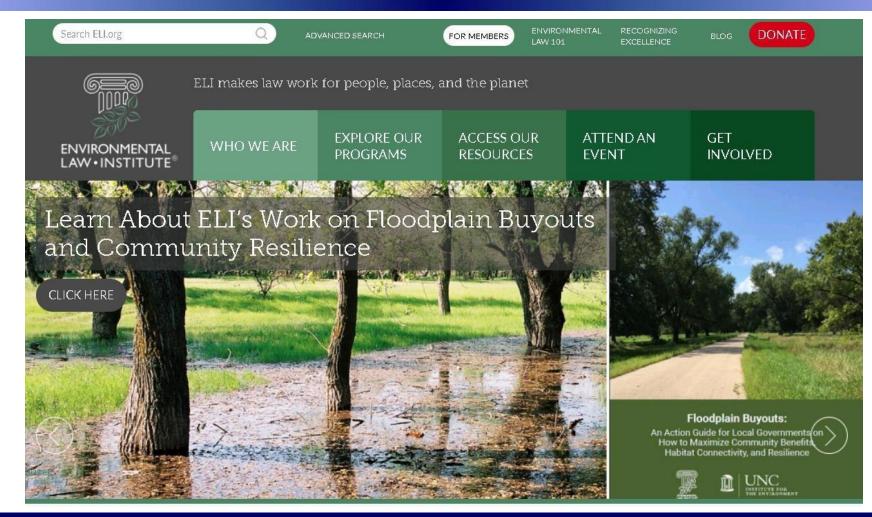




### About ELI





### About Our Climate Resilience Work

Getting People and Property Out of Harm's Way





Helping
Governments
Create Resilient
Communities

Creating Resilient Ecosystems





Helping Communities Become Resilient



## Today's Discussion

- Resilient Coastlines of Greater San Diegoproject
- Our Focus and Approach
- Lessons Learned





## Resilient Coastlines Project



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# **Project Partners**

The following partners are actively engaged in the Resilient Coastlines Project

#### **Local Government Partners**

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

City of Carlsbad

City of Coronado

City of Chula Vista

City of Del Mar

City of Encinitas

City of Imperial Beach

City of Oceanside

City of San Diego

City of Solana Beach

San Diego Association of Governments

San Diego County

San Diego International Airport Authority

San Diego Port Authority

Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve

US Navy

#### **Technical Assistance Partners**

Center for Blue Economy

Climate Science Alliance - South Coast

Coastal Frontiers

Environmental Law Institute

ESA

Moffat & Nichol

Nexus Planning

Revell Coastal

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

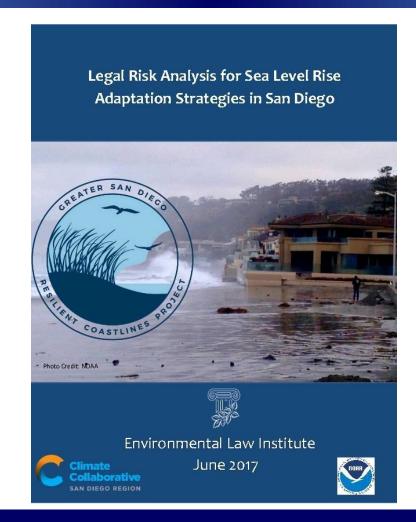
State Coastal Conservancy

US Geological Survey

**USC Sea Grant** 



## Our Focus





# Our Approach

- Looked at legal risks for:
  - No action (i.e., do not implement adaptation strategies)
  - Action (i.e., implement adaptation strategies)



## Our Approach: No Action

Local government fails to act, leading to the flooding of private property

City's stormwater drainage system can no longer keep up, leading to the flooding of private property

Rising waters submerge land where the government has negotiated easements withprivate property owners for public access



# **Analysis**

Local government fails to act, leading to the flooding of private property

 Unlikely to give rise to takings, but law continues to evolve.
 May be more vulnerable to other takings claims.

Rising waters submerge land where the government has negotiated easements withprivate property owners for public access

> Easement unlikely tomigrate

City's stormwater drainage system can no longer keep up, leading to the flooding of private property

Unlikely to give rise to a takings if adaptation measures considered an upgrade (as opposed to maintenance) of the system



# Our Approach: Action

**Beach Nourishment** 

**Dune Restoration & Enhancement** 

**Offshore Protections** 

Hard Armoring (Seawalls or Revetments)

**Zoning and Land Use** 



### How Defined Risk

### ! High Risk

At least two applicable: difficult CEQA process, Coastal Act provision at i is involved in litigation or uncertain in application, high probability of tak lawsuit and uncertain risk of losing case, other major legal issues

### ! Moderate Risk

At least two applicable: some CEQA hurdles, Coastal Act ambiguous on permitting, moderate probability of takings lawsuit but low probability of losing case, other possible legalissues

### ! Low Risk

All applicable: no major CEQA or Coastal Act hurdles beyond obtaining permits, takings lawsuitunlikely, no major legal uncertainty about application of Coastal Act or takings law, no other clear legal issues



# Analysis

### **Beach Nourishment**

> Low-moderate

#### **Offshore Protections**

➤ Low-moderate to High

### Zoning and Land Use

➤ Low to High

### **Dune Restoration & Enhancement**

> Low

Hard Armoring (Seawalls or Revetments)

Moderate to High



### Lessons Learned

- Not much attention focused on legal aspects of climate adaptation
- Fact-specific, depends on law
- Likely to see increase in litigation
- Not clear how law willevolve
- Risk everywhere (good to understand risks, but not be paralyzed by it)

## And....

• Aside from potential legal liabilities, many other good reasons to implement adaptation strategies



# Thank you!

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