

City of Seal Beach Local Coastal Program

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



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



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



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

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

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



Community Outreach Efforts

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



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



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



City of Seal Beach Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment

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July 17, 2019

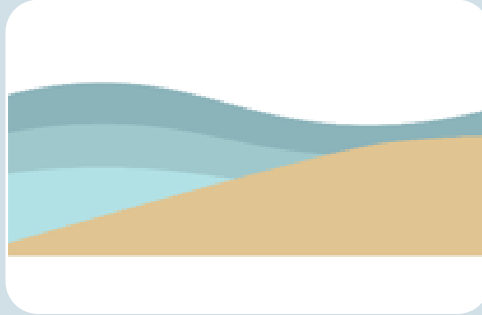


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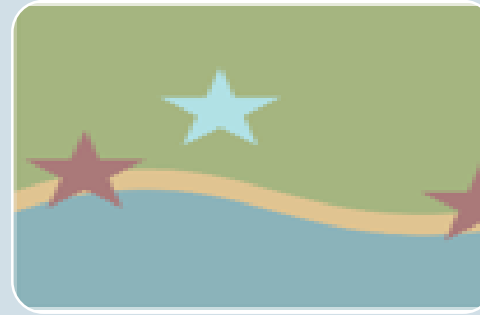
Key Questions



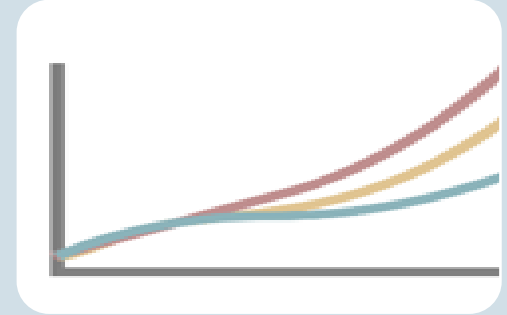
What are the hazards associated with sea level rise for Seal



What magnitudes of sea level rise matter for Seal

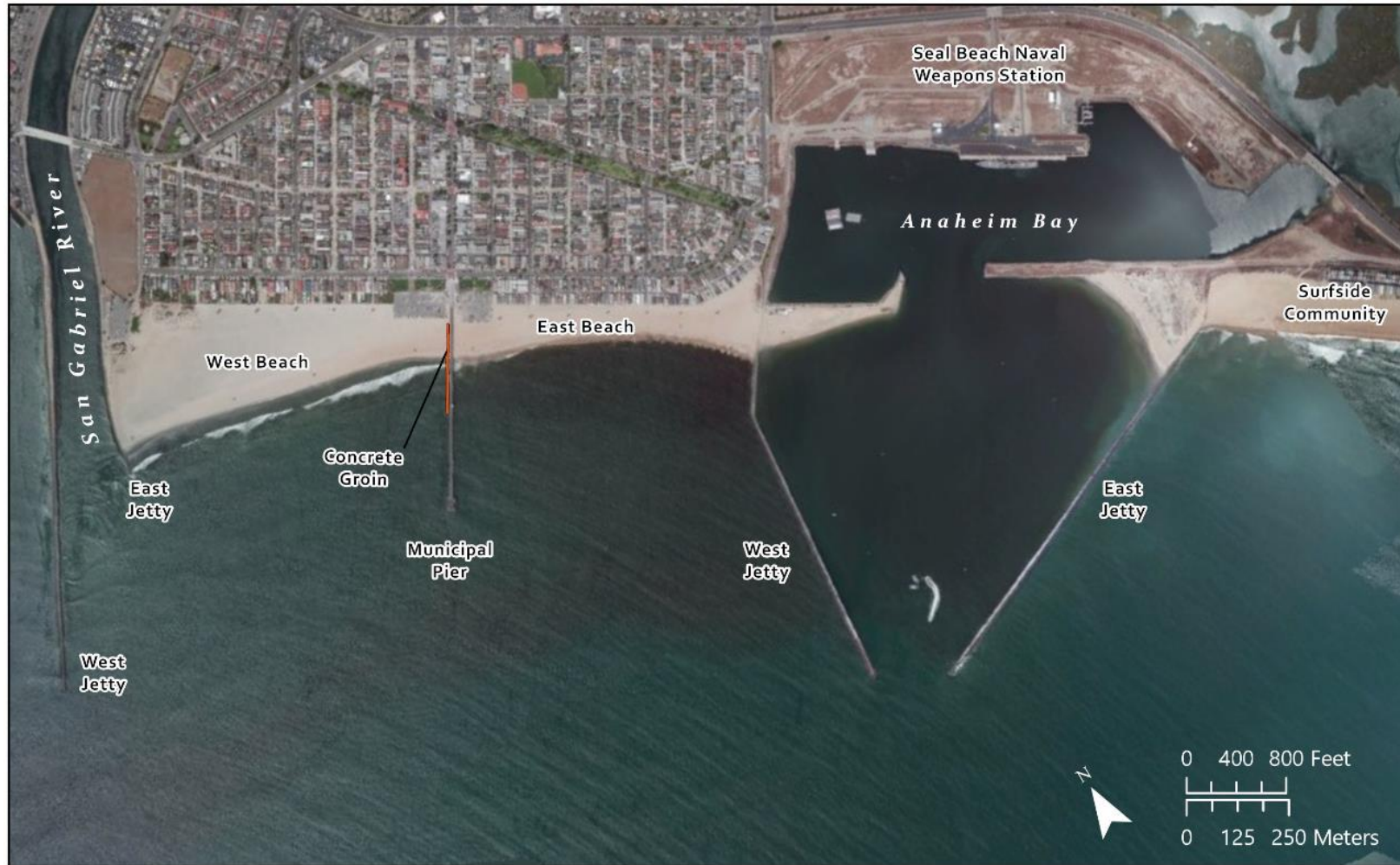


What resources are at risk?



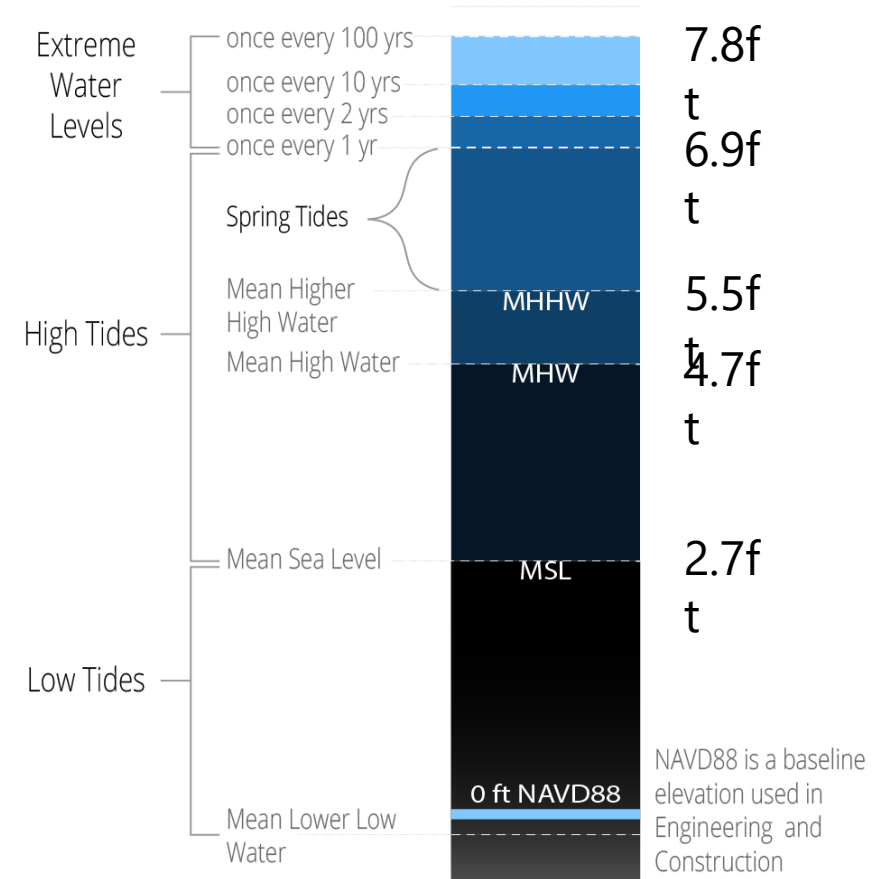
When could these scenarios happen and how do we

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 ~13th 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

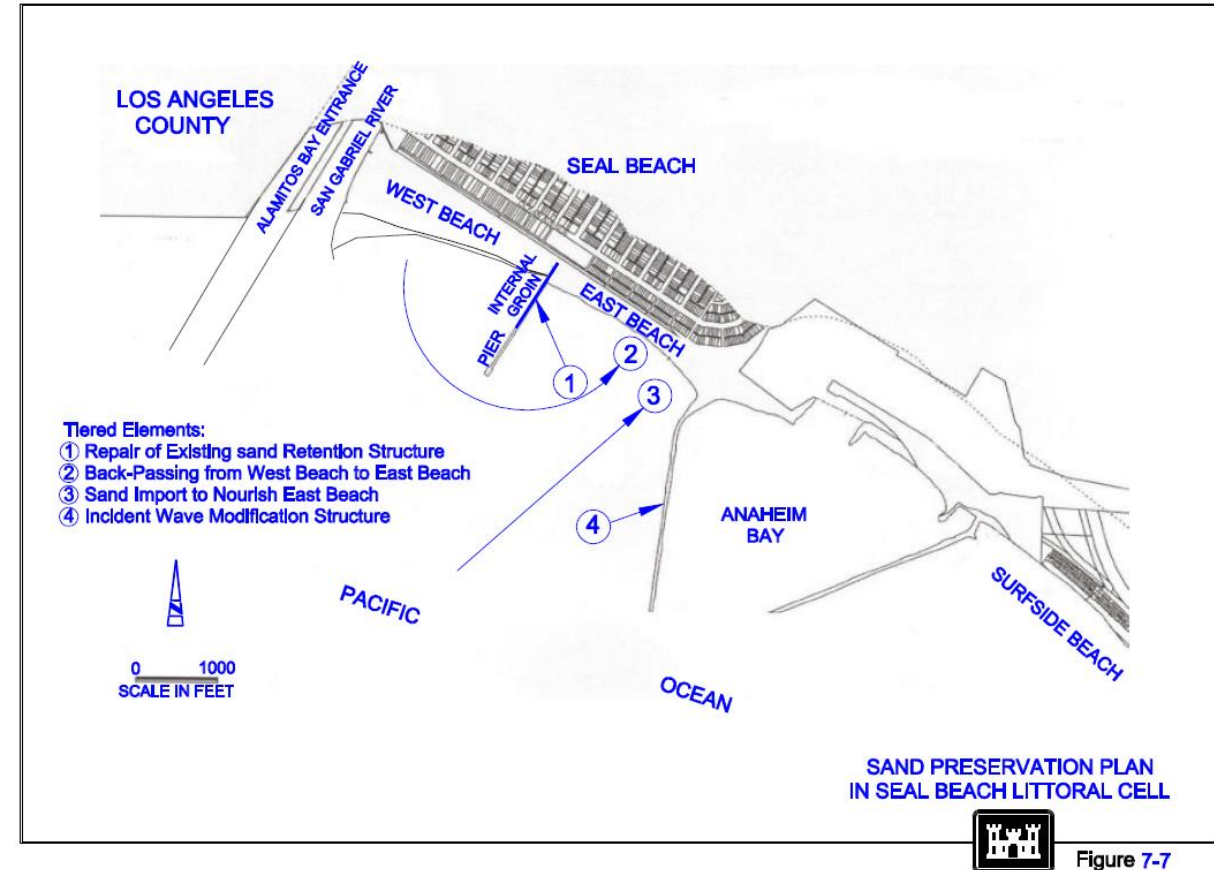
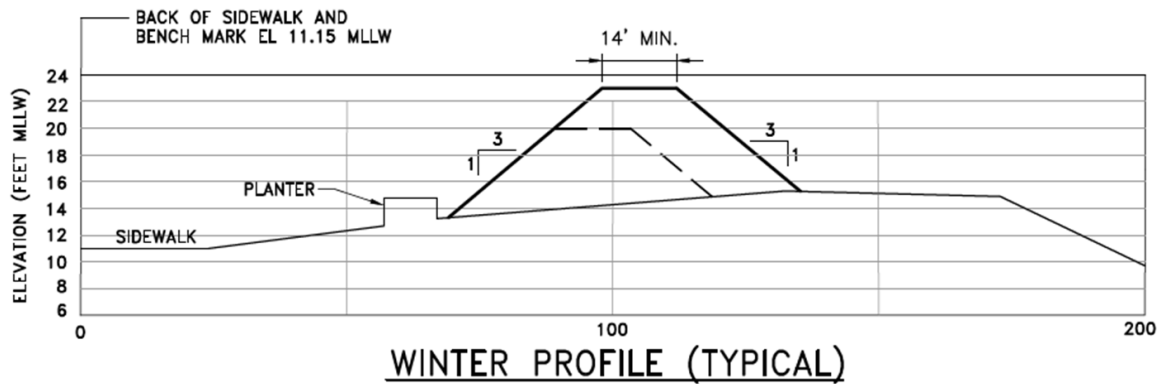
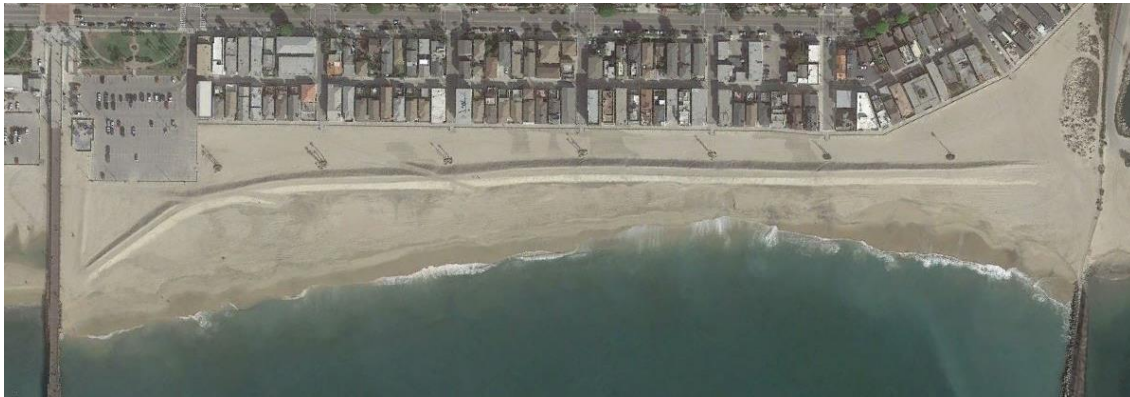


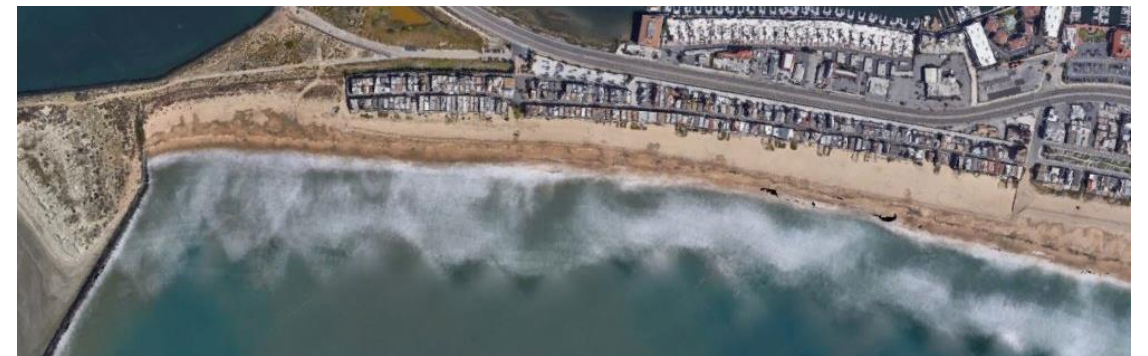
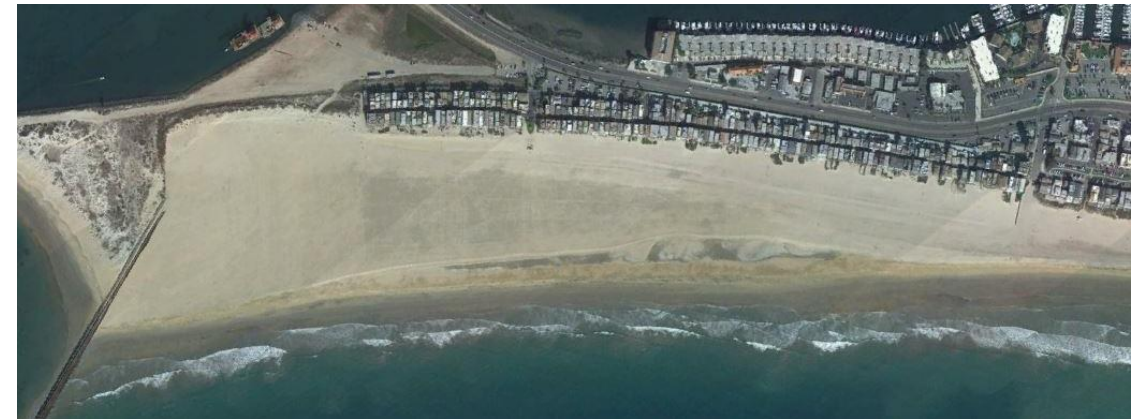
Figure 7-7

Sediment Management

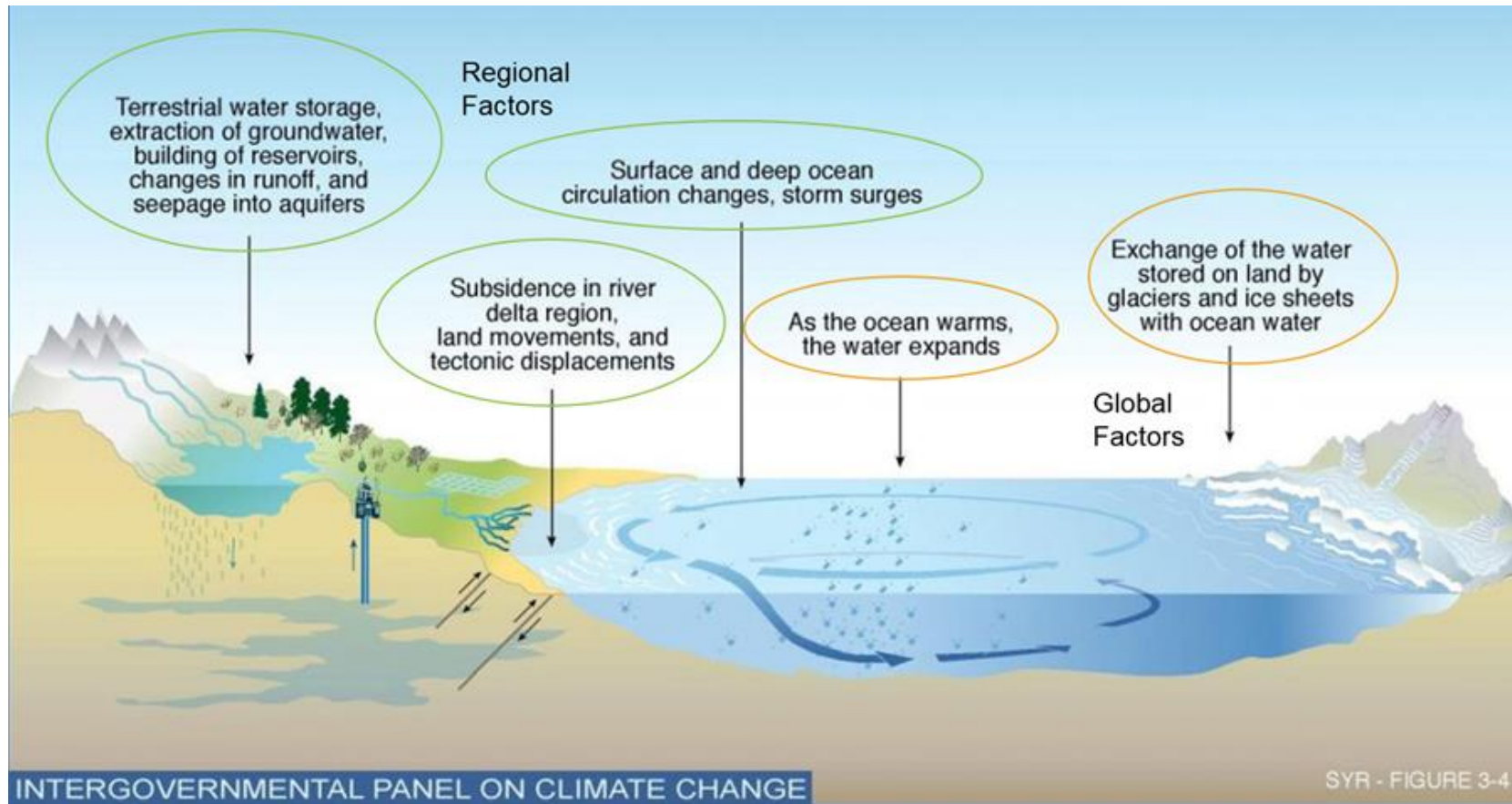
Berm construction



Surfside nourishment

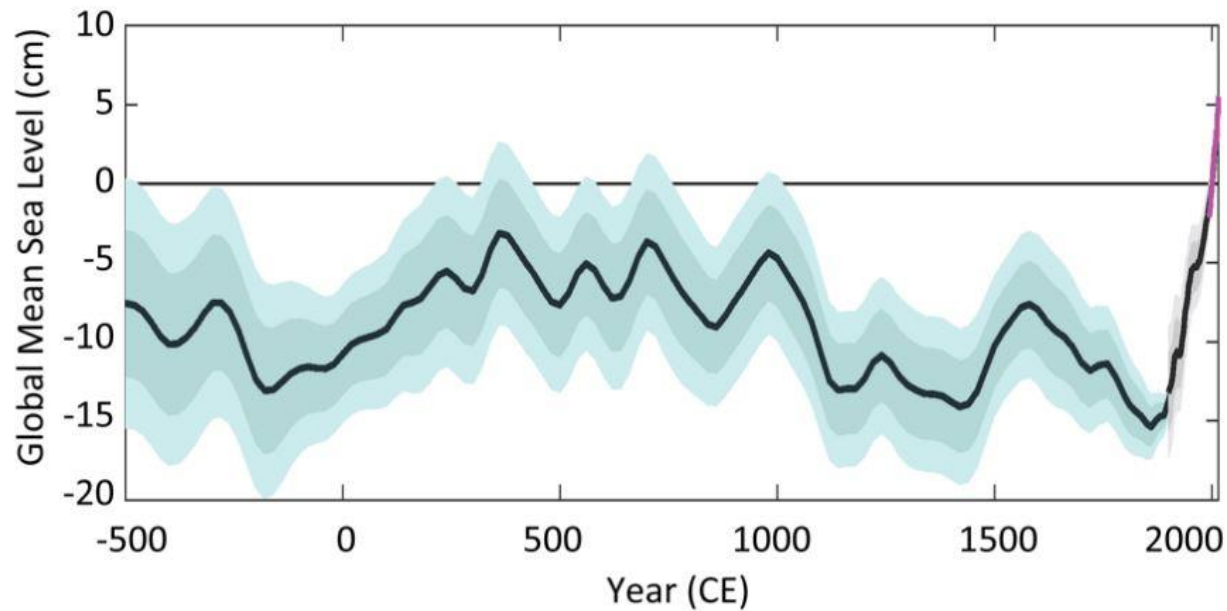


What is Sea Level Rise?

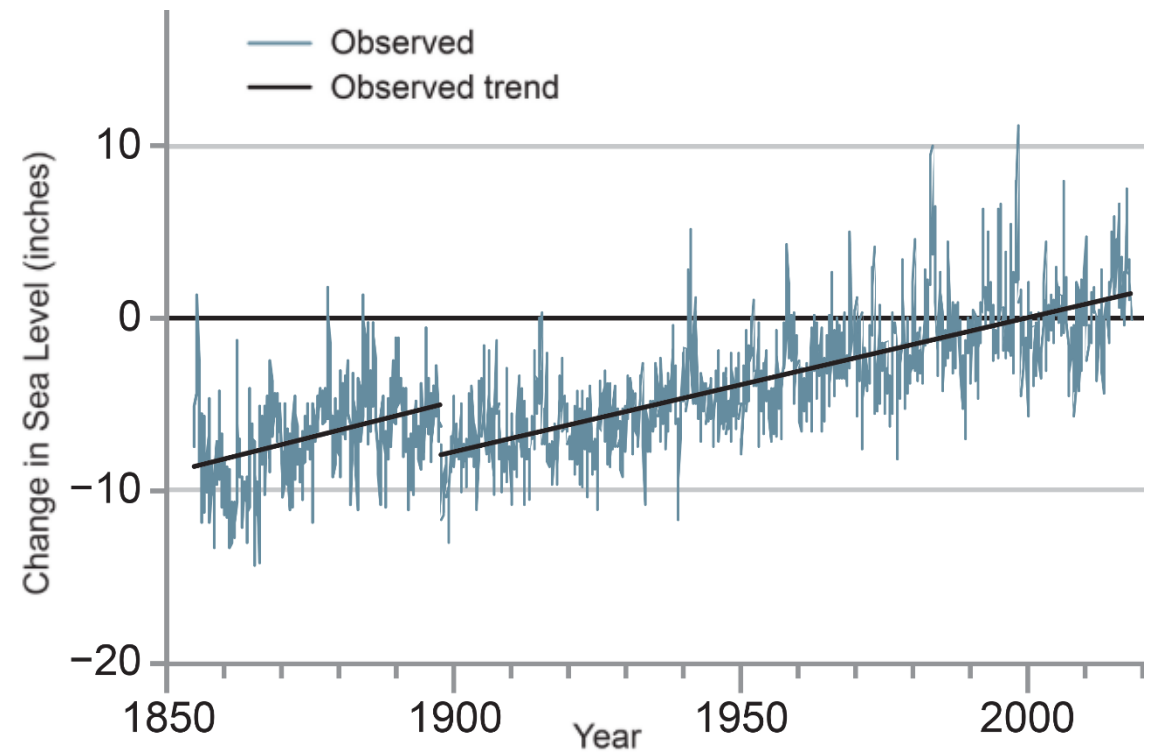


Historic Trends

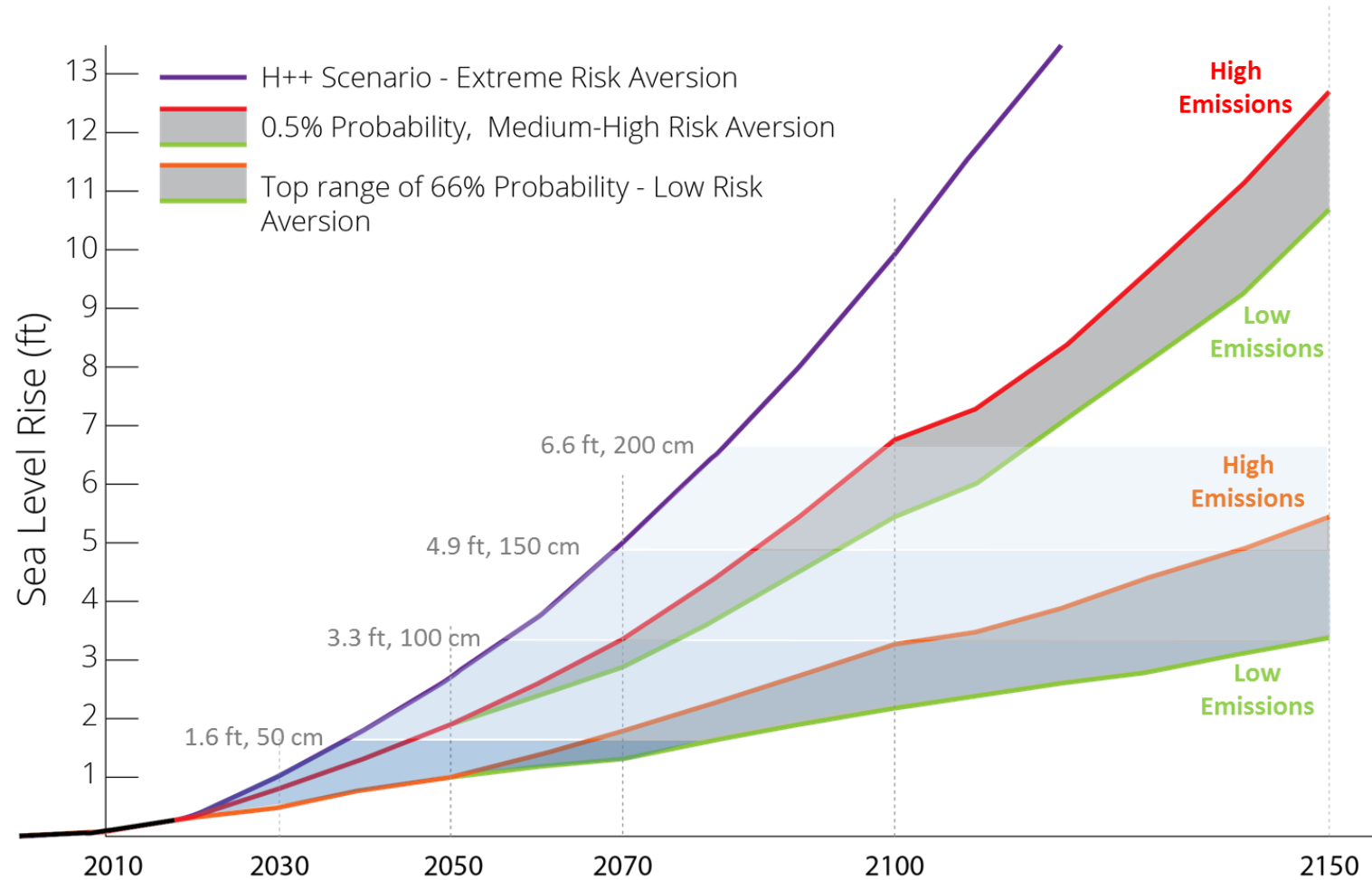
Variation over geologic time scales



Observations in CA show increase over last century



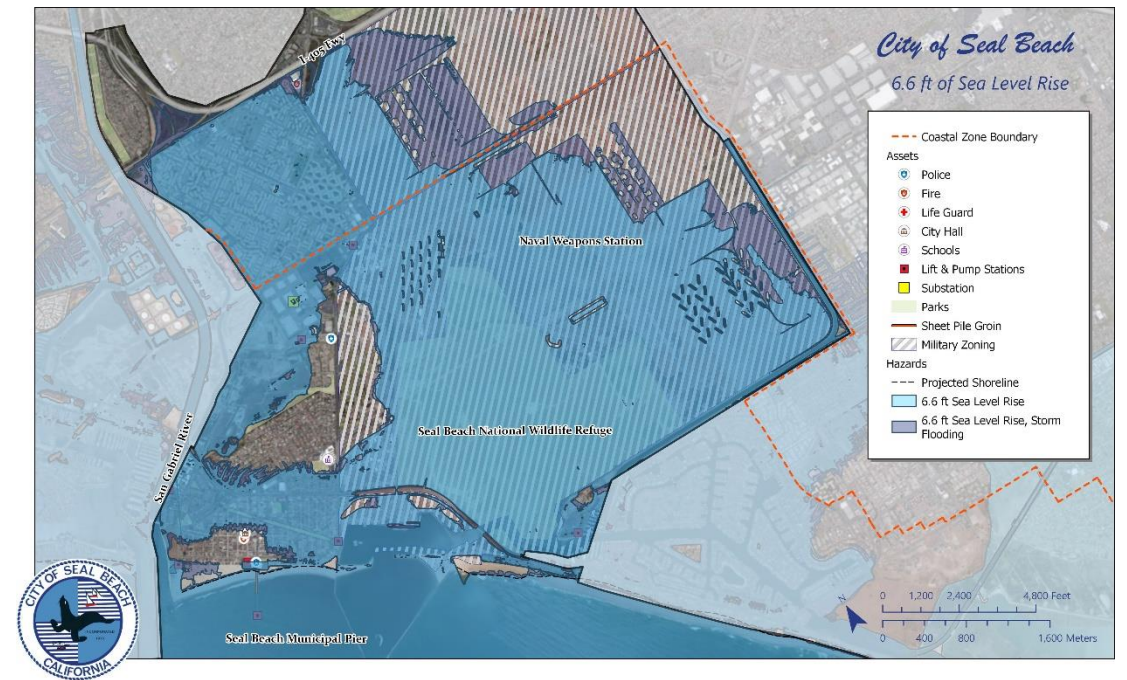
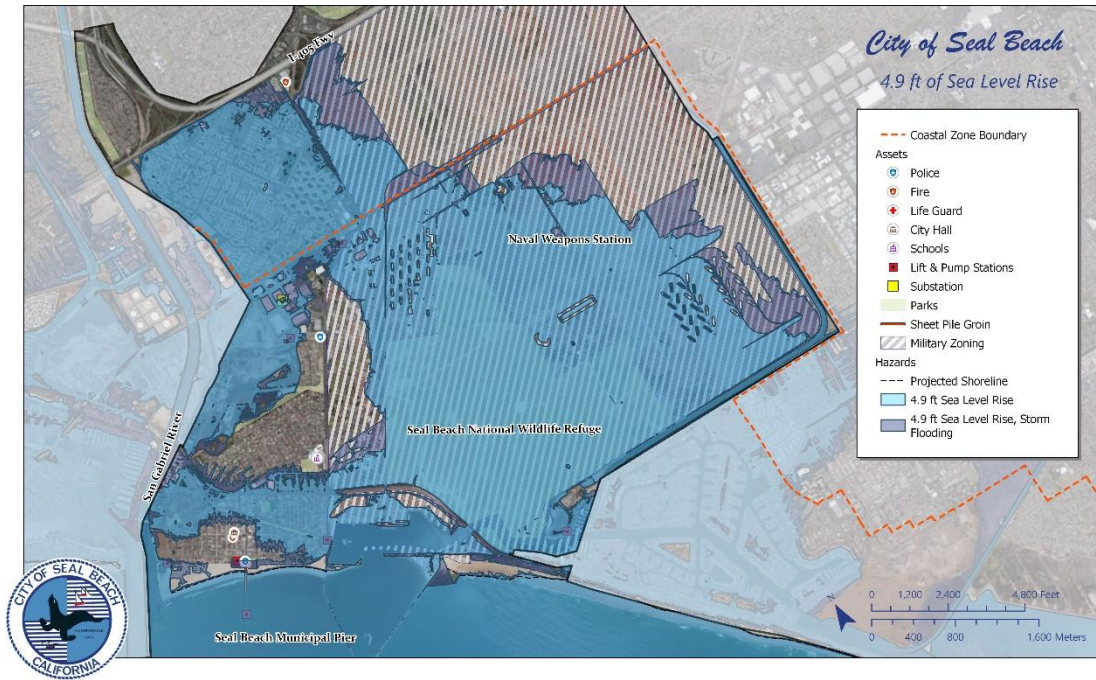
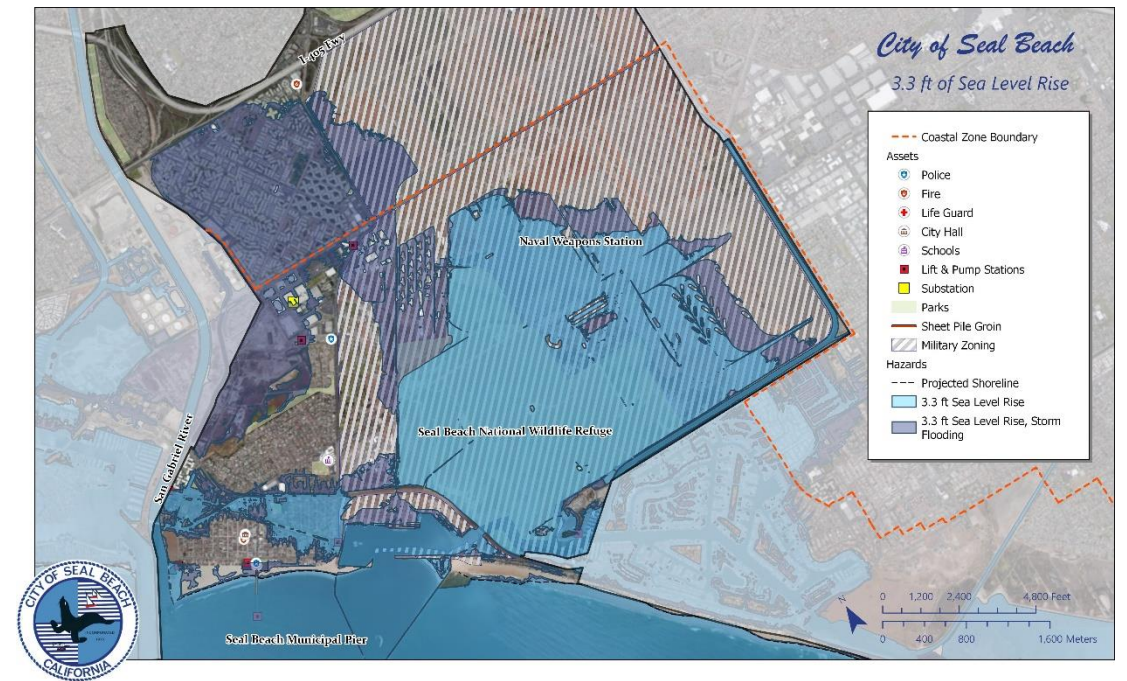
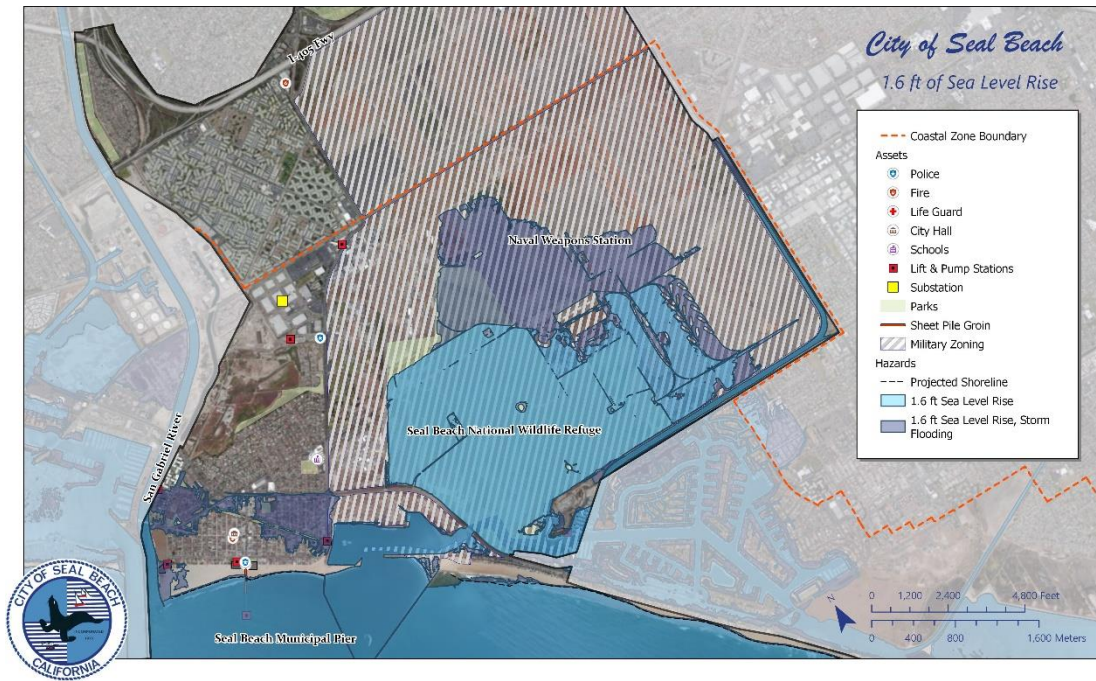
Projections and Probability

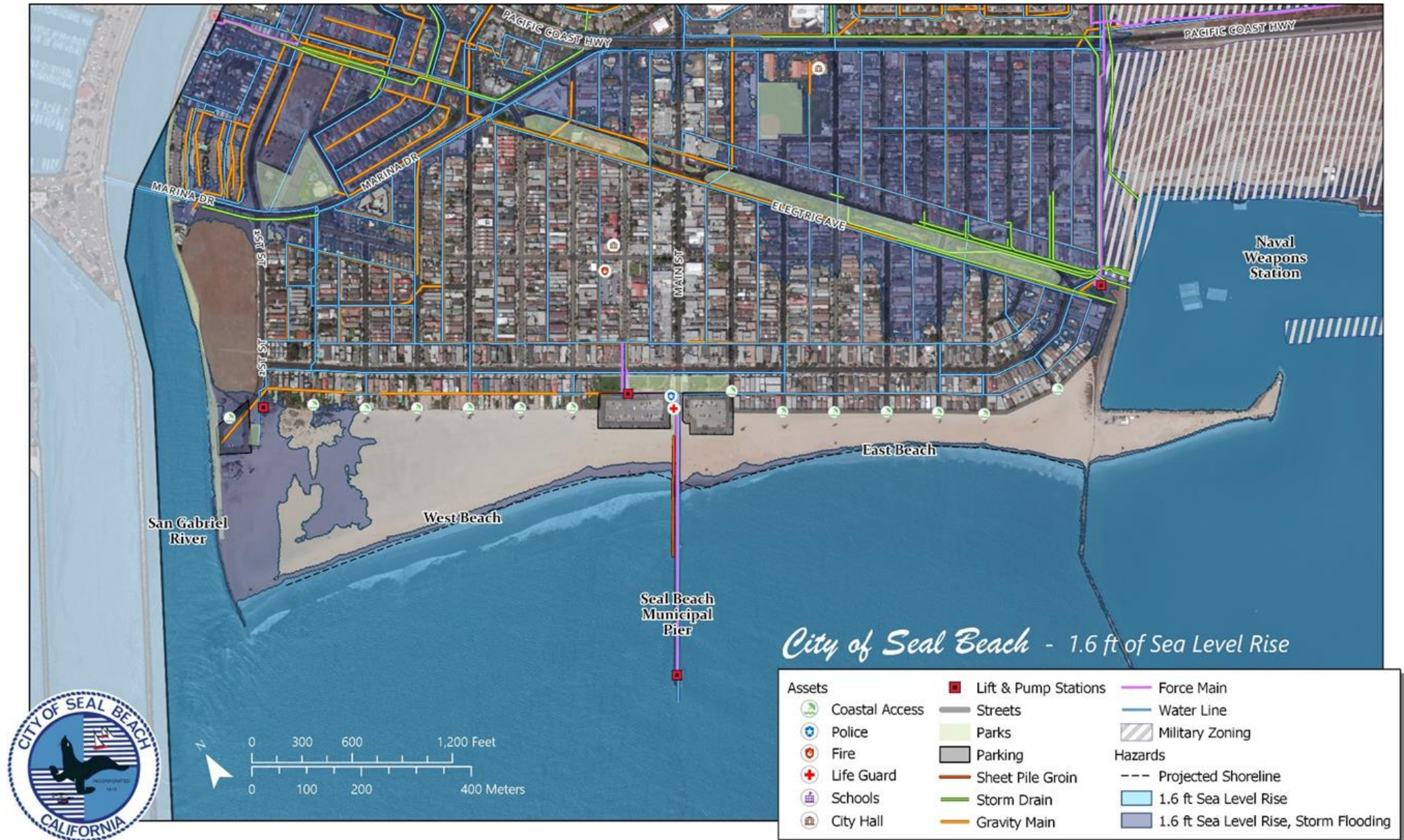


Vulnerability Assessment

- 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

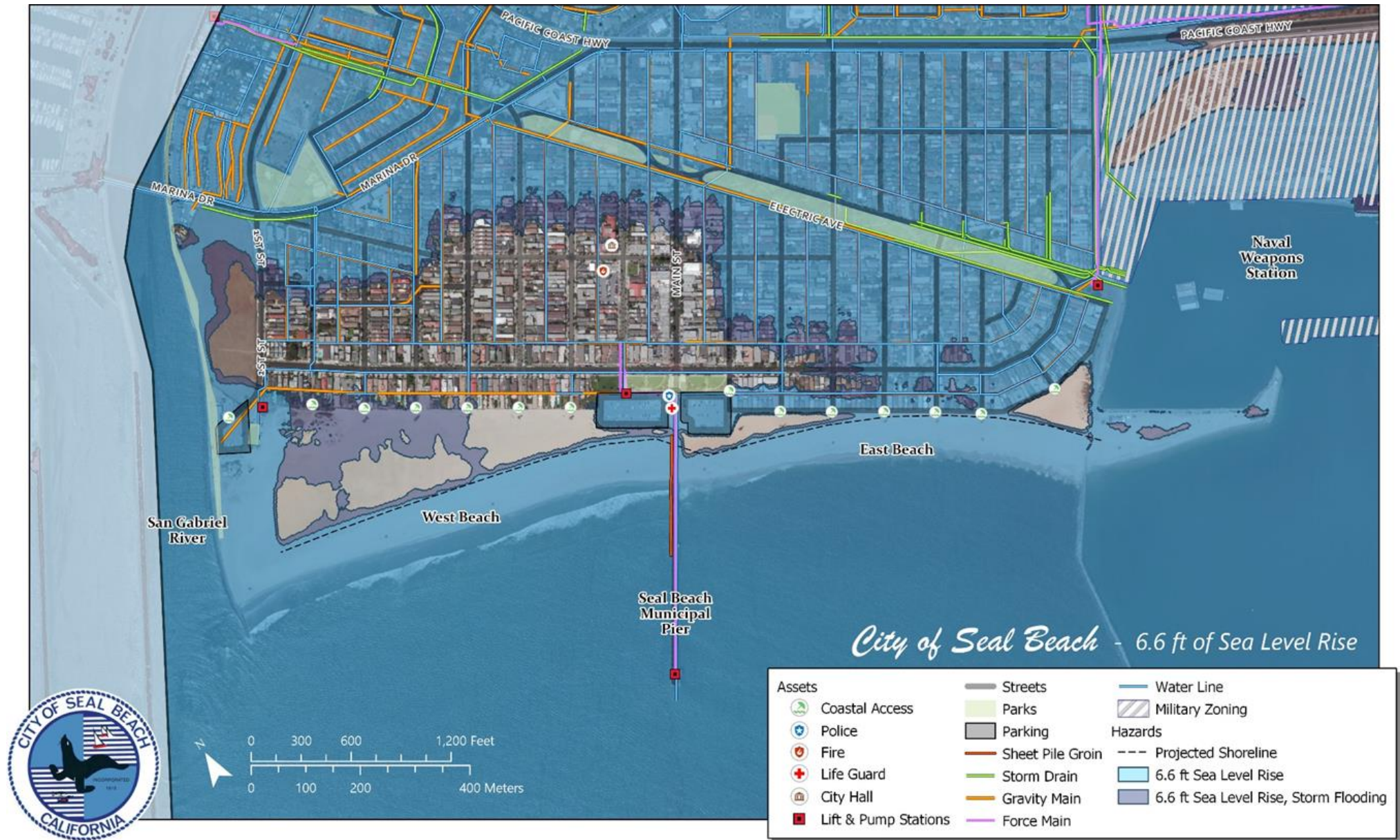












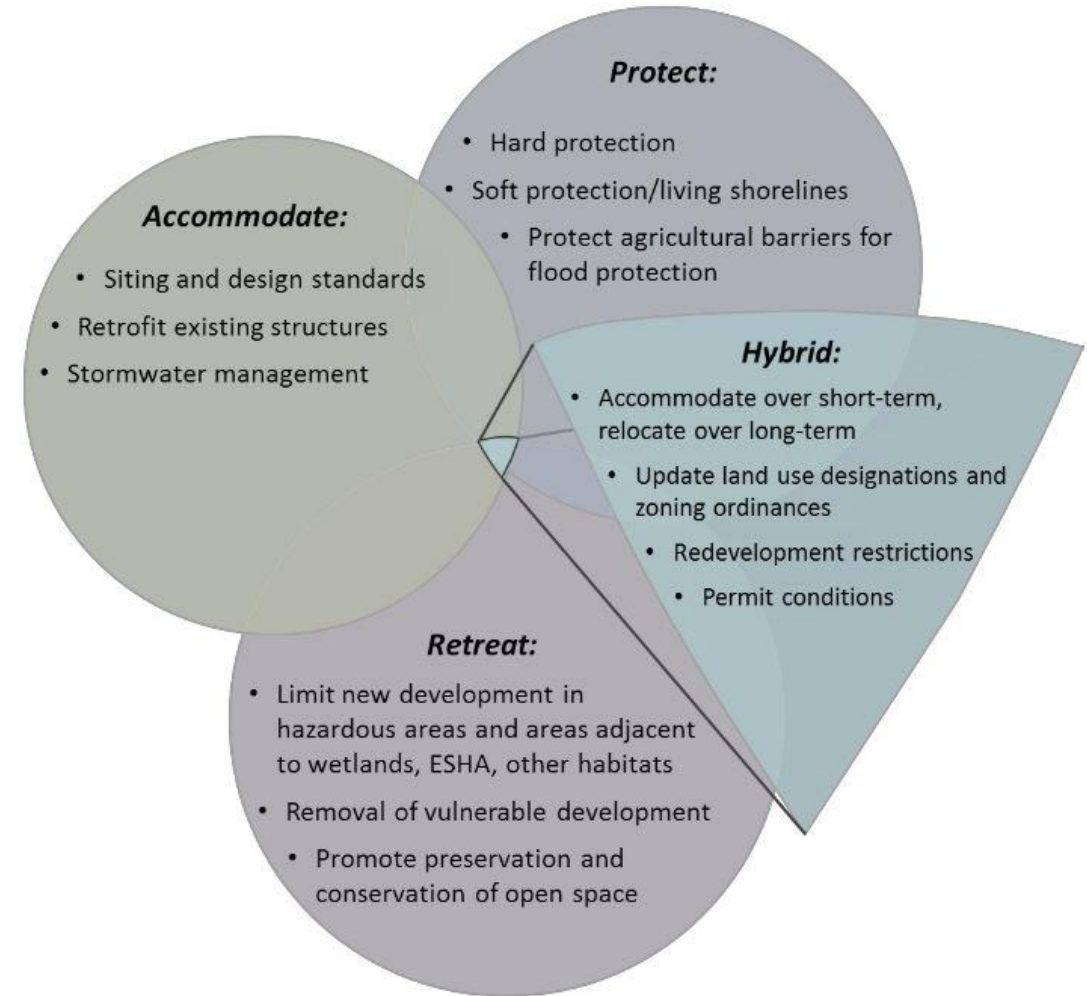




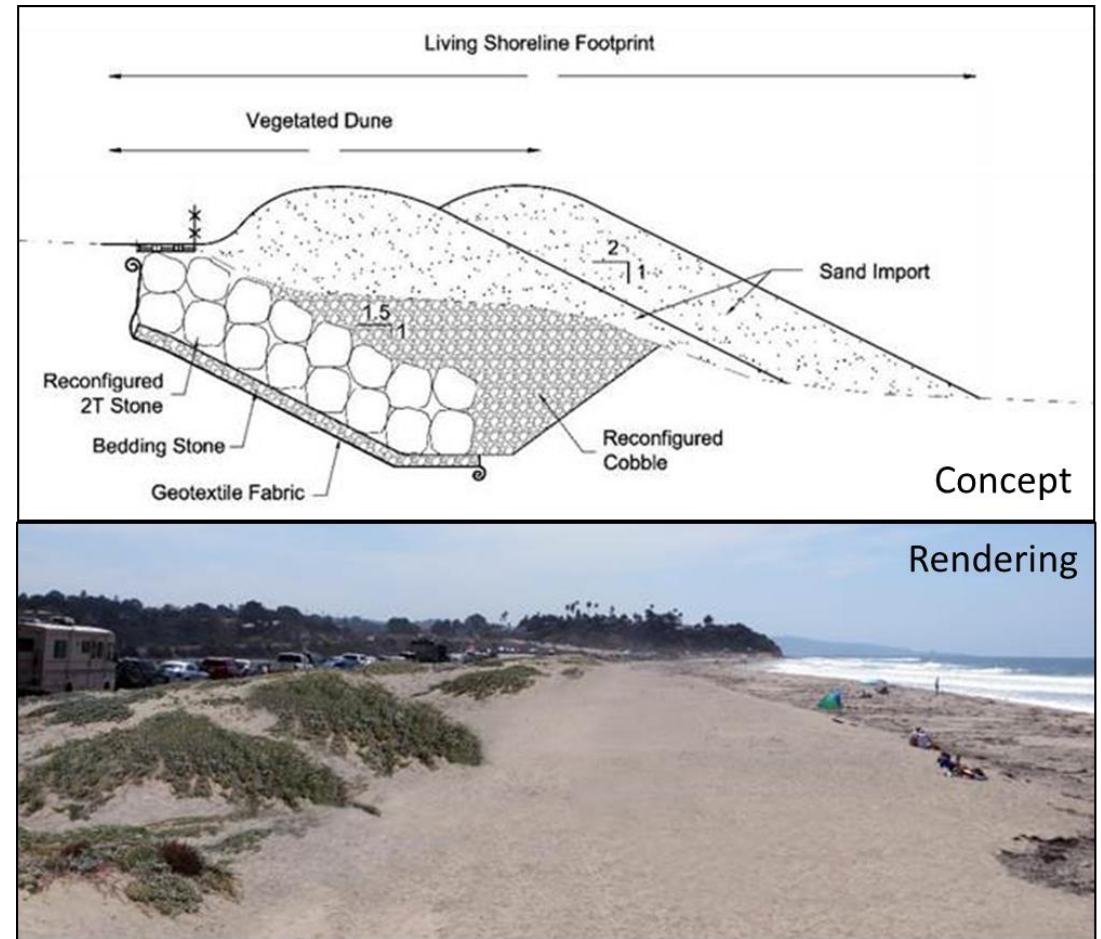
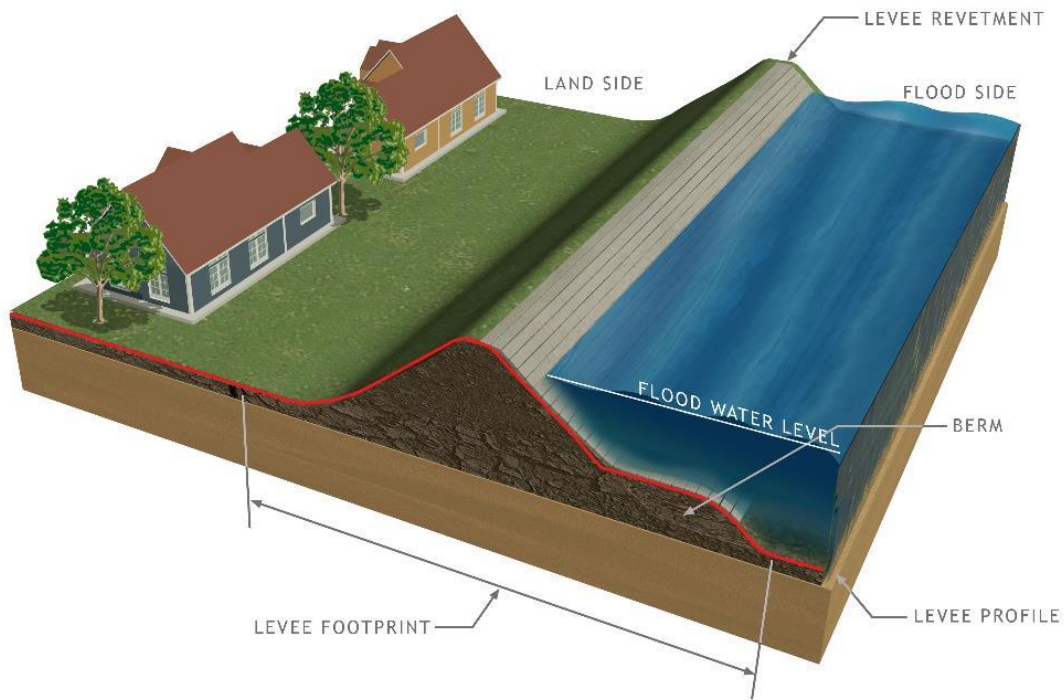


Sea Level Rise Adaptation

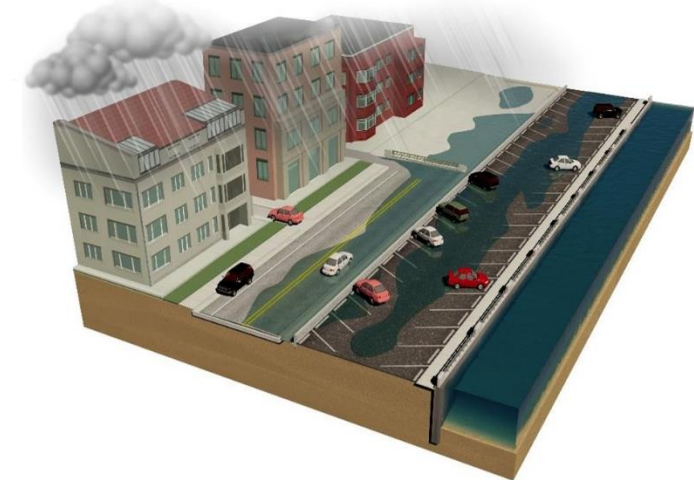
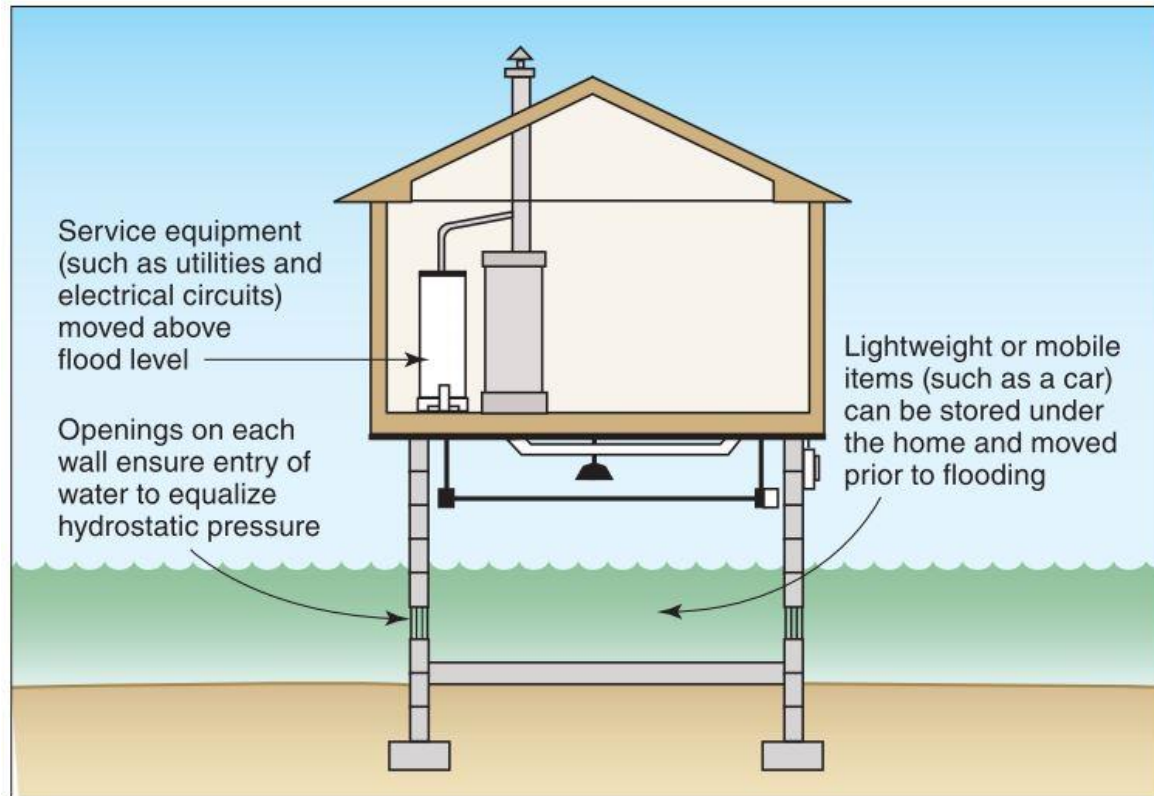
- Wide variety of adaptation measures
- 3 main categories
 - Protection
 - Accommodation
 - Retreat
- Adaptation often takes hybrid approach
 - Combine elements of multiple categories
 - Account for different vulnerabilities over space and time



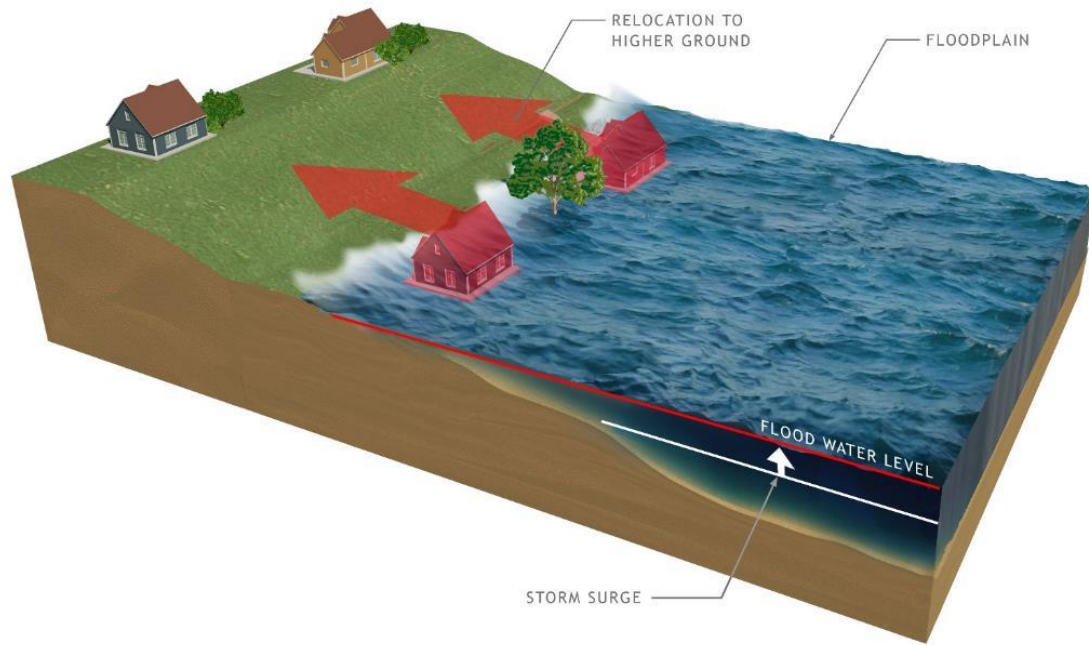
Conceptual Examples: Protection



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)

	Probability that sea-level rise will meet or exceed... (excludes H++)									
	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

		Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)				H++ scenario (Sweet et al. 2017) *Single scenario
		MEDIAN	LIKELY RANGE	1-IN-20 CHANCE	1-IN-200 CHANCE	
		50% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...	66% probability sea-level rise is between...	5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...	0.5% probability sea-level rise meets or exceeds...	
				Low Risk Aversion	Medium - High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
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

