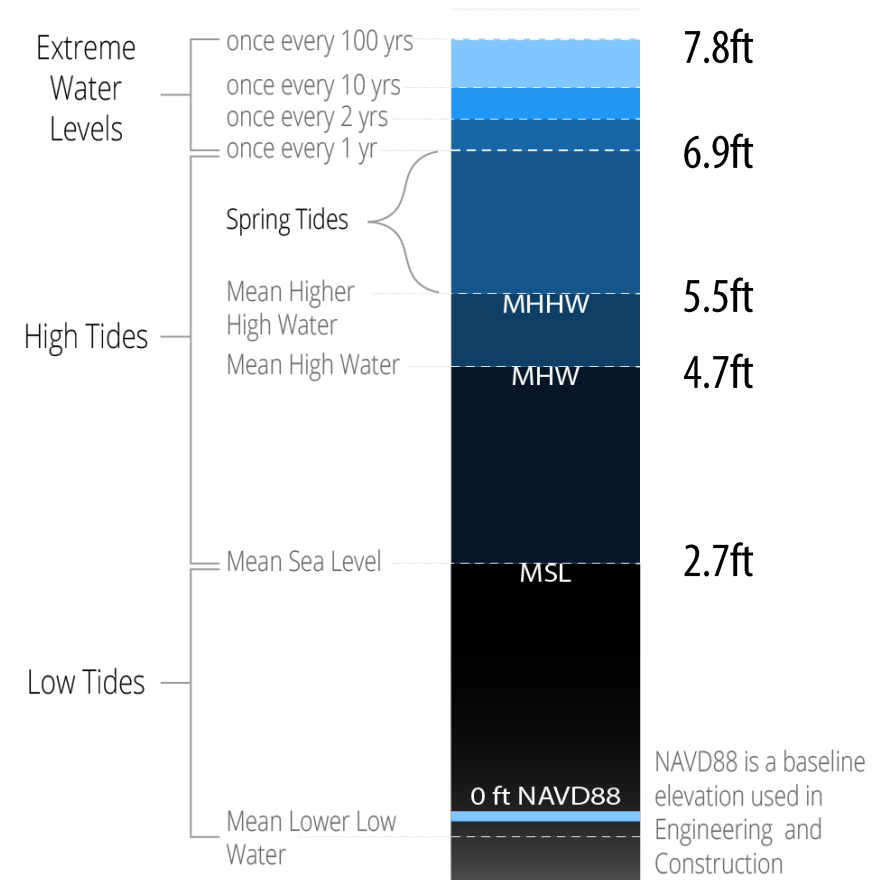
When could these scenarios happen and how do we plan for them?

# Coastal Setting



# Water Levels

- Typical tidal range of MLLW to MHHW
- Spring tides 2x a month
- King tides
  - Largest spring tides of the year
  - Can cause dry-weather flooding
- Sea level anomalies
  - El Nino
  - Storm surge



# Wave Climate

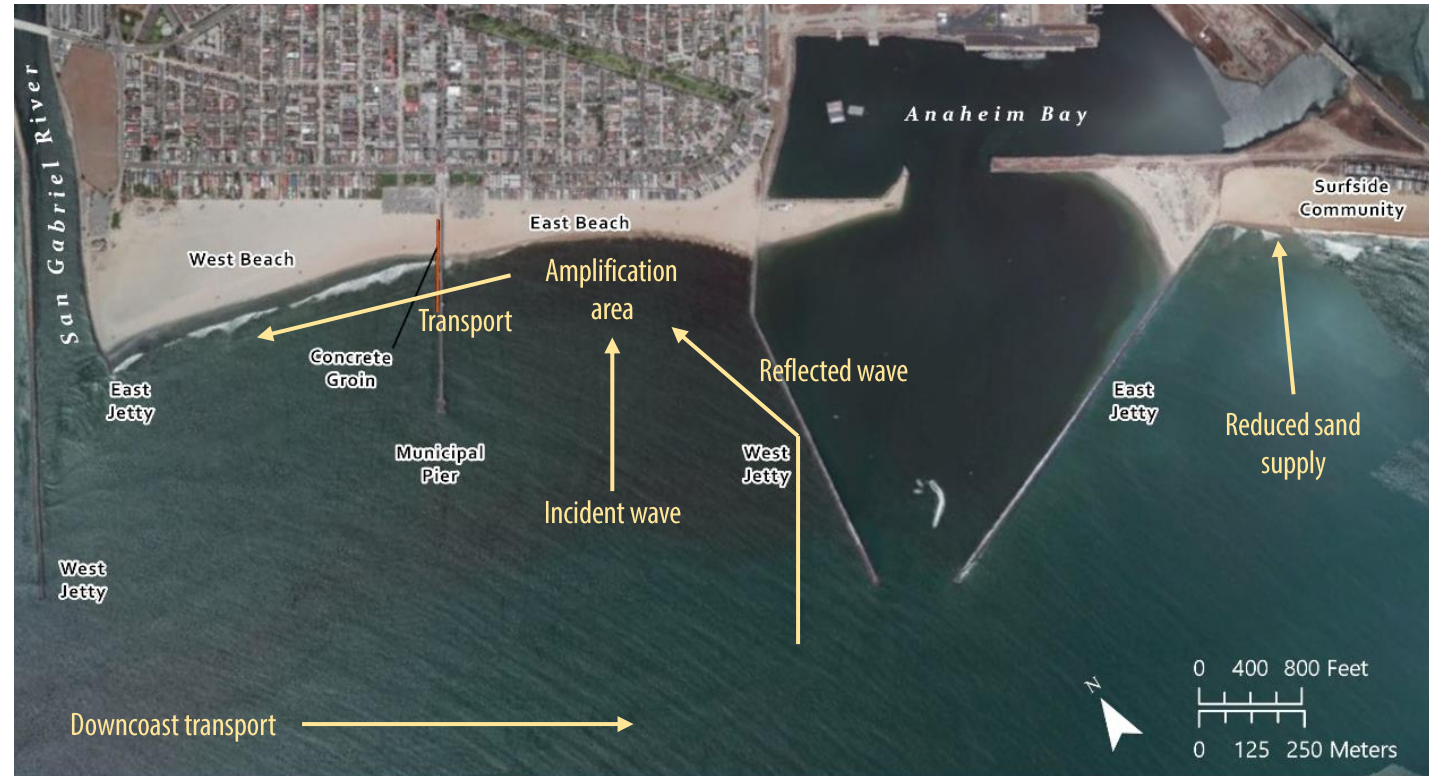
- Wave exposure typical of region
  - South swells in summer
  - West swells in winter
- Unique winter wave hazard
  - Swell reflected off of Anaheim Bay west jetty
  - Wave energy amplified
  - Increased wave heights along east beach





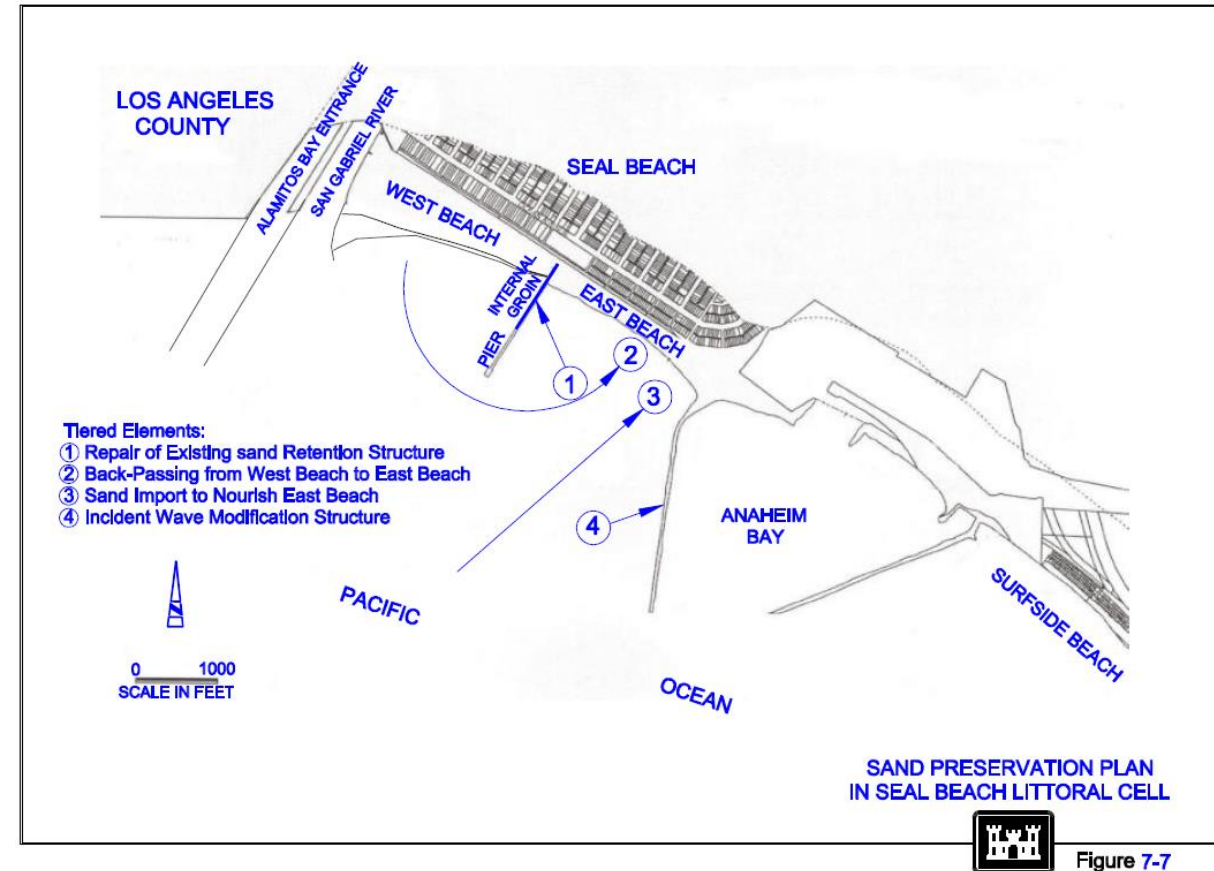
# Littoral Processes

- Influenced by jetties, pier, concrete groin
- Jetties create a pocket beach
  - Isolated from regional sand transport
  - Shoreline impacts at Surfside
- Reflected waves transport sand upcoast
  - Localized erosion ~13<sup>th</sup> St
  - Pier groin constructed to offset



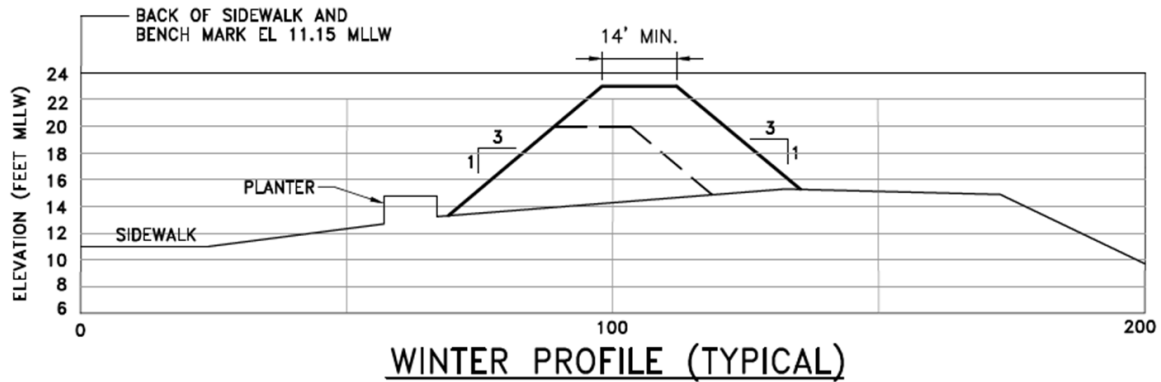
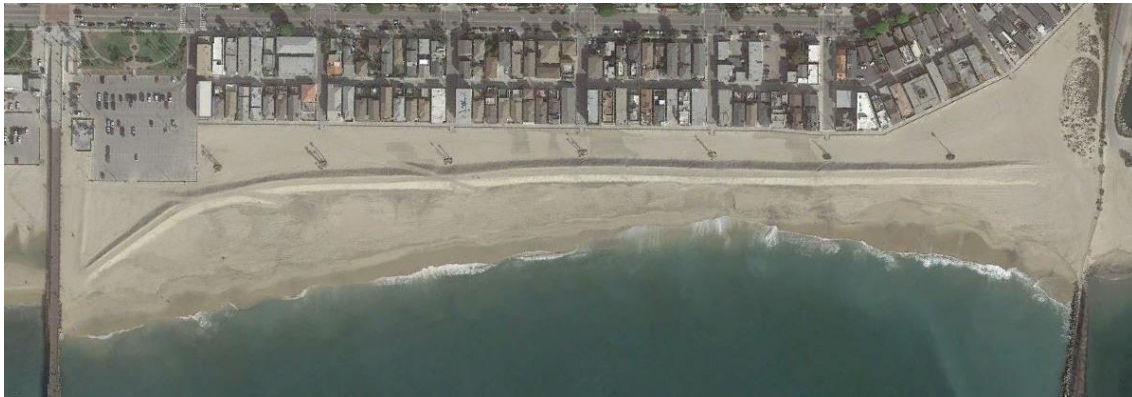
# City Sediment Management

- Sand backpassing
  - West to east beach
  - Offset sand transport
- Winter dike
  - Wave/flood protection
- Nourishment
  - Opportunistic at east beach
  - Cycle of nourishment at Surfside

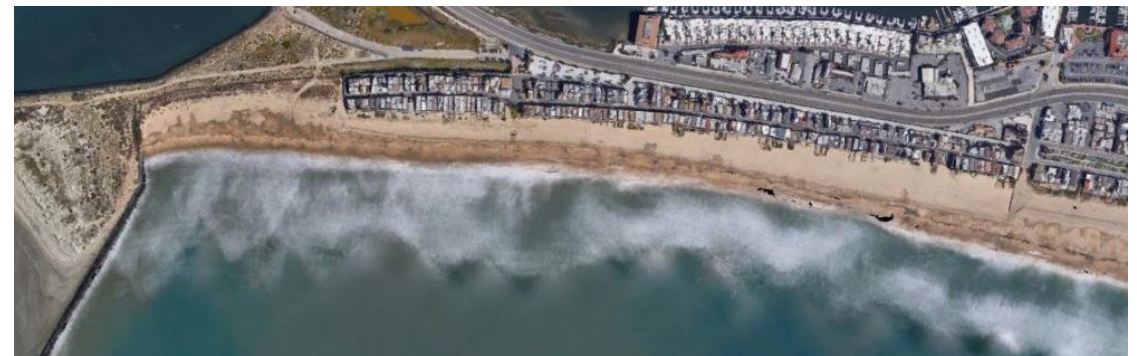
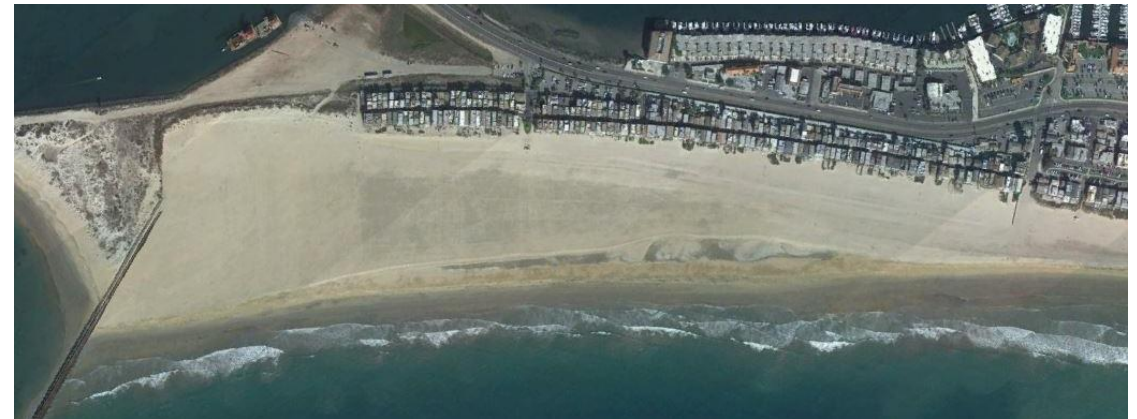


# Sediment Management

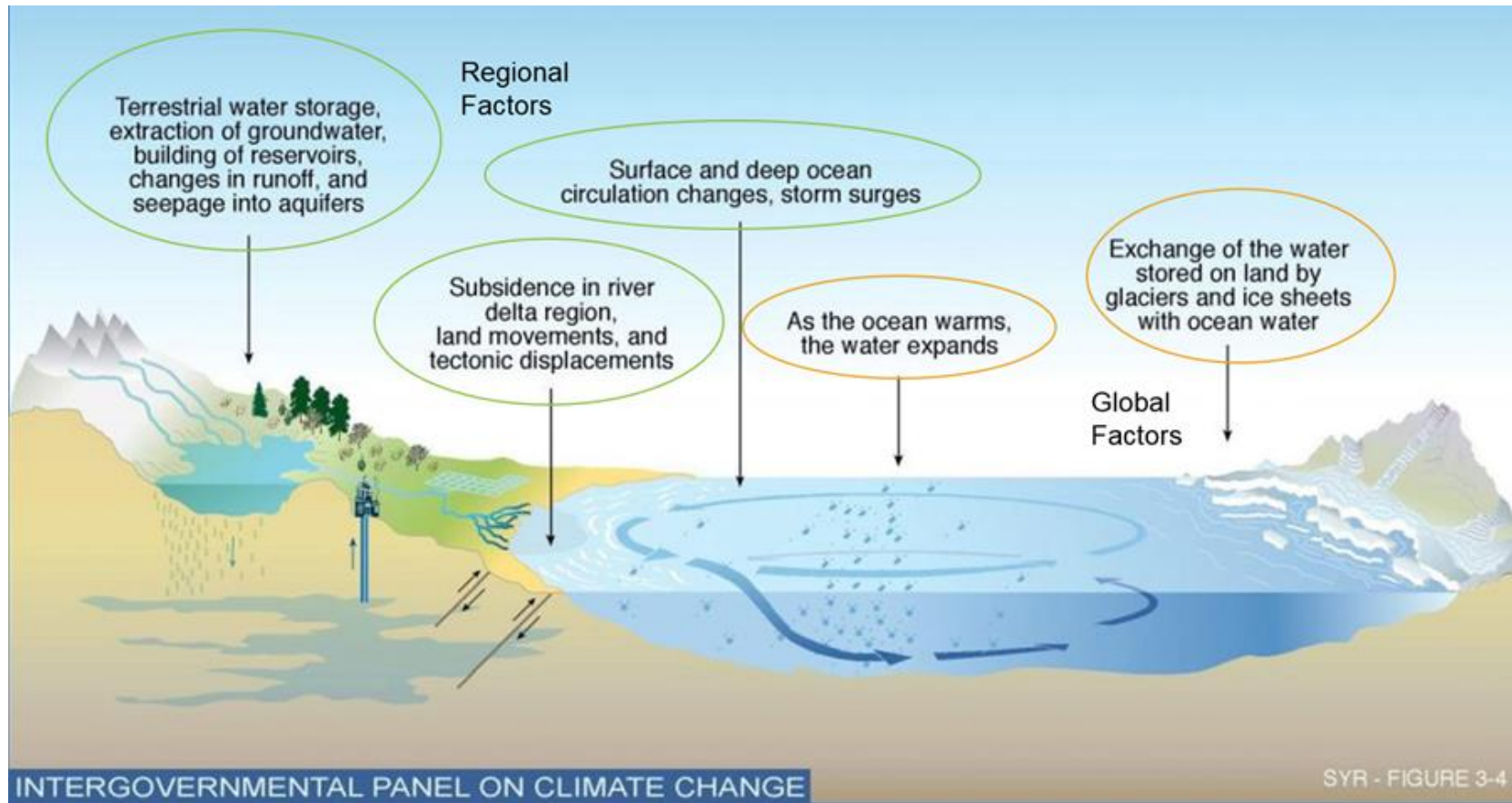
## Berm construction



## Surfside nourishment

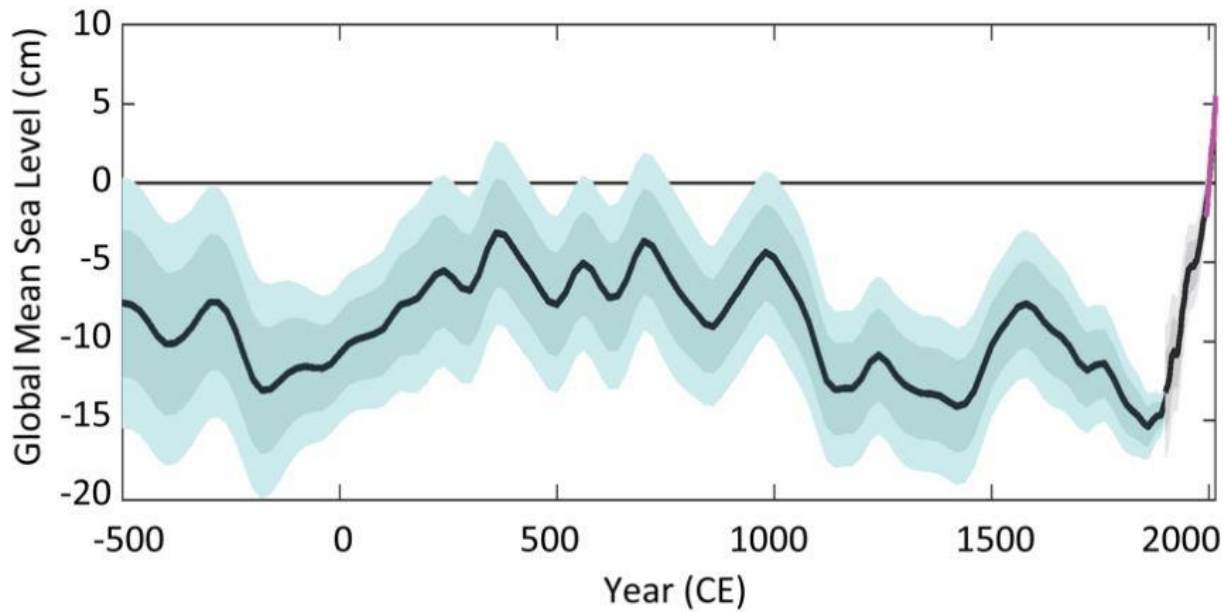


# What is Sea Level Rise?

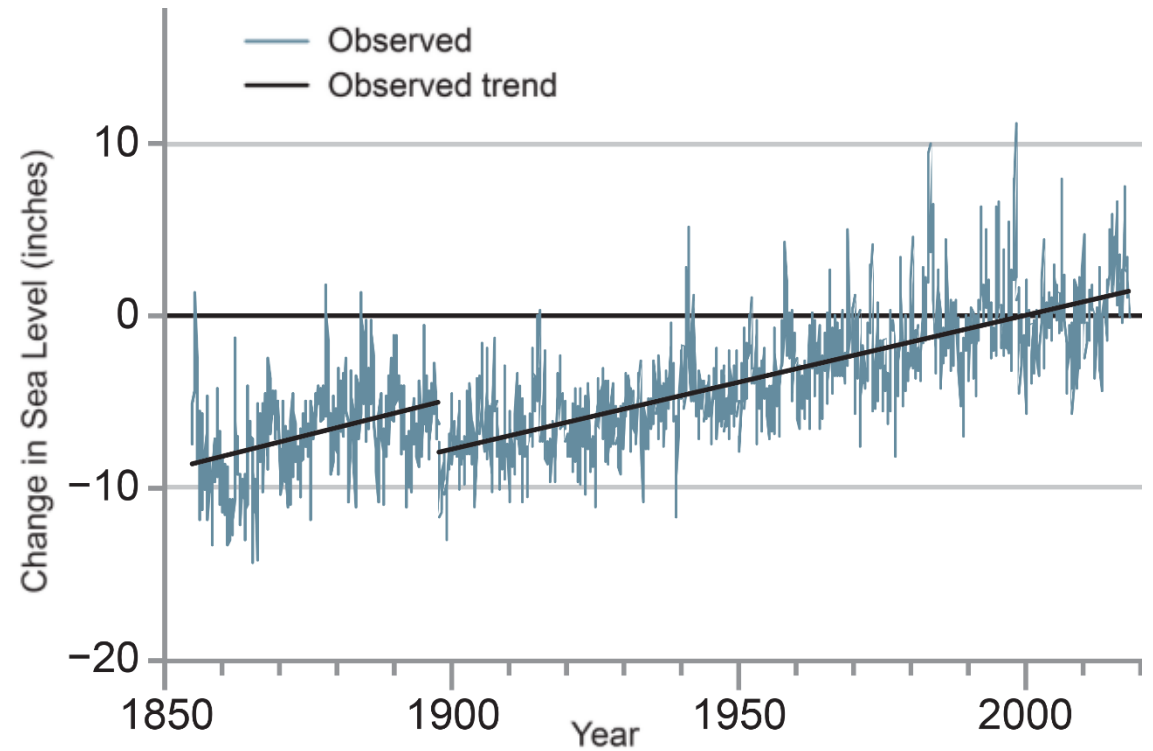


# Historic Trends

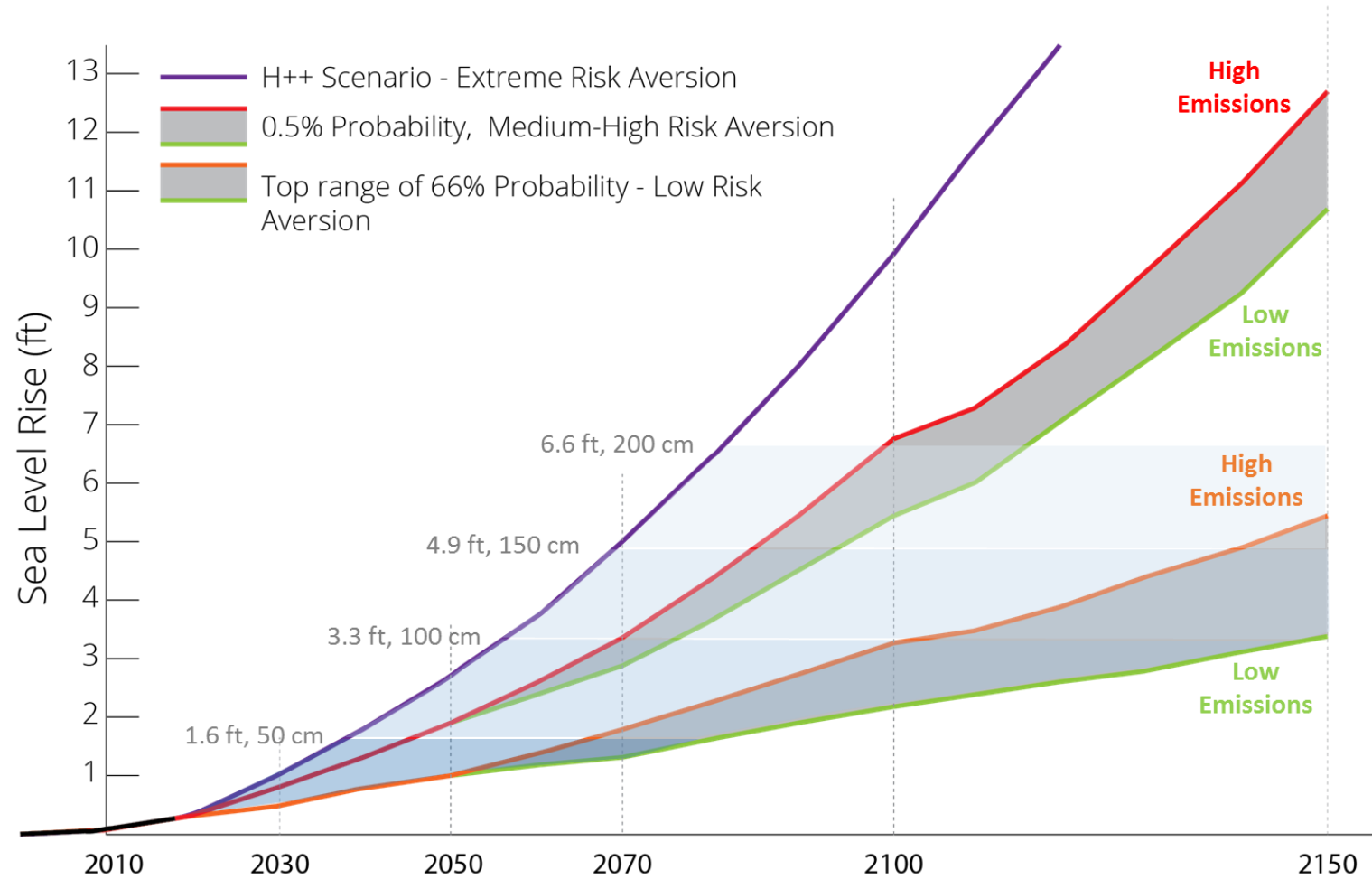
Variation over geologic time scales



Observations in CA show increase over last century



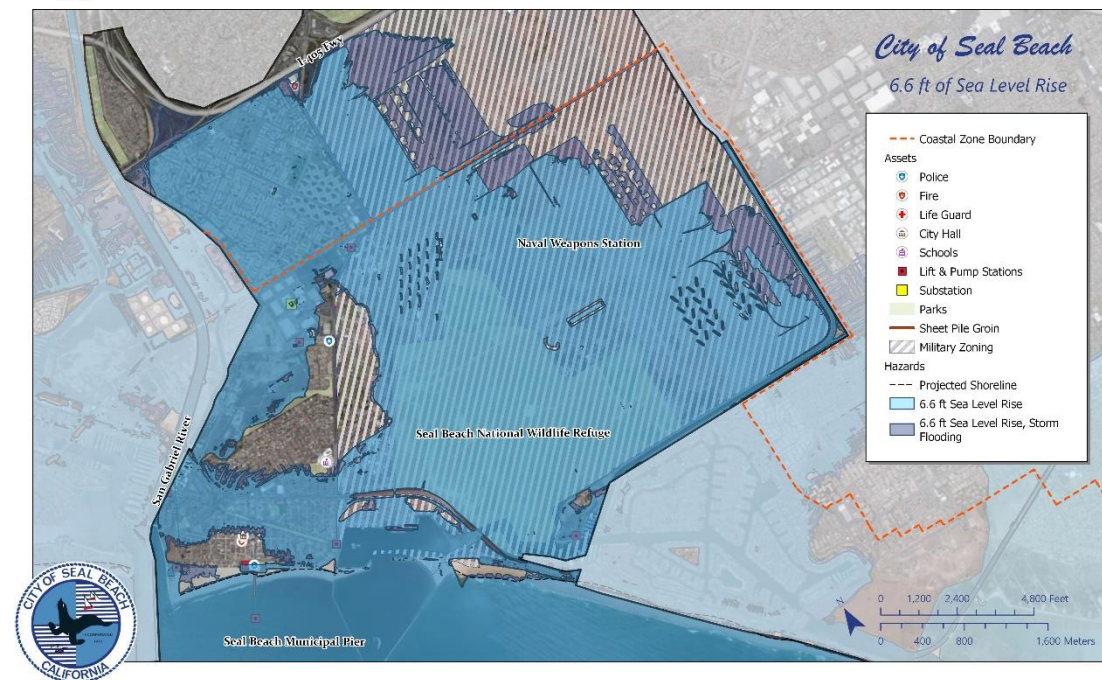
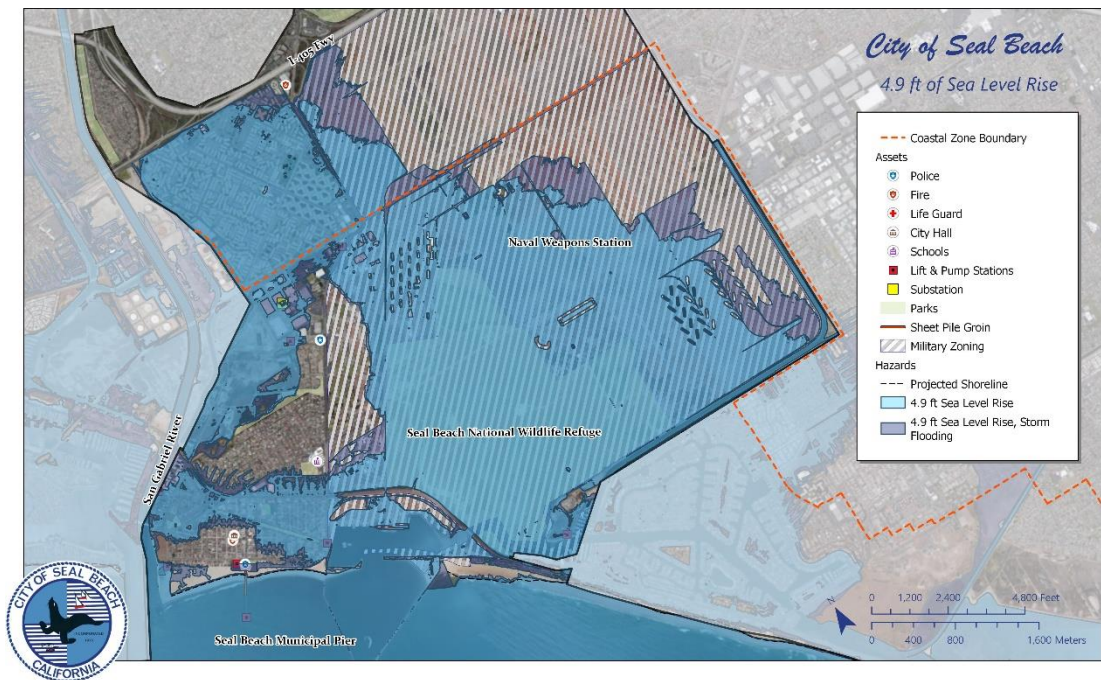
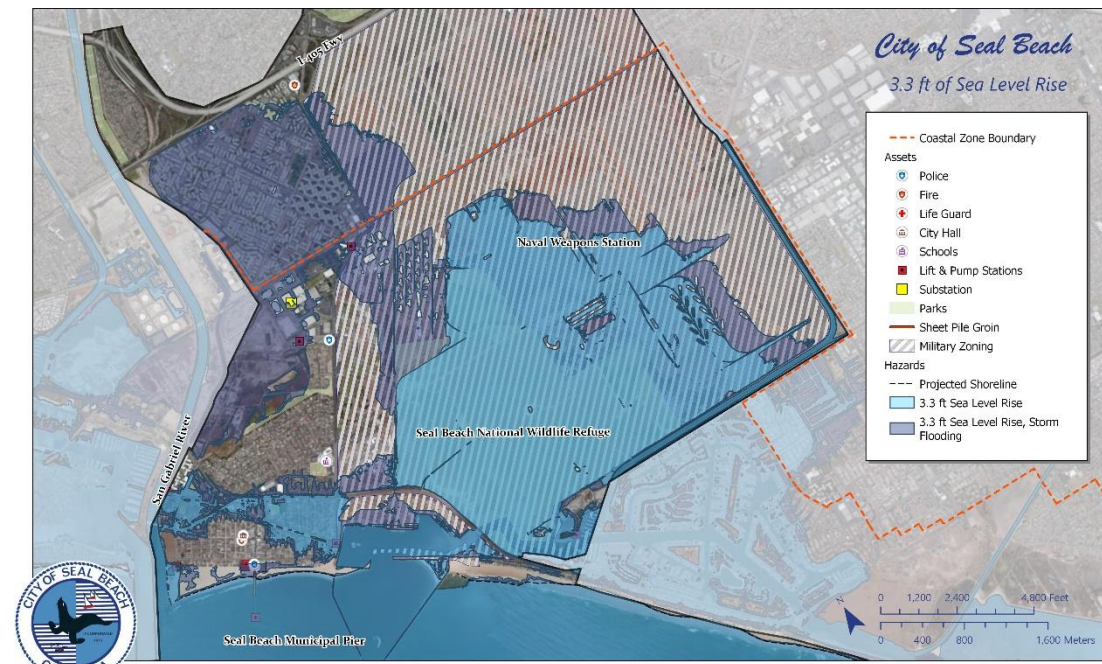
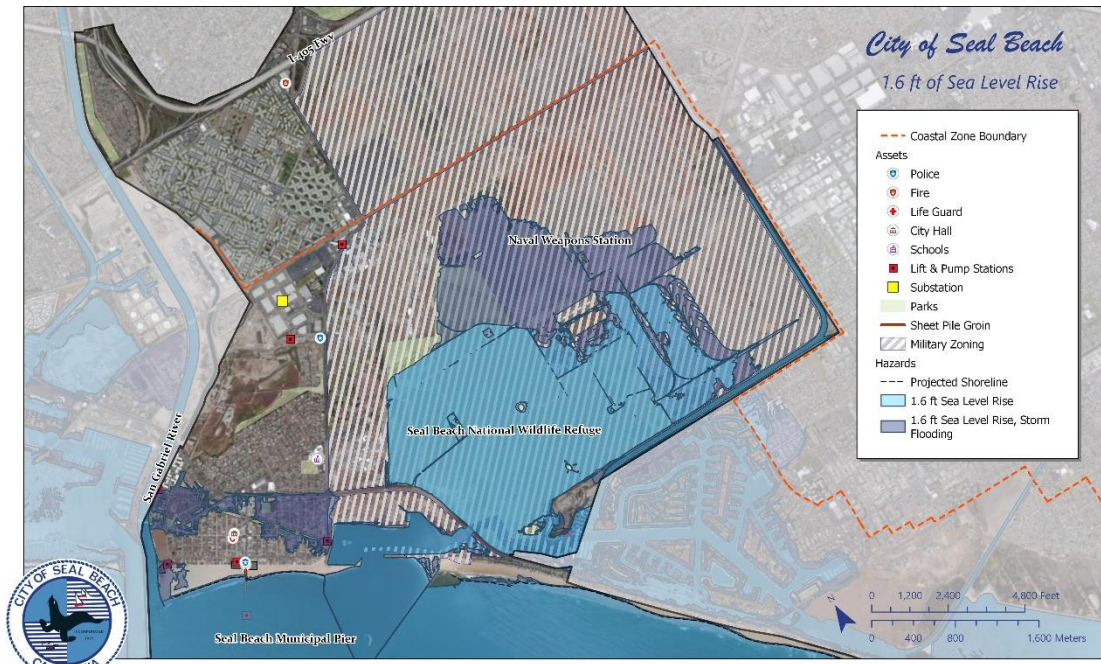
# Projections and Probability



# Vulnerability Assessment

- Resources
  - Coastal development
  - Utilities infrastructure
  - Public safety facilities
  - Transportation infrastructure
  - Coastal access and recreation
  - Municipal pier
  - Environmental resources
- Hazard analysis
  - Spring tide flood hazards
  - 100-year storm flood hazards







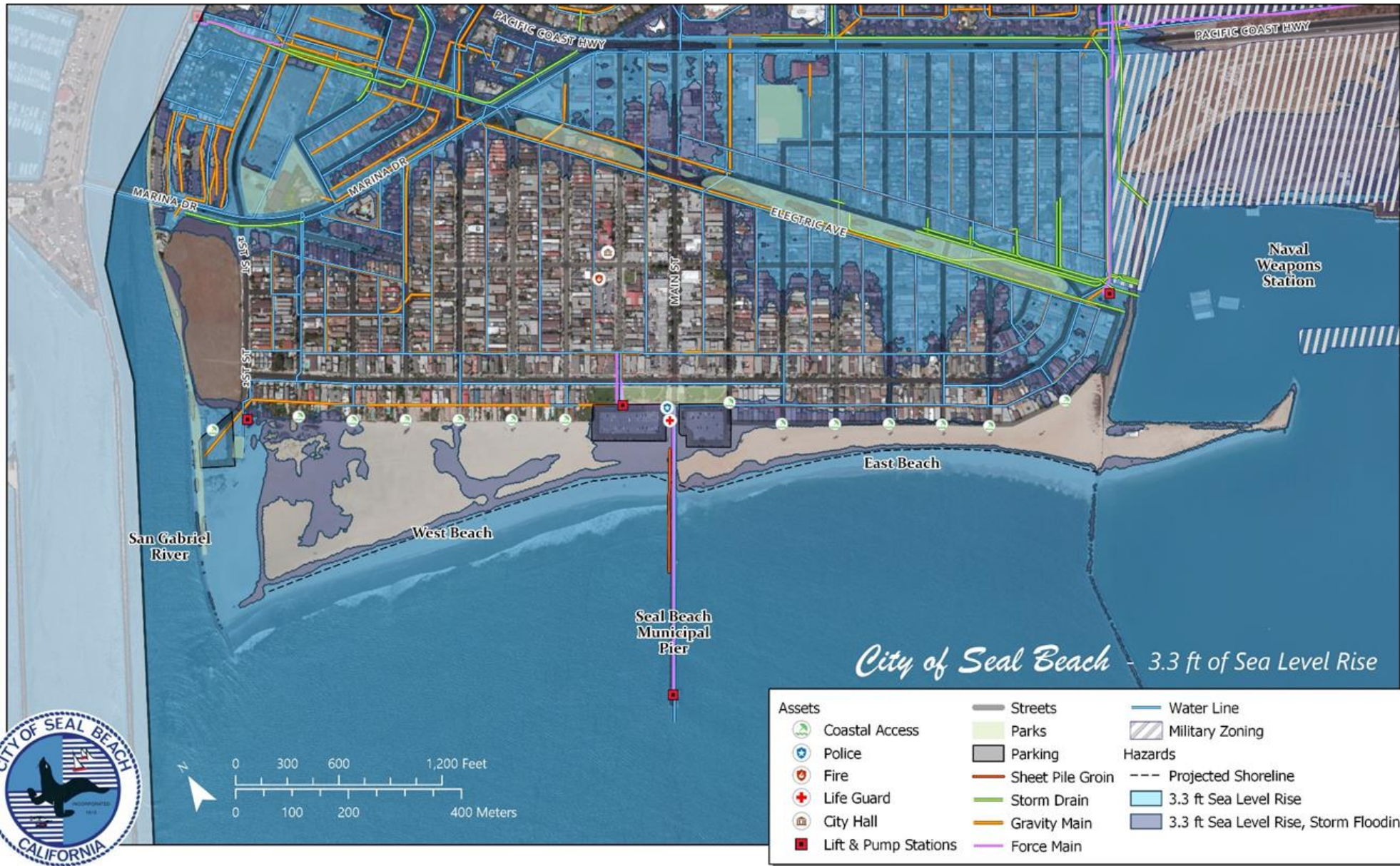


*City of Seal Beach - 1.6 ft of Sea Level Rise*

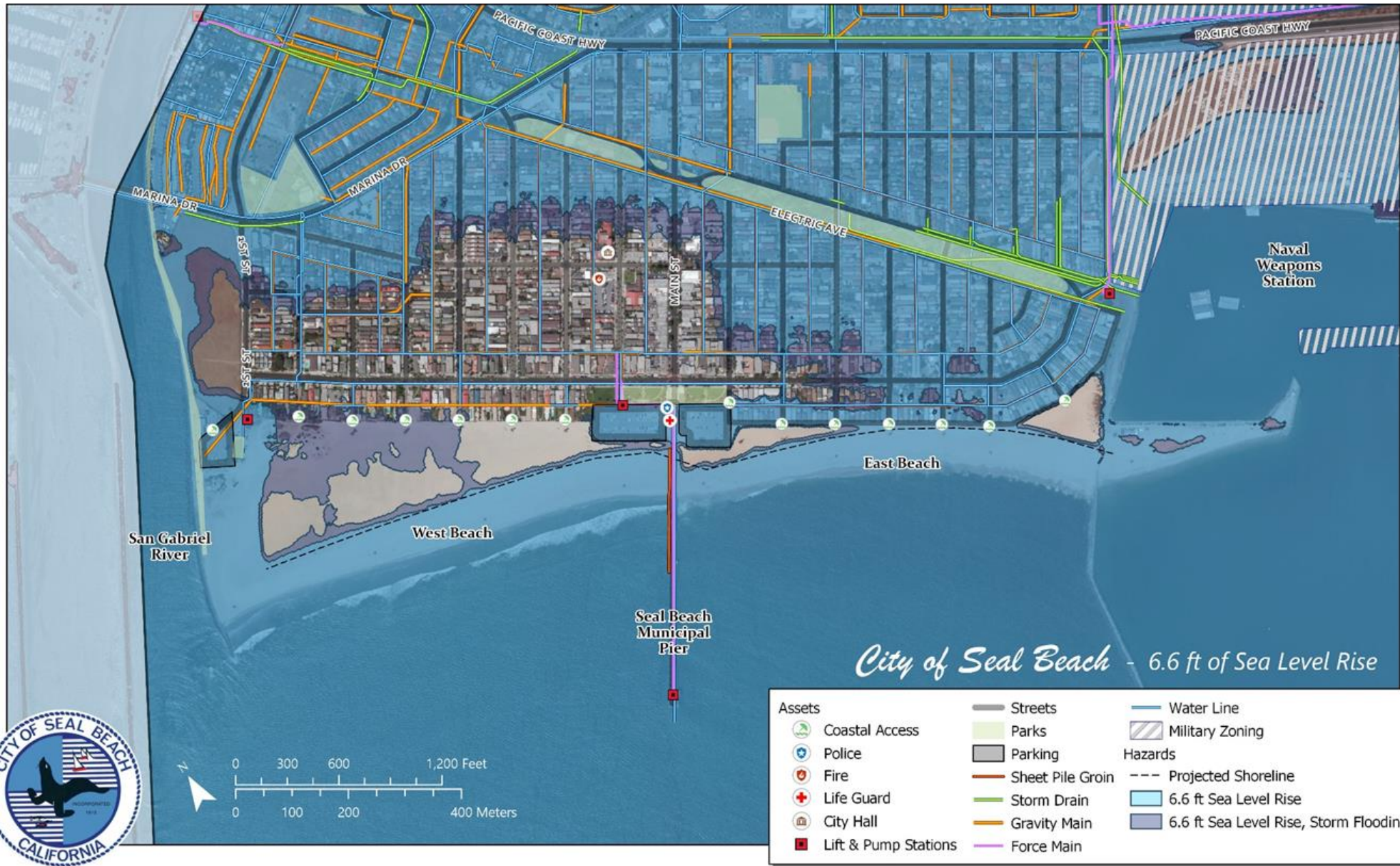


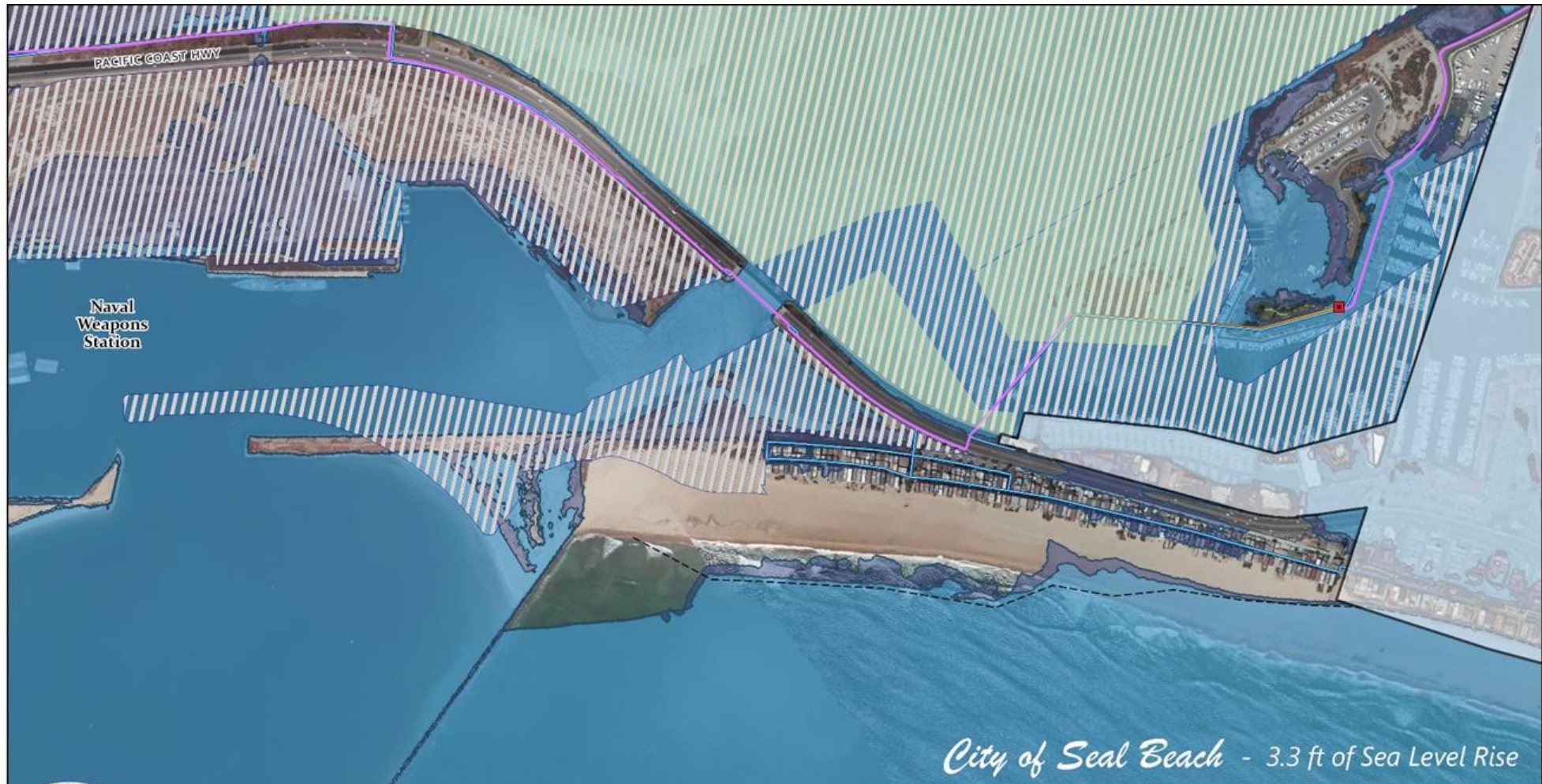
Assets		Lift & Pump Stations	Force Main
Coastal Access	Streets	Water Line	Military Zoning
Police	Parks	Projected Shoreline	1.6 ft Sea Level Rise
Fire	Parking	1.6 ft Sea Level Rise, Storm Flooding	
Life Guard	Sheet Pile Groin		
Schools	Storm Drain		
City Hall	Gravity Main		











**Assets**

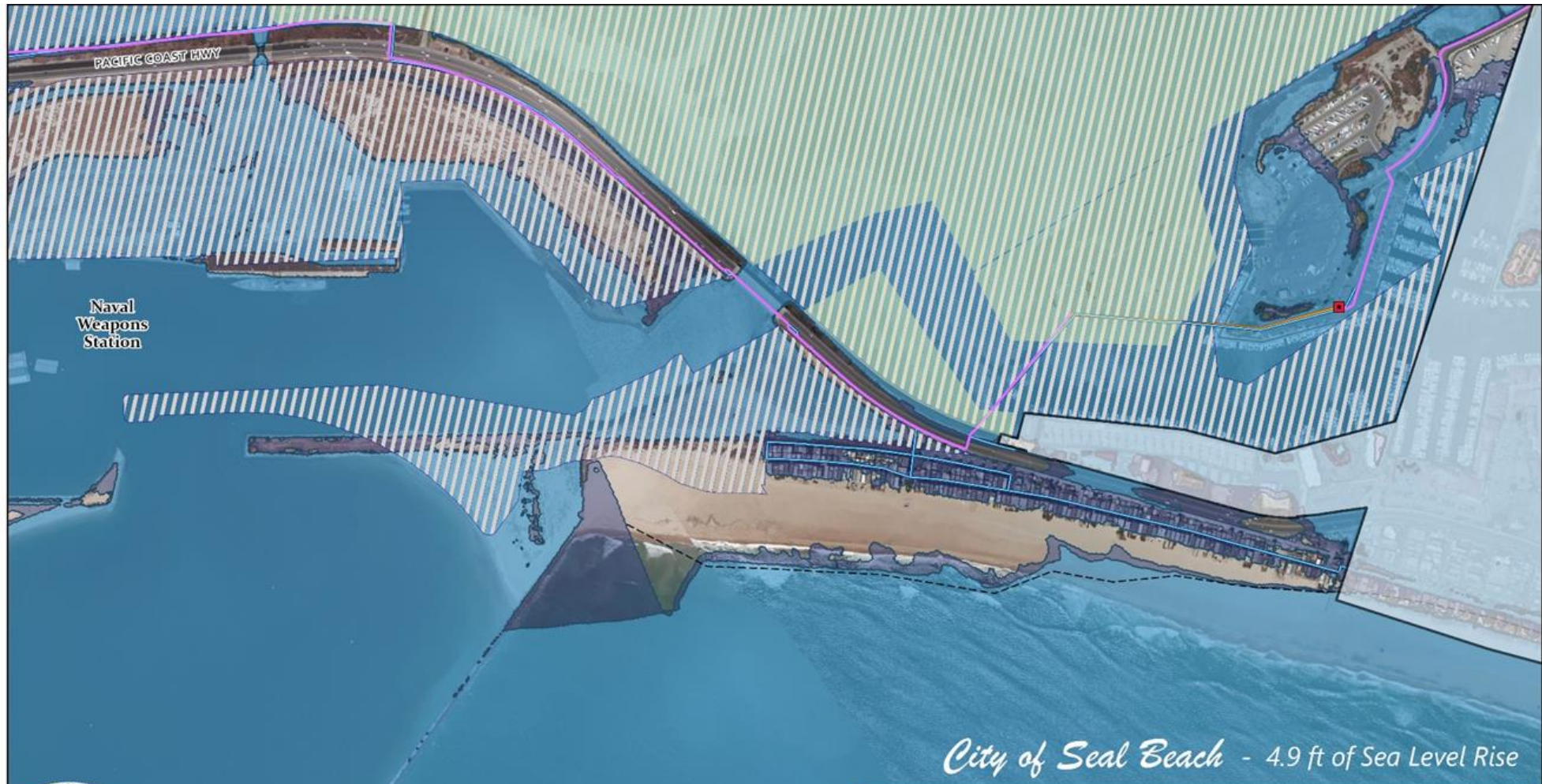
- Lift & Pump Stations
- Streets
- Parks

- Gravity Main
- Force Main
- Water Line
- Military Zoning

**Hazards**

- Projected Shoreline
- 3.3 ft Sea Level Rise
- 3.3 ft Sea Level Rise, Storm Flooding





**Assets**

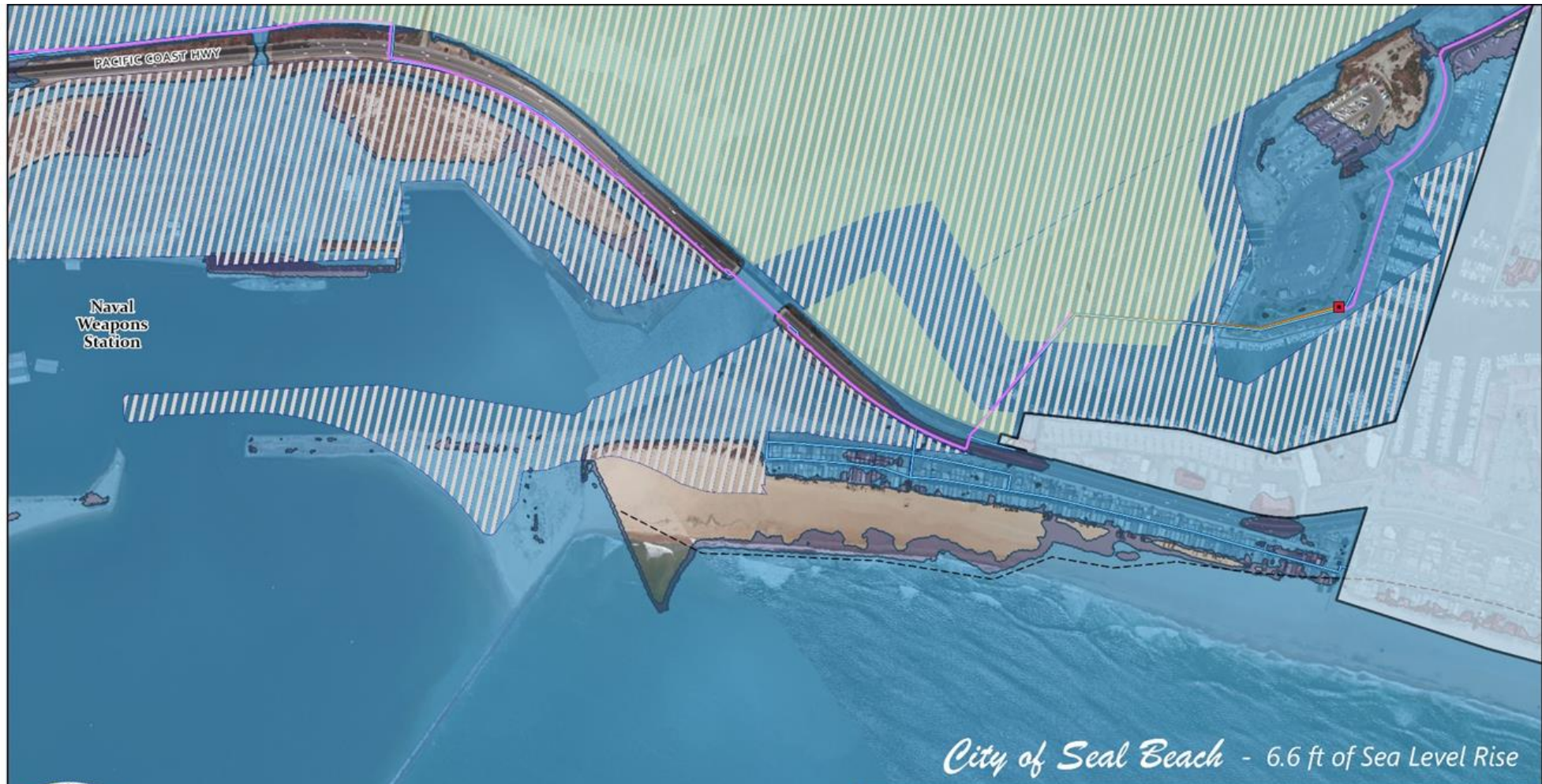
- Lift & Pump Stations
- Streets
- Parks

- Gravity Main
- Force Main
- Water Line
- Military Zoning

**Hazards**

- Projected Shoreline
- 4.9 ft Sea Level Rise
- 4.9 ft Sea Level Rise, Storm Flooding





*City of Seal Beach - 6.6 ft of Sea Level Rise*

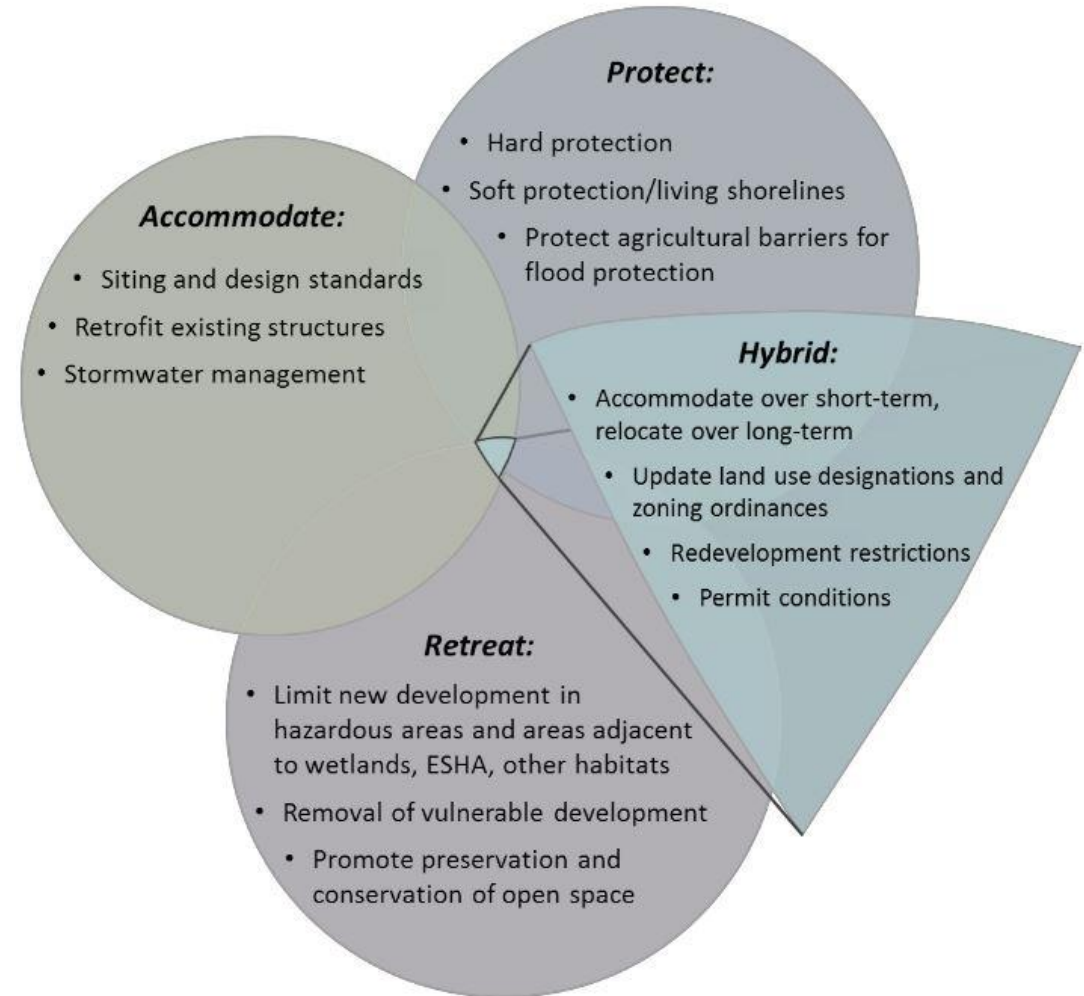


Assets		
Lift & Pump Stations	Gravity Main	<b>Hazards</b>
Streets	Force Main	Projected Shoreline
Parks	Water Line	6.6 ft Sea Level Rise
Military Zoning		6.6 ft Sea Level Rise, Storm Flooding



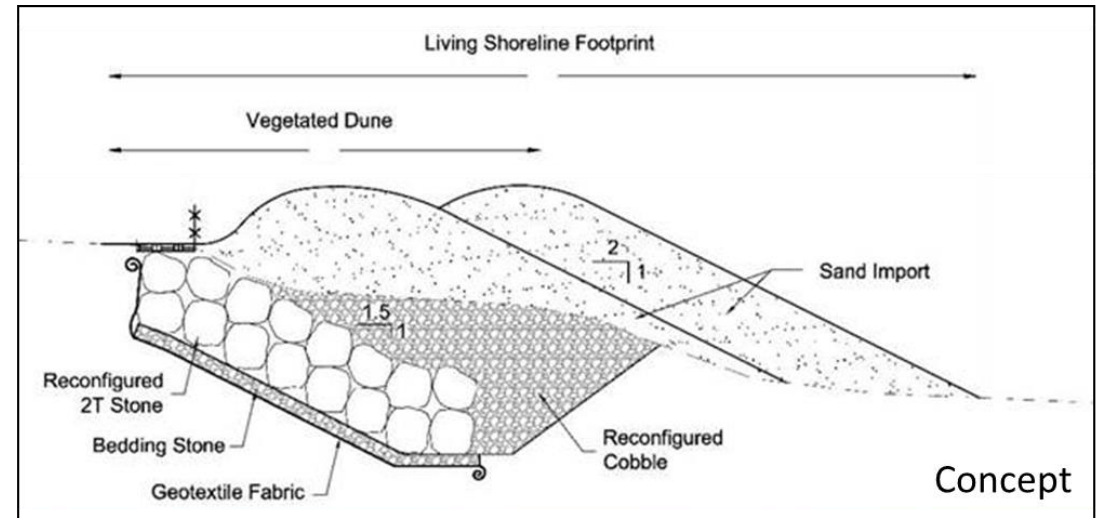
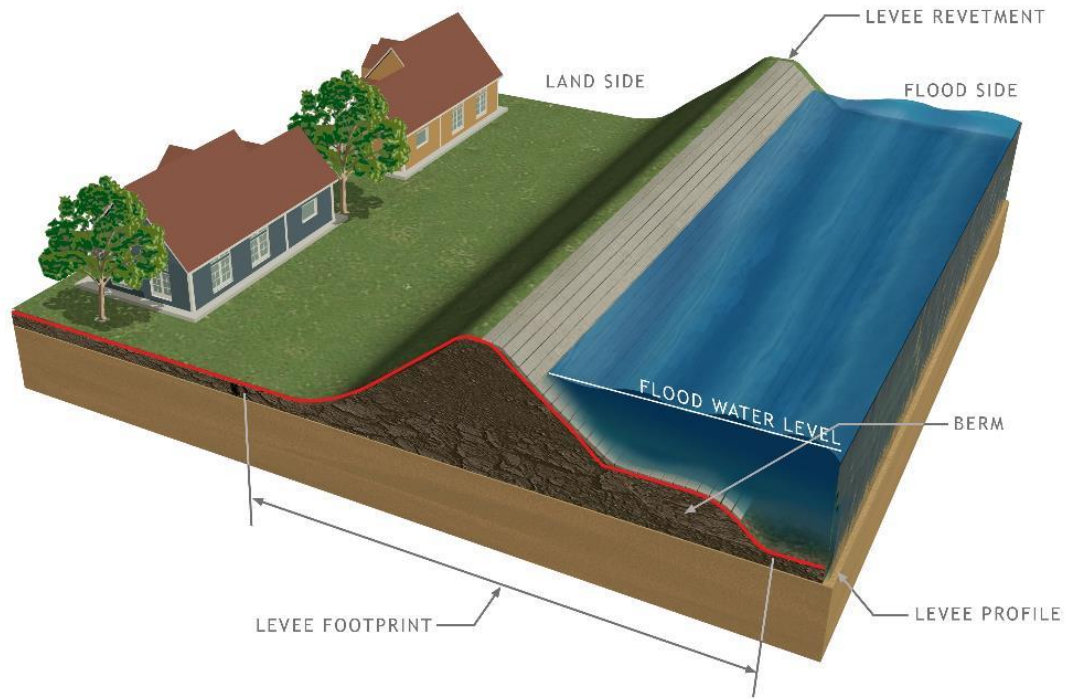
# Sea Level Rise Adaptation

- Wide variety of adaptation measures
- 3 main categories
  - Protection
  - Accommodation
  - Retreat
- Adaptation often takes hybrid approach
  - Combine elements of multiple categories
  - Account for different vulnerabilities over space and time
- Feasibility considerations





# Conceptual Examples: Protection

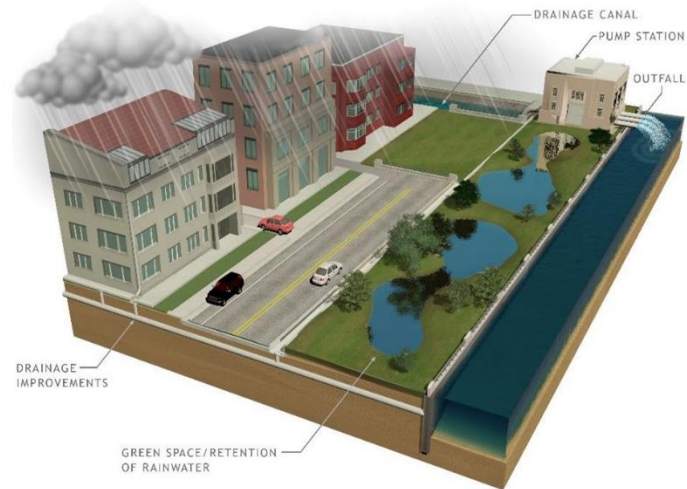
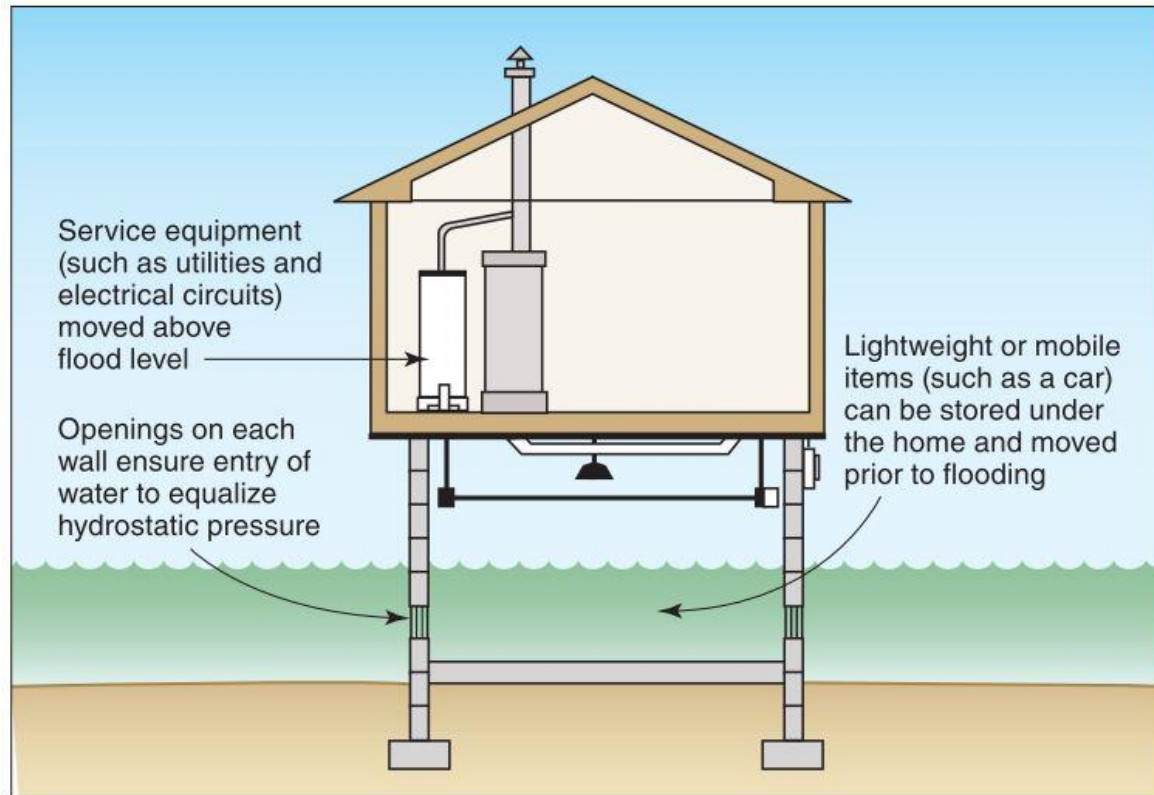


Concept

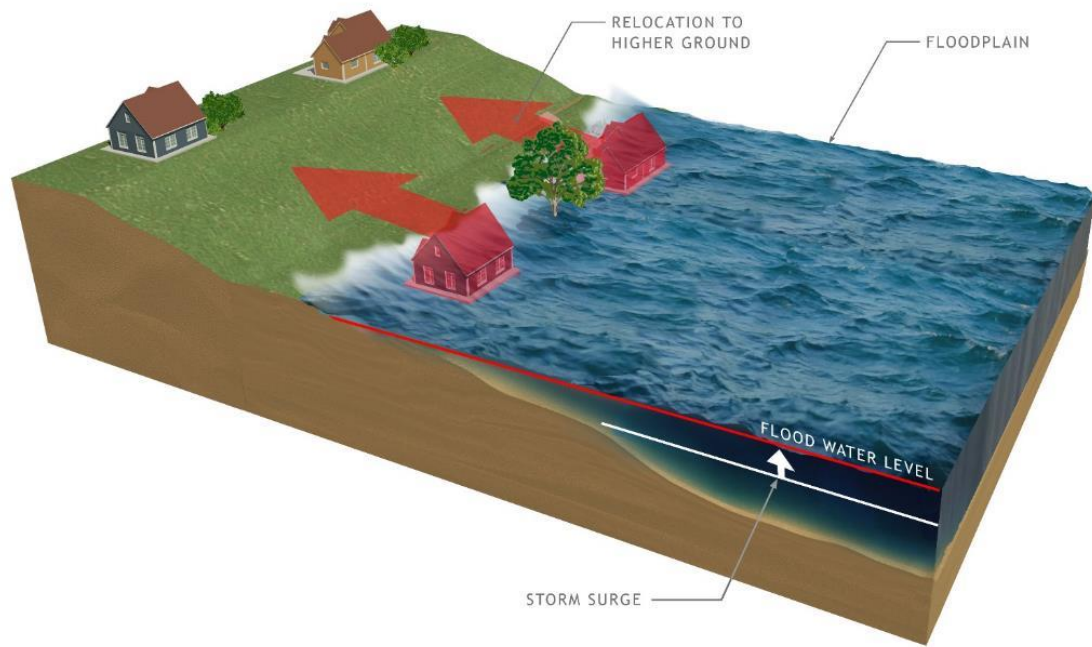


Rendering

# Conceptual Examples: Accommodation



# Conceptual Examples: Retreat





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THANK YOU!

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# Selected Sea Level Rise Scenarios

- 1.6ft
  - Extreme: 2040
  - Medium-high (0.5%): 2050
  - Low (17%): 2070
- 3.3ft
  - Extreme: 2060
  - Medium-high (0.5%): 2070
  - Low (17%): 2100
- 4.9ft
  - Extreme: 2070
  - Medium-high (0.5%): 2080-2090
- 6.6ft
  - Extreme: 2080-2090
  - Medium-high (0.5%): 2100

LOS ANGELES - High emissions (RCP 8.5)

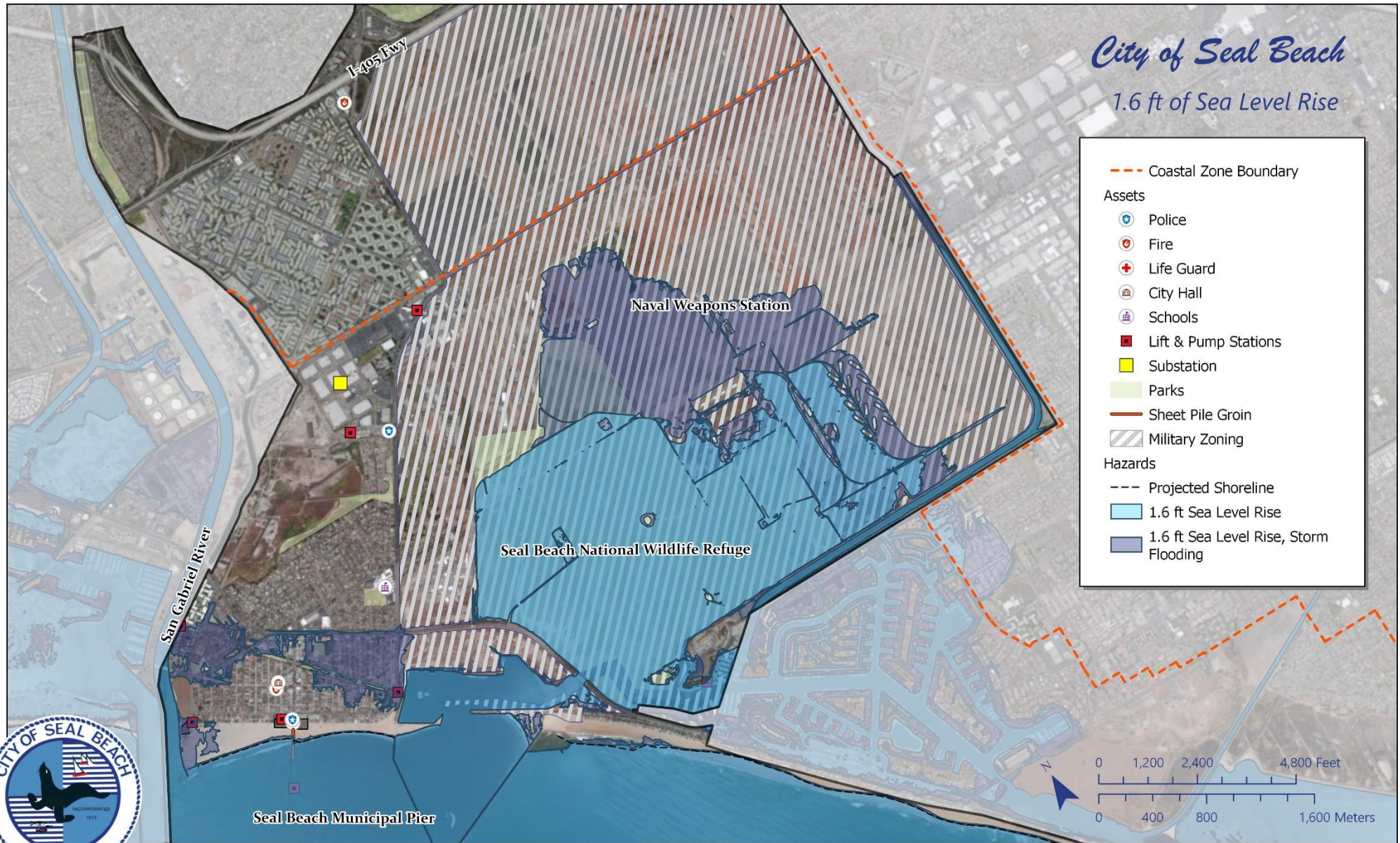
	<i>Probability that sea-level rise will meet or exceed... (excludes H++)</i>									
	1 FT.	2 FT.	3 FT.	4 FT.	5 FT.	6 FT.	7 FT.	8 FT.	9 FT.	10 FT.
2030										
2040	1.6%									
2050	17%	0.3%								
2060	47%	2%	0.2%							
2070	71%	8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%					
2080	84%	23%	3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%			
2090	90%	42%	9%	2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
2100	92%	58%	21%	6%	2%	1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
2150	99%	90%	68%	42%	23%	12%	6%	4%	2%	1%

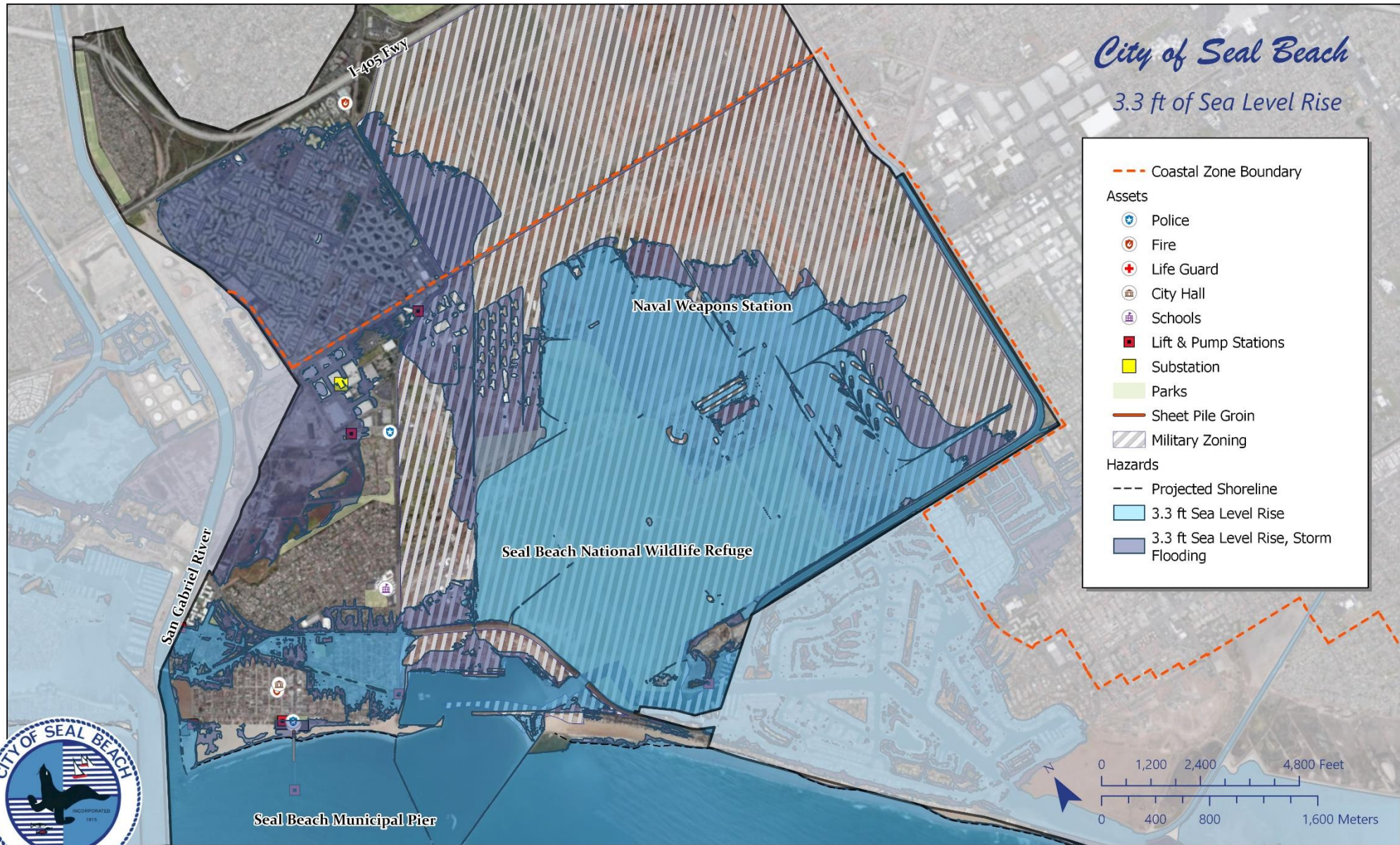


# Selected Sea Level Rise Scenarios

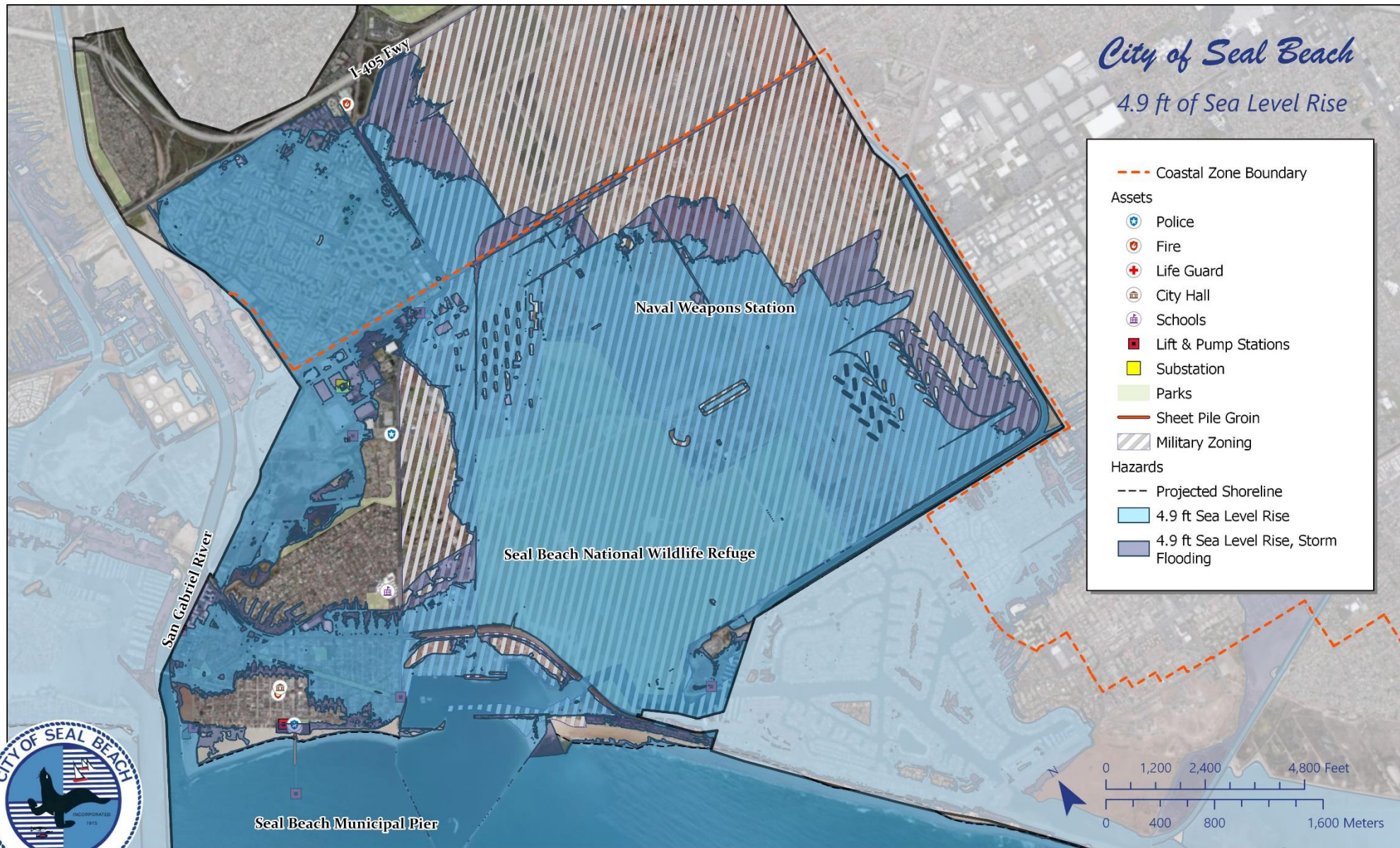
		<i>Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)</i>				<i>H++ scenario (Sweet et al. 2017) *Single scenario</i>
		<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>LIKELY RANGE</b>	<b>1-IN-20 CHANCE</b>	<b>1-IN-200 CHANCE</b>	
		<i>50% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	<i>66% probability sea-level rise is between...</i>	<i>5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	<i>0.5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...</i>	
		<b>Low Risk Aversion</b>			<b>Medium - High Risk Aversion</b>	<b>Extreme Risk Aversion</b>
High emissions	2030	0.3	0.2 - 0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
	2040	0.5	0.4 - 0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7
	2050	0.7	0.5 - 1.0	1.2	1.8	2.6
Low emissions	2060	0.8	0.5 - 1.1	1.4	2.2	
High emissions	2060	1.0	0.7 - 1.3	1.7	2.5	3.7
Low emissions	2070	0.9	0.6 - 1.3	1.8	2.9	
High emissions	2070	1.2	0.8 - 1.7	2.2	3.3	5.0
Low emissions	2080	1.0	0.6 - 1.6	2.1	3.6	
High emissions	2080	1.5	1.0 - 2.2	2.8	4.3	6.4
Low emissions	2090	1.2	0.7 - 1.8	2.5	4.5	
High emissions	2090	1.8	1.2 - 2.7	3.4	5.3	8.0
Low emissions	2100	1.3	0.7 - 2.1	3.0	5.4	
High emissions	2100	2.2	1.3 - 3.2	4.1	6.7	9.9

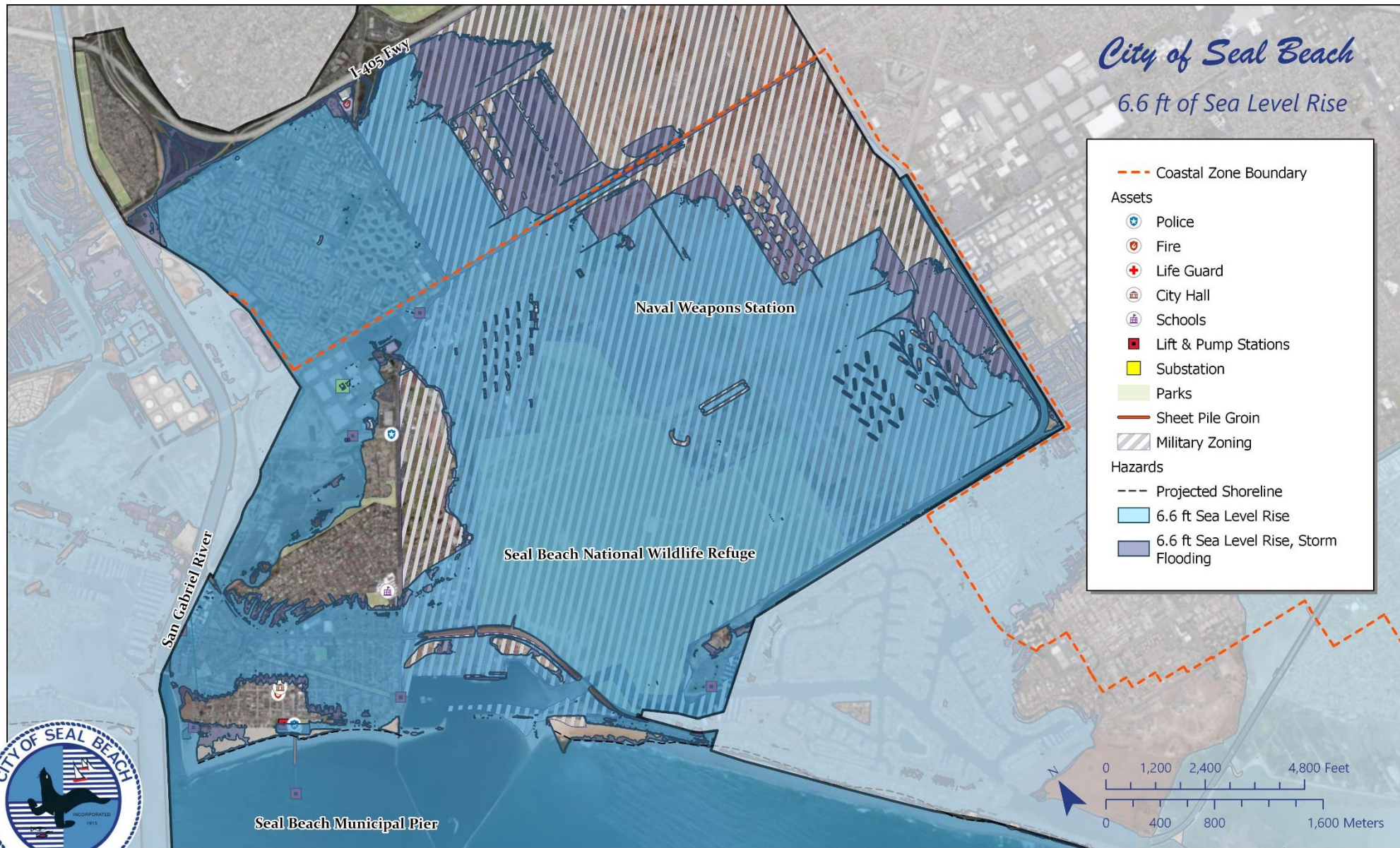














**Assets**

- Lift & Pump Stations
- Streets
- Parks

- Gravity Main
- Force Main
- Water Line
- Military Zoning

**Hazards**

- Projected Shoreline
- 1.6 ft Sea Level Rise
- 1.6 ft Sea Level Rise, Storm Flooding

