





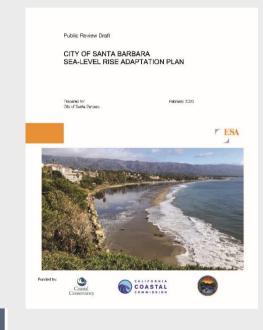
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT CITY OF SANTA BARBARA DRAFT SEA-LEVEL RISE ADAPTATION PLAN

www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/SLR



Purpose of Webinar

- Presentation on the Draft Sea-Level Rise Adaptation Plan
 - Background
 - Vulnerability
 - Adaptation
- Questions
 - Type in chat or click on "raise your hand" icon to speak



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BACKGROUND



Sea-Level Rise Planning: Why Now?

- Sea-level rise expected to accelerate.
- Increased erosion and flood events like those seen in previous El Niño's
- General Plan and Coastal Plan direct preparation of a sea-level rise plan.
- Sea-level rise analysis required for coastal and other permitting.



March 1983



Source: Santa Barbara Newspress

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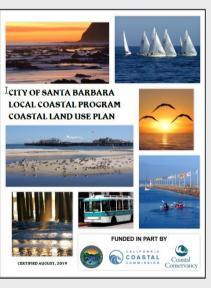
Previous SLR Work

- 2011 General Plan Update
- 2012 Griggs/Russell Vulnerability Assessment
- 2013 Climate Action Plan
- 2015 S.B. County/ESA Coastal Resiliency Model
- 2015 UCSB Bren Vulnerability Assessment
- 2015 Goleta Slough Area SLR Plan
- 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
- 2018 U.S.G.S. CoSMoS 3.0 model
- 2019 Updated Coastal Land Use Plan:



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Sea-Level Rise Planning Process

- City Staff Interdepartmental Team
- Consultants (ESA and AECOM)
- SLR Adaptation Plan Subcommittee
- Consultations with Coastal Commission (CCC), County, and other agencies
- Meetings with public stakeholders
- Website (<u>www.SantaBarbaraca.gov/SLR</u>)



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Plan Components

- Vulnerability Assessment (2018)
 - Diagnoses the problem
 - What would happen if no action taken
- Adaptation Plan (2020)



- Provides framework for future planning
- Includes guiding principles for prioritization of actions
- Analyzes adaptation options (protect, accommodate, retreat)
- Considers economic and fiscal impacts

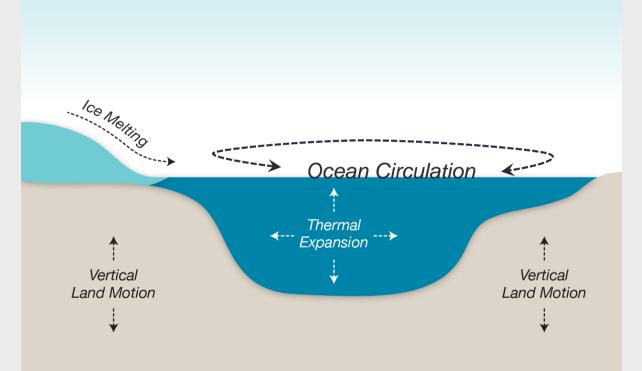




VULNERABILITY

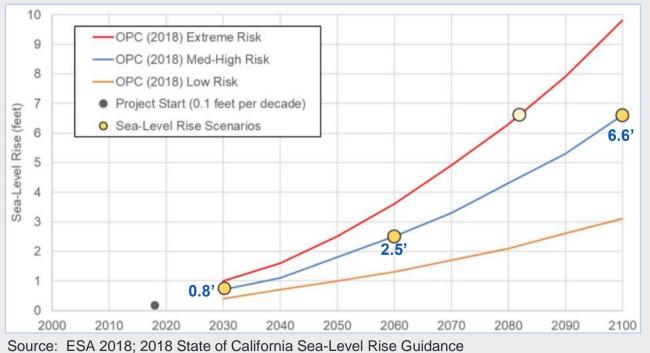


Factors Affecting Rates of Sea-Level Rise





2018 State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance



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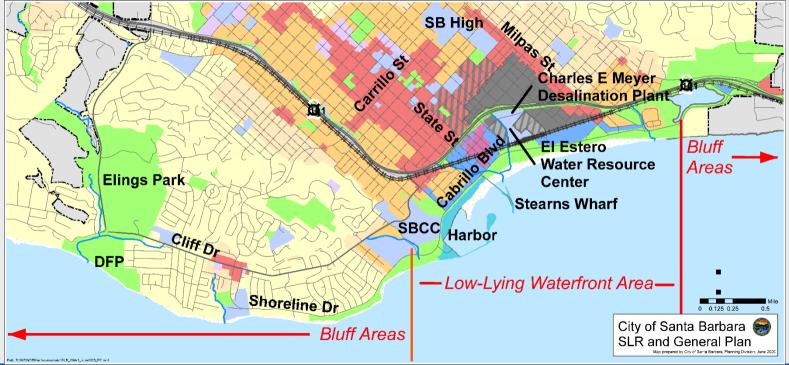


Sea-Level Rise Planning Definitions

Planning Timeframes	Sea-Level Rise	Projected Year
	— 0.0 ft. —	– Now
Near-Term	— 0.8 ft. —	- ±2030
Mid-Term	– 2.5 ft. –	- ±2060
Long-Term	– 6.6 ft. –	- ±2100



The Santa Barbara Shoreline



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City of SANTA BARBARA



Coastal Hazard Types



Photo by Jenna Driscoll, SB Channelkeeper King Tides Initiative

Tidal Inundation



Bluff Erosion



Shoreline Erosion



Storm Waves



Storm Flooding



Flood Prone/Low-Lying SantaBarbaraCA.gov



0.8 ft. SLR (\pm 2030) Hazard Map

Bluffs will be exposed to more extreme waves more often, and erosion rates are expected to increase.

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Hazard Types



Upland Bluff Retreat Hazard Area



101

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2.5 ft. SLR (± 2060) Hazard Map

Bluffs will be exposed to more extreme waves more often, and erosion rates are expected to increase.

Hazard Types





6.6 ft. SLR (±2100) Hazard Map

Bluffs will be exposed to more extreme waves more often, and erosion rates are expected to increase (40% higher by 2060 and 140% higher by 2100).

Bluff erosion hazards are expected to reach Cliff Drive and Shoreline Drive by 2100.

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Hazard Types

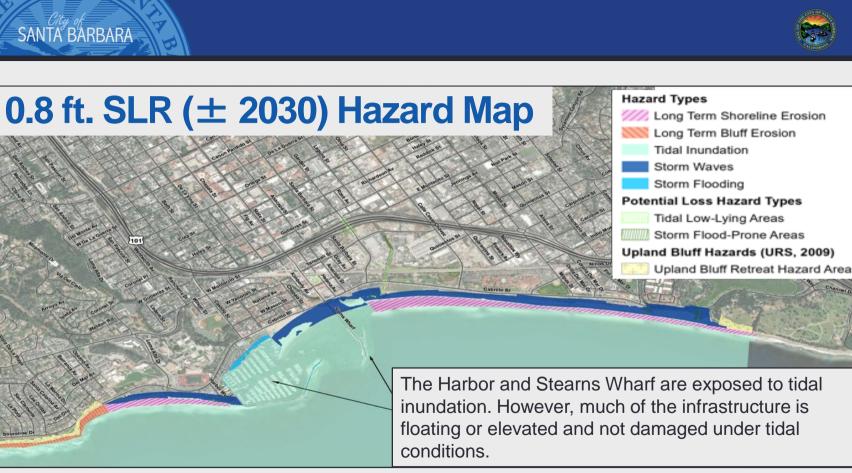
- //// Long Term Shoreline Erosion
- Long Term Bluff Erosion
 - Storm Waves
 - Storm Flooding

Potential Loss Hazard Types

- Tidal Low-Lying Areas

Upland Bluff Hazards (URS, 2009)

🛅 Upland Bluff Retreat Hazard Area





2.5 ft. SLR (± 2060) Hazard Map



The Harbor and Stearns Wharf are exposed to tidal inundation. However, much of the infrastructure is floating or elevated and not damaged under tidal conditions.

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Hazard Types 6.6 ft. SLR (± 2100) Hazard Map Long Term Shoreline Erosion Long Term Bluff Erosion Tidal Inundation Storm Waves North of 101 Storm Flooding Potential Loss Hazard Types More frequent flooding Tidal Low-Lying Areas Future coastal flooding in areas Storm Flood-Prone Areas already flooded during heavy rains Upland Bluff Hazards (URS, 2009) Upland Bluff Retreat Hazard Area South of 101 101 Regular tidal inundation More frequent and severe coastal flooding Shoreline erosion The Harbor and Stearns Wharf are exposed to tidal inundation. However, much of the infrastructure is floating or elevated and not damaged under tidal conditions.

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Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Captillo

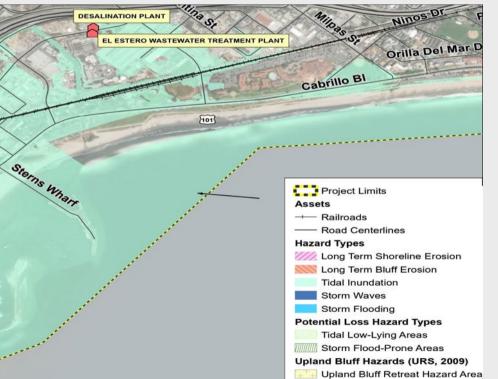
Harbor

2.5 feet of sea-level rise

- Tidal inundation of wastewater collection system
- 6.6 feet of sea-level rise

SOLA

- Tidal inundation of wastewater collection system and areas surrounding:
 - El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant
 - Desalination Plant







ADAPTATION



Adaptation Planning Approach

- Sea-Level Rise Adaptation Plan
 - Phased approach: monitoring of conditions and trigger-based actions
 - Recommends specific near-term (ten-year) actions
 - Proposes structure for decision making in mid- and long-term
- Five-year Implementation Plan
 - Further prioritizes near-term actions and Identifies costs, funding, timelines, and required resources
- Shoreline Monitoring Program
- Re-evaluation of adaptation plan every 10 years



Guiding Principles for Adaptation

• Prioritize:

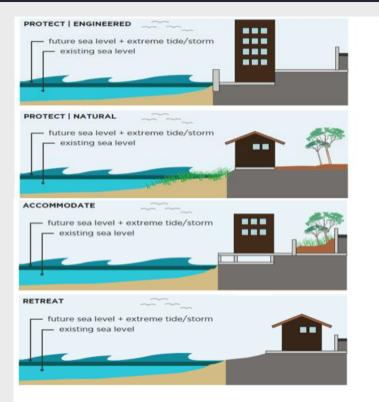
- Protection of human life, health, and safety
- Critical facilities, public transportation systems, and public services for basic city functions
- Minimize impacts to public access, coastal resources, existing development, and economy
- Encourage actions that broadly benefit community
- Provide equitable sharing of costs and benefits



Adaptation Options

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- Protection of development in place through measures such as seawalls, groins, tide gates, and beach nourishment
- Accommodation of development in place through measures such as elevation or modifications of structures
- Retreat through measures such as relocation of structures and development limitations



SAN FRANCISCO SEA LEVEL RISE ACTION PLAN

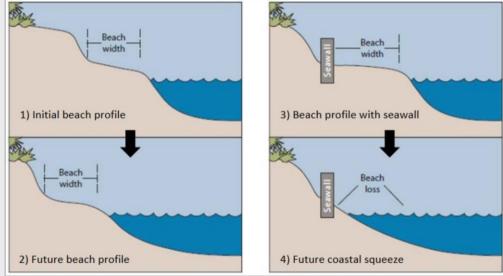




Revetments and Seawalls









Coastal Bluff Areas



Hazard Types

Long Term Shoreline Erosion Long Term Bluff Erosion Tidal Inundation Storm Waves Storm Flooding Potential Loss Hazard Types Tidal Low-Lying Areas Storm Flood-Prone Areas Upland Bluff Hazards (URS, 2009) Upland Bluff Retreat Hazard Area

- Beach nourishment and sand retention are not effective in bluff areas.
- Rock revetments, slope protection, and relocation are options.





Coastal Bluff Areas

- Recommended Near-Term Actions
 - Continue to require bluff setbacks factoring in sea-level rise
 - Continue to limit revetments, prioritizing major public roads
 - Plan to relocate and remove assets in Shoreline Park
- Decisions in the Mid- and Long-Term
 - Consider either:
 - Use of revetments and slope stabilization to protect Shoreline Drive in place; or
 - Alternate circulation routes and relocation of infrastructure

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Low-Lying and Waterfront Areas

6.6 ft. SLR (±2100) Hazards Hazard Types Long Term Shoreline Erosion Long Term Bluff Erosion Tidal Inundation Storm Waves Storm Flooding Potential Loss Hazard Types Tidal Low-Lying Areas Storm Flood-Prone Areas Upland Bluff Hazards (URS, 2009) Upland Bluff Retreat Hazard Area

- Higher retention of beaches.
- Harbor provides protection.
- Key issue is long-term flooding.

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The Harbor and Stearns Wharf are shown as exposed to Tidal Inundation in CoSMoS. While there is water in that area, much of the infrastructure is floating or elevated and not damaged under tidal conditions.

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@ <u>800</u> Feet



Low-Lying and Waterfront Areas

- Recommended Near-Term Actions
 - Introduce additional beach nourishment, beach berms, or dunes
 - Redesign Laguna Tide Gate
 - Relocate or flood proof sewer mains and utilities under beach





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Low-Lying and Waterfront Areas

- Recommended Near-Term Actions
 - Revise floodplain regulations for development south of Highway 101
 - Continue existing development requirements south of Cabrillo Blvd. that factor in erosion and flooding from SLR
 - Initiate studies of mid- and long-term options for wastewater, stormwater, and water systems



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Low-Lying and Waterfront Areas

- Decisions in the Mid- and Long-Term
 - Consider flood protection measures:
 - Seawalls or levees along the Waterfront
 - Levees or floodwalls along lower portions of major creeks
 - Groundwater dewatering wells and stormwater pumps
 - Relocation and flood proofing of facilities



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Harbor



Recommended Near-Term Actions:

- Raise breakwater and groins.
- Raise sidewalk around commercial area and parking.
- Renovate marinas and pier with higher piles.
- Seawall for commercial area
- Flood proof buildings



Harbor and Stearns Wharf

- Decisions in the Midand Long-Term
 - Consider raising the Harbor commercial area, relocating or removing some facilities, or other options
 - Choose to raise, redesign, or remove Stearns Wharf





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Other City-Wide Recommendations

- Amend City policies, procedures, and adjust staffing
- Amend the Local Coastal Program, Hazard Mitigation Plan, Municipal Code, Capital Improvement Program
- Consider hazard disclosures and risk indemnifications
- Coordinate with regional, state, and federal agencies
- Additional public engagement
- Retain SLR Subcommittee and Interdepartmental Team
- Pursue funding opportunities and follow emerging information

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ADAPTATION PLAN SCHEDULE	
Public outreach and comment period	August 11 – September 30
Revisions to Draft Plan	October 2020
Subcommittee recommendation	October/November 2020
Council consideration of Final Plan	November/December 2020
Implementation, including LCP Amendment	2021 onward

- Webpage: <u>www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov/SLR</u>
- Comments by September 30th:
 <u>SLRPIan@SantaBarbaraCA.gov</u>
- Contact: Melissa Hetrick, Project Planner
 SLRPlan@SantabarbaraCA.gov; 805-564-5470 ext. 4556





QUESTIONS

- Type question in chat box or
- Click "raise your hand" icon

