



Chapter 6. Addressing Sea Level Rise in Coastal Development Permits

Development in the coastal zone generally requires a Coastal Development Permit (CDP).⁵² In areas of retained jurisdiction and areas without a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), the Commission is generally responsible for reviewing the consistency of CDP applications with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (Public Resources Code Sections 30200-30270).⁵³ In areas with a certified LCP, the local government is responsible for reviewing the compliance of CDP applications with the requirements of the certified LCP and, where applicable, the public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act. Certain local government actions on CDP applications are appealable to the Commission. On appeal, the Commission also applies the policies of the certified LCP and applicable public access and recreation policies of the Coastal Act.⁵⁴ The Commission and local governments may require changes to the project or other mitigation measures in order to assure compliance with Coastal Act policies or LCP requirements by both minimizing risks to the development from coastal hazards and avoiding or compensating for impacts to coastal resources.

The Coastal Act, the LCP, and the CDP Application cover the broad range of information and analyses that must be addressed in a CDP application. This CDP guidance focuses only on sea level rise and those conditions or circumstances that might change as a result of changing sea level. It does not address other Coastal Act or LCP requirements.

Adopting or updating LCPs as recommended in this Guidance should facilitate subsequent review of CDPs. LCPs can identify areas where close review of sea level rise concerns and related environmental justice impacts is necessary and where it is not. If kept up to date, they can also provide information for evaluation at the permit stage and specify appropriate mitigation measures for CDPs to incorporate.

Sea level rise will be important for some, but not all, of the projects reviewed through the CDP process. Locations currently subject to inundation, flooding, groundwater rise, wave impacts, erosion, or saltwater intrusion will be exposed to increased risks from these coastal hazards

⁵² Coastal Act Section 30106 defines "Development" to be, "on land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the Government Code), and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511)."

⁵³ The Commission retains CDP jurisdiction below mean high tide and on public trust lands.

⁵⁴ Local governments may assume permitting authority even without a fully certified LCP (see Public Resources Code, §§ 30600(b), 30600.5), but only the City of Los Angeles has done so. Any action on a CDP application by a local government without a fully certified LCP may be appealed to the Commission. (Public Resources Code, § 30602.)

with rising sea level and will require review for sea level rise effects on coastal resources, public access, and environmental justice communities. Locations close to, or hydraulically connected to these at-risk locations, will themselves be at risk as sea level rises and increases the inland extent of these hazards. The following box provides some of the general situations for which sea level rise will need to be included in the project analysis.

General situations when sea level rise should be considered in the project analysis include when the project or planning site is:

1. Currently in or adjacent to an identified floodplain (e.g., FEMA flood zone)
2. Currently or has been exposed to flooding or erosion from waves or tides
3. Currently in a location protected by constructed dikes, levees, bulkheads, or other flood-control or protective structures
4. On or close to a beach, estuary, lagoon, or wetland
5. On a coastal bluff with historic evidence of erosion
6. Reliant upon shallow wells for water supply
7. Shown as exposed to hazards under the 2.0m SLR scenario on a SLR viewer such as CoSMoS

Many of the projects reviewed through the CDP application process already examine sea level rise as part of the hazards analysis. Such examination will need to continue, and these guidelines offer direction and support for a thorough examination of sea level rise and its associated impacts based on current climate science, coastal responses to changing sea level and storm events, and consequences of future changes.

To comply with Coastal Act Section 30253 or the equivalent LCP section, projects will need to be sited, designed, or otherwise include adequate adaptation plans for the changing water levels and associated impacts that might occur over the life of the development. In addition, project planning should anticipate the migration and natural adaptation of coastal resources (beaches, access, wetlands, *etc.*) due to future sea level rise conditions in order to avoid future impacts to those resources from the new development. Projects should also consider the equitable distribution of burdens to environmental justice communities, including how the project itself may create disproportionate burdens as well as how any adverse impacts to coastal resources considering sea level rise could exacerbate existing burdens. Conducting outreach and engaging with affected environmental justice communities is key to understanding relevant issues and concerns so that impacts can be avoided or minimized. As LCPs are updated to reflect changing conditions and to implement sea level rise adaptation strategies, it will be important that CDPs are also conditioned and approved in ways that similarly emphasize an adaptive approach to addressing sea level rise hazards. Such

coordination between LCP and CDP adaptation policies and strategies will help ensure that coastal development, communities, and resources are resilient over time.

Steps for Addressing Sea Level Rise in Coastal Development Permits

The steps presented in [Figure 15](#) and described in more detail below, provide general guidance for addressing sea level rise in the project design and permitting process for those projects where sea level rise may contribute to or exacerbate hazards, impact coastal resources, and affect surrounding environmental justice communities.



Figure 15. Process for addressing sea level rise in Coastal Development Permits

The goal of these steps is to ensure that projects are designed and built in a way that minimizes risks to the development and avoids impacts to coastal resources, including that these impacts do not exacerbate burdens to environmental justice communities in light of current conditions and the changes that may arise over the life of the project. Many project sites and proposed

projects may raise issues not specifically contemplated by the following guidance steps or the permit filing checklist at the end of this section. It remains the responsibility of the project applicant to adequately address these situations so that consistency with the Coastal Act and/or LCP may be fully evaluated. There are many ways to evaluate and minimize the risks associated with sea level rise, and the Commission understands that different types of analyses and actions will be appropriate depending on the type of project or planning effort. The following steps describe these concepts in more detail.

Use scenario-based analysis

This Guidance recommends using various sea level rise scenarios for the analysis of possible resource changes and site risks associated with sea level rise. Given the uncertainty about the magnitude and timing of future sea level rise, a scenario-based analysis will examine the consequences of a range of situations rather than basing project planning and design upon one sea level rise projection.

One approach for scenario-based analysis is to start with the highest sea level rise scenario relevant to the type of development at hand (High, Intermediate-High, or Intermediate, see Chapter 3 and Step 2 below). If a developable area can be identified that is at no or low-risk from inundation, flooding, and erosion, then there may be no benefit to undertaking additional analysis for sea level rise and the project can continue with the rest of the analyses that are part of the Coastal Act or LCP (coastal habitats, public access, scenic and visual qualities, and other issues unrelated to sea level rise).

If the site is constrained under the highest sea level rise scenario that is analyzed, additional analysis of other, lower sea level rise amounts can help determine thresholds for varying impacts to coastal resources (including how those impacts affect environmental justice communities), and types and extent of site constraints that need to be considered during project planning. The analyses of lower and intermediate sea level rise projections are used to better understand the timing and probability of the constraints. For further description of scenario-based analysis, see [Chapter 3](#) of this Guidance.

Step 1 – Initiate CDP application, gather proposed project information, and engage with environmental justice communities

Similar to the process for addressing sea level rise in an LCP, the first step in considering how sea level rise may affect a proposed project is to define the scope of the project and begin to gather relevant information that will be needed to inform the following steps. This includes gathering project-specific and site-related materials such as blueprints, site plans, and information regarding on-site and nearby coastal resources that will be used to inform the hazards and resource analyses described in the following steps. An important part of this step is to identify and engage with environmental justice communities who could be impacted by the proposed project. The following section describes steps and best practices for meaningfully

engaging with environmental justice communities. Note that, as discussed in [Chapter 4](#), environmental justice is inclusive of tribal and indigenous communities, but these communities also experience distinct and unique challenges. The rest of this section touches on broader environmental justice concerns. Local governments are encouraged to consult the Commission's [Tribal Consultation Policy](#) and coordinate with the California Native American Heritage Commission for support with engaging with tribal communities in and around the project area.

It is important to note that the type and scope of the proposed project may affect the type and level of community engagement, as well as the level of detail and types of hazard and resource analyses necessary. For example, siting of a new industrial facility will likely raise greater concerns from both an environmental justice perspective and a sea level rise perspective (and the interplay of both issues as well as other Coastal Act topics) than the siting of a single-family residential structure in an infill area away from the shorefront. In some cases, a variety of hazard and environmental justice information may already be available from LCP update work as described in Chapter 5, or from similar planning and engagement efforts. However, this type of information may need to be refined for site specific purposes, or new or updated information may be necessary.

Throughout the CDP analysis, applicants are advised to contact planning staff (either at the Commission or the local government, whichever is appropriate) to discuss the proposed project, project site, and possible resource or hazard concerns. Applicants are also encouraged to contact the Commission's Environmental Justice Team (or relevant local government staff) to discuss meaningful engagement strategies and best practices and potential concerns or impacts from sea level rise to environmental justice communities. The extent and frequency of staff coordination and public engagement may vary with the scale of the proposed project and the constraints of the proposed project site. The following section discusses methods and best practices for meaningful engagement with environmental justice communities, and additional detail information can be found in Chapter 5.

MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES

As highlighted above, the type and extent of engagement efforts with environmental justice communities will vary depending on the type and scope of a proposed project. The Commission's Environmental Justice Policy expands upon on the Coastal Act's mandate to provide the widest opportunity for public participation by expressly recognizing that environmental justice communities are valuable stakeholders in the protection and enjoyment of the coast. As such, this step aims to recognize and set the stage to engage with these communities that have been historically excluded from planning and permitting decisions and from accessing the benefits of coastal development and resources. This step also helps to identify any potential environmental justice concerns and impacts early in the application process to ensure they can be adequately evaluated and accounted for throughout the analysis process. Importantly, applicants should be aware that even though their project may not be

located in or near an environmental justice community, individuals may still be affected by the proposed project including workers, visitors, or commuters from these communities.

The questions below are provided as examples for applicants to consider in identifying environmental justice communities and determining the level of engagement with affected communities. Please note that these questions are not exhaustive, and a project may have unique circumstances that warrant outreach and engagement with environmental justice communities.

- Is there an environmental justice community in or near the project area? If the project is not in or near an environmental justice community, are individuals from underserved communities affected in other ways (workers, visitors, unsheltered individuals, etc.)? Are underserved communities in the broader region or state affected by the project?
- How might surrounding environmental justice community members interact with or be affected by the proposed project?
- Are there community members that have expressed opposition to the application due to environmental justice concerns?

Use mapping tools to identify environmental justice communities

Identifying environmental justice communities in and around a project location as well as environmental justice communities that use, have an important connection to a project location, or otherwise are directly affected by the sea level rise range determined in Step 2 is a core step in the outreach and engagement process. As described in Chapter 5, there are several resources that can aid in this step. Applicants are also encouraged to contact their local government office who may have additional survey data on use of an area that may be informative (e.g., cellular surveys of beach use that identifies where beach users travel from).

- [Coastal California Environmental Justice Mapping Tool](#): Commission staff developed the Coastal California Environmental Justice Mapping Tool, which can be used to assist in the identification and analysis of environmental justice communities and future sea level rise scenarios. This mapping tool compiles public information (including some information available on CalEnviroScreen and EPA EJScreen) such as socioeconomic data, sea level rise projections, Coastal Zone Boundary, LCP segments, and coastal public access points.
- [CalEnviroScreen](#): A mapping tool created by CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment to identify California communities most affected by multiple sources of pollution. CalEnviroScreen uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores for every census tract in California, which are mapped to compare how pollution burden varies among communities.
- [Cal EPA's SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map](#): This map shows the disadvantaged communities designated by CalEPA for the purpose of [SB 535](#). These areas represent the 25% highest scoring census tracts in CalEnviroScreen 4.0.

- [EPA EJScreen](#): EJScreen is an EPA's environmental justice mapping and screening tool that provides EPA with a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining environmental and demographic socioeconomic indicators.
- [CA State Parks' Outdoor Equity Program Community FactFinder](#): A mapping tool created by California State Parks to identify and visualize communities' access to parks and open spaces, using environmental, health, and socioeconomic data to highlight areas with the greatest need for improved outdoor equity and access.
- [U.S. Census Data](#): The U.S. Census Bureau provides data about the nation's people and economy. Every 10 years, it conducts a census counting every resident in the United States. The Census Bureau provides a variety of tools (including the EPA EJScreen) to identify environmental justice communities.

In addition to information that can be gathered from the tools listed above, applicants should also consider obtaining qualitative information about environmental justice communities. This information can be gathered from meetings with community members and organizations and social and local news media as well as contacting the local government. As detailed in SB 272, local governments are now required to conduct a vulnerability assessment that includes an assessment of environmental justice communities, identified as at-risk communities, so some of this information may already be available. Project applicants should contact their local government for help with information gathering regarding environmental justice communities in and around, and with connections to, the project site.

As discussed in [Chapter 5](#), understanding historic and current burdens experienced by environmental justice communities can inform more equitable project alternatives and outcomes. However, the level of research that an applicant should conduct to understand the specific reasons that distinguish environmental justice communities from other populations depends on the scale and impact of the proposed project. For example, development of critical infrastructure (such as a wastewater treatment plant) that would have considerable public health, public safety, or environmental impacts are encouraged to explore and note the historic and current burdens of environmental justice communities who may be impacted by the proposed project to ensure that the project does not further exacerbate burdens.

Expected outcomes from Step 1: Initiation of CDP application process, identification of project scope, informational materials, and environmental justice communities in or near the project site or that have an important connection to the project location.

Step 2 – Establish the projected sea level rise range for the proposed project

A range of sea level rise scenarios should be obtained from the best available science, which is summarized below as well as in Chapter 3, Appendix A, and the [State Sea Level Rise Guidance](#)

(OPC 2024). These scenarios should cover the expected life of the proposed project, as the ultimate objective will be to assure that the project is safe from coastal hazards, without the need for shoreline protection or other detrimental hazard mitigation measures, over its lifetime.

- **Define Expected Project Life:** The expected project life will help determine the amount of sea level rise to which the project site could be exposed while the development is in place. Importantly, the point of this step is not to specify exactly how long a project will exist (and be permitted for), but rather to identify a project life timeframe that is typical for the type of development in question so that the hazard analyses performed in subsequent steps will adequately consider the impacts that may occur over the entire life of the development.

Some LCPs include a specified design life for new development. If no specified time frame is provided, a more general range may be chosen based on the type of development. For example, temporary structures, ancillary development, amenity structures, or moveable or expendable construction may identify a relatively short expected life such as 25 years or less. Residential or commercial structures will likely be around for some time, so a time frame of 75 to 100 years may be appropriate. A longer time frame of 100 years or more should be considered for critical infrastructure like bridges or industrial facilities and for subdivisions of land. Resource protection or enhancement projects such as coastal habitat conservation or restoration projects should also consider longer time frames of 100 years or more, as these types of projects are typically meant to last in perpetuity.⁵⁵

- **Determine Sea Level Rise Range:** Using the typical project life identified above, the project analysis should identify a range of sea level rise scenarios based on the best available science that may occur over the life of the project. At present, the [State Sea Level Rise Guidance](#) (OPC 2024) is considered to be the best available science (see [Chapter 3](#) and [Appendix A](#) for more information) though an equivalent resource may be used provided that it is peer-reviewed, widely accepted within the scientific community, and locally relevant. The State Guidance includes a set of sea level rise scenarios for statewide use ([Table 7](#)), as well as scenarios for each of the 14 tide gauges in California ([Appendix F](#)). Project applicants should identify appropriate scenarios (as described below) from the tide gauge closest to the project location.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Determining an anticipated life for restoration activities or other related projects is somewhat more complex than for typical development projects because these activities are typically meant to exist in perpetuity. As such, assessing sea level rise impacts may necessitate analyzing multiple different time frames, including the present, near future, and very long term depending on the overall goals of the project. For restoration projects that are implemented as mitigation for development projects, an expected project life that is at least as long as the expected life of the corresponding development project should be considered.

⁵⁶ More detailed refinement of sea level rise scenarios is not considered necessary at this time, as variations from the nearby tide gauges will often be quite small, and may be insignificant compared to other sources of

As explained in Chapter 3, the [State Sea Level Rise Guidance](#) (OPC 2024) offers the following framework to generally guide the selection of sea level rise scenarios to include in technical analyses, including at the project level and in broader vulnerability assessments:

1. *Intermediate Scenario*: The Intermediate scenario should be included in technical analyses for development with low risk aversion, i.e., development that would have limited consequences or a higher ability to adapt, such as some ancillary development or public access amenities like sections of unpaved coastal trail, public accessways, and other small or temporary structures that are easily removable and would not have high costs if damaged.
2. *Intermediate-High Scenario*: The Intermediate-High scenario should be included in technical analyses for development with medium-high risk aversion, i.e., development that would experience greater consequences and/or have a lower ability to adapt, such as most residential and commercial structures.
3. *High Scenario*: The High scenario should be included in technical analyses for development with extreme risk aversion, i.e., development with little to no adaptive capacity that would be irreversibly destroyed or significantly costly to repair, and/or would have considerable public health, public safety, or environmental impacts should that level of sea level rise occur. In the Coastal Commission's jurisdiction, this could include new wastewater treatment plants, power stations, highways, or other critical infrastructure.

In general, the Coastal Commission recommends taking a precautionary approach by evaluating the higher sea level rise scenarios, such as the Intermediate-High scenario, for most development. For critical infrastructure, development with a very long project life (e.g., 100 years or greater), or assets that have little to no adaptive capacity, that would be irreversibly destroyed or significantly costly to repair, and/or would have considerable public health, public safety, or environmental impacts if damaged, the analysis should consider the High scenario.⁵⁷ Considering these higher end amounts of sea level rise is important for understanding what types of planning and adaptation options may be necessary if worst case scenarios come to pass, or to inform decisions for new development with long lifetimes that would be hard to relocate, remove, or otherwise adapt to higher amounts of sea level rise in the future. In addition, analysis of lower sea level rise amounts may assist in identification of tipping points, or amounts of sea level rise or other combinations of hazard conditions that could lead to significant impacts and warrant adaptive responses. These considerations should each be carried forward through the rest of the steps in this chapter.

uncertainty. However, the Coastal Commission recognizes that other studies exist with localized data, for example those completed in the Humboldt Bay region, which may also be appropriate for use.

⁵⁷ For more information on sea level rise planning for critical infrastructure, see also the Coastal Commission's [Critical Infrastructure at Risk](#) planning guidance.

Expected outcomes from Step 2: A proposed or expected project life and corresponding range of sea level scenarios—up to and including a relatively high, precautionary scenario relevant to the planning/project context—that will be used in the following analytic steps.

Table 7. Sea Level Rise Scenarios for California ⁵⁸

Projected SLR Amounts (in feet)					
	Low	Intermediate-Low	Intermediate	Intermediate-High	High
2030	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2040	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
2050	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2
2060	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0
2070	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0
2080	0.8	1.2	1.8	3.0	4.1
2090	0.9	1.4	2.4	3.9	5.4
2100	1.0	1.6	3.1	4.9	6.6
2110	1.1	1.8	3.8	5.7	8.0
2120	1.1	2.0	4.5	6.4	9.1
2130	1.2	2.2	5.0	7.1	10.0
2140	1.3	2.4	5.6	7.7	11.0
2150	1.3	2.6	6.1	8.3	11.9

⁵⁸ This table provides median values for sea level scenarios for California, in feet, relative to a year 2000 baseline. These statewide values all incorporate an average statewide value of vertical land motion – a negligible rate of 0.1 mm (0.0003 ft) per year uplift (OPC 2024). The red box highlights the three scenarios that the *State Sea Level Rise Guidance* and this guidance recommend for use in various planning and project contexts.

Step 3 – Determine how physical impacts from sea level rise may constrain the project site

The Coastal Act requires that development minimize risks from coastal hazards. Sea level rise can both present new hazards and exacerbate hazards that are typically analyzed in CDP applications. In this step, project applicants determine the types and extent of sea level rise impacts that may occur now and into the future.

As described in [Chapter 3](#) of the Guidance, impacts associated with sea level rise generally include erosion, inundation, flooding, groundwater rise, wave impacts, and saltwater intrusion. An assessment of these impacts is often required as part of a routine hazards assessment or the coastal hazards chapter of the LCP. Therefore, information in the local LCP can provide an initial determination of potential hazards for the project in question, if available. However, proposed development will often need a second, site-specific analysis of hazards to augment the more general LCP information.

Analyze relevant sea level rise impacts for each sea level rise scenario.

A CDP application for new development in a hazardous area should include a report analyzing the anticipated impacts to the project site associated with each sea level rise scenario identified in Step 1. Generally, the analyses pertinent to sea level rise include geologic stability, erosion, flooding/inundation, groundwater impacts, wave runup, and wave impacts, and these analyses are described in detail below. Depending on the site, however, different analyses may be required. Applicants should work with planning staff (Coastal Commission or local government staff) to perform a pre-application submittal consultation to determine what analyses are required for their particular project. In some locations with applicable LCPs, LCP policies and zoning code provisions may specify the required components of a site-specific analysis. Analysis of hazards that will not be altered by sea level rise (such as the location of faults, fire zones, *etc.*) should be undertaken at the same time as the assessment of sea level rise-affected hazards so a complete understanding of hazard constraints can be used for identification of safe or low-hazard building areas. After the submission of the CDP application, any additional analyses that are required will be listed in an application filing status review letter.

The professionals who are responsible for technical studies of geologic stability, erosion, flooding/inundation, groundwater, wave runup, and wave impacts should be familiar with the methodologies for examining the respective impacts. However, the methodologies do not always adequately examine potential impacts under rising sea level conditions as established by best available science. [Appendix B](#) provides technical information for incorporating the best available science on sea level rise into the more routine analyses, which are summarized below. The analyses should be undertaken for each of the sea level rise scenarios identified in Step 1.

- **Geologic Stability:** The CDP should analyze site-specific stability and structural integrity without reliance upon existing or new protective devices (including cliff-retaining structures, seawalls, revetments, groins, buried retaining walls, and caisson

foundations) that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs. Geologic stability can include, among others, concerns such as landslides, slope failure, liquefiable soils, and seismic activity. In most situations, the analyses of these concerns will be combined with the erosion analysis (below) to fully establish the safe developable area.

- **Erosion:** Both bluff erosion and long-term shoreline change will generally increase with time. Thus, some estimate of project life is needed to determine expected bluff and shoreline change, and to fully assess the viability of a proposed site for long-term development. The CDP application should include an erosion analysis that establishes the extent of erosion that could occur from current processes, as well as future erosion hazards associated with the identified sea level rise scenarios over the life of the project. If possible, these erosion conditions should be shown on a site map, and the erosion zone, combined with the geologic stability concerns, can be used to help establish locations on the parcel or parcels that can be developed without reliance upon existing or new protective devices (including cliff-retaining structures, seawalls, revetments, groins, buried retaining walls, and caissons) that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.
- **Flooding and Inundation:** The CDP application should identify the current tidal datums and include analysis of the extent of flooding or inundation that potentially could occur from the identified sea level rise scenarios, and under a range of conditions that could include high tide, storm surge, water elevation due to El Niños, Pacific Decadal Oscillations, a 100-year storm event, and the combination of long-term erosion and seasonal beach erosion. If possible, this information and resulting flood zones should be shown on a site map and/or a typical cross section detailing flood elevations and the elevations of key development features (e.g., finished first floor, future site grade) in relation to a standard vertical datum.⁵⁹
- **Groundwater rise:** The CDP application should include an analysis of potential shallow or emergent groundwater particularly in low-lying areas near tidally connected water bodies (e.g., canals and creeks). The analysis should include discussion of how shallow groundwater may threaten buried components of a development such as basements, foundations, and pipelines such as through increased loads, corrosion, or buoyancy forces.
- **Wave Runup and Wave Impacts:** Building upon the analysis for flooding, the CDP application should include analysis of the wave runup and impacts that potentially could occur over the anticipated life of the project from a 100-year storm event, combined with the identified sea level rise scenarios, and under a range of extreme static water levels considering the potential effects of high tides, atmospheric forcing (e.g., storm

⁵⁹ Local governments and other stakeholders may be familiar with FEMA flood zones, Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and related building regulations, but it is important to note that these maps do not include climate change and sea level rise in flood hazard analysis. Instead, they typically rely on historical data to determine flood hazards, meaning that they will underestimate flood risks when considering the full life of a proposed project in an area that will be subject to sea level rise.

surge) and oceanographic forcing (e.g., El Niño) in addition to the combination of long-term erosion and seasonal beach erosion. If possible, this information and resulting wave runup zones should be shown on a site map and/or site profile (cross section).

- **Tsunami:** CDP applications should include an analysis of existing tsunami risk and discussion of how tsunami risk may be worsened by sea level rise. The level of analysis will vary depending on the type of development; critical infrastructure should include more extensive discussion on the risks from extreme events like tsunamis.
- **Other Impacts:** Any additional sea level rise related impacts that could be expected to occur over the life of the project, such as saltwater intrusion should be evaluated. This may be especially significant for areas with a high groundwater table such as wetlands or coastal resources that might rely upon groundwater, such as agricultural uses.

Expected outcomes from Step 3: Detailed information about the sea level rise related impacts that can occur on the site and changes that will occur over time under various sea level rise scenarios. High risk and low risk areas of the site should be identified. The scenario-based analyses should also provide information on the potential effects of sea level rise, such as coastal erosion, that could occur over the proposed development life, without relying upon existing or new protective devices.

Step 4 – Determine how the project may impact coastal resources, including as they relate to environmental justice communities, considering the influence of sea level rise upon the landscape over time

The Coastal Act requires that development avoid or minimize impacts to coastal resources. Sea level rise will likely cause some coastal resources to change over time, as described in Chapters [3](#) and [4](#). The Coastal Act also requires the Commission and local governments to consider environmental justice in CDP decisions, and the Commission’s Environmental Justice Policy includes a guiding principle on evaluating and addressing the disproportionate environmental and public health burdens environmental justice communities experience from climate change and sea level rise. Whatever harms to coastal resources resulting from the impacts of sea level rise will likely exacerbate burdens already felt among environmental justice communities who have a higher social vulnerability to climate change (Roos, 2018). Therefore, in this step, applicants should 1) analyze how sea level rise will affect coastal resources now and in the future, and 2) analyze how adverse impacts on coastal resources may exacerbate burdens to environmental justice communities, as well as such communities that may be located farther from the site but have a shared and important connection to the project area, so that alternatives can be developed in Step 5 to minimize the project’s impacts to coastal resources, and as they relate to environmental justice communities, throughout its lifetime.

This section discusses only those resources that might change due to rising sea level or possible responses to rising sea levels. As in Step 2, each sea level rise scenario (high, low, and intermediate values) should be carried through this step. A complete CDP application will need to assess possible impacts to all coastal resources – including public access and recreation, water quality, natural resources (such as ESHA and wetlands), agricultural resources, natural landforms, scenic resources, and archaeological and paleontological resources. Analysis of those resources that will not be affected by sea level rise (along with their implications for environmental justice communities) should be undertaken at the same time as the assessment of the sea level rise-affected resources so a complete map of resource constraints can be used for identification of the most resource-protective building area.

4.1 Analyze coastal resource impacts and hazard risks for each sea level rise scenario

Analysis of resource impacts will require information about the type and location of the resources on or in proximity to the proposed project site and the way in which the proposed project will affect such resources and the communities that use and depend on them both initially and over time. The following discussion of each resource will help identify the key impacts to each that might result from either sea level rise or the proposed development, as well as how impacts to each resource may exacerbate or cause new burdens for environmental justice communities.

If coastal resources will be affected by sea level rise, such as changes to the area and extent of a wetland or riparian buffer, these changes must be considered in the analysis. Much of the following discussion recommends analysis of impacts from current and future inundation, flooding, erosion, and from the ways in which the project proposes to address such impacts. [Appendix B](#) provides guidance on how to undertake this analysis and includes lists of suggested resources that can provide data, tools, or other resources to help with these analyses. This analysis should be repeated for each sea level rise scenario identified in Step 1. Also, it may be important for local planners to coordinate and share information with environmental justice communities as well as other local partners – including those in charge of emergency management, law enforcement, and related services – in order to identify risks and vulnerabilities. Information on the following coastal resources is included. To skip to a section, click on the links below:

- New Development (addressed in Step 2, above)
- [Public Access and Recreation](#)
- [Coastal Habitats](#)
- [Natural Landforms](#)
- [Agricultural Resources](#)
- [Water Quality and Groundwater](#)
- [Scenic Resources](#)

Public Access and Recreation: Public access and recreation resources include lateral and vertical public accessways, public access easements, beaches, recreation areas, campgrounds public trust lands,⁶⁰ parking lots, and trails, including the California Coastal Trail. These areas may become hazardous or unusable during the project life due to sea level rise and/or due to the proposed project. Approaches to identify potential risks to public access and recreation include:

- Identify all public access locations on or near the proposed project site and, if possible, map these resources in relation to the location of the proposed project. The analysis should also identify existing public trust areas in relation to the proposed project, which may necessitate a survey of the mean high tide line.
- Determine whether any access locations or public trust lands will be altered or impacted by sea level rise and/or the proposed project for the identified sea level rise scenarios. Such impacts could result from flooding, inundation, shoreline erosion, or from proposed project elements. At a minimum, establish the extent of likely and/or possible changes to public access and recreation and to public trust lands.
- If any access locations will be altered by sea level rise and/or the proposed project, map or otherwise identify the potential changes to the location of these access resources for the identified sea level rise scenarios.
- Describe the potential adverse impacts to environmental justice communities if public access locations and amenities may be affected by sea level rise and/or the proposed project. For example, if sea level rise and/or the proposed project would limit public beach space, this may disproportionately affect environmental justice communities who rely on such beaches to escape inland heat. These areas also provide vital free or low-cost opportunities for environmental justice communities to access and recreate along the coast.
- Identify whether there are locations on the proposed project site that can support development without encroachment onto the existing or future locations of these access areas, and without other impacts to public access and recreation. Overlay with development constraints (e.g., fault zones, landslides, steep slopes, property line setbacks) and with other coastal resource constraints.

Coastal Habitats (e.g., ESHA, wetlands): Coastal habitats, especially those that have a connection to water, such as beaches, intertidal areas, and wetlands, can be highly sensitive to changes in sea level. Ways to identify potential resource impacts associated with the project include:

⁶⁰ The State Lands Commission has oversight of all public trust lands and many local governments are trustees of granted tidelands. The State Lands Commission or other appropriate trustee should be contacted if there is any possibility that public trust lands might be involved in the proposed project. As a general guide, public trust lands include tide and submerged lands as well as artificially filled tide and submerged lands.

- Identify all coastal habitats and species of special biological or economic significance on or near the proposed project site and, if possible, map these resources in relation to the location of the proposed project.
- Determine whether any coastal habitats will be altered or affected by sea level rise and/or the proposed project over the proposed life of the project. Such impacts could result from flooding, inundation, shoreline erosion, or changes to surface or groundwater conditions (see discussion below on water quality). At a minimum, use the identified sea level rise scenarios to establish the extent of likely and/or possible changes to coastal habitats.
- If any coastal habitats will be altered by sea level rise and/or the proposed project, map or otherwise identify potential changes to the location of these coastal resources for the identified sea level rise scenarios.
- Describe the potential adverse impacts to environmental justice communities if coastal habitats were affected by sea level rise and/or the proposed project. For example, if sea level rise and/or the proposed project eliminated a coastal habitat, this may disproportionately affect environmental justice communities who rely on it for subsistence fishing. Coastal habitats may contain important cultural and ancestral ties for indigenous communities as well as provide educational opportunities to environmental justice communities.
- Identify locations of the proposed project site that can support development without encroachment onto the existing or future locations of these coastal habitats, and without other impacts to coastal habitats. Overlay with development constraints (e.g., fault zones, landslides, steep slopes, property line setbacks) and with other coastal resource constraints.

Natural Landforms: Natural landforms can include coastal caves, rock formations, bluffs, terraces, ridges, and cliffs. Steps to identify natural landforms at risk include:

- Identify all natural landforms on or near the proposed project site and, if possible, map these resources in relation to the location of the proposed project.
- Determine whether any natural landforms will be altered or impacted by sea level rise and/or the proposed project for the identified sea level rise scenarios. Such impacts could result from flooding, inundation, shoreline armoring, or shoreline erosion. At a minimum, use the identified sea level rise scenarios to establish the zone of likely and/or possible changes to natural landforms.
- If any natural landforms will be altered by sea level rise and/or the proposed project, map or otherwise identify the likely changes to location of these coastal resources for the identified sea level rise scenarios.
- Identify locations of the proposed project site that can support development without encroachment onto the existing or future locations of these natural landforms and without other impacts to such landforms. Bluffs and cliffs can often require additional

analysis for slope stability to determine the setback from the eroded bluff face that can safely support development over its lifetime. Overlay with development constraints (e.g., fault zones, landslides, steep slopes, property line setbacks) and with other coastal resource constraints.

Agricultural Resources: Agricultural resources may be affected by sea level rise through changes to surface drainage and the groundwater table. Other changes can result from flooding, inundation, or saltwater intrusion. If agricultural lands are protected by levees or dikes, they can be affected by changes to the stability or effectiveness of these structures. Steps to identify risks to agricultural resources include:

- Identify whether the proposed project site is used for or zoned for agricultural uses, contains prime agricultural soils, or is in the vicinity of or upstream of lands in agricultural use.
- Identify surface water drainage patterns across the site or from the site to the agricultural use site.
- If any drainage patterns are closely linked to and potentially influenced by the elevation of sea level, examine changes in drainage patterns with rising sea level on the proposed site or the agricultural use site.
- Describe the potential adverse impacts to environmental justice communities if agricultural resources were affected by sea level rise and/or the proposed project. Impacts to agricultural resources may exacerbate burdens to environmental justice communities who live or work in these areas. For example, if sea level rise and/or the proposed project impacted any nearby lands in agricultural use, this may result in displacement of farmworkers through loss of wages, health coverage, and housing.

Water Quality and Groundwater: Sea level rise may cause drainages with a low elevation discharge to have water back-ups. It may also cause a rise in the groundwater table. Both of these changes could alter on-site drainage and limit future drainage options. If the proposed site must support an on-site wastewater treatment system, or if drainage and on-site stormwater retention will be a concern, consider the following, as appropriate:

- Identify surface water drainage patterns across the site.
- Examine changes with rising sea level of any drainage patterns that are closely linked to and likely influenced by the elevation of sea level. At a minimum, use the identified sea level rise scenarios to establish the zone of likely changes to drainage patterns.
- Identify the elevation of the groundwater table. Since groundwater can fluctuate during periods of rain and drought, attempt to identify the groundwater zone.
- Estimate the likely future elevation of the groundwater zone, due to sea level rise. At a minimum, use the identified sea level rise scenarios to establish the zone of likely changes to groundwater.
- Evaluate whether changes in groundwater will alter the proposed site conditions.

- Identify environmental justice communities that may be impacted by changes in water drainage patterns and groundwater elevations and any damage to water and wastewater infrastructure. These impacts may increase financial and health burdens on environmental justice communities which often face additional barriers to accessing resources and seeking aid that other, wealthier, communities may have.

Scenic Resources: Visual and scenic resources include views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas. Development modifications to minimize risks from sea level rise could have negative consequences for scenic resources, including creating a structure that is out of character with the surrounding area, blocks a scenic view, or alters natural landforms. Steps to identify impacts to scenic resources, including any impacts from possible adaptation measures, include:

- Identify all scenic views to and through the proposed project site from public vantage points such as overlooks, access locations, beaches, trails, the Coastal Trail, public roads, parks, and if possible, map these views and view lines in relation to the location and maximum allowable elevation of the proposed project.
- Identify locations of the proposed project site that can support development and avoid or minimize impacts to scenic views from current and future vantage points. Overlay with development constraints (fault zones, landslides, steep slopes, property line setbacks, etc.) and with other coastal resource constraints.

4.2 Synthesize and assess development, resource, and environmental justice constraints

After completing the detailed analysis of each coastal resource, the applicant should summarize the potential resource impacts under each sea level rise scenario identified in Step 1. This set of results, when combined with potential impacts to those coastal resources not affected by sea level rise, should give the applicant valuable information about the degree of risk posed to each coastal resource and to the development itself. If practical, for each sea level rise scenario, applicants should produce a constraints map illustrating the location and the extent of resource impacts that could occur over the life of the development. Based on the analysis of resource impacts and potential hazard risks over the life of the development, the applicant should develop an overlay identifying the development and resource constraints.

In addition to identifying each coastal resource impact, the applicant should also summarize any potential adverse impacts that may exacerbate burdens to environmental justice communities. The purpose of this analysis is to assess how the proposed project combined with sea level rise may result in adverse coastal resource-related impacts to environmental justice communities in order to help develop adaptation measures in Step 5 that prioritizes more equitable outcomes. Furthermore, this can also help shape how outreach and communication with environmental justice communities on the proposed project should be framed and conducted.

4.3 Identify areas suitable for development

The final part of this step is to identify the locations on the project site that could support some level of development without impacts to coastal resources, and without putting the development at risk.

Expected outcomes from Step 4: Upon completing this step, the applicant should have detailed information about the types of coastal resources on the project site and the level of risk that sea level rise poses to each resource under each sea level rise scenario, including resource locations and the extent of resource impacts that could occur over the life of the proposed project. The applicant should also have identified the project's potential coastal resource-related impacts to environmental justice communities. This step should also provide an overlay of all development and resource constraints, and clearly identify the locations on the proposed project site that could support some level of development that appropriately minimizes or avoids risk and protects coastal resources, as well as appropriately considers effects on environmental justice communities.

Step 5 – Identify project alternatives that avoid both resource and related environmental justice impacts and minimize risks to the project

By this step, applicants should have identified environmental justice communities in Step 1, developed a set of factors based on the sea level rise hazards identified in Step 3, identified potential resource impacts in Step 4, and analyzed other site conditions (such as archaeological resources or fault lines) to identify the buildable areas that avoid or minimize both risk from coastal hazards and impacts to coastal resources, including resources that would disproportionately affect environmental justice communities. Hazard and resource avoidance is usually the preferred option, and, in many cases, applicants may find that the site is safe from sea level rise hazards for all the identified sea level rise scenarios and no further identification of project alternatives would be necessary in order to address sea level rise concerns.

For some cases, the site constraints may require consideration of project alternatives that fit with the available buildable area, without the use of protective structures. In these cases, one of the alternatives may be to revise the project design initially considered for the site. In other cases, development that is safe from hazards and is resource protective may be possible if certain adaptation strategies are used to modify the project over time and as the potential hazard areas increase or move closer to the project. For these cases, the possible adaptation pathways would be included as part of the proposed project, along with necessary monitoring and triggers for implementing the adaptation options. In still other cases, hazard minimization may be the only feasible option for development on hazard-constrained sites, in which case the project should be designed and sited appropriately to minimize coastal resource and hazard impacts. In all cases, projects must be sited and designed to address all applicable Coastal Act

and LCP requirements, including any new requirements within LCPs that have been updated to adapt to sea level rise.

The results from the analysis of sea level rise scenarios should factor into the decisions made in this step. In particular, after looking at the results from Steps 3 and 4 as a whole, applicants can better decide the project changes, types of adaptation strategies, and design alternatives that would be most appropriate given the degree of risk posed by possible sea level rise and how long the development might be free from risk. The applicant also might identify triggers (e.g., a certain amount of sea level rise or certain physical impacts from sea level rise) when certain adaptation measures should be implemented to reduce risk and/or impacts to coastal resources.

Importantly, land divisions and lot line adjustments in high hazard areas can change hazard exposure and should therefore be undertaken only when they can be shown to not worsen or create new vulnerability. In particular, no new lots or reconfigured lots with new development potential should be created if they cannot be developed without additional shoreline hazard risks.

Strategies to Avoid Resource Impacts and Minimize Risks

The best way to minimize risks to development and coastal resources is to avoid areas that are or will become hazardous as identified by the sea level rise scenarios analysis in the previous steps. Such avoidance often includes changes to the proposed project to bring the size and scale of the proposed development in line with the capacity of the project site. However, if it is not feasible to site or design a structure to completely avoid sea level rise impacts, the applicant may need to modify or relocate the development to minimize risks to the development or to coastal resources. Some changes, such as the use of setbacks, may be necessary at the outset of the project. Other changes, such as managed retreat or added floodproofing, may be useful as adaptive strategies that can be implemented after the initial project completion. Considerations involved in choosing and designing an appropriate adaptation strategy may include those listed below. See [Chapter 7](#) for more information on specific adaptation measures. For a list of other sea level rise adaptation resources, see [Appendix C](#).

- **Assess Design Constraints:** Determine whether there are any significant site or design constraints that might prevent future implementation of possible sea level rise adaptation measures. Some project locations may be constrained due to lot size, sea level related hazards, steep slopes, fault lines, the presence of wetlands or other ESHA, or other constraints such that no safe development area exists on the parcel. Ideally, such parcels would be identified during the LCP vulnerability analysis, and the land use and zoning designations would appropriately reflect the constraints of the site. However, in some cases development may need to be permitted even if it cannot avoid all potential hazards. As stated above, care should be taken in these cases to avoid resource and community impacts and minimize risks as much as possible by developing

and implementing a sea level rise adaptation plan for the proposed development. In creating this plan, it is important to identify any design constraints that will limit the ability to implement adaptation strategies in the future, as described below.

- **Identify Adaptation Options:** Identify possible adaptation strategies (such as those found in [Chapter 7](#)) for the proposed project and evaluate each adaptation option for efficacy in protecting the development. Also, evaluate the consequences from each proposed adaptation measure to ensure it will not have adverse impacts on coastal and sensitive environmental resources, including visual impacts and public access. Applicants should also consider that adaptation measures do not exacerbate burdens to environmental justice communities.

For example, an option that is often considered for sea level rise is to elevate the development or the structures in order to provide flood protection. However, elevated structures will change the scenic quality and visual character of the area, oftentimes providing more benefit to the individual property owner while negatively affecting scenic views for others who may not live along the coast. Also, elevation of the main development may be of little long-term utility to the property owner if the supporting infrastructure, such as the driveways, roads, utilities, or septic systems are not also elevated or otherwise protected. Elevation of existing levees or dikes can provide flood protection for an area of land and all the development therein. However, the foundation of the levee or dike must have been designed to support the additional height or else it may have to be expanded and the increased footprint of the foundation could have impacts on intertidal area, wetlands, or other natural or cultural resources. Thus, the long-term options for adaptation should be considered as part of any permit action, to ensure that current development decisions are not predetermining resource impacts in the future.

- **Use Adaptation Pathways:** “Adaptation pathways” refers to a planning approach in which planners consider multiple possible futures and analyze the robustness and flexibility of various adaptation options across those multiple futures. In the context of sea level rise planning, if the likelihood of impacts is expected to increase with rising sea level, it may be necessary to design the initial project for some amount of sea level rise but to also include design flexibility that will allow future project changes or modifications to prevent impacts if the amount of sea level rise is more than anticipated in the initial design. Changes and modifications could include the use of foundation elements that will allow for building relocations or removal of portions of a building as it is threatened or reserving space to move on-site waste treatment systems away from eroding areas or areas that will be susceptible to a rising water table or increased flooding.
- **Develop Project Modifications:** Highly constrained sites may not be able to support the amount of development that an applicant initially plans for the site. Even a small building footprint may be at risk from flooding or erosion under high sea level rise

scenarios. In such cases, it will be important to work closely with the appropriate planning staff to develop a project option that can minimize hazards from the identified sea level rise scenarios for as long as possible, and then incrementally retreat once certain triggers are met. Some examples of triggers could be that erosion is within some distance of the foundation, or monthly high tides are within some distance of the finished floor elevation. The time period for relocation or removing the structure would be determined by changing site conditions but relocation would most likely occur prior to the time period used in Step 2 to determine long-term site constraints.

- **Plan for Monitoring:** Develop a monitoring program or links to other monitoring efforts to ensure that the proposed adaptation measures will be implemented in a timely manner. Following a monitoring protocol and requirements for evaluating sea level rise impacts to coastal habitats over time can help to identify the triggers that would lead to revising project life, other project modifications or additional adaptation efforts.
- **Consider Community Benefits Agreements:** Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) are contracts between developers and impacted communities and/or their representatives (governmental and non-governmental) that are a way for applicants to address a project's impacts on coastal resources and develop adaptation measures by implementing social, economic, and environmental benefits to support communities affected by proposed development. Depending on the project and its impacts on coastal resources, community benefits could include an increase in open spaces in the development, clean water programs, and local workforce training and hiring programs.⁶¹ CBAs are not in lieu of avoiding impacts and appropriate mitigation, but can provide a benefit to communities by the developer as a way to address some project impacts and garner public support for a project (Akibode, 2017). Thus, CBAs could address both coastal resource impacts as well as other impacts that are important to the community. When community benefits effectively ensure that community interests are well represented, they can empower communities to take part in the planning process, enhance the project approval process, and help achieve social equity.⁶² For CDPs, CBAs can be implemented through special condition language and in project descriptions.⁶³

⁶¹ An increase in open spaces could address impacts to coastal access and recreation, clean water programs could address impacts to water quality and supply, and local workforce training and hiring programs could contribute to a reduction in vehicle miles traveled.

⁶² Note that CBAs may not always fulfill community expectations, and all members of the community may not support them.

⁶³ See Special Condition 22 of [A-5-VEN-21-0011](#) for an example of a CBA that implements access to a garden education program, prioritizes local hiring, increases access to outdoor spaces, and provides free, non-motorized transportation and bicycle parking.

Expected outcomes from Step 5: This step may involve an iterative process of project modifications and reexamination of impacts, leading to one or more alternatives for the project site. The alternative that will best minimize risks from coastal hazards and avoid or minimize impacts to coastal resources, including coastal resource-related impacts to environmental justice communities, should be identified. Possible adaptation options could be identified and analyzed, including options to address environmental justice issues, if appropriate. If the site is very constrained, modifications to the expected project life might be suggested.

Step 6 – Finalize project design and submit CDP application

After Step 5, the applicant should have developed one or more project alternatives and identified a preferred alternative. The alternatives should include mitigation measures or adaptation strategies to minimize impacts if hazards cannot be avoided entirely. The CDP application step involves the following:

- 1. Work with the planning staff to complete the CDP application.** Depending upon the proposed project and extent of prior interactions with the planning staff, the initial submittal may be the first time the planner has been provided with information about the general project or the preferred alternative. Once a proposed project is submitted, the coastal planner will need to become familiar with the project location, area around the project site, the proposed actions and the studies and analyses that have been undertaken in support of the application. The planner will review the application for completeness to ensure that there is sufficient information to analyze the project for all appropriate LCP or Coastal Act Chapter 3 policies and the Commission’s Environmental Justice Policy. If analysis for sea level rise concerns is needed, the planner will also check that analyses for sea level rise risks have been included in the submittal. Much of the information developed in Steps 1-5 will be useful for the application process. The Suggested Filing Checklist for CDP Applications (located at the end of this chapter) covers the typical information that might be included in a CDP application necessary for planning review of the sea level rise aspects of the proposed project. Applicants who are unfamiliar with the permit process should consult the local government website, Coastal Commission website, or contact the appropriate district office for instructions on how to complete a CDP application.

The review of an application might involve an iterative process, wherein planning staff requests more information about the proposed project, project alternatives, analysis of the hazards or identification of potential resource impacts to help in the review for compliance with the LCP or the Coastal Act. At the same time, planning staff may request that some of the technical staff review the submitted material to ensure that there is sufficient information in all technical information and analyses to support a decision on the proposed project. Planning staff may also consult with the Environmental Justice Team to confirm that the environmental justice analysis and

planned outreach is appropriate. This process may be repeated until the application provides the studies, analyses and project review necessary for planning review.

- 2. Submit a complete CDP application.** Once a complete application has been accepted, the planning staff will do a more thorough review and analysis of the potential hazards and resource impacts associated with the proposed project. Ideally, the planner will have requested all necessary project information at the filing stage. In some instances, additional information may be needed after the application has been accepted. This is normally limited to clarifications of some of the information or further details about some of the possible, but not preferred alternatives. During this stage in the CDP application process, the planner may identify necessary project modifications that were not part of the initial application and identify various conditions that will be needed if the project is to be approved. [Chapter 7](#) includes many of the possible project modifications and permit conditions that might be used to address sea level rise concerns and potential resource impacts.

During the project analysis, the planning staff will review all submitted material, discussing the proposed project with other staff members, and obtaining further review. Working with their supervisors and managers, they will also develop a staff recommendation and prepare a staff report that supports the proposed recommendation. Please consult the Coastal Commission website or contact your district office for instructions on how to complete a [CDP application](#).

- 3. Permit action.** Once the proposed project has been through planning review and a staff recommendation has been prepared, the proposed project will be brought to hearing before either the local government or the California Coastal Commission. The outcome of the hearing process will be project approval, approval with conditions, or denial. Based on the regulatory decision, the project may be constructed, or additional modifications and condition requirements may have to be met.
- 4. Monitor and revise.** CDP approvals may include conditions that require monitoring. Applicants should monitor the physical impacts of sea level rise on the project site, provide reports and updates to planning staff and introduce adaptive changes to the project in accordance with the permit and permit conditions.

Expected outcomes from Step 6: This step, combined with supporting documentation from the previous steps, should provide a basis for evaluating the proposed project’s hazard risks and impacts that can result from sea level rise. Such an analysis will provide one of the bases for project evaluation and complements the other resource evaluations and analyses that are part of a complete CDP application.

Planning Process for Coastal Development Permits

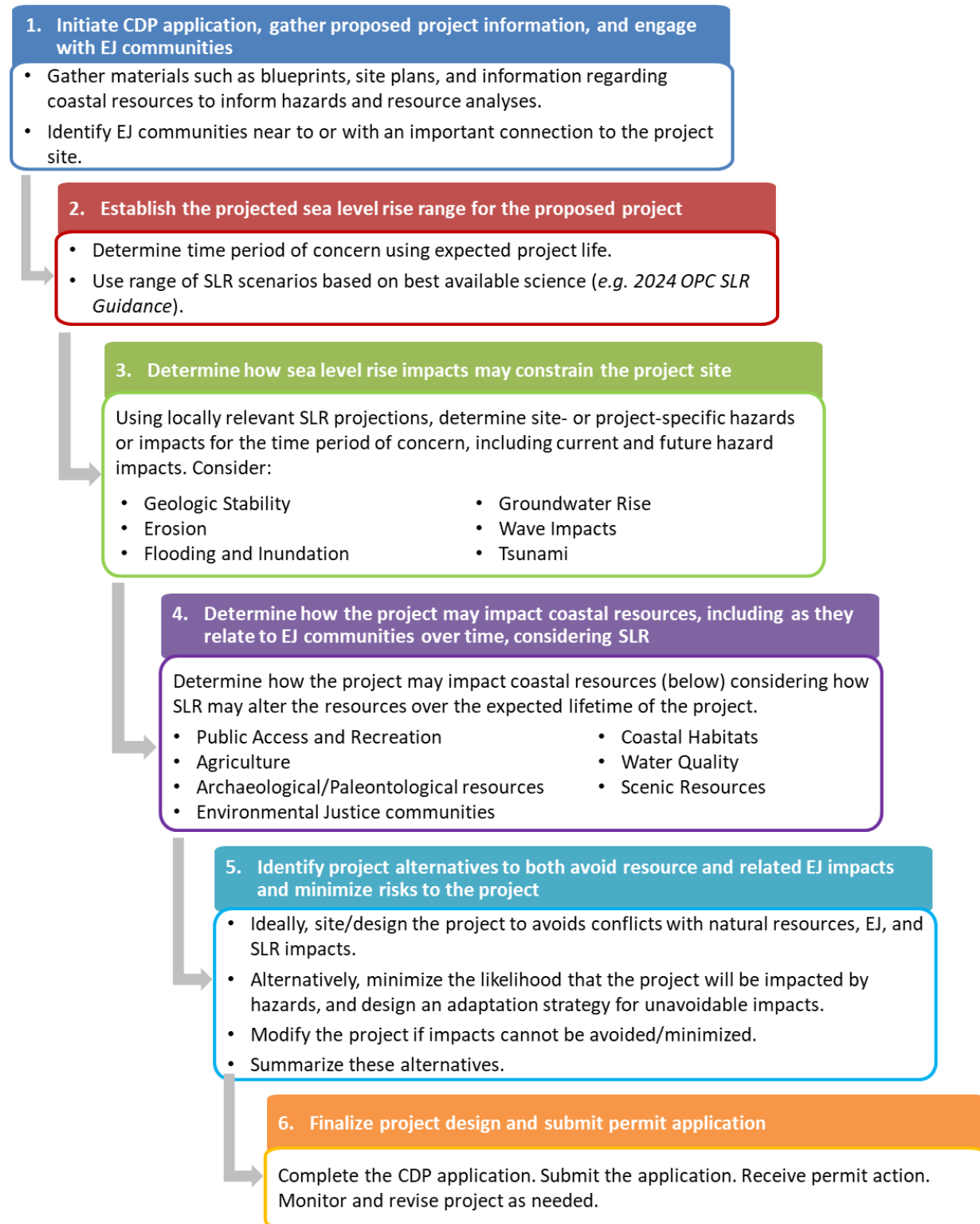


Figure 16. Flowchart for steps to address sea level rise in Coastal Development Permits

Suggested Filing Checklist for Sea Level Rise Analysis

- Identify Environmental Justice Communities (site maps)
- Proposed/Anticipated Project Life
- Sea Level Rise Scenarios used in Impacts Analyses
- Impacts Analyses (possibly from Vulnerability Assessment)
 - **Structural and Geologic Stability:** Identify current tidal datum; perform geotechnical report and erosion analysis; identify blufftop setback and safe building area; show setback, safe building area and proposed project footprint (site maps)
 - **Erosion:** Perform coastal processes study and erosion analysis; quantify total erosion amount for proposed project site; show retreat along with proposed project footprint (site maps)
 - **Groundwater:** Identify groundwater depth and range and local geology and soil porosity; show future depths under relevant sea level rise scenarios
 - **Flooding and Inundation Risks:** Perform coastal processes study and wave runup analysis; quantify flood elevation and flooding extent; show flood extent with proposed project footprint (site map); show flood elevation on site profile, with proposed project elevation; provide flood certificate if in FEMA designated 100-year flood zone
 - **Tipping points for sea level rise impacts,** specific to proposed project site
- Impacts to coastal resources for current conditions and changes due to sea level rise and related impacts
 - **Public Access and Recreation:** Show access resources and future changes (site maps)
 - **Water Quality, surface and groundwater:** Provide surface drainage patterns and runoff and future changes (site maps); provide zone of groundwater elevation
 - **Coastal Habitats:** Provide wetland delineation, ESHA determination, if appropriate; provide boundary determinations or State Lands review, if appropriate; show all coastal habitats and future changes (site maps)
 - **Agricultural Resources:** Show agricultural resources and future changes (site maps)
 - **Natural Landforms:** Show all natural landforms and future changes (site maps)
 - **Scenic Resources:** Show views from public access and future changes due to access changes
 - Overlay all coastal resources to establish areas suitable for devel. (site maps)
 - Identify disproportionate or inequitable effects on environmental justice communities from any of the above impacts
- Analysis of Proposed Project and Alternatives
 - Provide amount(s) of sea level rise used in project planning and design
 - Provide analysis of the proposed project and alternatives
 - Identify proposed current and future adaptation strategies
 - Show avoidance efforts (site map)
 - Identify hazard minimization efforts that avoid resource, EJ impacts (site maps)

Example for Addressing Sea Level Rise in Coastal Development Permits

To illustrate the process described in this chapter for how to address sea level rise in the CDP process, consider three example projects: a wetland restoration project, a new bluff-top residential development with a fronting beach, and a new wastewater treatment facility. These examples will follow each of the recommended CDP steps, showing how the guidance could be applied in specific situations. Note that these are simplified examples used to demonstrate the process described in this chapter. Decisions about how to address various challenges presented by sea level rise will be more complex than those illustrated below, and the Coastal Commission encourages applicants to coordinate with staff as necessary and feasible throughout the process.

Step 1: Initiate CDP application, gather proposed project information, and engage with Environmental Justice communities

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* Gather relevant project materials such as blueprints and site plans. Begin EJ analysis by identifying nearby EJ communities with a connection to the project site. According to an EJ Mapping Tool, there are several environmental justice communities nearby and visitors who could benefit from the recreational value and outdoor space that the wetland restoration project could produce. After consulting with local government representatives, there is also a community-based organization focused on increasing local public health and water quality that is interested in this wetland restoration project. Sea level rise could potentially threaten the viability of the wetland restoration project and lead to a loss of this green space for communities and for the local ecosystem.
- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* Gather relevant project materials such as blueprints and site plans. Begin EJ analysis by identifying nearby EJ communities with a connection to the project site. According to an EJ Mapping Tool, there are zero environmental justice communities who live proximate to this property. However, after consulting with local government staff, non-profit organizations, and community-based organizations, staff is made aware that the beach fronting the property is a well-known pocket beach that many inland and environmental justice communities visit. Sea level rise could severely impact this pocket beach and lead to the loss of this coastal public accessway if armoring for the project leads to “coastal squeeze” and the inability of the sandy beach to migrate inland due to the bluff.
- *Wastewater Treatment Facility:* Gather relevant project materials such as blueprints and site plans. Begin EJ analysis by identifying nearby EJ communities with a connection to the project site. According to an EJ Mapping Tool, a majority of communities adjacent and proximate to the facility are environmental justice communities. Due to historic injustices in land use planning, environmental justice communities are often located near and adjacent to industrial facilities. Flood-damaged or inundated wastewater facilities could limit access to sanitation and hygiene services. Sea level rise could also severely impact the local environmental justice communities by impairing local water quality through the potential seeping of

untreated sewage, damage to local sewage transmission pipelines, and subsequent impacts to public health.

Step 2: Establish the projected sea level rise range for the proposed project

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* Sea level rise scenario ranges should be chosen based on the goals of the project. For example, if wetland restoration efforts are intended as mitigation for a development project, the lifetime for the wetland restoration should be, at a minimum, the lifetime of the development project. For wetland restoration projects in which the desired outcome is the protection of the wetland in perpetuity, sea level rise ranges should be projected over a minimum of 100 years, with consideration of the intervening years as well as the even longer term for ongoing adaptive management.
- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* The lifetime of the project is assumed to be at least 75 years, unless the LCP specifies a different time period. Sea level rise scenarios up to and including the Intermediate-High scenario are established, appropriate for the proposed area over the assumed 75-year project life.
- *Wastewater Treatment Facility:* Wastewater treatment facilities are normally critical infrastructure. For this example, a minimum life of 100 years is assumed, unless the LCP specifies a different time period. Sea level rise scenarios up to and including the High scenario are established, appropriate for the proposed area over the assumed 100-year or longer project life.

Step 3: Determine how physical impacts from sea level rise may constrain the project site

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* Current topography of the wetland area is mapped, current barriers to inland migration are identified, and an analysis of erosion and flooding potential (and subsequent effects to wetland extent) is performed for various sea level rise scenarios. Potential changes to groundwater are evaluated. Potential changes in sediment flows or other physical properties as a result of changing conditions are examined. It is determined that in this case, open space exists behind the wetland to allow for inland migration over time.
- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* The average long-term beach and bluff retreat rate, erosion rate due to various sea level rise scenarios, and erosion potential from 100-year storms and other extreme events are determined. Beach and bluff erosion will vary with sea level rise rates. The geologic stability of the bluff over the life of the development is analyzed assuming that no protective structure (such as a seawall) either exists or will be built.
- *Wastewater Treatment Facility:* Erosion and flooding potential over the lifetime of the facility under sea level rise scenarios up to and including the High scenario are analyzed, as are current and future wave runup and storm impacts for 100-year storms. The geologic stability of the site over the life of the facility is analyzed assuming that no protective structure either exists or will be built. Potential damage to infrastructure (for example, corrosion due to saltwater intrusion) is examined.

Step 4: Determine how the project may impact coastal resources and Environmental Justice communities, considering the influence of sea level rise upon the landscape over time

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* Coastal resources present in the proposed project site are mapped and sea level rise impacts to these resources are analyzed over the lifetime of the project. It is unlikely that the project will have any adverse impacts on coastal resources. Barriers to wetland migration are examined and it is determined in this case that enough open space currently exists to allow for the wetland to migrate inland over time. The few barriers that exist can be modified in the future, if necessary. This will allow for continued use and enjoyment by local communities and environmental justice communities, maintenance of habitat area, and ecosystem services.
- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* Maps are developed that identify scenic viewsheds, the bluff extent, and adjacent coastal habitats including the fronting beach, and descriptions of each are provided. Opportunities for public access are identified. Through partnership with local community-based organizations and local government staff, environmental justice communities are consulted and have shared that they enjoy visiting the fronting beach. Impacts to each of these resources as a result of sea level rise are analyzed, as are impacts that would result from the development project. It is determined that the development has the potential to result in the loss of a fronting beach if a protective structure is installed. However, development setbacks are designed to ensure that no such structure is planned over the lifetime of the development under any sea level rise scenario to ensure the protection of coastal public access for all.
- *Wastewater Treatment Facility:* Maps are developed that identify coastal resources in the area and impacts to these resources resulting from sea level rise are analyzed. As with the bluff-top development, any protective structure would have detrimental effects to the fronting beach, but no such structure is determined to be necessary. Any potential impacts to adjacent habitat areas or to water quality as a result of damage to infrastructure (for example sewage outflow or backup of seawater into the system) are examined under the range of sea level rise scenarios for the life of the facility to ensure that subsequent public health and water quality impacts will not affect the public, including members of adjacent environmental justice communities.

Step 5: Identify project alternatives to both avoid resource and EJ impacts and minimize risks to the project

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* In this example, there are no concerns related to detrimental impacts to coastal resources as a result of this project. Natural barriers will be removed through grading and contouring of the land to ensure that the wetland has the ability to migrate inland with sea level rise and that hydrologic function will be maintained. Inland areas are protected into the future to ensure the space will be open for migration. Additionally, a plan is included to monitor changes

in sea level, sediment dynamics, and overall health of the wetland so that adaptive management options can be applied as needed.

- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* The optimal site for a bluff-top residential development is one that avoids the hazards identified in Step 3 and impacts to coastal resources identified in Step 4 over the lifetime of the project. If the proposed site does not avoid risks, alternative locations on the project sites should be identified and examined. If no such location exists, efforts should be made to minimize hazards and impacts to resources, or the project should be denied. Minimization efforts may include: increasing the setback from the bluff-face, developing a managed retreat plan, and designing buildings to be easily relocated. If the safe building envelope will not be sufficient for a reasonable-sized building, local governments could consider allowing reduced setbacks on portions of the site located away from the bluff face (e.g., side or front yard setbacks), reduced off-street parking, additional height on safe portions of the site, or other development that doesn't require shore protection. No seawall is planned as such a device would result in the loss of the fronting beach and impacts to coastal public access. A plan to monitor rates of erosion at various places along the bluff as well as any impacts to adjacent resources is developed, and erosion rates/scenarios that would trigger the need for retreat are identified.
- *Wastewater Treatment Facility:* The optimal site for a wastewater treatment facility is one that avoids the hazards identified in Step 3 and impacts to coastal resources identified in Step 4 over the lifetime of the project. If the proposed site does not avoid risks, alternative sites should be identified and examined. If no such site exists, efforts should be made to minimize hazards and impacts to resources. Minimization efforts may include: building the facility further back from the beach, elevating outflow pipes, and adding one-way valves to prevent backflow of sea-water into the system. A plan to monitor erosion rates along the beach as well as wave and storm impacts and any impacts to coastal resources caused by the facility is developed.

Step 6: Finalize project design and submit CDP application

- *Wetland Restoration Project:* The best site and design option is chosen and presented to the Commission or local government for the permit process. Application includes likely options for adaptive management to maintain wetlands and key monitoring needed to examine ongoing wetland function.
- *Bluff-top Residential Development:* The best site and design option is chosen and presented to the Commission or local government for the permit process. Application includes analyses of hazards, potential environmental justice impacts, resource risks, and any plans for adaptive project designs and proposed monitoring.

Wastewater Treatment Facility: The best site and design option is chosen and presented to the Commission or local government for the permit process. Application includes analyses of hazards, potential environmental justice impacts, resource risk, and plans for site monitoring.