

What Threat Does Sea-Level Rise Pose to California?

Summary

Among Its Other Challenges, California Continues to Face the Looming Impacts of Climate Change and Rising Seas. While the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and resulting economic impacts have rightly drawn the focus of the Legislature’s and public’s attention since March 2020, other statewide challenges continue to approach on the horizon. Among these are the impending impacts of climate change, including the hazards that rising seas pose to California’s coast. Scientific estimates suggest the magnitude of sea-level rise (SLR) in California could be at least half of one foot in 2030 and as much as seven feet by 2100. Moreover, storm surges, exceptionally high “king tides,” or El Niño events could produce notably higher water levels than SLR alone.

Impacts of SLR Could Be Both Extensive and Expensive. Encroaching seas and waves could result in negative impacts along California’s coast not only through increased flooding, but also by eroding beaches and cliffs, and by raising coastal groundwater levels. This report describes available research on how rising seas threaten California’s coast in seven categories: public infrastructure, private property, vulnerable communities, natural resources, drinking and agricultural water supplies, toxic contamination, and economic disruption. Some key findings from existing research include:

- Between \$8 billion and \$10 billion of existing property in California is likely to be underwater by 2050, with an additional \$6 billion to \$10 billion at risk during high tides.
- Four feet of higher water levels would cause daily flooding for nearly 28,000 socially vulnerable residents in the San Francisco Bay Area region.
- Under scenarios of three feet to six feet of SLR, up to two-thirds of Southern California beaches may become completely eroded by 2100.

Important to Include SLR Preparation Activities Among the State’s Priorities. Because the most severe effects of SLR likely will manifest decades in the future, taking actions to address them now may seem less urgent compared to the immediate pandemic-related challenges currently facing the state. Moreover, the recent economic downturn complicates SLR preparation efforts, as fiscal resources are more limited at both the state and local levels. However, given the significant threats posed by SLR in the coming decades—and the additional public safety and economic disruptions that will result absent steps to mitigate potential impacts—the state and its coastal communities cannot afford to defer all preparation efforts until economic conditions have fully rebounded from the recent crisis. The state and local governments can undertake some essential near-term preparation activities—such as planning, establishing relationships and forums for regional coordination, and sharing information—with relatively minor upfront investments.

INTRODUCTION

While the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and resulting economic impacts have rightly drawn the focus of the Legislature's and public's attention since March 2020, other statewide challenges continue to loom on the horizon. Among these are the impending impacts of climate change, including the hazards that rising seas pose to California's coast. Science has shown that the changing climate will result in a gradual and permanent rise in global sea levels. Given the significant public infrastructure, housing, natural resources, and commerce located along California's 840 miles of coastline, the certainty of rising seas poses a serious and costly threat.

Strong Case Exists for Including Sea-Level Rise (SLR) Preparation Activities Among the State's Priorities. Because the most severe effects of SLR likely will manifest decades in the future, taking actions to address them now may seem less pressing compared to the immediate pandemic-related challenges currently facing the state. The magnitude of the potential impacts, however, mean that the state cannot afford to

indefinitely delay taking steps to prepare. Waiting too long to initiate adaptation efforts likely will make responding effectively more difficult and costly. Planning ahead means coastal adaptation actions can be strategic and phased, helps "buy time" before more extreme responses are needed, provides opportunities to test approaches and learn what works best, and may make overall adaptation efforts more affordable and improve their odds for success. The next decade represents a crucial time period for taking action to prepare for SLR.

This Report Describes Threats Posed by Rising Seas. This report is intended to help the Legislature and the public deepen their knowledge of the threats that California faces from SLR. Developing a thorough understanding of the possible impacts associated with rising seas is an essential first step for the Legislature in determining how to prioritize efforts to help mitigate potential damage and disruption. Moreover, increasing public awareness about the coming threats and the need to address SLR will be an important component in building support for and acceptance of the adaptation steps that should be undertaken.

CALIFORNIA WILL EXPERIENCE RISING SEAS AND TIDES

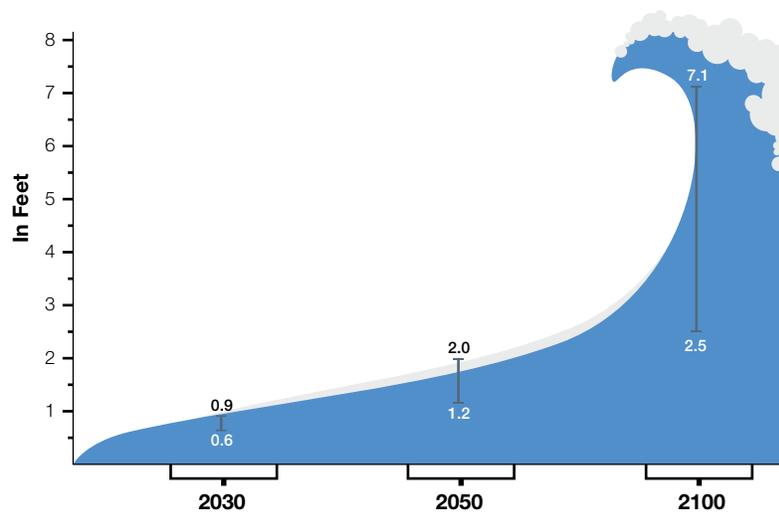
Seas Will Rise in Coming Decades. Climate scientists have developed a consensus that one of the effects of a warming planet is that global sea levels will rise. The degree and timing of SLR, however, still is uncertain, and depends in part upon how much global greenhouse gas emissions and temperatures continue to increase. **Figure 1** displays recent [scientific estimates](#) compiled by the state for how sea levels might rise along the coast of California in the coming decades. (The figure displays data for the San Diego region, but estimates are similar for other areas of the California coast.) As shown, the magnitude of SLR is projected to be about half of one foot in 2030 and as much as seven feet by 2100. These

estimates represent the range between how sea levels might rise under two different climate change scenarios. As shown, the range between potential scenarios is greater in 2100, reflecting the increased level of uncertainty about the degree of climate change impacts the planet will experience further in the future.

Storms and Future Climate Impacts Could Raise Water Levels Further. Although they would have substantial impacts, the SLR scenarios displayed in Figure 1 likely understate the increase in water levels that California's coastal communities will actually experience in the coming decades. This is because climate change is projected to contribute to more frequent and extreme storms,

Figure 1

California Sea Levels Are Projected to Rise Significantly



Note: Range of projected sea-level rise scenarios for San Diego from the State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Document. Estimates represent the range between "likely" scenarios (66 percent chance of occurring) and scenarios with a 1-in-200 chance of occurring.

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and the estimates shown in Figure 1 do not incorporate periodic increases in sea levels caused by storm surges, exceptionally high "king tides," or El Niño events. These events could produce notably higher water levels than SLR alone. Moreover, the data displayed in the figure do not include possible extreme scenarios that incorporate the effects of potential ice loss from the West Antarctic Ice Sheet. The likelihood of these severe scenarios occurring is uncertain, but possible. If there is considerable loss in the polar ice sheets, scientists estimate the California coast could experience over ten feet of SLR by 2100.

RISING SEAS THREATEN THE CALIFORNIA COAST IN NUMEROUS WAYS

SLR Could Impact Coast Via Flooding, Erosion, and Rising Groundwater. Increased coastal flooding from encroaching seas and waves—in the form of both permanent inundation and episodic events caused by storms—is the most commonly referenced SLR risk. However, rising seas will also trigger other natural processes along California's coast that could lead to negative impacts, such as erosion and rising groundwater levels. Specifically, waves crashing comparatively further up the shore will erode sand away from coastal cliff walls and beaches. Additionally, in coastal communities where the underground water table is already close to the land surface, higher ocean water levels could also force up the water levels underneath the ground, leading to flooding.

For example, one recent [study](#) suggested that flooding from emergent groundwater in the San Francisco Bay Area could impact a larger area across the region than wave-induced flooding. (The state currently is funding an in-depth [assessment](#) of potential coastal groundwater inundation hazards and associated socioeconomic impacts to get a better understanding of associated risks.) **Figure 2** on the next page illustrates some of these potential impacts.

The natural processes triggered by rising sea levels and coastal storms will affect both human and natural resources along the coast. These impacts have the potential to be both extensive and expensive.

Figure 2

Sea-Level Rise Will Impact the California Coast in Multiple Ways

Flooding

Advancing seas and waves will cause both permanent and periodic flooding along the coast affecting buildings, infrastructure, and natural resources.



Erosion

Waves crashing further up the shore will erode sand away from beaches and coastal cliff walls.



Rising Groundwater

Higher ocean water levels could force up the water levels underneath the ground as well, leading to flooding, saltwater intrusion into fresh groundwater supplies, and toxic contamination by carrying hazardous materials to the surface.



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Below, we describe available research regarding how SLR threatens California's coast in the following seven categories:

- Public infrastructure.
- Private property.
- Vulnerable communities.
- Natural resources.
- Drinking and agricultural water supplies.
- Toxic contamination.
- Economic disruption.

Public Infrastructure

Damage to public infrastructure located along California's coast represents one of the greatest threats from SLR, as these assets are key components of state and local systems of public health, transportation, and commerce. Examples of publicly owned infrastructure located along the coast include water treatment plants, roads and highways, railways, piers and marinas, and public recreational trails. Depending upon the specific location of these facilities, they could be impacted by both flooding from waves or rising groundwater levels, as well as damage from cliff erosion. In addition, flooding from SLR threatens several important California ports and airports—including those in Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Oakland—that are managed by public special districts.

For example, a March 2020 [study](#) of SLR vulnerability in the San Francisco Bay Area found that four feet of higher water levels (either from SLR alone or in combination with periodic storm surges) would expose key transportation and commerce infrastructure in the region to flooding. Locations identified as being at risk include: 59 miles of highways and bridges, 48 miles of freight rail lines, 20 miles of passenger rail lines, 11 acres of ferry terminals, 780 acres of seaports, and 4,670 acres of airports. Such flooding could render this important infrastructure unusable for extended periods of time—or, in some cases, permanently—and require costly repairs or modifications.

A different [study](#) conducted in 2018 estimated potential impacts from SLR on wastewater infrastructure along the coast. Researchers found

that 15 wastewater treatment plants in California will be exposed to flooding with three feet of SLR, growing to 36 facilities with six feet of SLR. Facilities in the San Francisco Bay region are particularly vulnerable, accounting for 30 of those 36 statewide plants, with rising groundwater levels magnifying flood risk. The study also found that with just over three feet of SLR, 28 percent of the plants in the Bay Area region will experience flooding on at least one-quarter of their surface areas. Flooding of such facilities could cause them to become inoperable for extended periods of time and create a risk of sewage leaks, posing serious threats to public health.

The erosion of coastal cliffs in California is already beginning to cause transportation disruptions. For example, in winter 2019, a portion of railway tracks used to carry passengers between Los Angeles and San Diego had to be closed to repair damage from a bluff collapse near the City of Del Mar.

Private Property

In addition to publicly owned assets, private property is also threatened by the effects of SLR. Specifically, both houses and businesses located along the coast face the threat of increased flooding, and those in cliff-side locations face damage from eroding bluffs.

A 2015 [economic assessment](#) by the Risky Business Project estimated that if current global greenhouse gas emission trends continue, between \$8 billion and \$10 billion of existing property in California is likely to be underwater by 2050, with an additional \$6 billion to \$10 billion at risk during high tide. Moreover, a recent [study](#) by researchers from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimated that by 2100, roughly six feet of SLR and recurring annual storms could impact over 480,000 California residents (based on 2010 census data) and \$119 billion in property value (in 2010 dollars). When adding the potential impacts of a 100-year storm—a storm with a one-in-100 likelihood of occurring in a given year—these estimates increase to 600,000 people and over \$150 billion of property value.

Vulnerable Communities

While many coastal communities contain affluent neighborhoods, many of those communities include more vulnerable populations who also face the risk of more frequent flooding and damage from erosion. Those who will be affected include renters (who are less able to prepare their residences for flood events), individuals not proficient in English (who may not be able to access critical information about potential SLR impacts), residents with no vehicle (who may find it more difficult to evacuate), and residents with lower incomes (who have fewer resources upon which to rely to prepare for, respond to, and recover from flood events).

A 2009 [study](#) found that flooding from four and a half feet of rising seas combined with a 100-year storm in California would affect 56,000 people who earn less than \$30,000 annually, 45,000 renters, and 4,700 individuals who are linguistically isolated and less likely to understand flood warnings. Additionally, a recent [report](#) estimated that four feet of higher water levels would cause daily flooding for nearly 28,000 socially vulnerable residents in the San Francisco Bay Area region. (The researchers defined social vulnerability using a variety of indicators, including income, education level, English proficiency, age, disability status, housing status, citizenship status, and access to vehicles.)

Natural Resources

In addition to buildings and infrastructure, SLR also poses a threat to ecological resources across the state. Flooding has the potential to inundate coastal beaches, dunes, and wetlands. This threatens to impair or eliminate important habitats for fish, plants, marine mammals, and migratory birds. Higher sea levels will also cause salt water to encroach into—thereby degrading—coastal estuaries where fish and wildlife currently depend upon freshwater conditions. A 2018 [report](#) by the State Coastal Conservancy and The Nature Conservancy found that 55 percent of California's existing coastal habitats are highly vulnerable to five feet of SLR, including 60 percent of the state's iconic beaches, 58 percent of rocky intertidal habitat, 58 percent of marshes, and 55 percent of tidal flats. The researchers estimated that five feet

of SLR would also drown 41,000 acres of public conservation lands and add stress to 39 species whose populations have already been classified as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Humans are also dependent on these coastal environments, both for the natural processes that they provide (such as filtering stormwater runoff to improve water quality and providing protection from flooding), as well as their recreational benefits. Millions of California residents visit the coast annually to fish, swim, surf, and enjoy nature, particularly along the one-third of the coastline owned by the State Park system. The state's [Safeguarding California Plan](#) cites that for every foot of SLR, 50 feet to 100 feet of beach width could be lost. Moreover, a recent scientific [study](#) by USGS researchers predicted that under scenarios of three feet to six feet of SLR, up to two-thirds of Southern California beaches may become completely eroded by 2100.

Drinking and Agricultural Water Supplies

SLR has the potential to impact the fresh water resources upon which Californians depend for drinking, bathing, and growing crops in two primary ways.

First, SLR may cause salty sea water to contaminate certain fresh groundwater supplies. Some coastal regions of the state are heavily dependent on drawing fresh water from underground aquifers to support their population and to grow crops. As illustrated in Figure 2, in some areas rising sea levels are likely to push saltwater up into these groundwater basins, thereby degrading key fresh water resources. The degree of this risk is still unknown and being researched, and will vary across the state based on factors like local geology and hydrology. Additionally, SLR may exacerbate conditions for coastal fresh water aquifers that already are experiencing some degree of saltwater intrusion due primarily to their current pumping practices—including in the Pajaro and Salinas Valleys, the Oxnard Plain, and certain areas in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

Second, SLR could impair one of the state's key water conveyance systems. The State Water Project brings fresh water supplies to 27 million

people and to irrigate 750,000 acres of farmland. The system is highly dependent on the integrity of the levees in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta to successfully move this water from the northern to the central and southern parts of the state. Higher sea levels pushing into the Delta from the ocean through the San Francisco Bay, however, will place more pressure on those levees. Should the levees in the southern part of the Delta be damaged and breached by these higher water levels, it would cause salt water to flood further into the estuary. This could contaminate the fresh river water supplies that currently pass through the Delta into the State Water Project’s pumps and canals. Additionally, even if levees remain undamaged, SLR will on the natural bring salty tides further into the Delta estuary. This will require the state to direct greater flows of fresh river water to “push back” on those tides in order keep saltwater away from the conveyance pumps located at the southern end of the Delta. [Research](#) suggests that such conditions would therefore likely decrease the amount of freshwater supplies available for exporting via the State Water Project.

Toxic Contamination

Flooding and rising groundwater levels caused by SLR could also threaten public health by exposing coastal residents to toxic contamination. Specifically, in areas where underground sea water pushes the water table up towards—or above—the ground surface, water could also damage and intrude into underground sewer pipes and systems. This could lead to more prevalent incidents—particularly during high tides and storms—of raw sewage seeping into fresh groundwater aquifers or backing up into streets and homes. Additionally, water infiltrating upward may flow through hazardous contaminants currently buried in the soil and carry them toward the surface, thereby distributing pollutants into fresh groundwater supplies and surface soils, as well into stormwater runoff that flows through local streets and fields. Contaminated lands located along the coast and bay at risk of both surface and groundwater flooding include active and closed landfills, as well as “brownfields” which are undergoing or require cleanup—such as federal Superfund sites, military

cleanup sites, and California Department of Toxic Substances Control sites. Flooding from SLR could also lead to toxic contamination from facilities that generate and store hazardous materials, such as laboratories, manufacturing facilities, and gas stations. Floodwaters could penetrate both surface-level and underground tanks and force out toxic liquids, or liberate waste from pits or piles.

Available [research](#) suggests the threat of SLR causing harmful contamination is significant. For example, [research](#) suggests that more than 330 facilities across California that contain hazardous materials and are being regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are at risk of flooding with 1.4 meters (about five feet) of SLR combined with a 100-year storm. Additionally, a [study](#) undertaken in Contra Costa County found that 28 brownfield sites within the county are at risk of flooding with two feet of SLR combined with a 100-year flood, growing to 38 sites with six feet of SLR. (The study did not consider the potential compounding impacts of groundwater flooding.) These sites contain 68 different contaminants of concern, including various metals, corrosive materials, petroleum products, volatile organics, and pesticides. The study found that “these contaminants can potentially affect soil, sediments, sediment vapor, groundwater, or surface water.”

Economic Disruption

The potential impacts of SLR could have negative impacts on the economy and tax base—both locally and statewide—if significant damage occurs to certain key coastal infrastructure and other assets. For example, according to California’s [Fourth Climate Change Assessment](#), the state’s ports were the destination for \$350 billion in goods imported to the U.S. in 2016—by far the largest of any state. This economic activity would be disrupted by flooding of the docks, surrounding roadways, or adjacent railways through which goods are distributed. The productivity of the state’s workforce—and associated economic output—would also be affected by SLR. For example, a recent [study](#) found that over 104,000 existing jobs in the San Francisco Bay Area—including from some of the highly successful technology companies located along the Bay’s

shore—would need to relocate or be lost under a scenario of four feet of flooding in the region.

Moreover, the potential erosion of beaches associated with SLR would impact not only Californians' access to and enjoyment of key public resources, but also beach-dependent local economies. For example, [research](#) on the potential economic impacts of SLR specific to the San Diego region found that the tourism and recreation industries face the greatest vulnerabilities. Overall, the study found that about three feet of SLR combined with a 100-year storm would pose a threat to 830 business establishments in San Diego County, which could in turn affect 15,000 jobs, \$2 billion in property sales, and \$2 billion in regional gross domestic product. A scenario of six feet of

SLR combined with a 100-year storm increases the scope of this vulnerability to over 2,600 business establishments, which would affect 49,000 jobs, \$8 billion in sales, and \$6.1 billion of the county's gross domestic product.

Additionally, if property values fall considerably from the increased risk and frequency of coastal flooding, over time this will affect the annual revenues upon which local governments depend. To the degree local property tax revenues drop, this also could affect the state budget in some years because the California Constitution could require that losses in certain local property tax revenues used to support local schools be backfilled by the state's General Fund.

CONCLUSION

Coastal Adaptation Activities Can Help Lessen SLR Impacts. While the risks California faces from SLR are great, the state and local governments can take steps to prepare for and help mitigate against potential impacts. The state, coastal communities, and private property owners essentially have three categories of strategies for responding to the threat that SLR poses to assets such as buildings, other infrastructure, beaches, and wetlands. Specifically, they can (1) **protect**, by building hard or soft barriers to try to stop or buffer the encroaching water and keep the assets from flooding; (2) **accommodate**, by modifying the assets so that they can manage regular or periodic flooding; or (3) **relocate**, by moving assets from the potential flood zone to higher ground or further inland.

State Can Play Key Role in Supporting Local Adaptation Efforts. Although much of the work to prepare for the impacts of SLR needs to take place at the local level, the state can help. For example, the state can take steps to help (1) foster regional-scale collaboration; (2) support local planning and adaptation projects; (3) provide information, assistance, and support; and (4) enhance public awareness of SLR risks and impacts. Please see our December 2019 report, [Preparing for Rising Seas: How the State Can Help Support Local Coastal Adaptation Efforts](#) for more

discussion of how the Legislature can support local governments in their SLR preparation efforts.

Certain SLR Preparation Efforts Can Be Undertaken Despite More Limited Fiscal Resources. The recent COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn complicate SLR preparation efforts, as fiscal resources are more limited at both the state and local levels. However, the state and local governments can undertake some essential near-term preparation activities—such as planning, establishing relationships and forums for regional coordination, and sharing information—with relatively minor upfront investments. For example, neighboring local governments and stakeholder groups could form regional climate adaptation collaborative groups to coordinate how to respond to cross-jurisdictional climate impacts, create efficiencies and economies of scale, and build capacity through shared learning and pooling of resources. The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission has begun organizing one such effort in the Bay Area region, through its [Bay Adapt](#) regional strategy initiative. Our report, [Preparing for Rising Seas](#), discusses how the state could help facilitate such collaborations, along with other recommendations for how to make progress in mitigating the risks posed by SLR. Given the pending significant risks posed by SLR in the

coming decades—and the additional public safety and economic disruptions that will result absent steps to mitigate potential impacts—the state and its coastal communities cannot afford to defer all preparation efforts until economic conditions

have fully rebounded from the recent crisis. The magnitude of the risks described in this report highlight the importance of California including SLR preparation activities among its many pressing priorities.

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This report was prepared by Rachel Ehlers, and reviewed by Brian Brown and Anthony Simbol. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) is a nonpartisan office that provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the Legislature.

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