Project Understanding, Approach, and Scope of Work

This scope of work is based on a proposal submitted to the City of Fort Bragg (City) on May 24, 2024, in response to a request for proposal (RFP) for consultant services to assist with a grant-funded project to develop a sea level rise resilience strategy for the City and Noyo Harbor. The project is funded by a grant from the California Coastal Commission. The scope of work below represents the work that will be completed by ESA and teaming partners Arup, Planwest Partners, and SHN. ESA will retain Arup and Planwest Partners as subcontractors. We understand that the City will contract directly with SHN, who will assist on portions of the scope of work.

Task 1: Existing Conditions Analysis and Inventory Memorandum

ESA is prepared to quickly kick off and initiate the project. Selena Whitney, AICP, Louis White, PE, and select ESA team members will attend one virtual kick-off meeting. ESA will provide, present, and discuss team roles, a refined scope of work, communication protocols, and a detailed schedule.

Throughout the project, Selena Whitney and Louis White will coordinate closely with City staff and ESA team members to effectively manage the project throughout its lifetime. Because most of the Noyo Harbor facilities are located outside of the City limits, we assume that we will also closely coordinate with Noyo Harbor staff throughout the project. ESA will promptly execute contracts with the City and all subconsultant team members. ESA will then provide monthly invoice packages in a format that the City can easily use for LCP grant reimbursement submittals. ESA will closely track the team's progress, budget, and schedule using ESA's Project Management Dashboard tool and will proactively communicate potential issues and solutions to the City. Regular coordination meetings are not assumed within this project scope, but the ESA project management team would coordinate with City staff by phone, email, or focused virtual meetings as needed to facilitate continuous progress on Tasks 1-5.

Under Task 1, the ESA team will review relevant existing resources to inventory the existing infrastructure, habitat, and other assets potentially at risk in order to establish the baseline condition of the Noyo Harbor in its current state, which we will summarize in a technical memorandum. The existing conditions assessment will rely on the following:

- **Review of documents** (e.g., the Mendocino Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Noyo Harbor Community Sustainability Plan)
- **GIS mapping data for the project area** (e.g., topography, existing infrastructure, wildlife and habitat areas, parcel information),
- **Tribal cultural resources** and input through tribal consultations
- **Historical information** (e.g., historical imagery and summaries of damaging storm and tsunami events),
- **Coastal Hazard and Sea-Level Rise Data** will be identified and gathered, including from FEMA, Pacific Institute, USGS CoSMoS, and other relevant sources (additional coastal data will be gathered and analyzed under Task 3).
- **Local knowledge and experience** by team members familiar with the project area, its facilities, and the ongoing and future management challenges and priorities of the City and the Noyo Harbor District.

We understand that available GIS resources may be limited and therefore the City, in coordination with SHN, will lead the tabulation of key assets, their current conditions, and their approximate elevations and preliminary vulnerabilities, which will be refined in Task 3. This initial evaluation of vulnerability is focused on the type of hazard and failure pathways (e.g., wave runup and overtopping, tidal inundation, erosion, etc.). We will also group the assets into broad categories that will facilitate vulnerability assessment and development of general resilience strategies in a simplified manner (e.g., transportation and highways, water and wastewater, habitats and ecological, recreational, residential and commercial, etc.). The team will then qualitatively assign values to represent the asset's importance, which will be vetted during the stakeholder and community engagement in Task 2.

In addition to the physical assets at the site, we will gather information on operations and maintenance, including dredging of the harbor and placement of material in the "containment cell" located north of the harbor entrance, and socio-economic information (to the extent it is available), including visitation and opportunities provided to low-income communities. SHN is very familiar with the site, having served as the District's engineer, and they will be able to easily and efficiently visit the project area to collect observations, and measurements, and provide a community perspective on prioritizing the importance of the assets in the Noyo Harbor. Although this proposal is focused on the Noyo Harbor and the County of Mendocino's related project will be focused on the Mendocino County coast, including the open-coast portions of the City of Fort Bragg, we assume that this study will include the shore of Noyo Bay, where the dredge containment cell is located. In general, the study area will include the marinas and harbor developments upstream to Dolphin Isle Marina, as well as the City's water source located on the Noyo River further upstream, which we understand is currently vulnerable to periods of salt intrusion.

Analysis in this task will describe baseline risks and known vulnerabilities in Noyo Harbor and will culminate in a technical memorandum, which will be reviewed by stakeholders and the public.

Task 1 Deliverables

- Draft Existing Conditions Analysis and Technical Memorandum
- Final Existing Conditions Analysis and Technical Memorandum, which incorporates feedback from stakeholders and the public.

Task 1 Assumptions

- The City will provide relevant information and data
- This task summarizes existing hazard analysis and mapping but does not include new analysis. New analysis will be included in the risk assessment in Task 3.
- The City will identify stakeholders to review the technical memorandum
- The City will outreach to the public to review the technical memorandum

Task 2: Stakeholder Outreach and Public Engagement

The ESA team understands that the City has initiated and led a regional conversation to connect with a diverse range of community stakeholders and partners and wants to continue that conversation through the development of the Resilience Strategy and beyond. The ESA team will assist the City and other project partners with public outreach ensuring the public and stakeholders have the opportunity to provide early input on the sea level rise resiliency strategy. Our approach and recommended engagement techniques take into consideration the in-progress City of Fort Bragg and Noyo Harbor Blue Economy Community Engagement Plan (CEP), the Coastal Commission's environmental justice policy, and integrate with the Mendocino County Sea Level Rise Resiliency Strategy Project as applicable. Special effort will be made to ensure that disadvantaged communities, including low-income, minority, and other underserved communities, have equitable opportunities to engage with the content and in the process.

The Noyo Harbor planning effort centers on community engagement and ESA team will build upon the existing framework and apply strategies that are outlined in the Noyo Harbor Blue Economy CEP. Note that this task is linked to the other related public outreach and engagement activities, as there are cost-saving opportunities in shared materials, website content, document libraries, map figures, concept drawings, surveys, software platforms, outreach efforts, and presentations. Stakeholder planning sessions and a Fort Bragg public meeting will be coordinated with the County's engagement process.

The ESA team has combined experience to develop a sea level rise planning engagement toolkit that we believe will enhance and supplement the great work already implemented by the CEP and the established community outreach team. This process will be designed to continue to cultivate existing relationships and grow new relationships through existing community networks. The ESA team will produce outreach materials; provide a training to the volunteer outreach team on how to approach subject in a peer-to-peer setting; present to the public in a workshop format; and present final report at a public meeting before the Fort Bragg City Council and Noyo Harbor District. The sea level rise public engagement toolkit may include:

- Community awareness and participation effort: poster and social media campaign (encourage public to upload pictures with hashtag and share experiences with flooding)
- One 10 question, 2–3-minute survey (provided in both English and Spanish)
- A Tactile Tool to be used at outreach event
- Maps of the coastal hazards for existing and future conditions with sea-level rise as appropriate and consistent with Task 3 of ESA scope of work.
- A SLR E-newsletter

The overall outreach approach and materials will support CEP strategies and will fit into the existing CEP structure and community outreach team approach. The ESA team will create a sea level rise specific engagement toolkit that can be provided to the volunteer outreach team and equip them with materials and information that can then be taken to various events and venues to help communicate technical information in a relatable and accessible way for various segments of the community. Tactile tools including hands-on mapping, models, and other participatory activities will be developed to help engage community members. The toolkit materials will be developed with the intent to inform, engage, and empower the community about sea level rise, tsunami hazards, and erosion resilience planning.

Task 2 Deliverables

- Written Outreach Materials (, flyers, meetings announcements)
- Tactile Tools (mapping, hands-on activity)
- One (1) Public Workshop
- One (1) Presentation to City Council and Noyo Harbor Commission

Task 2 Assumptions

- City staff will advertise the public workshop using text and materials drafted by ESA.
- This scope only assumes that the ESA team would facilitate and attend the public workshop and presentation described in the Task 2 Deliverables. Additional stakeholder or public meetings or outreach event attendance (e.g., attendance at a pop-up tabling event) would be optional tasks for a separate cost.
- This scope assumes that limited outreach materials (e.g., the survey) would be translated into Spanish. Additional Spanish-language translation or interpretation would be optional tasks for a separate cost.

Task 3: Sea Level Rise, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Risk Assessment

Under Task 3, ESA will collaborate with team members Arup and SHN to conduct a SLR analysis and risk assessment with the goal of gaining comprehensive insights into the vulnerability of coastal assets and resources to SLR, including their exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and to identify consistently threatened community assets, such as habitats and ecosystems, across different SLR scenarios. This information would be used to conduct a risk assessment to determine and prioritize risks related to community resources, infrastructure, critical ecosystems, habitat, coastal access, tribal cultural resources (if feasible), and groundwater resources. The findings of the vulnerability and risk assessment will serve as the basis for developing resilience strategies with the community in Task 4.

Coastal Hazards Analysis

ESA will lead the coastal hazards analysis, through which we will generate a set of coastal hazard maps that depict flooding and erosion hazard areas with different SLR scenarios. The coastal hazards analysis will utilize the most recent updates from the Coastal Commission's SLR Policy Guidance and Critical Infrastructure Guidance documents, as well as the latest reports and recommendations on SLR science from the State of California. ESA will do the following as part of the coastal hazards analysis:

- Analyze potential impacts of various SLR scenarios (intermediate, intermediate-high, and high) on up to three (3) future scenarios to be confirmed with the City (e.g., 2050, 2080, and 2100), in addition to the existing condition. We will assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure at a conceptual level under 2150 SLR scenario.
- Identify existing tools and data, including resources like the NOAA SLR Viewer, the USGS Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS), and the 2009 Pacific Institute study *The Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast*, for which ESA (formerly Philip Williams & Associates) modeled and mapped flooding and coastal erosion response to SLR along the coast of California.
- Conduct vulnerability assessments, considering storm and non-storm scenarios, tidal inundation, and existing development protection.
- Assess SLR vulnerability for existing and planned segments of the California Coastal Trail.
- Address environmental justice by analyzing differential impacts on demographics and community groups.

This scope of work assumes the use of existing modeling and tools/framework and risk assessment methodologies to analyze the potential impacts of the SLR scenarios and that ESA will strive to leverage the best available data, tools, and science to complete the coastal hazards analysis. We anticipate using a variety of data sources and existing modeling, which we will review and select to best meet the project objectives and budget constraints. As part of this, we will also identify additional technical tasks or studies that we would recommend completing to better facilitate SLR vulnerability and resilience planning. The data sets and models that we will consider include but are not limited to the following:

- Coastal cliff and bluff erosion
    - Cliff retreat with SLR from CoSMoS for the entire County
    - Review cliff erosion hazards from Pacific Institute and potentially recompute cliff erosion using updated methods and current SLR projections
- Shoreline Position and Beach Widths

- Although shoreline position data and historic trends are available from the USGS, there is no data on beach widths. Furthermore, CoSMoS does not currently include shoreline position and projected shoreline change with SLR for the Mendocino County coast. Therefore, in the absence of available data, and for the related Mendocino County SLR Resilience Study, we anticipate tabulating the major beaches in Mendocino County and categorizing them by morphological type (e.g., sandy dune-backed beaches, cobble and sand coves, creek and river mouth pocket beaches, etc.) and estimating a general existing beach width for each type and then estimating the future widths with SLR using existing methods developed and applied by ESA for various projects (e.g., a modified Bruun-type shore transgression). We may be able to compute baseline beach widths using data from a 2021 USGS study *Modeled Extreme Total Water Levels Along the U.S. West Coast* (Shope et al. 2021), which includes basic shore morphology parameters extracted from LiDAR data sets at 100-meter intervals along the U.S. West Coast (e.g., mean high water elevation and position and dune or cliff toe elevation and position). We may be able to compute beach width as the difference in position of the mean high water and the dune or cliff toe. For the City, we would apply this methodology to Noyo Beach to assess its anticipated beach width evolution under existing and status quo management, as well as a potentially restored condition with the dredge containment cell removed.

- Coastal Flooding and Wave Runup Hazards
  - Coastal inundation and flooding hazards are mapped by CoSMoS for areas south of the Garcia River (Point Arena) but have not yet been released for other areas of Mendocino County.
  - NOAA's SLR viewer is a "bathtub" model that projects tidal water levels onto the existing landscape and is available for the entire length of the County shore. The scenarios include the existing mean higher high water (MHHW) tide elevation, which is raised by SLR with one-foot increments up to 10 feet above existing MHHW. However, the data does not include the effects of waves, storm surge, and erosion, and therefore not easily comparable to other methods and not useful for assessing vulnerabilities. In areas where the NOAA SLR Viewer data overlaps with the CoSMoS data, we may be able to compare the flood mapping to match NOAA SLR Viewer scenarios that best represent the CoSMoS mapping, and then apply those scenarios to the rest of the County. However, storm surge and wave setup associated with an extreme event can elevate the tides by over six to ten feet, which implies that the NOAA SLR Viewer may only have limited applications on sections of the shore that are exposed to large winter swells.
  - We will gather and review the coastal flood hazard maps that were prepared as part of the Pacific Institute 2009 Study, which mapped the flood hazards for existing conditions and up to 5.6 feet of SLR. For this mapping, the Pacific Institute projected the total water level onto the topography, and so this represents a conservatively high calculation of the flood hazards. This would be a reasonable "first-cut" approach for assessing vulnerability of a large amount of geospatial asset data to SLR hazards.
  - The FEMA coastal flood study completed for Mendocino County includes analyses of tidal still water levels and wave runup and flooding for existing conditions. These hazard areas would be adjusted using methods developed by ESA for the California Department of Water Resources and the Ocean Science Trust in the 2016 study *Relating Future Coastal Conditions to Existing FEMA Flood Hazard Maps Technical Methods Manual* (Battalio et al. 2016). These methods include simplified guidance to adjust FEMA base flood elevations both vertically and horizontally to account for potential magnification of wave runup with sea level rise as well as the increase in landward overtopping extents. ESA is currently collaborating with DWR to update the Technical Methods Manual and to conduct a pilot study with a goal of preparing advisory coastal floodplain maps for a community (to be selected) that would essentially show FEMA-like BFEs for existing and future conditions with SLR.

- We are able to leverage existing data from Shope et al. (2021), which includes storm surge, wave setup, and total water levels (i.e., the elevation of the wave runup or uprush). For this approach ESA would extract the computed dynamic water level (DWL) and the total water level (TWL) for non-storm and storm conditions (e.g., occurring with an annual exceedance probability of 0.01 or otherwise referred to as a 100-year return period). The data would need to be mapped on the shore by projecting the DWL onto the shore and computing wave hazard zone using standard coastal engineering methods outlined in FEMA mapping guidance to compute the bore extents. The results for existing conditions would need to be appropriately adjusted for SLR using methods such as those developed by ESA for the "Technical Methods Manual" (i.e., Battalio et al. 2016).
- The City of Point Arena's Sea Level Rise Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment for Arena Cove, which was recently completed by ESA, analyzed measured water levels and waves to assess the magnitude and frequency of coastal flooding. The analysis included using water level measurements to assess how wave setup (i.e., infragravity waves) induce water level fluctuations in the surf zone with periods of approximately one to three minutes and facilitate greater flooding by waves breaking further up on the profile than they would otherwise break without the elevated water level. This information is pertinent to the determination of the typical and extreme water levels in the project area, as well as some of the unique hydraulic conditions that occur during large, long period west swells, such as relatively higher tidal current velocities, wave runup, and flooding. The Point Arena study findings will be used to describe the processes in which fluctuating water levels are damaging facilities and disrupting typical operations and maintenance.

- Tsunami Hazards
  - State of California Tsunami Hazard Area Maps, which were updated in 2021, show extensive low-lying areas that are vulnerable to a tsunami with an estimated 975-year return period
  - American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Tsunami Design Geodatabase, which includes mapping of tsunami inundation and runup elevations along the west coast, and can be used as input into an analysis of increased risk of tsunami inundation with sea-level rise. ESA developed software that applies the energy grade-line methodology described in ASCE 7-22 standard for minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures, which can be used to assess how the tsunami inundation depths and velocities change with sea level rise on a given elevation profile.

We understand that the work completed as part of Mendocino County's sea level rise analysis will be available and usable in this project to be led by the City of Fort Bragg.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

After completing the analysis using existing modeling tools, our team will conduct a risk assessment by using a combination of GIS tools and scripts, which we have developed for other similar studies, and engineering assessment and judgment, including input from SHN for asset prioritization and the primary failure pathways for key facilities. We will apply existing vulnerability and risk assessment frameworks to conduct the work.

Asset categories such as residential and commercial developments, critical infrastructure, transportation networks, ecosystems, and habitats will be assessed, with consideration given to social vulnerability factors. We will largely rely on existing and readily available data sets, preferably in GIS-compatible format. Because social factors influence a community's adaptive capacity or ability to prevent or recover from a climate change–related event, we will also assess social determinants of health within the County. These determinants, such as race and ethnicity, age, gender, economic stability (e.g., cost of living, access to living wage), education level, housing and transportation options, and physical and economic

access to critical services, will be evaluated by leveraging existing data such as demographic information and indices (e.g., CalEnviroScreen, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index, and the Council on Environmental Quality's Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool).

Additionally, our team will consider the vulnerability of key developments, Highway 1, railroad tracks, residential areas, and segments of the California Coastal Trail, both with and without existing protective measures. We will assess the vulnerability of the City's water supply on the Noyo River to future conditions with SLR at a broad scale to project how the risk of salt intrusion into the water system could increase with varying amounts of SLR. This assessment would include recommending more detailed study and analysis to refine the risk analysis and consider different solutions to reduce the risk. ESA recently worked with City of Santa Cruz to assess the risk of salt intrusion into one of their primary drinking water sources would increase with SLR, and developed a method to quantify the change in frequency of salt events and provide insight on when the impacts would accelerate.

Central to our assessment of risk is an understanding of the vulnerability of each asset type. Where information exists and budget allows, this approach may entail translating hazard exposure into potential damages or direct impacts by establishing clear relationships between hazard likelihood, severity, and consequences across varying levels of impact. Where possible, the focus will be on generating consistent risk metrics that facilitate the comparison of risks across different hazards and asset types, enabling effective ranking and prioritization. These results will serve as vital inputs for the development of a resilience strategy and the identification of adaptation options.

The vulnerability and risk assessment will include the following:

- Prioritization of risks to community resources, infrastructure, critical ecosystems, and habitat.
- Consideration of coastal access, tribal cultural resources, and groundwater resources.
- Evaluation of vulnerability using numeric scores that will be assigned to exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of assets.
- Identifying a preliminary prioritization of assets at risk from SLR that will guide adaptation efforts.

The draft SLR Analysis and Risk Assessment will be shared with stakeholders and reviewed by Coastal Commission staff for feedback. The consultant will incorporate comments as necessary.

Task 3 Deliverables:

- Draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Analysis Risk Assessment
- Final SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Analysis Risk Assessment

Task 3 Assumptions

- The coastal hazards analysis will leverage existing data and may be augmented with other information and methods within the available budget. In the event that new data is released after completion of the task, our team can update the maps and analyses as additional services.
- City staff will provide input on the criticality ranking of facilities and assets.
- We will submit a revised final SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Analysis Risk Assessment within four weeks of receipt of one set of written, non-conflicting comments from the City's review of the draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Analysis Risk Assessment.

Task 4: Resilience Strategy

ESA understands that the primary goal of Task 4 is to generate proposed mitigation and adaptation project concepts for inclusion in the Noyo Harbor Blue Economy Visioning, Resiliency, and Implementation (BEVRI) Plan. Resiliency concepts and strategies will be based on the vulnerability assessment report developed by the ESA team in Task 3 and input received by the public and BEVRI Planning Team, with a focus on nature-based solutions and benefits to community resiliency. The ESA team will coordinate with City staff to present the vulnerability assessment report to the community when maps and conclusions are ready, in combination with work performed under Task 2 and combined with outreach performed for the County's SLR Resilience Strategy where possible. The vulnerability assessment outreach materials will be enhanced by a presentation of conceptual pathways for priority adaptation actions to make for more productive and solution-oriented community engagement. The conceptual adaptation actions and strategies will be folded into the Draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Resiliency Strategy for review by City staff and stakeholders. We will leverage existing studies as appropriate, including the 2019 Noyo Harbor Community Sustainability Plan and the identified priorities and recommended actions. ESA maintains a database of SLR adaptation options available to and in use by coastal communities across the United States. We anticipate presenting a tailored list of potential strategies to City staff and community to which they can respond and participate in refining, advancing, or abandoning specific concepts. In developing these potential strategies, we will also draw upon our experience with nature-based solutions, including those ESA developed for the Natural Infrastructure Guidelines, which informed the State of California's 4th Assessment of Climate Change.

Following the public workshop in Task 2, ESA will assist City staff with synthesizing the information developed in Tasks 1 through 3 to develop the Draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Resilience Strategy (Draft Strategy). The Draft Strategy will describe baseline and existing conditions of the Harbor, including existing critical infrastructure, recreational assets, and other assets at risk of impact from SLR.

The Draft Strategy will also present the methodology for and the results of the SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Risk Assessment, including anticipated SLR impacts. As part of this task, ESA will develop a catalog of potential adaptation projects and strategies, using the risk assessment framework to prioritize projects for future project development. The Draft Strategy will evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of various proposed protection, accommodation, and retreat strategies, including nature-based adaptation strategies.

ESA assumes one round of review and comments on the Draft Strategy, to result in the Final Strategy. The Final Strategy will serve as the roadmap for the City's future SLR, tsunami, and erosion risk adaptation and can be used to support future funding applications for planning, design, and implementation of adaptation projects. Upon completion, ESA will coordinate with City staff to provide the Final Strategy to all interested stakeholder groups and the public for review and comment, likely by email notification and website publishing.

Task 4 Deliverables

- Draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Resilience Strategy
- Final SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Resilience Strategy

Task 4 Assumptions

- City staff will distribute draft documents for review and will consolidate and deconflict all comments before sending to ESA for incorporation into the draft documents. ESA assumes one round each of City staff review and comments for ESA to incorporate into the Final Strategy.

Task 5: Policy Development

ESA understands that the existing conditions assessment, risk assessment, and resiliency strategies related to SLR, tsunami hazards, and erosion are an integral part of the BEVRI Plan and the City's forthcoming LCP update. The City's LCP Grant Program funding will ultimately result in an update to the City's LCP and will also inform an update to Mendocino County's LCP update regarding land classifications within the Fishing Village zoning designation. Based on the reports and input produced from Tasks 1 through 4, ESA will work with City staff to develop and prepare draft policy recommendations to inform the City's and County's subsequent LCP updates.

ESA will prepare an Administrative Draft Policy Document to be used by City staff in updating the Coastal General Plan and Coastal Land Use and Development Code to address SLR, tsunami, and erosion risk hazards. ESA will prepare an update to relevant sections of the City's LCP as related to SLR, tsunami and erosion issues within the Harbor District (HD) designation, including the Land Use Element, Circulation Element, and Safety Element of the Coastal General Plan and Chapter 17.24: Industrial Zoning Districts, Chapter 17.50: Land and Marine Resource Protection; and Chapter 17.54: Hazards and Shoreline/Bluff Development of the Coastal Land Use and Development Code. ESA will use the latest versions of California Coastal Commission guidance documents, in addition to best practices and examples from other California coastal jurisdictions and information from public outreach to inform the draft policies. ESA assumes one round of City staff review and comment on the Administrative Draft policy document, for ESA to incorporate into a Final Administrative Draft policy document. This scope assumes that City staff will incorporate the final draft policy language into a subsequent future LCP update, to be prepared by and delivered through the City adoption and Coastal Commission certification processes by City staff.

We will leverage our recent experience developing policy recommendations as part of the Point Arena Sea Level Rise Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment for Arena Cove, which was reviewed by the California Coastal Commission staff, along with their recommendations on policy language and how to integrate sea level rise issues into policies to best meet expectations of the CCC staff.

Task 5 Deliverables

- Draft Administrative SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Policy Document
- Final Administrative Draft SLR, Tsunami Hazards, and Erosion Policy Document

Task 5 Assumptions

- City staff will provide Word documents of the LCP sections to be updated.
- This effort does not include updates to specific plans, planning documents, or maps other than those described here or references to the sections being updated in other sections of the LCP.
- City staff will be responsible for ensuring that the draft policy documents align with other applicable plans and planning efforts.