

Written materials relating to an item on this agenda that are distributed to the legislative bodies within 72 hours before the item is to be considered at its regularly scheduled meeting will be made available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Office, 300 West Third Street 4th Floor during customary business hours. Agenda reports are also on the City of Oxnard web site at www.oxnard.org.



AGENDA
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY,
HOUSING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Council Chambers, 305 West Third Street
October 28, 2025
Regular Meeting - 8:30 PM to 10:00 PM

Zoom details to call-in for public comment during a meeting:

1. Dial Phone Number: (888) 475-4499
2. Enter Meeting ID: 880 4785 4806
3. Passcode: 155905

If you wish to speak during public comments or a particular item on the agenda, please sign-on by following the zoom call-in steps listed above. Once the presiding officer calls for public speakers, press *9 to raise your hand to inform the City Clerk you would like to speak during the public speaking section for that particular item on the agenda, while in the zoom waiting room. Press *6 when asked to unmute. Listen to the instructions provided virtually on the phone while on hold in the zoom waiting room. Please note that there is a slight time delay when viewing the meeting via television.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASSEMBLY BILL 2449, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY MAY MEET IN-PERSON OR REMOTELY. TO PARTICIPATE REMOTELY VISIT WWW.OXNARD.ORG.

To find out how you may provide public comment, please refer to the instructions below or at [www.https://www.oxnard.org/city-meetings/](https://www.oxnard.org/city-meetings/).

The public may view the meeting from home on Spectrum channel 10, Frontier channel 35, or YouTube at Youtube.com/oxnardnews. Video recordings of the meeting are typically available online following the meeting at the City's website at www.oxnard.org/city-meetings.

*Please see the link for the Measure M pre-recorded presentation video for each item listed on this agenda.

YOU MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

1. ATTEND THE MEETING AT THE LOCATION LISTED ABOVE: Submit a speaker card to the City Clerk.
2. EMAIL COMMENTS OR SIGN UP TO SPEAK REMOTELY BEFORE THE MEETING
 - a. Submit a request to speak remotely by 3 p.m. on the day of the meeting by using the form available at www.oxnard.org/citymeetings.
 - b. Submit an email to cityclerk@oxnard.org by 3 p.m. on the day of the meeting (indicate the agenda item number in the subject line). All email correspondence will be forwarded to the legislative body prior to the start of the meeting and made part of the legislative record.
 - c. Contact the City Clerk's Office at (805) 385-7803 to submit your request.
3. PROVIDING PUBLIC COMMENTS REMOTELY DURING THE MEETING
 - a. Follow Zoom details listed above.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require special assistance to participate in a meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at 385-7803. Notice at least 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to reasonably arrange for your accessibility to the meeting.

Agenda Item Time Estimates include: (Minutes for Presentation + Council Discussion + Public Comment)

- b. Public comments on agenda items will be taken following the announcement of the item. After the item is announced, members of the public may register or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.

Please review the Zoom instructions on the registration page to help ensure there are no technical difficulties during your comments and help you understand public comment procedures using Zoom. Detailed participation instructions can be found at www.oxnard.org/city-meetings.

In the event of a disruption which prevents a legislative body of the City of Oxnard from broadcasting a meeting using a call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the City's control which prevents members of the public from offering public comment using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on a meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. However, if any of the broadcast options are disrupted, but any of the other broadcast options is still available to the public, the legislative body may take further action on items appearing on a meeting agenda without waiting for the disrupted broadcast option(s) to be restored.

A. ROLL CALL, POSTING OF AGENDA, FLAG SALUTE

Consideration of Teleconference Participation pursuant to Assembly Bill 2449.

B. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA AND NON-ACTION ITEMS

A person may address the legislative body only on matters not appearing on the agenda and within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, and on non-action items such as ceremonial items, report of city manager / executive director / secretary, and city council/ housing authority / successor agency / financing authority business / committee reports. Speaker requests shall be submitted as set forth on the first page of this agenda. Speakers are limited to three minutes. After 30 minutes, if all speakers have not had the opportunity to speak, the remaining speakers will be given an opportunity to speak prior to adjournment of the meeting. The legislative body cannot enter into a detailed discussion or take action on any items presented during public comments at this time. Such items may only be referred to the City Manager / Executive Director / Secretary for administrative action or scheduled on a subsequent agenda for discussion. Persons wishing to speak on public hearing items should do so at the time of the hearing.

C. CONSENT AGENDA

1. City Clerk Department

SUBJECT: Approval of Minutes.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and Economic Development Committee approve the minutes of the June 24, July 8, July 22, September 9, September 23, and October 14, 2025 regular meetings as presented.

Contact: Luly Lopez, (805) 385-7805

D. REPORTS

1. Fire Department

SUBJECT: Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the City of Oxnard Fire Department, the City of Ventura Fire Department, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District. (5 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee recommends that the City Council:

1. Approve the formal adoption of a Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the Oxnard Fire Department, the Ventura Fire Department, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District; and
2. Authorize the Fire Chief to execute the Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement.

Please click the following link to view the required Measure M pre-recorded presentation video: https://youtu.be/mHKIz9L8L_4

Contact: Alexander Hamilton, (805) 385-7700

2. Community Development Department

SUBJECT: Update to the City's Certified Local Coastal Program to fulfill the Requirements to Plan for Sea Level Rise. (30 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION: Receive a presentation from staff and the City's consultant on the City's Local Coastal Program update.

(Live presentation by Local Coastal Program Consultant Carolyn Groves, Coastal Planner, Dudek)

Contact: Jeff Pengilley, (805) 385-8208

E. ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS

F. ADJOURNMENT



**COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING &
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA REPORT**

**CONSENT AGENDA
AGENDA ITEM NO. C.1**

DATE: October 28, 2025
TO: Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee
FROM: Luly Lopez, City Clerk, (805) 385-7805, luly.lopez@oxnard.org
SUBJECT: Approval of Minutes.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and Economic Development Committee approve the minutes of the June 24, July 8, July 22, September 9, September 23, and October 14, 2025 regular meetings as presented.

BACKGROUND

Approval of minutes.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

This agenda item is a routine operational item or does not relate to the five strategic priorities adopted by City Council on March 16, 2021.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact.

Prepared by: Luly Lopez, City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for June 24 2025
2. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for July 8 2025
3. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for July 22 2025
4. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for September 9 2025
5. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for September 23 2025
6. Minutes of Community Services, Public Safety, Housing and development for October 14 2025

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY,
HOUSING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
June 24, 2025

A. ROLL CALL, POSTING OF AGENDA, FLAG SALUTE

At 8:31 p.m., Chair Luis A. Mc Arthur called to order the regular meeting of the Oxnard City Council Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Economic Development Committee in the City Hall Council Chambers at 305 West Third Street, Oxnard, California. The City Clerk called the roll and announced the posting of the agenda. Chair Luis A. Mc Arthur; Member Bert E. Perello and Member Michaela Perez were present. Member Perez led the flag salute followed by a moment of silence for all the innocent people being killed around the world.

Staff members present were Ashley Golden, Assistant City Manager; Kenneth Rozell, Chief Assistant City Attorney; Michelle McCarron, Assistant City Attorney; Andrew Gonzalez, Deputy City Attorney II; Mira Saleh, Deputy City Attorney II; Karsten Guthrie, Assistant Fire Chief; Andrew Dickinson, Code Compliance Manager; Steven Ramirez, Corporal - Compliance Officer and Lourdes A. López, City Clerk.

Consideration of Teleconference Participation pursuant to Assembly Bill 2449.

B. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA AND NON-ACTION ITEMS

No public comments were received.

C. CONSENT AGENDA

1. City Clerk Department

SUBJECT: Approval of Minutes.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Development, Public Safety, Housing and Economic Development Committee approve the minutes of the May 13, May 27 and June 10, 2025 regular meetings as presented.

No public comments were received.

It was moved by Member Perello, seconded by Member Perez, to approve the Information/Consent item as presented. VOTE: Mc Arthur, Perello and Perez voted in favor; the motion carried 3-0.

D. REPORTS

1. City Attorney Department

SUBJECT: Regulation of Skateboard Parks. (10 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee review and recommend that City Council introduce an ordinance by title only and waive further reading of an ordinance entitled: "AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OXNARD ADDING ARTICLE XXVIII TO CHAPTER 7 OF THE OXNARD CITY CODE PERTAINING THE REGULATION OF CITY SKATEBOARD PARKS."

Deputy City Attorney Saleh and Assistant City Attorney presented and answered the Committee's questions. No public comments were received. Discussion ensued among the Council and staff.

It was moved by Chair Mc Arthur, seconded by Member Perez, to approve the recommended action as presented. VOTE: Perello, Perez and Mc Arthur, voted in favor; the motion carried 3-0.

2. City Attorney Department

SUBJECT: Prohibition of Nitrous Oxide Ordinance. (10 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee review and recommend that City Council introduce an ordinance by title only and waive further reading of an ordinance entitled: "ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OXNARD, CALIFORNIA, ADDING ARTICLE XXVII TO CHAPTER 7 TO THE OXNARD CITY CODE PERTAINING TO THE PROHIBITION OF NITROUS OXIDE."

Deputy City Attorney Gonzalez and Corporal – Compliance Officer Ramirez presented and answered the Committee's questions. No public comments were received. Discussion ensued among the Council and staff.

It was moved by Chair Mc Arthur, seconded by Member Perello, to approve the recommended action as presented. VOTE: Perez, Mc Arthur and Perello, voted in favor; the motion carried 3-0.

3. City Attorney Department

SUBJECT: Disposal of Confiscated, Impounded And Unclaimed Property Ordinance. (10 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION: That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee review and recommend that City Council introduce an ordinance by title only and waive further reading of an ordinance entitled: "ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OXNARD, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING ARTICLE III OF CHAPTER 7 OF THE OXNARD CITY CODE REGARDING

DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED, IMPOUNDED AND UNCLAIMED
PROPERTY.”

Deputy City Attorney Gonzalez, Assistant Fire Chief Guthrie and Code Compliance Manager presented and answered the Committee’s questions. No public comments were received. Discussion ensued among the Council and staff.

It was moved by Member Perello seconded by Chair Mc Arthur, to approve the recommended action as presented. VOTE: Mc Arthur, Perello and Perez, voted in favor; the motion carried 3-0.

E. ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS

No requests were made.

F. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business on the agenda, and without objection, Chair Mc Arthur adjourned the meeting at 9:00 p.m.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Mayor

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE
July 8, 2025

Because there were no items requiring consideration on this date, there was no regular meeting.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Chair

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE
July 22, 2025

Because there were no items requiring consideration on this date, there was no regular meeting.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Chair

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE
September 9, 2025

Because there were no items requiring consideration on this date, there was no regular meeting.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Chair

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE
September 23, 2025

Because there were no items requiring consideration on this date, there was no regular meeting.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Chair

MINUTES
OXNARD CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE
October 14, 2025

Because there were no items requiring consideration on this date, there was no regular meeting.

LOURDES A. LÓPEZ
City Clerk

LUIS A. MC ARTHUR
Chair



**COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING &
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA REPORT**

**REPORTS
AGENDA ITEM NO. D.1**

DATE: October 28, 2025

TO: Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee

FROM: Alexander Hamilton, Fire Chief, (805) 385-7700, alexander.hamilton@oxnard.org

SUBJECT: Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the City of Oxnard Fire Department, the City of Ventura Fire Department, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District. (5 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee recommends that the City Council:

1. Approve the formal adoption of a Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the Oxnard Fire Department, the Ventura Fire Department, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District; and
2. Authorize the Fire Chief to execute the Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement.

Please click the following link to view the required Measure M pre-recorded presentation video: https://youtu.be/mHKIz9L8L_4

BACKGROUND

The Oxnard Fire Department responds to emergency and non-emergency incidents under an informal closest resource agreement between Oxnard, Ventura, and Ventura County Fire Departments. This informal agreement allows the geographically closest appropriate Fire Department resource(s) to respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for service, county-wide, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, thus ensuring the highest level of fire services throughout Ventura County.

DISCUSSION

The Oxnard Fire Department, Ventura Fire Department, and Ventura County Fire Protection District seek to memorialize and formalize the practice of dispatching the closest appropriate fire resource(s). This formalized agreement will ensure that each agency operates in accordance with recognized best practices, which are not explicitly defined within the current informal closest resource agreement.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

This agenda item supports Public Safety strategy. The purpose of the Public Safety strategy is to restore and modernize the delivery of public safety services to provide for the safety of our neighborhoods and health of our community.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact.

Prepared by: John Colamarino, Assistant Fire Chief, Fara Ravan, Administrative Services Support Supervisor

ATTACHMENTS

1. Agreement
2. Presentation

**CLOSEST RESOURCE AUTOMATIC AID AGREEMENT BETWEEN
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA FIRE DEPARTMENT (VENTURA)
CITY OF OXNARD FIRE DEPARTMENT (OXNARD)
VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (DISTRICT)**

This Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement ("Agreement") is made this ____ day of ____ 2025, by and between Ventura County Fire Protection District ("District"), City of Oxnard Fire Department ("Oxnard"), and City of San Buenaventura Fire Department ("Ventura"), each of which is also described herein as a "party" or an "agency".

WHEREAS, District, Ventura, and Oxnard maintain organized and equipped fire departments charged with the duty of fire protection within their respective jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, District, Ventura, and Oxnard agree that each party would benefit from entering into this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code section 55631 et seq., Ventura, Oxnard, and District are authorized to provide and have requested of each other fire protection and rescue initial action response within their geographical jurisdictions wherein the services of the fire department of one party are extended extraterritorially to the aid of the other party; and

WHEREAS, Ventura, Oxnard, and District agree to provide the requested initial action response within the parties' geographical jurisdictions as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, District, Ventura, and Oxnard hereby agree as follows:

1. INITIAL ACTION RESPONSE- CLOSEST RESOURCE AUTOMATIC AID

- A. District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree to provide an initial action, all-risk, response within each other's respective jurisdictions.
- B. For initial action, all-risk, response pursuant to this Agreement, Oxnard, Ventura, and District agree to provide incident appropriate, comparable typed resources with comparable staffing levels.
- C. Fire apparatus will be dispatched as "Closest Resource". Closest Resource is defined as the closest appropriate resources, based on incident type, with respect to travel time to the incident. Response recommendations and order will be determined by District's computer aided dispatching ("CAD") system. All incident types are included.
- D. The District will respond with one (1) helicopter and one (1) District Battalion Chief to assist Ventura and Oxnard on all rescue type calls within the coastal response districts within the Ventura and Oxnard city limits without cost to Ventura or Oxnard. This recognizes the District's coastal jurisdictional responsibility below the mean high tide line to a distance of three (3) miles seaward from the Los Angeles County Line to the Santa Barbara County Line. Helicopter usage for Fire missions within the Ventura or Oxnard city limits, and outside of the State Responsibility Area (SRA) Threat Zone, for other than coastal rescue type responses, will be billable to Ventura or Oxnard at the current rates published by the Ventura County Air Unit.
- E. Pursuant to terms of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Ventura County Fire Protection District, the United States Coast Guard Sector Los Angeles – Long Beach, and the United States Coast Guard Air Station Ventura regarding joint operations in Ventura County, the Fire Communications Center (FCC) will continue to dispatch the nearest District engine when requested.
- F. Fire station coverage in District, Oxnard, and Ventura will be provided by each agency according to the most current Operational Area Emergency Cover Plan.
- G. Agencies may provide non-emergency fire station coverage to each other on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of each agency's Duty Chief. No guarantee of non-emergency coverage is implied.

2. RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

Each party agrees to respond to an alarm in a manner as determined and dispatched by the District's CADsystem.

3. LIMITATIONS ON PERFORMANCE

Oxnard, Ventura, and District agree that no guarantee of initial action response is stated or implied by this Agreement. Oxnard, Ventura, and District agree to assist one another within the limits of each party's initial action capabilities. Ventura, Oxnard, and District further agree that assistance rendered pursuant to this Agreement will be dependent upon the status of District's, Oxnard's, and Ventura's available resources and emergency conditions existing within each party's jurisdiction.

4. DIRECTION AT SCENE – RELEASE PRIORITY

- A. District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree that at the scene of any response, the agency that has jurisdiction of the specific geographic area shall provide an Incident Commander who will direct all activities at the scene and will have sole authority to release any engine company from the scene.
- B. In those instances where the out-of-jurisdiction agency arrives prior to the agency that has jurisdiction, the out-of-jurisdiction agency will take command of the incident. After the agency that has jurisdiction arrives, a transfer of command will occur.
- C. Release of personnel and fire apparatus of the out-of-jurisdiction agency by the Incident Commander will be a priority and completed as soon as practicable.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT, OXNARD, AND VENTURA - COSTS

- A. District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree that each agency shall assume and bear its own costs of providing initial action response pursuant to this Agreement. Further, District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree that the mutual benefits received by the District, Oxnard, and Ventura pursuant to this Agreement shall constitute the sole consideration for services performed hereunder.
- B. District, Ventura, and Oxnard agree that the costs each agency will assume and bear are all costs to each agency, respectively, arising out of its performance and administration of this Agreement, including each agency's:
 - Salaries, overtime, and fringe benefits of its personnel;
 - Equipment expense, including all depreciation, maintenance, damage, repairs, fuel, lubrication, insurance coverage, replacement, etc.;
 - General liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage, injuries;

- Water charges incurred and assessed.

6. INDEMNIFICATION - INSURANCE

- District, Ventura, and Oxnard agree that, except as expressly stated herein, no indemnification by either party of the other is agreed or to be implied by the terms of this Agreement. District, Ventura, and Oxnard agree that the agency that has jurisdiction shall be responsible for injuries or damages to third parties caused by employees of the out-of-jurisdiction agency only when the injuries or damages are the result of specific direction to such employee by the officer in command of the agency with jurisdiction.
- Each agency agrees to provide the other agencies with a certificate of self-insurance in a form satisfactory to each agency.
- Each agency agrees to obtain and maintain workers' compensation insurance in compliance with the laws of the State of California, including employer's liability insurance in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per claimant.

7. REPRESENTATIVES OF DISTRICT, VENTURA, AND OXNARD

- District hereby designates District's Fire Chief or designee as the person responsible for administration of this Agreement.
- Ventura hereby designates Ventura's Fire Chief or designee as the person responsible for administration of this Agreement.
- Oxnard hereby designates Oxnard's Fire Chief or designee as the person responsible for administration of this Agreement.
- Each agency agrees that this Agreement shall be reviewed annually by the designated representatives of District, Ventura, and Oxnard.
- This Agreement shall not be interpreted to relieve either District, Ventura, or Oxnard from providing adequate fire and rescue services within its jurisdiction.
- District, Oxnard, and Ventura represent that each has sufficient equipment and apparatus to perform the obligations of this Agreement.

8. TERM OF AGREEMENT

The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date that this Agreement has been executed by all parties. This Agreement shall continue until amended or terminated, as provided herein.

9. TERMINATION

- A. This Agreement may be terminated by District if District's Fire Chief notifies Oxnard and Ventura, in writing, of District's desire to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall be effective 90 calendar days from the date of personal delivery or mailing of such notice by certified mail, return-receipt requested.
- B. This Agreement may be terminated by Ventura if Ventura's Fire Chief notifies District and Oxnard, in writing, of Ventura's desire to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall be effective 90 calendar days from the date of personal delivery or mailing of such notice by certified mail, return-receipt requested.
- C. This Agreement may be terminated by Oxnard if Oxnard's Fire Chief notifies District and Ventura, in writing, of Oxnard's desire to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall be effective 90 calendar days from the date of personal delivery or mailing of such notice by certified mail, return-receipt requested.

10. COVENANTS AND CONDITIONS

Each party agrees that each term and each provision of this Agreement to be performed by each party shall be construed to be both a covenant and a condition.

11. GOVERNING LAW

Each party agrees that the construction and interpretation of this Agreement and the rights and duties of each party hereunder shall be governed by the laws of the State of California.

12. COUNTERPARTS

District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree that this Agreement may be executed in three or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.

13. AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE

- A. District acknowledges that the person executing this Agreement on behalf of the District has been duly authorized to do so by the Board of Supervisors of the District.
- B. Oxnard acknowledges that the person executing this Agreement on behalf of Oxnard has been duly authorized to do so by the City Council of Oxnard.

- C. Ventura acknowledges that the person executing this Agreement on behalf of Ventura has been duly authorized to do so by the City Council of Ventura.

14. NOTICES

Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Agreement, all notices given or required to be given pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and may be given electronically, personal delivery, or certified mail. Notices shall be sent to the following persons and addresses:

To District:	To Ventura:	To Oxnard:
Fire Chief	Fire Chief	Fire Chief
Ventura Co. Fire Protection Dist.	Ventura City Fire Department	Oxnard City Fire Department
2400 Conejo Spectrum Street	1425 Dowell Drive	360 West Second Street
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320	Ventura, CA 93003	Oxnard, CA 93030
Phone: 805-389-9710	Phone: 805-339-4310	Phone: 805-385-7722

15. AMENDMENT

District, Oxnard, and Ventura agree that the terms and conditions of the Agreement may be reviewed or modified at any time. Any modification to this Agreement, however, shall be effective only when agreed to in writing by District's, Ventura's, and Oxnard's Fire Chiefs.

16. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

District, Ventura, and Oxnard agree that this Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties regarding the subject matter described herein and supersedes all prior communications, agreement, and promises, either oral or written.

17. STATUS OF OTHER AGREEMENTS

The purpose of this Agreement is to govern the party's relationship in providing closest resource automatic aid.

This agreement supersedes the "Automatic Aid Agreement" with the City of San Buenaventura

dated July 30th, 2001, and the Automatic Aid Agreement with the City of Oxnard dated September 16th, 2016. It shall not affect existing or future agreements between individual signatories that determine the need to exchange services in excess of this agreement.

Ventura County Fire Protection District:

Dustin Gardner, Fire Chief Date: _____

Ventura County Fire Protection District:

Tiffany North, County Council Date: _____

City of Oxnard Fire Department:

Alexander Hamilton, Fire Chief Date: _____

City of Oxnard Fire Department:

Stephen Fischer, City Attorney Date: _____

City of Ventura Fire Department:

David Endaya, Fire Chief Date: _____

City of Ventura Fire Department:

Javan N. Rad, City Attorney Date: _____

Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the City of Oxnard Fire Department, the City of Ventura Fire Department, and the Ventura County Fire Protection District

Alex Hamilton, Fire Chief

That the Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee recommends that the City Council:

1. Approve the formal adoption of a Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement between the Oxnard Fire Department, Ventura Fire Department, and Ventura County Fire Protection District.
2. Authorize the Fire Chief to execute the Closest Resource Automatic Aid Agreement.

- The Oxnard Fire Department responds to emergency and non-emergency incidents under an informal closest resource agreement between Oxnard, Ventura, and Ventura County Fire Departments.
- This informal agreement allows the geographically closest appropriate Fire Department resource(s) to respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for service, county-wide, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, thus ensuring the highest level of fire services throughout Ventura County



The Oxnard Fire Department, Ventura Fire Department, and Ventura County Fire Protection District seek to memorialize and formalize the dispatching of the closest appropriate fire resource(s).



There is no financial impact with this agreement.





QUESTIONS?



**COMMUNITY SERVICES, PUBLIC SAFETY, HOUSING &
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA REPORT**

**REPORTS
AGENDA ITEM NO. D.2**

DATE: October 28, 2025

TO: Community Services, Public Safety, Housing & Development Committee

FROM: Jeff Pengilley, Community Development Director, (805) 385-8208, jeff.pengilley@oxnard.org

SUBJECT: Update to the City’s Certified Local Coastal Program to fulfill the Requirements to Plan for Sea Level Rise. (30 minutes)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation from staff and the City’s consultant on the City’s Local Coastal Program update.

(Live presentation by Local Coastal Program Consultant Carolyn Groves, Coastal Planner, Dudek)

BACKGROUND

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City’s Local Coastal Program is a plan that governs development in the City’s coastal zone, an area generally extending inland 1,000 yards from mean high tide line of the sea, to protect and enhance coastal resources and ecosystems, provide public access to the coastline, guide sustainable development in the coastal zone, and address climate change impacts, including sea level rise. California Senate Bill (SB) 272, adopted in 2023, requires all local governments to incorporate a sea level rise plan into their Local Coastal Program by 2034. The City hired Dudek Consultants (“Consultant”) to update the City’s Local Coastal Program. The City has prepared an Administrative Draft of a Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan to address SB272 and California Coastal Commission guidance. This document is still under internal review and is not yet ready for public review; it will be provided to the public and City Council in mid-2026. Inclusion of Council and public input will be considered and discussed. The City will need to balance potential revisions which align with Coastal Commission sea level rise guidance and the Coastal Act policies.

This report provides:

- Local Coastal Program’s historical background and California Coastal Commission sea level rise guidance;
- A summary of vulnerable resources along the City’s coastline; and
- Strategies the City can take to adapt to sea level rise and protect vulnerable resources of each Planning Area (known as an Adaptation Plan).

In Winter 2026, staff will return to Council (or Council/Committee) with a comprehensive fiscal impact analysis associated with future sea level rise hazards, a cost benefit analysis associated with the Adaptation Plan, and higher level Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Policies to help guide implementation of the

Adaptation Plan.

BACKGROUND

The Coastal Act and City's Local Coastal Program

The California Coastal Act of 1976 (“the Act”) governs how land uses develop within the coastal zone, a strip along the California coast generally “extending seaward to the state’s outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea”. The California Coastal Commission enforces the Act. In Oxnard, the City’s coastal zone is approximately 2,626 acres (roughly 15% of the City’s overall 17,367 acres) and generally extends from the north at the Santa Clara River and to the area known as Ormond Beach in the south.

The Local Coastal Program is a planning tool developed through the Coastal Act and used by local governments in California to guide development and land use in each jurisdiction’s coastal zone. The primary purpose of a Local Coastal Program is to:

- Protect coastal resources, such as beaches, wetlands, and sensitive habitats;
- Manage development to ensure it is environmentally sustainable and resilient;
- Ensure public access and recreation along the coast;
- Balance conservation with coastal-dependent uses like fishing, recreation, and tourism;
- Implement coastal policies, programs, and regulations that align with local, state, and federal coastal management frameworks; and
- Reduce risks from coastal hazards, including sea level rise, by guiding development away from vulnerable areas and encouraging resilient design.

A Local Coastal Program typically consists of two main components:

1. Coastal Land Use Plan - Establishes goals, policies, and maps for land use and resource protection in the Coastal Zone. It also covers issues such as shoreline access, recreation, habitat protection, scenic views, and hazard mitigation; and
2. Coastal Implementation Plan (Chapter 17 of the Oxnard Municipal Code) - Provides the zoning ordinances, development standards, and permit procedures needed to carry out the policies in the Coastal Land Use Plan.

The City’s Local Coastal Program was first certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1982 and has since been amended several times to address the evolution of coastal planning, coastal development projects, changing needs of the City, and new State regulations. A certified Local Coastal Program allows the City to regulate coastal development in accordance with the Coastal Act. It allows the City to assume permitting authority for most coastal development from California Coastal Commission, and tailor the City’s coastal policies for local needs, as long as the policies align with State law. Finally, a certified Local Coastal Program facilitates streamlining of local decision-making by setting regulatory requirements. Oxnard’s Local Coastal Program divides the City into four (4) Planning Areas as follows: McGrath/Mandalay Beach; Oxnard Shores; Channel Islands, and Ormond Beach (see Figure 1); the coastal boundary is identified on this figure for context.

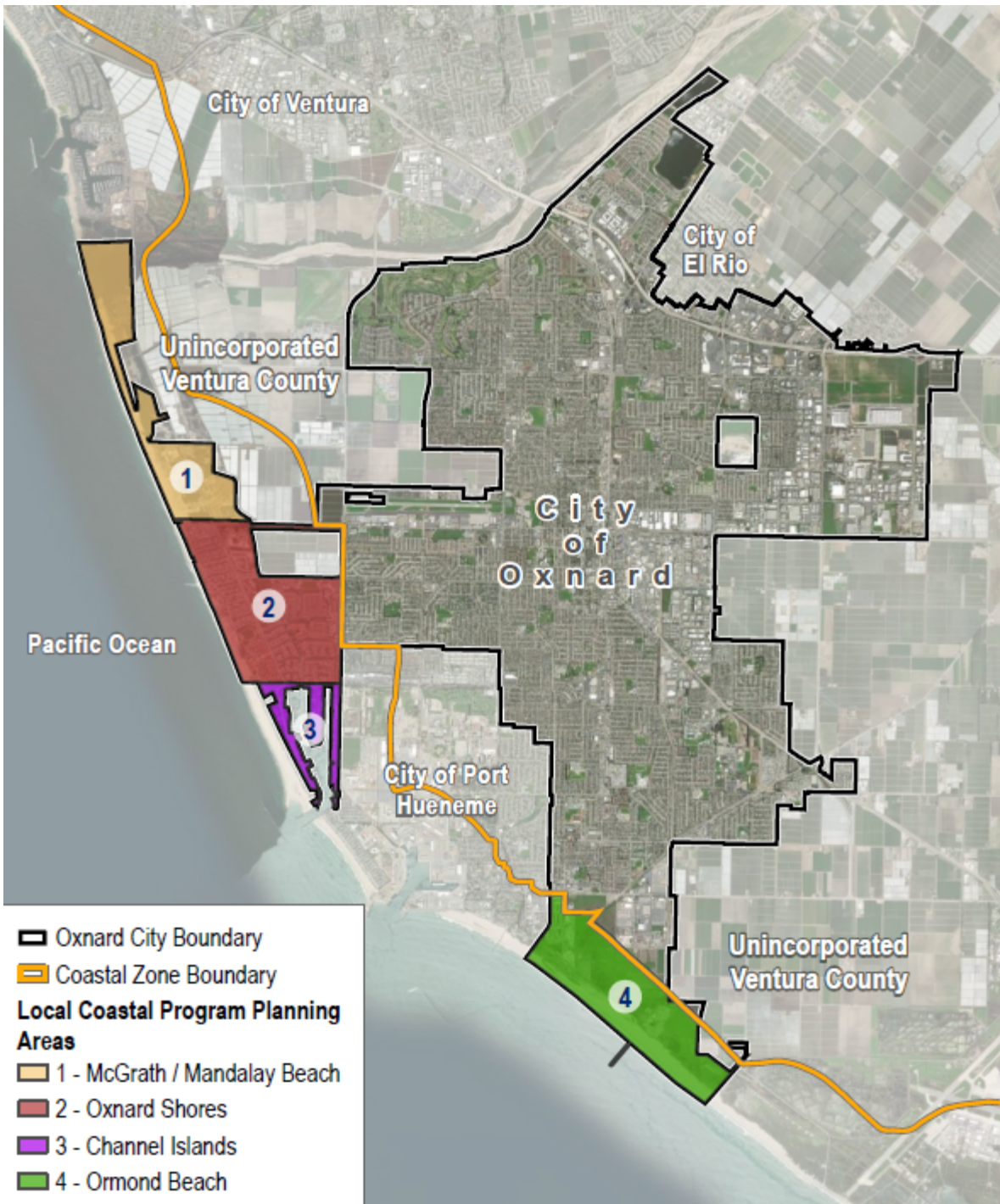


Figure 1 - Planning Areas and Coastal Boundary.

DISCUSSION

Where are we in the Local Coastal Program Update Process?

In 2019, the City produced draft documents as part of the Local Coastal Program update, including a sea level rise Vulnerability Assessment and Fiscal Impact Report and Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy Report. However, in 2015 and then again in 2018, the California Coastal Commission signaled that their sea level rise policy guidance would be revised, the City paused its Local Coastal Program work in order to incorporate the new sea level rise guidance. In 2024, the California Coastal Commission released updated sea level rise Policy Guidance, which allowed the city to re-initiate work on the Local Coastal Program update.

In May 2024, a kickoff public Local Coastal Program update meeting was held with over 40 attendees, to introduce the public to the vision and next steps for the LCP update process. In December 2024, a series of 5 public Local Coastal Program update meetings with a total of 31 people in attendance were conducted to review prior 2019 Local Coastal Program work efforts and present preliminary results of the Vulnerability Assessment and conceptual adaptation strategies within each of the City's four (4) Planning Areas. The meetings were informative and designed to introduce the community to adaptation strategies by each Planning Area.

Following this Council Committee update, the City will host community meetings regarding the sea level rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan. The fiscal implications of the sea level rise Adaptation Plan will be presented to this Council or Council Committee in Winter 2026, along with higher level Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Policies regarding the Adaptation Plan.

California Coastal Commission Legislative Mandate - Local Coastal Program Update for sea level rise Planning

The California Coastal Commission is the primary state agency providing guidance to local governments on preparing for the impacts of sea level rise. Sea level rise refers to the increasing average height of the ocean (i.e. the volume of water) as a result of global climate change. As the sea level rises, it can cause flooding, coastal erosion, and stronger storm impacts in areas near the ocean. The 2024 California Coastal Commission sea level rise Policy Guidance recommends choosing analysis scenarios and adaptation strategies based on the best available modeling science with attention to potential community impacts, adaptability, and expected lifespan of a given development or area that is exposed to sea level rise.

To aid in the City's understanding and preparation of sea level rise, the City's consultant, Dudek Consultants, utilized up-to-date data and models to determine City coastline risk. The United States Geological Service (USGS) Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS), version 3.0 was utilized for modeling because it has the most up-to-date and detailed information, and is recommended by the California Coastal Commission. The consultant team also used the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) sea level rise Viewer and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Coastal Resilience Model to confirm their results. It is important to note that the CoSMoS model uses historical hazard data to set a baseline for current conditions and oceanographic patterns, but all the future risks identified in this staff report are projected potential impacts that are extrapolated out into the future.

The USGS CoSMoS model looks at rising high tides, storm surge, wave action, and coastal erosion associated with sea level rise. This model does not illustrate baseline flood zones designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which provides current flood hazard information. Similarly, current FEMA flood zone maps do not incorporate the potential effects of sea level rise. Sea level rise and the changing climate present new challenges on top of baseline flooding risks, which have the potential to significantly threaten many coastal resources, including shoreline development, coastal beach access and recreation, sensitive habitats, agricultural lands, cultural resources, and scenic resources, all of which are subject to specific protections and regulations of the Coastal Act. By studying both the FEMA current flood maps and CoSMoS future sea level rise maps, the City can form a more comprehensive picture of future hazard risks.

Sea Level Rise Scenarios and Planning Time Horizons

The updated Administrative Draft Vulnerability Assessment /Adaptation Plan follows California Coastal Commission guidance to study sea level rise in a way that accounts for the inherent uncertainty associated with global warming predictions. For example, it is understood that global sea levels are rising and will likely continue to do so into the future. However, its severity by year is unknown and therefore, reference to low, intermediate and high scenarios are used. If current climate change trends continue at the same rate as today, there would be approximately 3°C increase in global average temperature by the year 2100. This roughly

corresponds to the "intermediate" SLR scenario, which would result in 3.3 ft SLR by 2100 according to Ocean Protection Council (OPC) guidance. The "low" scenario roughly corresponds to a temperature change of 2°C or less and 1.0 ft SLR by 2100, and the "high" scenario corresponds to a temp. change of 4°C or more and 6.6 ft SLR by 2100.

Rather than being tied to a precise timeline, sea level rise is being linked to the change of emitted greenhouse gases (GHG) and associated global temperatures over the next 100 years. Throughout this staff report, the term sea level rise impacts or "sea level rise hazards" encompasses all the specific projected hazards as a result of rising sea levels, including: erosion; flooding; storm frequency/intensity; wave action; and groundwater change. It is important to note that the triggers for planning and action in the sea level rise Vulnerability Assessment /Adaptation Plan are based on future amounts of sea level rise in physical measurements (i.e. feet and inches), and not on potential timeframes projected from climate change modeling. This is done to provide the City with more certainty when enacting adaptation measures because they are tied to observable criteria.

Of the available data in CoSMoS v3.0, the Vulnerability Assessment evaluated the impacts of five (5) progressive sea level rise scenarios: 0.0 ft, 1.6 ft, 3.3 ft, 4.9 ft, and 6.6 ft. These values are evenly spaced to capture the nuanced progression of coastal hazard impacts on specific resources and areas over time. In compliance with California Coastal Commission methodology, these sea level rise scenarios allow for coordination with other nearby jurisdictions and agencies for use in sea level rise study preparation. The highest potential amount of sea level rise studied (6.6 ft) also corresponds to an approximately 100-year planning horizon, which represents the longest anticipated lifespan of typical development in the City. Within this 100-year planning horizon, potential impacts (and corresponding adaptation measures) can be broken up into manageable sections of near-term (2025 - 2050), mid-term (2050 - 2100) and long-term (2100 and beyond) priorities. The City is using 2025 as the beginning or baseline in planning for SLR. Our planning and reporting is starting at 0.0 ft sea level rise (this is not to state that there has been 0 feet of SLR since global monitoring began in the 20th century).

Amount of sea level rise	Approximate Year Range
0.0 ft (baseline)	2025 - 2030
1.6 ft	2060 - 2080
3.3 ft	2075 - 2110
4.9 ft	2090 - 2140
6.6 ft	2100 - 2150

Oxnard’s coastline is already subject to various coastal hazards, including erosion, wave action, storm events, etc. Many coastal hazards are expected to worsen and/or occur more frequently due to sea level rise and climate change. The specific coastal hazards that were studied in the Vulnerability Assessment /Adaptation Plan in accordance with California Coastal Commission guidance include erosion, rising ocean water, rising groundwater, tidal flooding, 100-year storm flooding, and waves (Attachment 1 - Coastal Definitions).

To account for the uniqueness of shorelines and neighborhoods, the Vulnerability Assessment /Adaptation Plan modeling tool, CoSMoS, incorporates location-specific conditions to model the impacts of sea level rise hazards and develop targeted adaptation strategies. The attached figures illustrate the potential impacts of sea level rise hazards over time (Attachment 2 - sea level rise Hazard Maps for all Planning Areas). Within each Planning Area, key areas and resources at risk of hazards were identified, including residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, recreation and open space, industrial development, infrastructure and public services, sensitive habitats, to name a few land uses.

Areas Studied

The City's Local Coastal Program is broken out into four (4) Planning Areas (McGrath/Mandalay Beach; Oxnard Shores; Channel Islands, and Ormond Beach). The Local Coastal Program update efforts conducted a Vulnerability Assessment by Planning Area with consideration to different levels (or feet) of sea level rise. The first step to determine adaptation strategies is to look at what resources are vulnerable to sea level rise.

Vulnerability Assessment by Planning Area is discussed below.

Vulnerabilities within Planning Area 1 - "McGrath-Mandalay Planning Area"

At 0.0 ft sea level rise (current conditions), the beaches of Planning Area 1 are subject to episodic erosion, wave runup/overtopping during tidal action, and 100-year storm events. As sea level rise increases, erosion in this area is anticipated to increase slightly. With no beach nourishment (adding sand to beaches), as sea level rise increases to 6.6 ft, the shoreline is anticipated to migrate up to approx. 200 ft landward. However, even under this scenario, the majority of the sandy beach width is maintained, which suggests that the beaches in Planning Area 1 are relatively stable due to sediment inputs from the Santa Clara River.

Also at 0.0 ft sea level rise (current conditions), McGrath State Beach Campground (under control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, State Parks) is subject to flooding hazards both from daily tides and 100-year storm events, leading to its public closure. The flood risk at the site will continue to grow in the future with sea level rise, coming both from the Santa Clara River and from the Pacific Ocean. State Parks is currently working with the California Coastal Commission to determine a viable protection/elevation/relocation plan for the campground, so it is unlikely it will still exist in its current state/location by the time sea level rise hazard impacts become significant.

As sea level rise progresses, the next significant point of potential hazard impact occurs at the 3.3 ft scenario, when groundwater level rise and saltwater intrusion are anticipated to affect the gas transmission pipelines associated with the industrial infrastructure in Planning Area 1. The pipelines can be impacted by increased external pressure, potential buoyancy effects in prolonged flooding, and altered soil stability.

Finally, several hazards become significant to resources within Planning Area 1 at 6.6 ft sea level rise. The Mandalay Beach Generating Station (MBGS) and McGrath Peaker Plant (MPP) sites are projected to experience flooding and wave runup/overtopping under non-storm conditions in this scenario. The physical pathways for this flooding come from a combination of the ocean/beach, the Edison Channel, and the Santa Clara River. During 100-year storm events, Harbor Blvd., the electric substation across the street from MBGS and MPP, and the Edison Channel are also projected to be subject to wave runup/overtopping and sustained flooding that originates from the Santa Clara River, the ocean, and the Channel Islands Harbor.

Resources at risk are shown on the attached map and shown in tabular format below, see Figure 2:

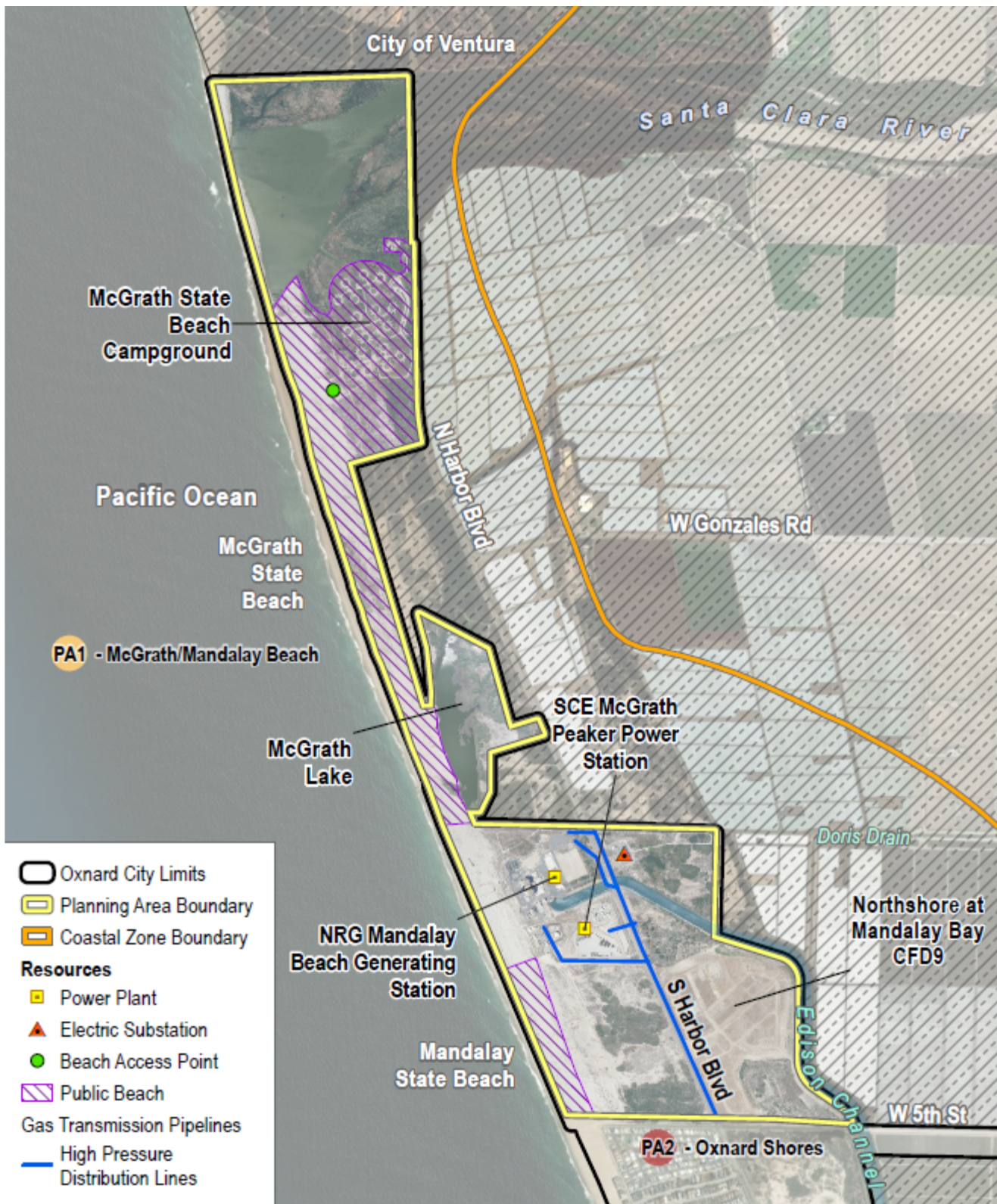


Figure 2 - Resource at Risk/Mapping for Planning Area 1.

Planning Area 1 Vulnerability Summary							
Hazard Vulnerability	Impact Point (ft of SLR)						
	Resource Areas						
	Beaches	N. and S. Harbor Blvd	MBGS and MPP Power Plants	McGrath State Beach Campground	Electric Substation	Gas Transmission Pipelines	Edison Cooling Channel
Erosion	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Storm Wave Runup/ Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	-	6.6 ft	-	-	-	-
100-Year Storm Wave Runup/ Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	6.6 ft	6.6 ft	-	-	-	-
Tidal/Non-Storm Flooding	-	-	6.6 ft	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-
100-Year Storm Flooding	-	6.6 ft	6.6 ft	0.0 ft (now)	6.6 ft	-	6.6 ft
Groundwater Change	-	-	-	-	-	3.3 ft	-

Summary of Vulnerability Assessment for Planning Area 1.

Vulnerabilities within Planning Area 2 - “Oxnard Shores”

Similar to Planning Area 1, at 0.0 ft sea level rise (current conditions), the beaches of Planning Area 2 are subject to episodic erosion, wave runup/overtopping during tidal action, and 100-year storm events. Attachment 2, Figure 7 illustrates predicted shoreline change from erosion in Planning Area 2, with the shoreline moving steadily inland as sea level rise increases over time. Assuming no beach nourishment or construction of shoreline protective devices (e.g. seawalls, revetments, jetties, etc.), the shoreline is projected to migrate inland approx. 225 ft with 3.3 ft sea level rise, moving to approx. 300 ft with 4.9 ft sea level rise, and finally approx. 380 ft with 6.6 ft sea level rise. This continuous narrowing of the sandy beach is particularly a concern in the Oxnard Shores neighborhood, where residences are located close to the water line (approx. 300 ft at some locations). In the southern portion of Planning Area 2, olořkoy Beach Park and Zachari Dunes on Mandalay Beach hotel are both setbacks further from the shoreline than the homes closest to the shoreline within the Oxnard Shores neighborhood, and therefore are at less risk from erosion and flooding. Additionally, these areas of the beach have vegetated dune formations that are more resistant to erosion than the flat, unvegetated beach

sand in the northern portion of Planning Area 2.

At 0.0 ft sea level rise (current conditions), the western end of 5th St. is subject to wave runup/overtopping during tidal action combined with 100-year storm events. The Oxnard Shores neighborhood (including the Oxnard Shores Mobile Home Park) is also at risk of wave runup/overtopping during 100-year storm events. These wave impact risks will continue to increase as sea level rise continues. The CoSMoS model shows that the risk for wave run-up exists at this end of 5th Street under current conditions. It doesn't mean that it has historically happened, just that the risk exists.

Beginning at 1.6 ft sea level rise, the Channel Islands neighborhood and stretches of Victoria Ave. have increased risks of flooding during 100-year storm events, coming from the interior waters of the Channel Islands Harbor. As sea level rise increases to 3.3 ft, these areas may begin to experience flooding during tidal action.

At 4.9 ft sea level rise, the projected impacts to the Oxnard Shores neighborhood (including the Oxnard Shores Mobile Home Park) from erosion, wave runup/overtopping, and ocean flooding increase significantly. Harbor Blvd. is anticipated to be subject to ocean wave runup/overtopping during 100-year storm events, and Wooley Rd. would likely be subjected to sustained flooding that originates from both the ocean and the Edison Channel during tidal action and 100-year storm events.

Finally, at 6.6 ft sea level rise, Harbor Blvd. and the Oxnard Dunes neighborhood are projected to experience sustained flooding from both the ocean and the Edison Channel during tidal action, and 5th St. and olołkoy Beach Park would potentially experience flooding from the ocean during 100-year storm events.

Resources at risk are shown on the attached map and graphically shown in tabular format below, see Figure 3:



Figure 3 - Resource at Risk/Mapping for Planning Area 2.

Planning Area 2 Vulnerability Summary										
Hazard Vulnerability	Impact Point (ft of SLR)									
	Resource Area									
	Beaches	Victoria Ave	Wooley Rd	5th St	Harbor Blvd	Oxnard Shores Neighborhood	Channel Islands Neighborhood	Oxnard Dunes Neighborhood	Olokoy Beach Park	Other Parks
Erosion	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	-	4.9 ft	-	-	-	-
Non-Storm Wave Runup/ Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	0.0 ft (now)	-	4.9 ft	-	-	-	-
100-Year Storm Wave Runup/ Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	0.0 ft (now)	4.9 ft	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	-
Tidal/Non-Storm Flooding	-	3.3 ft	4.9 ft	-	6.6 ft	4.9 ft	3.3 ft	6.6 ft	-	3.3 ft
100-Year Storm Flooding	-	1.6 ft	4.9 ft	6.6 ft	6.6 ft	4.9 ft	1.6 ft	6.6 ft	6.6 ft	3.3 ft
Groundwater Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summary of Vulnerability Assessment for Planning Area 2.

Vulnerabilities within Planning Area 3 - “Channel Islands Harbor”

Sea level rise first begins to impact Planning Area 3 at a level of 1.6 ft, when low-lying areas of Victoria Ave. become at risk of flooding during tidal action at the mouth of the Channel Islands Harbor. Under the 1.6 ft sea level rise scenario, Harbor Blvd., Channel Islands Blvd., and much of the residential and commercial development on the western and eastern sides of the Channel Islands Harbor would be at risk of sustained flooding during a 100-year storm event, with floodwaters originating within the Harbor.

As sea level rise progresses to 3.3 ft, Harbor Blvd., Channel Islands Blvd., and the residential and commercial developments throughout the western and eastern sides and middle peninsula of the Channel Islands Harbor would become at risk of sustained flooding during tidal action within the Harbor. Peninsula Rd. and Fire Station #6 would also be at risk of sustained flooding from harbor waters during a 100-year storm event under this scenario.

Finally, as sea level rise reaches 4.9 ft and beyond, Peninsula Rd. and Fire Station #6 are projected to be at risk of sustained flooding from Channel Islands Harbor waters during tidal action.

No new impacts occur at 6.6 ft - by the time this scenario occurs, all significant resources/areas have already been impacted by previous scenarios.

Resources at risk are shown on the attached map and graphically shown in tabular format below, see Figure 4:



Figure 4 - Resource at Risk/Mapping for Planning Area 3.

Planning Area 3 Vulnerability Summary									
Hazard Vulnerability	Impact Point (ft of SLR)								
	Resource Area								
	Harbor Blvd	Channel Islands Blvd	Peninsula Rd	Victoria Ave	West side residential/commercial	Middle residential/commercial	East side residential/commercial	Public parks	Fire Station #8
Erosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Storm Wave Runup/Overtopping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100-Year Storm Wave Runup/Overtopping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tidal/Non-Storm Flooding	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	4.9 ft	1.6 ft	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	4.9 ft
100-Year Storm Flooding	1.6 ft	1.6 ft	3.3 ft	1.6 ft	1.6 ft	3.3 ft	1.6 ft	1.6 ft	3.3 ft
Groundwater Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summary of Vulnerability Assessment for Planning Area 3.

Vulnerabilities within Planning Area 4 - “Ormond Beach”

At 0.0 ft sea level rise (current conditions), the beaches of Planning Area 4 are subject to episodic erosion, wave runup/overtopping during tidal action when combined with 100-year storm events. Attachment 2, Figure 9 illustrates potentially significant shoreline position change (erosion) in Planning Area 4 as sea level rise increases. Particularly toward the northern portion of the Planning Area near Ormond Lagoon and the border with the City of Port Hueneme, the sandy beach area could be completely eroded by 3.3 ft. sea level rise. The southern portion of the beach in this Planning Area is wider and more stable, with the section fronting the Ormond Beach Generating Station (OBGS) maintaining approximately half of its width even under the 6.6 ft. sea level rise scenario.

As sea level rise progresses to 1.6 ft, the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and surrounding industrial sites, as well as the Halaco Superfund Sites, are at risk of wave runup/overtopping from the ocean during 100-year storm events.

At 3.3 ft sea level rise, groundwater level rise and saltwater intrusion become a risk at the Halaco Superfund Sites.

Potential hazard impacts throughout Planning Area 4 increase significantly beginning at 4.9 ft sea level rise, at which point the area's roads, the OBGS, agricultural land, the WWTP and industrial sites, and the Halaco Superfund Sites all become subject to potential sustained flooding during tidal action as well as during 100-year storm events. The WWTP and Halaco Superfund Sites are also anticipated to begin experiencing non-storm wave runup/overtopping in this scenario. Ocean floodwaters originate first to the south of Planning Area 4, near Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu. As sea level rise increases to 6.6 ft, floodwaters originating to the north of Planning Area 4 at Port of Hueneme become more prevalent.

Resources at risk are shown on the attached map and graphically shown in tabular format below, see Figure 5:

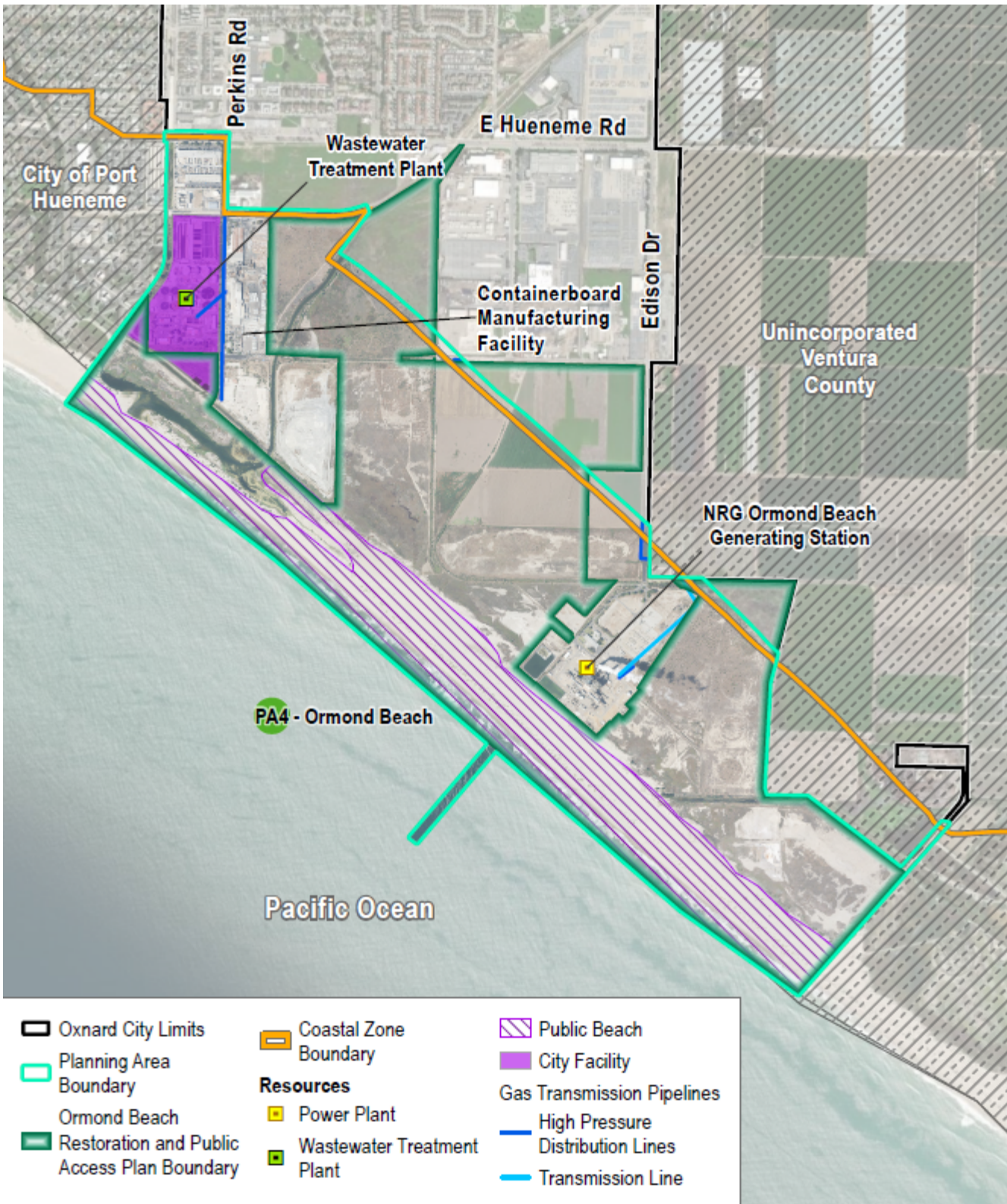


Figure 5 - Resource at Risk/Mapping for Planning Area 4.

Planning Area 4 Vulnerability Summary						
Hazard Vulnerability	Impact Point (ft of SLR)					
	Resource Areas					
	Beaches	Roads	OBGS	Agricultural Land	WWTP & Industrial Sites	Halaco Superfund Sites
Erosion	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Storm Wave Runup/Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	4.9 ft	4.9 ft
100-Year Storm Wave Runup/ Overtopping	0.0 ft (now)	-	-	-	1.6 ft	1.6 ft
Tidal/Non-Storm Flooding	-	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft
100-Year Storm Flooding	-	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft	4.9 ft
Groundwater Change	-	-	-	0.0 ft (now)	-	3.3 ft

Summary of Vulnerability Assessment for Planning Area 4.

ADAPTATION PLAN

The Adaptation Plan includes adaptation strategies by Planning Areas. With knowledge of the potential vulnerabilities to sea level rise hazards through the Vulnerability Assessment, California Coastal Commission Sea Level Rise Guidance also recommends developing ways to adapt to sea level rise. As such, an Administrative Draft Adaptation Plan was prepared with specific adaptation strategies to protect people and property, ensure continuity of essential services and infrastructure, comply with California Coastal Commission regulations and access to resiliency funding, preserve ecosystems, support equitable outcomes, and build community awareness and resilience. The strategies are intended to be feasible, flexible, effective, and a best fit for local coastal geography, current uses, and future anticipated development appropriate for each Planning Area. The Adaptation Plan strategies are also based on discussions with adjacent jurisdictions, agencies, and preliminary community input.

It is important to note that the adaptation strategies presented in the Adaptation Plan are recommendations for future decisions and actions, rather than mandates or commitments from the City. While the updated

Adaptation Plan incorporates the best available science and planning practices to date in charting a path for the next 100 years, future decision makers will need to rely on the best scientific and planning understanding at the time they actually enact the adaptation measures. Essentially, the Adaptation Plan should serve as a roadmap of recommendations for current and future decision-makers rather than a definitive mandate of action. Any language in the Adaptation Plan or this report to that effect (e.g. “could”, “should”, “can”, “may”, “will”, etc.) should be interpreted with this perspective in mind.

This staff report includes adaptation strategies for all four (4) Planning Areas. The Adaptation Plan strategies are graphically shown within Attachment 3, and described below:

Adaptation Plan Strategies

The City has several sea level rise adaptation strategies available with varying levels of fiscal implication, effectiveness, and fit depending on which Planning Area they are being utilized in. Since different places in the City—like roads, homes, and beaches—face different types of coastal hazards such as wave run-up or erosion, it’s important to choose the right strategy for each Planning Area and level of sea level rise. All effective sea level rise strategies are grounded in realistic implementation timelines.

Throughout this staff report and the Draft Vulnerability Assessment/Adaptation Plan, it is recommended that specific adaptation measures be implemented before the point in time that impacts actually occur to minimize damage and risk to public health and safety. For any and all adaptation strategies recommended, it will be necessary to start planning, financing, designing, and constructing the strategy well before the projected impact point, to allow enough lead-in time. This necessary lead-in time will also vary by each specific measure - for example, planning for the installation of a stormwater bioretention unit in an open space would likely be more straightforward than armoring a large section of a residential neighborhood. These triggers are graphically shown on the adaptation graphic (see Attachment 3). The adoption of these measures should be considered in light of the many other priorities and requirements facing the City’s capital needs and finite resources already outlined in the City Council approved Capital Improvement Program.

The City’s Adaptation Plan looks at five main types of best practice adaptation strategies, which are generally supported by the California Coastal Commission with consideration to where they are being recommended.

- **Hard Engineering Strategies:** These involve building hard, manufactured structures that stay in place and protect buildings and land from flooding, waves, and erosion. Examples include hard armoring, such as seawalls, jetties, breakwaters, revetments, bulkheads, and groins, or raising buildings or roads.
- **Nature-Based Strategies:** These use natural elements to maintain and protect the coast while supporting the environment. They help reduce damage from hazards while also enhancing ecosystems. Examples include adding sand to beaches (beach nourishment), restoring dunes and wetlands, planting native plants, and creating natural reefs.
- **Hybrid Strategies:** These combine elements of both hard engineering and nature-based strategies to give both physical protection and environmental benefits. Examples include living seawalls or revetments, artificial reefs, reinforced dunes, stabilized wetlands, and levees.
- **Operational Strategies:** These are actions usually done by City departments to prepare for and respond to coastal hazard events. They help protect people, buildings, infrastructure, and public services. Examples include stormwater system maintenance, emergency flood barriers, warning systems, and emergency response plans.
- **Planning Strategies:** These involve long-term decisions about how land is used and developed. Council policies, through work efforts led by the Community Development and Public Works Departments, which can include updating rules and development standards for building permits, updating land use and zoning designations, funding specific adaptation projects for city infrastructure, or working with other agencies to improve shared safety and resilience.

Adaptive Management and Citywide Strategies - Larger Strategies for All Four Planning Areas

All the strategies in this Adaptation Plan are based on a key idea called “adaptive management”. This means the City should regularly check how well its actions are working, and make changes over time as conditions change. Since the impact of sea level rise is uncertain and modeling results are projected well into the future, it's important that the proposed actions are flexible and plans can be adjusted when needed.

For adaptive management to work, the City must use clear and measurable data to benchmark effectiveness. Before any sea level rise strategy is implemented, the City first needs to set a baseline, or a record of current conditions, and decide how to monitor sea level rise metrics over time. While monitoring is not listed as a step in the strategies below, it's essential to every measure to ensure successful adaptation or the need for adjustments.

In addition to location-specific strategies, discussed in detail below, there are broader strategies that can be used across all four (4) Planning Areas as follows:

- **Offshore Ecological Enhancements:** The City can explore projects like improving kelp forests or creating artificial reefs in the ocean. These can help weaken wave energy, reduce erosion, and help beaches keep their sand.
- **Sediment Management:** The City can look for new sources of sand to help rebuild and protect beaches. Right now, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) helps by dredging the region's harbors and placing the sand on local beaches. But as sea levels rise, the City may need to work with other agencies or private groups to find more sand sources for future beach nourishment or dune creation.
- **Stormwater and Drainage Improvements:** Flooding near the coast will get worse with SLR, and places that flood now during storms will flood more often. The City can upgrade old drainage systems and fix weak spots in the stormwater system to reduce long-lasting flooding in low-lying areas.
- **Working with Private Utility Companies:** The City will need to work closely with private companies that run important services like electricity, gas, and water. These companies are responsible for protecting their own equipment (like power plants and pipelines), but the City must still coordinate with them to avoid service impacts during emergencies caused by SLR.
- **Regional Governmental Collaboration:** The City should collaborate with nearby cities and government agencies, like the County of Ventura, the City of Ventura, Port Hueneme, the Port of Hueneme, and the Naval Base Ventura County. Many of the strategies in this plan depend on working together, and teamwork can also help the City get more funding for adaptation projects.
- **Integrating Solutions into Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** Some SLR hazard impacts can be very costly to mitigate against, and could be best addressed in the long term through implementation of the CIP. Identification of rough costs and financial implications will be presented to the City Council in early 2026.

Adaptation Strategies for each Planning Area

Strategies were recommended to match the specific issues, environmental conditions, and types of development in each Planning Area. They also reflect discussion staff has had with regional partner agencies and high-level comments received from the public. Each Planning Area is studied as its own unique “neighborhood”, but all areas and adaptation strategies are connected and work together to create one complete plan for the entire coastal zone within the City.

The strategies are identified below and illustrated within Attachment 3 as adaptation strategies; these are

provided in tabular and graphic fashion. These strategies provide a step-by-step approach to planning, putting solutions in place over time. Strategies lead to sequential steps taken to address sea level rise and impacts as they increase; actions and steps rely and build upon each other to incrementally address impacts as they occur. This method follows the latest guidance from the California Coastal Commission and OPC. It reflects how one strategy can lead to another as conditions change; this is shown through symbols and arrows within the pathway graphic (see Attachment 3). Given that we can't predict exactly how much sea level rise will happen by a certain year, the timeline for these strategies is based on observable impacts and how much the sea has risen (measured in feet) and not on exact future dates. The plan is broken into near-term (2025 - 2050), mid-term (2050 - 2100) and long-term (2100 and beyond) time periods to help guide planning actions as sea level rise continues.

Adaptation Strategies for Planning Area 1 - McGrath-Mandalay

Planning Area 1 is less developed than other Planning Areas. Different parts of the land are managed by the State, County, and private utility companies, meaning coordination with other agencies will be required to make the area more resilient to sea level rise.

In the short term, the focus should be on nature-based solutions along the beaches to help reduce wave impacts, beach erosion, and flooding from the ocean side. Over time, decisions by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) and both the MBGS and MPP operators/landowner will be needed to protect existing infrastructure using hard engineering (like seawalls or elevation) or move those facilities using planning strategies.

Additionally, it is expected that the responsibility of protecting McGrath State Beach is by State Parks since the area already faces regular flooding. Currently, State Parks are implementing planning adaptation measures which are outside the City's control, however the City continues to engage with State staff regarding these measures.

The various owners/operators of MBGS and the MPP need to have their strategies in place before the sea rises by 6.6 feet, although they may choose to act earlier. The City is currently processing a demolition permit for the MBGS. Future development on the site will need to comply with the City's Local Coastal Program, including policies and strategies to address and adapt to sea level rise.

The City should also work with the County of Ventura to protect shared infrastructure like Harbor Blvd. and the Edison Channel. These projects could use a mix of planning, hybrid, and hard engineering strategies. The strategies to be considered include:

1. Keep Beaches Wide: The City can work with the County of Ventura and State Parks to add sand to beaches (beach nourishment) to fight erosion in the short term. In the future, as erosion gets worse, the City should use other nature-based solutions like cobble berms and vegetated dunes to protect the shore.

2. Improve McGrath State Beach Campground: This area already has significant flooding and State Parks is working with the California Coastal Commission to come up with a long-term plan to adapt to sea level rise. This might include raising structures and adding protection. The City can help by partnering with other agencies to enhance the Santa Clara River mouth, which would:

- Reduce wave and storm damage;
- Help sand collect on the beaches; and
- Slow down rising tides in the area.

3. Protect Harbor Blvd.: Serious flooding is not expected along Harbor Blvd. until the sea rises by 6.6 feet.

For now, the City can keep using temporary flood barriers when needed. In the future, when temporary measures no longer work, the City and County of Ventura could collaborate to:

- Build a vegetated berm or levee next to the road; or
- Add a hard flood barrier; or
- Raise the road to stay above flood levels.

4. Work with Owners of the MBGS and MPP: The owners of the former MBGS and MPP are responsible for protecting their investment. The MBGS is expected to be demolished in the future (a demolition permit is currently under review at the City), while the MPP is still running. If the MPP stays open longer until sea level rise impacts occur, it will need hard engineering (armoring) strategies to prevent damage. Any future re-development on the former MBGS or MPP land would need to comply with the City’s Local Coastal Program policies, including adaptation strategies to adapt to sea level rise. If new uses are proposed on the site, a Local Coastal Program Amendment would need to be processed through the California Coastal Commission to change the zoning and allowable uses on the site. Or if the existing facilities were not demolished, the sites would need to be armored with seawalls or similar. Both of these options also serve to protect nearby Harbor Blvd. from hazard impacts. Alternatively, should the site be demolished and no re-development is contemplated or proposed, the site could be restored to an appropriate natural ecology such as dunes or wetlands.

5. Address the Edison Channel: This privately-owned once-through channel used to serve a power plant but is no longer in use. The landowner(s) will be responsible for adapting it to sea level rise and preventing it from flooding nearby development. Still, because it could cause flooding to nearby neighborhoods as water levels rise, the City should work with the owner to:

- Improve the natural habitat in and around the channel; and
- Raise or strengthen the channel banks to handle higher water levels.

Adaptation Strategies for Planning Area 2 - Oxnard Shores

In Planning Area 2, the main goal is to protect homes and neighborhoods from flooding. This area is at risk from ocean waves on the west side, and Channel Islands Harbor waters on the east side. As a result, the City’s strategies focus on keeping the beach wide and strengthening the harbor’s flood protection systems. The strategies to be considered include:

1. Keep the Beach Wide: To fight erosion, the City can add new sand to the beach (beach nourishment) in the short term, which would involve finding new places to get sand. As sea level rise increases erosion, the City can also build temporary sand barriers and create vegetated dunes to help hold the sand in place and reduce flooding, subject to the approval of applicable regulatory agencies.

2. Strengthen Channel Islands Harbor Flood Protections and Shoreline Protection Systems: The first step is working with the Department of Public Works to inventory and evaluate the current shoreline protection systems within the Waterways Assessment Districts around the harbor. Before sea level rise reaches 1.6 feet, the City should:

- Improve stormwater and drainage systems in areas designed under previous storm criteria; and
- Augment/repair/raise the elevation of bulkheads and revetments and adjacent infrastructure to prevent flooding around existing residential development in the upper part of the harbor (For clarity within this staff report and varied jurisdictional authority - “upper harbor” is defined as north of West Channel

Island Blvd. - upper Channel Islands Harbor = Planning Area 2; lower Channel Island Harbor = Planning Area 3, as described below).

3. Improve the Edison Channel: Like in Planning Area 1, this privately-owned channel could cause flooding as water levels rise. Even though it's the landowner's responsibility to adapt, the City should work with them to:

- Improve the natural habitat in and around the channel; and
- Raise or strengthen the channel banks to handle higher water levels.

4. Use Parks and Open Spaces for Flood Protection: Some open areas can be used to help reduce flood risks to nearby areas. Options could include:

- The dunes near the Oxnard Dunes neighborhood can be enhanced to help absorb rising waters from the Harbor; public or private dunes would need to comply with the relevant Planning Area strategies;
- Olokooy Beach Park is not projected to experience any flooding or erosion impacts, all the way up to 6.6 ft of sea level rise. Therefore, it could be used as a buffer area, meaning where impacts can be allowed to encroach to some degree or land uses adapted in order to direct hazards away from concentrated development in the future; and
- The long, narrow public and private park areas along Seabridge Island, Harbour Island, and Mandalay Bay Park can also be used to buffer nearby homes from rising waters.

5. Protect Critical Roadway Networks: Flood risk due to increased seawater and increased rainstorm events will spread to areas that do not flood today. In the short term, the City can use temporary flood barriers. This could occur particularly at 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road, where wave flooding is expected to get worse. The City could:

- Build a wave barrier first; and
- Later, add stronger hard protections (like a seawall) before sea level rise reaches 6.6 feet.

6. Protect Neighborhoods and Homes: At this time, temporary flood protection can help manage smaller nuisance flooding problems. However, if flooding continues or worsens, the solution could include:

- Build a wave barrier or seawall behind the beach near the Oxnard Shores neighborhood; and
- If that's not enough, establish regulatory requirements through property development standards and permitting procedures to require elevation of individual homes/impacted private property to ensure protection to address long-term flood risks. Establish protocols regarding utilities and essential service needs to determine when individual structural elevation is no longer sufficient and continued habitation is infeasible due to lack of access and infrastructure.

Adaptation Strategies for Planning Area 3 - Channel Islands

Planning Area 3 includes a patchwork of residential and commercial areas and infrastructure around the lower Channel Islands Harbor. The interior waters of the Harbor and the shoreline protective devices that line the Harbor shoreline are under the jurisdiction of the County of Ventura, as is Hollywood Beach. The City's jurisdictional areas in this Planning Area are thus split into three narrow strips to the west, middle, and east of the Harbor, connected by Channel Islands Blvd to the north. Because of the interdependency of systems in and

around the Channel Islands Harbor, coordination with the County of Ventura Planning and Harbor Departments is especially critical in this Planning Area. Beyond working with the County of Ventura, adaptation strategies here focus on maintaining roadways, and using parking lots and green areas as adaptive spaces to absorb hazard impacts and redirect them away from concentrated development areas. The strategies to be considered include:

1. Strengthen Channel Islands Harbor Flood Prevention Measures: Coordinate with the County of Ventura Harbor Department to strengthen existing shoreline protective structures, particularly at weak points like Kiddie and Hobie Beaches.

2. Maintain Beach Width: The County controls/manages all the beach area in Planning Area 3 and already has their own Adaptation Plan that includes specific measures for the area. The County Adaptation Plan aligns with our Administrative Draft Adaptation Plan, therefore the City's Adaptation Plan suggests coordinating with the County of Ventura Planning Department to support beach nourishment, seasonal sand berms, and creation of dune systems at Hollywood Beach.

3. Protect Critical Roadway Networks: To address existing nuisance flooding that will increase with sea level rise, temporary event-specific flood accommodation measures are recommended in the short term. If flood risks are not adequately addressed by the County's actions within the Harbor, the City could:

- Use the green spaces and parking lots that line the edges of the Harbor as adaptive spaces to allow intentional encroachment of Harbor waters and/or build nature-based stormwater infrastructure, such as bioretention facilities. Given the varied land ownership in this area, implementing this solution will require coordination with various property owners;
- If floodwaters continue to reach and affect Harbor Blvd., an engineered flood wall could be constructed on the eastern side of the road.

4. Safeguard Critical Infrastructure: If other measures are implemented and flood risks to Fire Station #6 persist, elevation of structures and hard armoring are recommended for that site and will be considered in CIP design.

Adaptation Strategies for Planning Area 4 - Ormond Beach

Planning Area 4 is not highly developed or used by the public, but it still has many important natural resources, critical infrastructure, businesses, and land uses. Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the City is already working with the State Coastal Conservancy and The Nature Conservancy on a project called the Ormond Beach Restoration and Access Plan (OBRAP). This project will help protect nature, improve public access, and make the area stronger against sea level rise impacts. The adaptation strategies in Planning Area 4 build on what's already included in OBRAP.

Some places in Planning Area 4 are not part of OBRAP, like the Halaco Superfund sites and the Ormond Beach Generating Station (OBGS). For these areas, the City should work with the property owners and other agencies. City infrastructure in the area will also need short-term fixes and long-term planning for climate impacts. The strategies to be considered include:

1. Maintain Beach and Lagoon: The OBRAP will help protect and improve the area's ecosystems, which makes it more resistant to sea level rise and climate change. Under this plan, the beach will be maintained by adding sand and plant vegetation to prevent erosion. Ormond Lagoon will also be restored and maintained, which will help nature slowly adjust to rising water. These efforts will help protect nearby areas, like farmland, the WWTP, industrial sites, the Halaco Superfund sites, and the OBGS. Phase 1 of the design of OBRAP is underway; however, should OBRAP not be implemented, nourishment of dunes and maintenance/enhancement/migration of the lagoon to buffer adjacent development would be implemented.

2. Strengthen the WWTP and Industrial Areas: If maintenance of the beach and lagoon don't fully stop flooding even with execution of the OBRAP project, the City could evaluate the feasibility of protection via construction means such as physical barriers (e.g. revetment walls, sea walls) or raising critical structures at the wastewater treatment plant.

3. Work with OBGS Owners: The OBGS owners are responsible for protecting their facility from sea level rise. The City should support their efforts. OBGS is currently slated to shut down by the end of 2026. If the site is not demolished before impacts occur, the site will need strong barriers to protect it. Any future re-development on the OBGS land would need to comply with the City's Local Coastal Program, including adaptation strategies to adapt to sea level rise. If new uses are proposed on the site, a Local Coastal Program Amendment would need to be processed through the California Coastal Commission to change the zoning and allowable uses on the site. Alternatively, should the site be demolished and no re-development be proposed, the site could be restored to an appropriate natural ecology such as dunes or wetlands.

4. Clean Up the Halaco Superfund Sites: It's very important for the owners to facilitate the cleanup of these polluted sites before flooding or changes in groundwater make things worse and spread impacts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) are working to determine their next steps and possible actions to clean up the site, but there is no set timeline or plan yet. The City should keep working with them and support and facilitate the cleanup.

5. Protect Critical Roadway Networks: To address flooding that has already happened—and will get worse with sea level rise—the City could use short-term solutions like flood barriers during storms, and also improve the area's drainage and stormwater systems over time.

NEXT STEPS

After this study session with the Committee, staff will conduct two (2) community meetings to review the Draft Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan. Meetings will be targeted by Planning Areas and for the larger community. This document will be presented to the City Council in the early months of 2026 and community input on this Draft document will be communicated in the staff report on this document.

The financial impacts of the various hazard vulnerabilities by Planning Areas and the costs and benefits associated with adaptation strategies will also be presented to this Council or Council Committee in early 2026. At that time, staff will also present high-level financial Coastal Land Use Plan policies for Council or Council Committee consideration and feedback. After this meeting, staff will begin the process of preparing the Coastal Land Use Plan policies, which will be informed by Council or Council Committee Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan input. The financial Land Use Plan policies should be considered in light of other City priorities (e.g. other critical capital improvement program projects) and policies when it comes to funding.

In the Fall and Winter of 2026, two (2) public hearings on the Coastal Land Use Plan will be conducted with the focus on Planning Areas and the larger community. Following this engagement, this Coastal Land Use Plan will be presented to the Planning Commission and City Council for review and approval, respectively. Both of these meetings will be public hearings and are targeted to occur in late 2026–early 2027. After Council's action to approve the Coastal Land Use Plan, this document will be submitted to the California Coastal Commission (CCC) for their review and certification. Input from the CCC would likely occur in Spring 2027. Staff have been actively meeting with the CCC throughout this project and continue to engage them for input on all aspects of this project, including input on the adaptation pathways and Coastal Land Use Plan policy development.

While the CCC reviews the aforementioned documents, work will kick off on updates to the City's Coastal Implementation Plan (LIP - Chapter 17 of the Oxnard Municipal Code). Staff will conduct two (2) community

meetings on this document and these meetings will be targeted by Planning Areas and for the larger community. These meetings are anticipated to occur in Summer/Fall of 2027. Following this engagement, the LIP will be presented to the Planning Commission and City Council for review and approval, respectively. Both of these meetings will be public hearings and are targeted to occur in the Fall and Winter of 2027/early 2028. After Council's action to approve the LIP this document will be submitted to the CCC for their review and certification.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

This agenda item supports the Infrastructure and Natural Resources strategy. The purpose of the Infrastructure and Natural Resources strategy is to preserve and improve our roads, utilities, parks, trees, water supply and natural resources through effective planning, prioritization, and an equitable and efficient use of available funding.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact.

Prepared by: Kathleen Mallory, Planning & Sustainability Manager, Matthew Simpkins, Planning & Sustainability Analyst, Carolyn Groves, Dudek

ATTACHMENTS

1. Coastal Definitions
2. Sea Level Rise Hazart maps for all Planning Areas= 16 maps 4 erosion, 4 tidal flooding, 4 storm flooding and 4 resources at risk maps
3. Adaptation Pathways by Planning Area

Attachment 1

Coastal Definitions

Attachment 1

Coastal Definitions

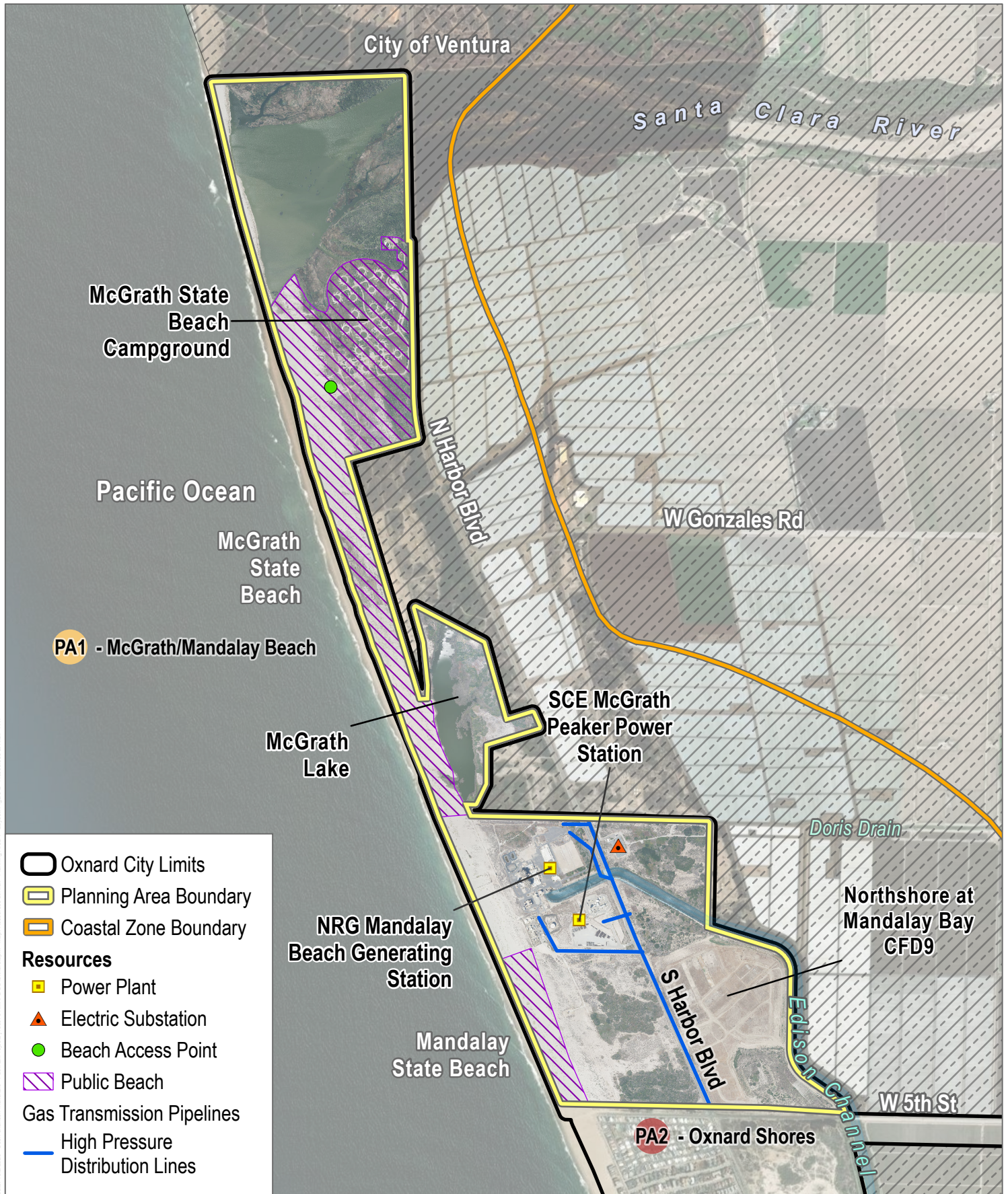
100-year storm	Extreme storm event that occurs once every 100 years on average. There is a 1% chance of this type of storm occurring each year.
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to the impacts of climate change.
Adaptation pathway	Sequence of related adaptation strategies to reduce risk efficiently and effectively over time as triggers for further action are reached.
Adaptive capacity	Ability of a system or area to adjust to climate change over time, including moderating damages, taking advantage of opportunities, and coping with impacts.
Adaptive management	Monitoring the results of a management decision and using the results to update actions as needed based on new information and changing conditions.
Beach nourishment	Placement of sand and/or sediment on a beach to provide protection from storms and erosion, to create or maintain a wide(r) beach, and/or to aid shoreline dynamics throughout the littoral cell.
Climate change	Any long-term change in average climate conditions in a place or region, whether due to natural causes or as a result of human activity.
Coastal hazards	Flooding, erosion, and wave action impacts to development and resources in coastal areas.
Coastal resource	Natural or manmade features in coastal areas that provide a benefit or asset to the City, including those defined in the Coastal Act (i.e. beaches, wetlands, agricultural lands, and other coastal habitats; coastal development; public access and recreation opportunities; cultural, archaeological, and paleontological resources; and scenic and visual qualities).
Engineering strategies	Adaptation strategies that involve constructing or expanding a permanent structure (e.g., seawalls, elevating infrastructure).

Erosion (Continuous and episodic)	The wearing away of land by natural forces; on a beach, the carrying away of beach material by wave action, currents, or the wind. In some places, this happens slowly over hundreds of years (aka continuous erosion). But in others, strong storms can cause a lot of land to be lost very quickly—in just hours or days (aka episodic erosion).
Exposure	Type, duration, and frequency of hazards that a resource is subject to.
Inundation	Flooding due to high tides in the absence of storm events.
King tide	Extreme high tides that occur several times annually.
Managed retreat	Adaptation strategies that change land uses to relinquish land to the natural environment and move development away from hazards.
Nature-based solutions	Adaptation strategies that are comprised of natural or mostly natural elements, which contribute to the enhancement of coastal processes and ecological benefits while also protecting nearby development.
Operational strategies	Temporary or long-term adaptation strategies that are used by the City to reduce safety risks and maintain public health and essential services (e.g., road closures, emergency management).
Planning strategies	Adaptation strategies that use urban planning tools, such as zoning or regional agency collaboration, to help manage and adapt land uses.
Resilience	The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of challenges or hazard impacts.
Sea level rise	Increases in global and local sea level elevations over time due to climate change. Factors leading to sea level rise include both increases in the total mass of water from the melting of land-based snow and ice, and changes in water density from an increase in temperatures and decrease in salinity. Relative sea level rise occurs where there is a local increase in the level of the ocean relative to the land, which might be due to ocean rise and/or land level subsidence.
Sensitivity	The degree to which a resource or system is impacted by a hazard, either directly or indirectly.
Shoreline protective device	A broad term for constructed features such as seawalls, revetments, riprap, earthen berms, cave fills, and bulkheads that block the landward retreat of the shoreline and are used to protect structures or other features from erosion and other hazards.

Storm surge	The rise in seawater level during a storm above and beyond the expected tide level. Storm surge is primarily caused by winds pushing water onshore during a storm.
Sustained Flooding	Refers to normally dry land becoming temporarily covered in water, either periodically (e.g., tidal flooding) or episodically (e.g., storm or tsunami flooding). The CoSMoS model defines their flooding area where a minimum depth of 1 cm of water is sustained for at least 1 minute.
Tidal Action	The interaction of long-period ocean waves breaking against the shoreline as a result of the regular gravitational pull of the sun and moon, independent of a significant storm event.
Trigger	An environmental (e.g., observed sea level rise) or social (e.g., political support, funding availability) change at which point planning for or implementing a specified sea level rise adaptation strategy needs to begin.
Vulnerability	The extent to which a species, ecosystem, or human system is susceptible to harm from climate change as a result of its specific combination of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.

Attachment 2

Sea level rise Hazard Maps for all Planning Areas = 16 maps: 4 erosion, 4 tidal flooding, 4 storm flooding, and 4 resources at risk maps



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; SoCal Gas 2023

FIGURE 2

Resources at Risk - Planning Area 1

McGrath / Mandalay Beach





All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024

FIGURE 3

Resources at Risk - Planning Area 2

Oxnard Shores



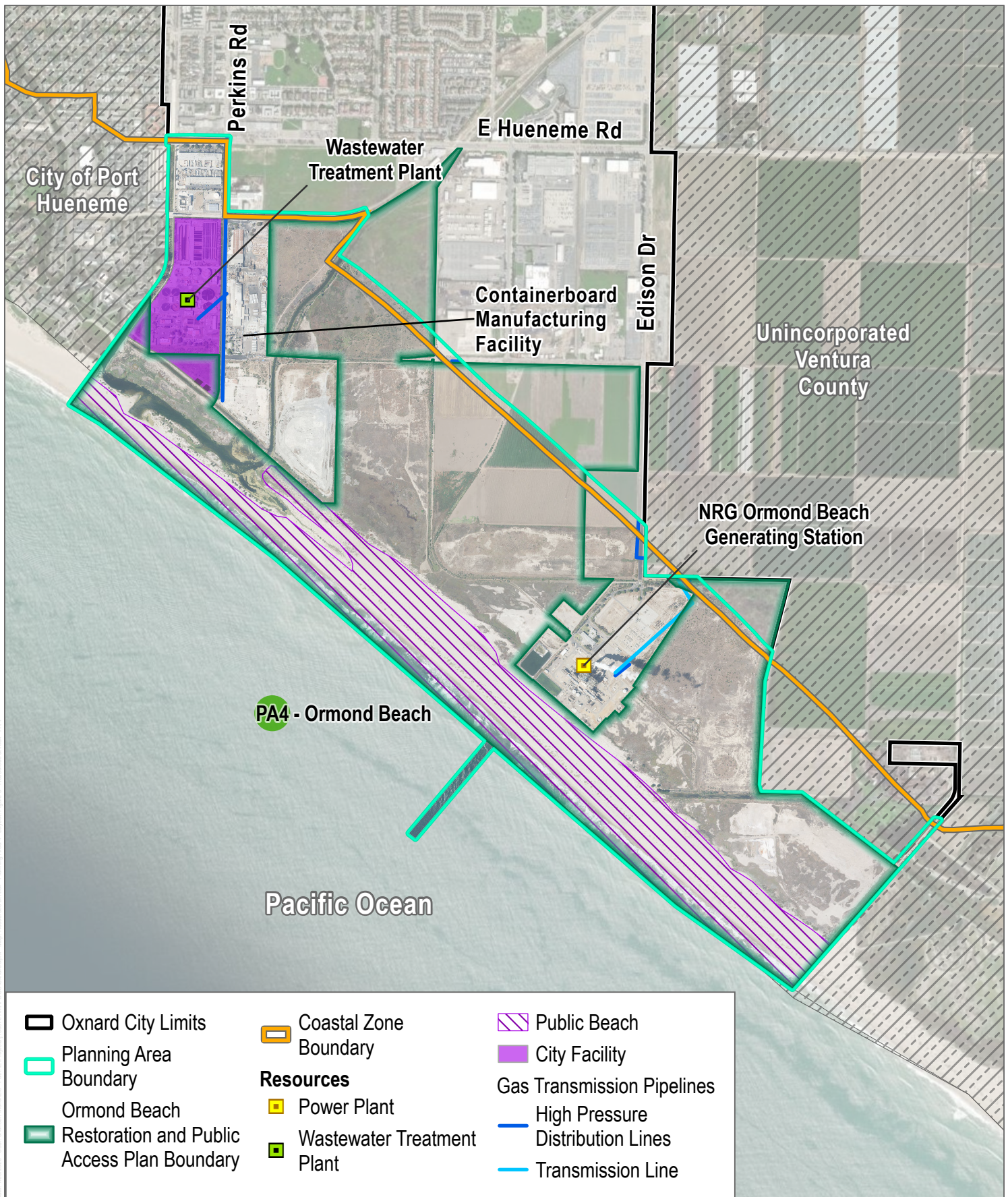


All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024

FIGURE 4

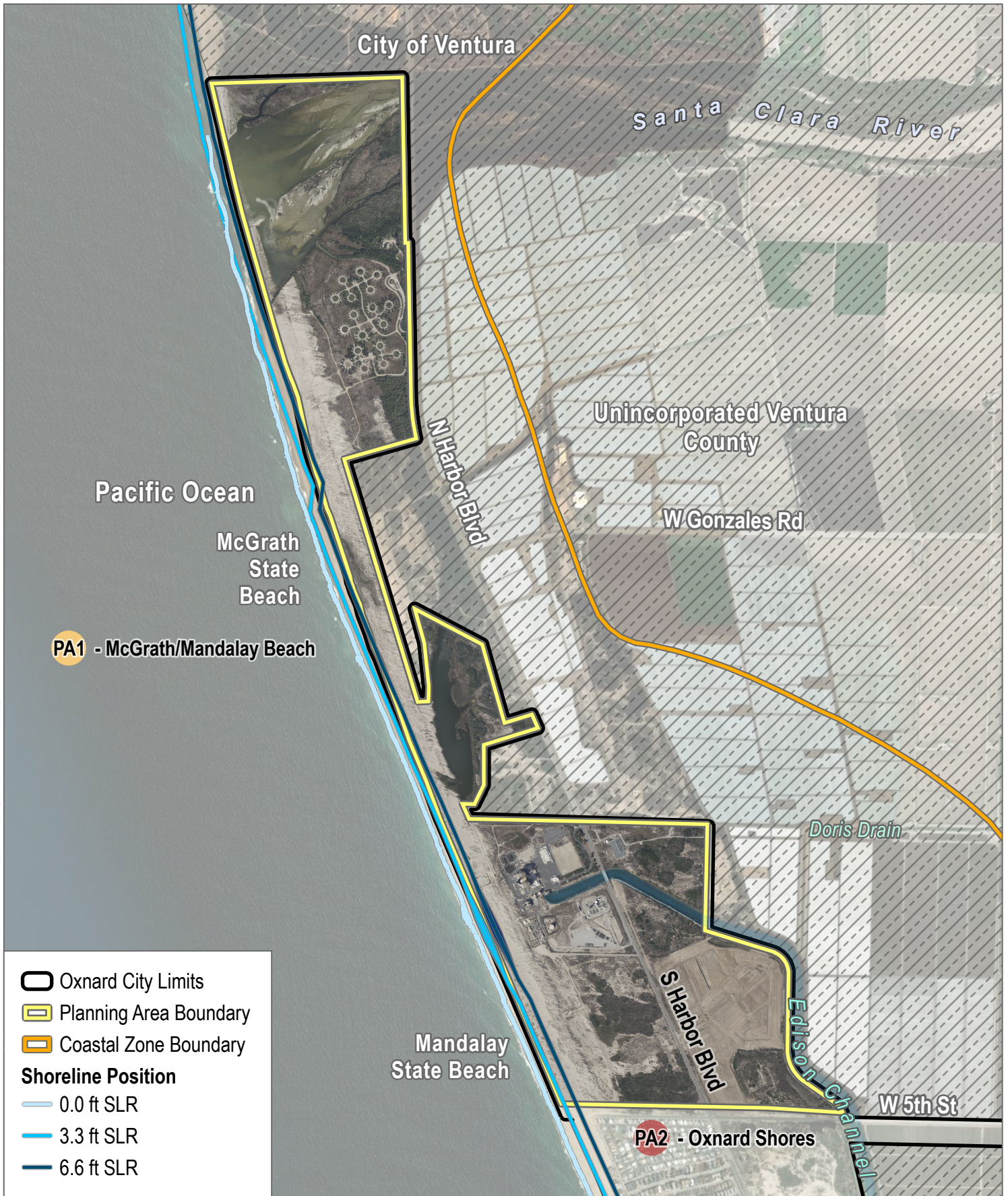
Resources at Risk - Planning Area 3

Channel Islands



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; SoCAL Gas 2024

FIGURE 5
Resources at Risk - Planning Area 4



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0; 2016 USGS Lidar

FIGURE 6

Shoreline Position - Planning Area 1

McGrath / Mandalay Beach





All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0; 2016 USGS Lidar

FIGURE 7

Shoreline Position Change - Planning Area 2

Oxnard Shores





All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0; 2016 USGS Lidar

FIGURE 8

Shoreline Position Change - Planning Area 3

Channel Islands



0 550 Feet



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0; 2016 USGS Lidar

FIGURE 9

Shoreline Position Change - Planning Area 4

Ormond Beach



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; SoCal Gas 2023



FIGURE 10
Sea Level Rise Tidal Flooding
Planning Area 1

McGrath / Mandalay Beach



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v. 3.0;

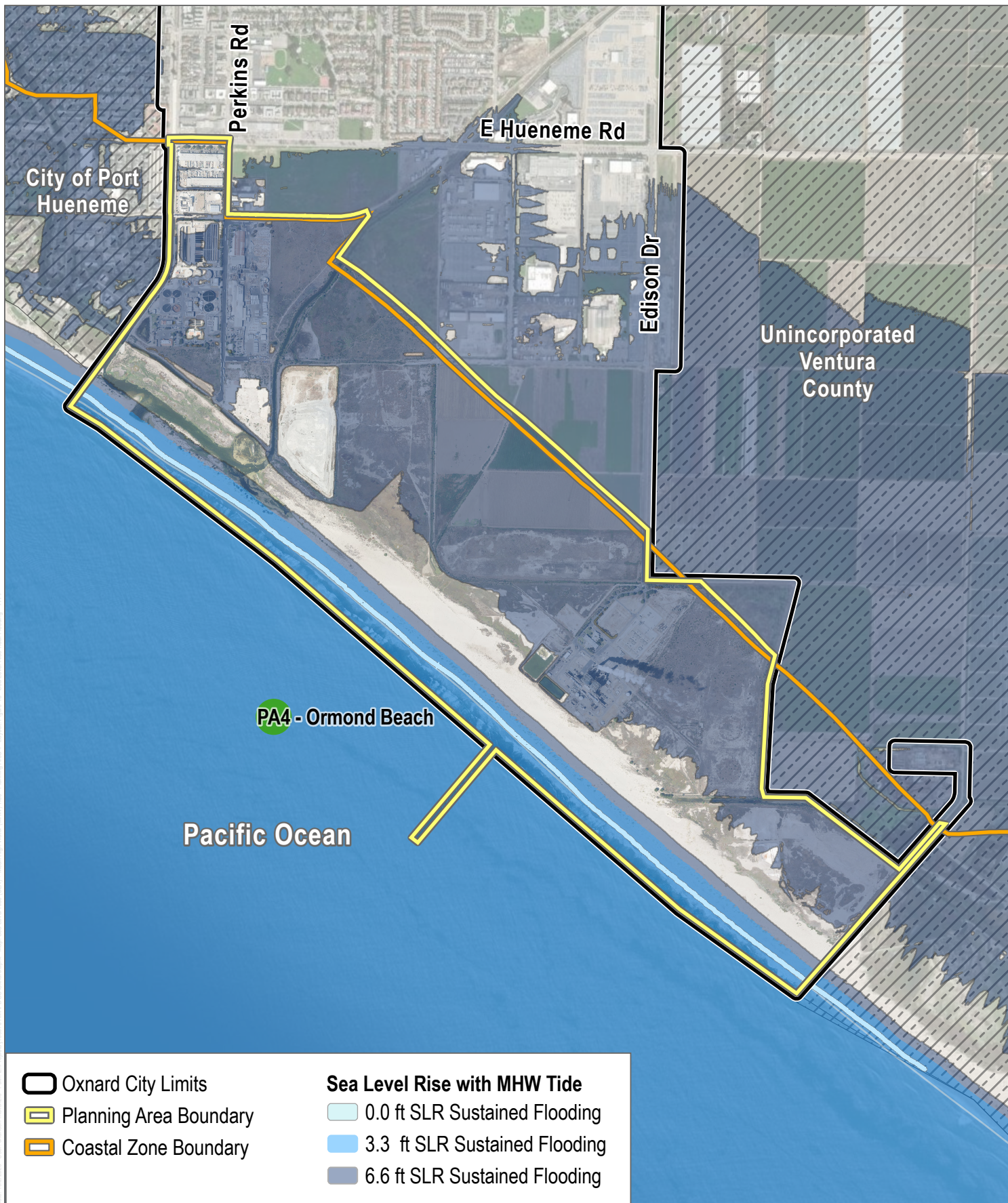
FIGURE 11
Sea Level Rise Tidal Flooding
Planning Area 2
 Oxnard Shores



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024

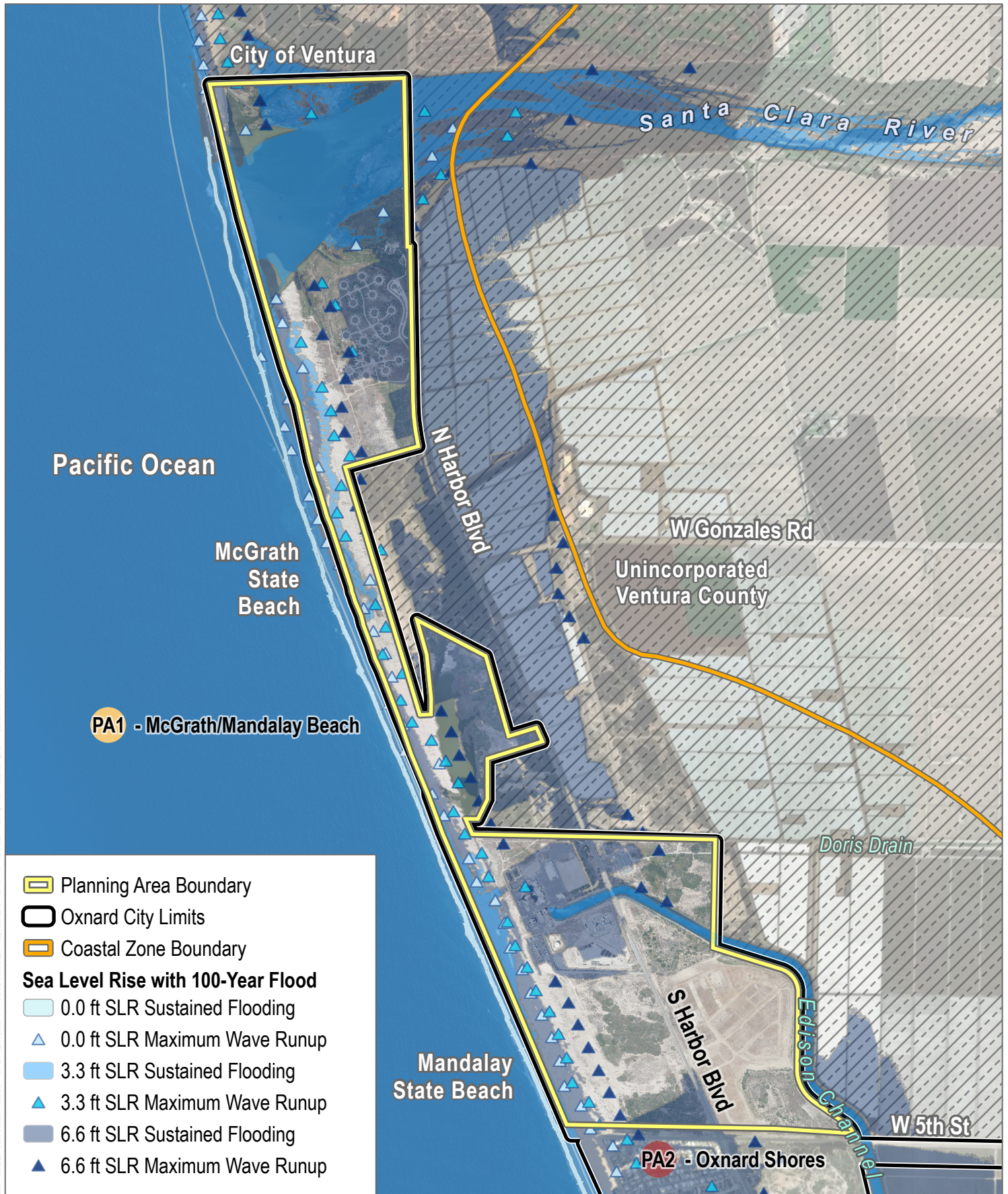


FIGURE 12
Sea Level Rise Tidal Flooding
Planning Area 3
 Channel Islands



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0

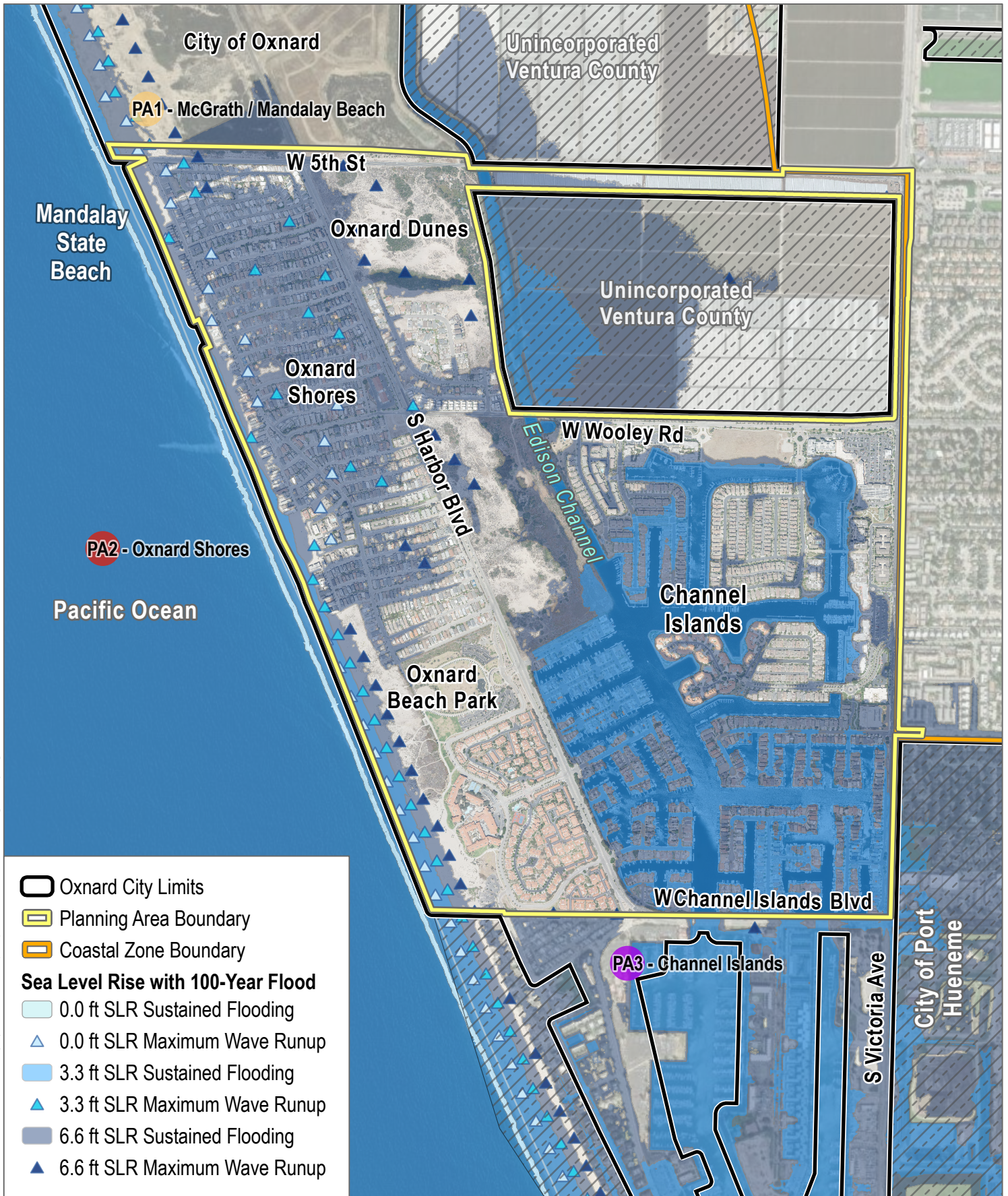
FIGURE 13
Sea Level Rise Tidal Flooding
Planning Area 4
 Ormond Beach



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; SoCal Gas 2023

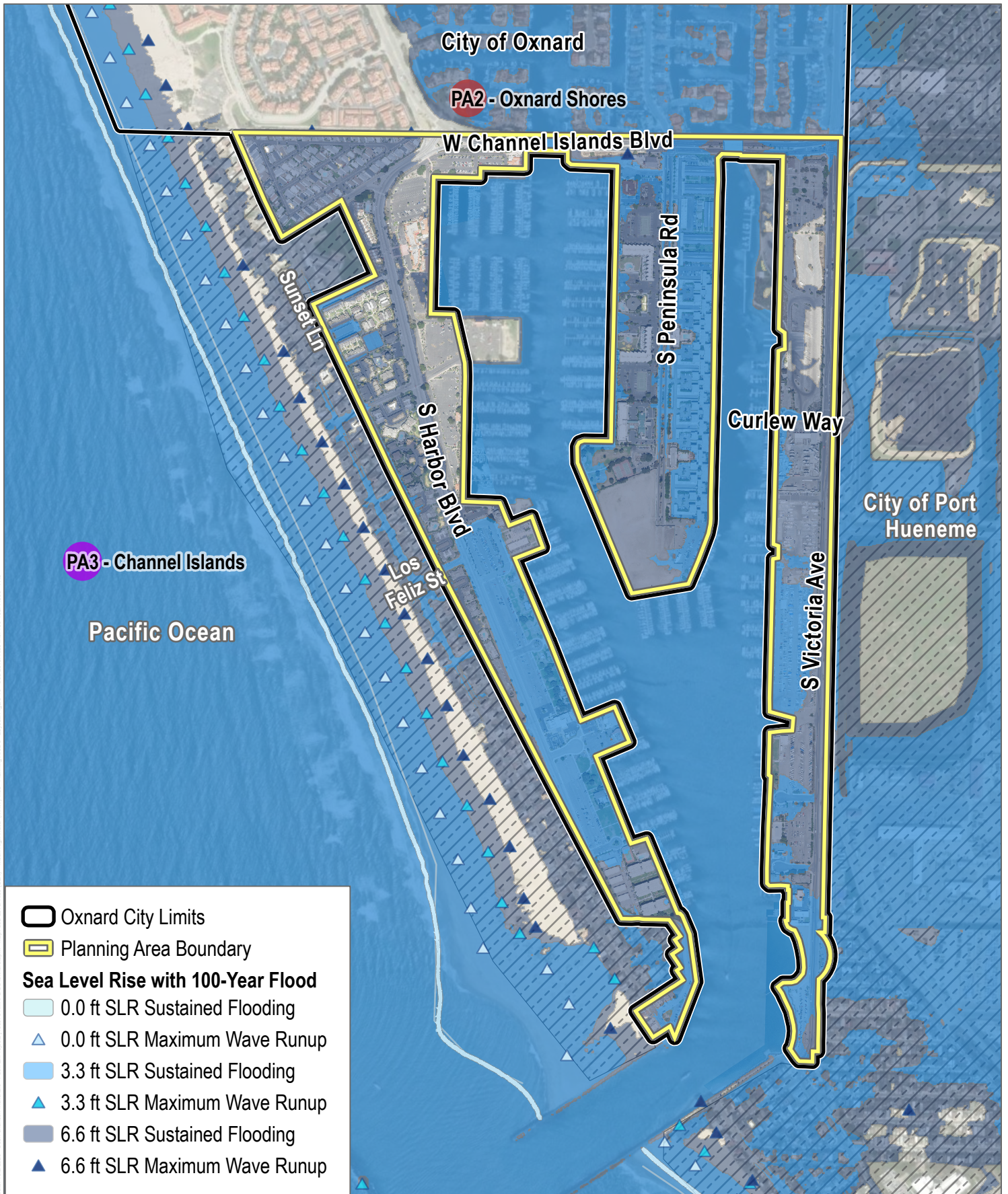


FIGURE 14
Sea Level Rise with 100-Year Flood
Planning Area 1
 McGrath / Mandalay Beach



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v. 3.0;

FIGURE 15
Sea Level Rise with 100-Year Flood
Planning Area 2
 Oxnard Shores



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024



FIGURE 16
Sea Level Rise with 100-Year Flood
Planning Area 3
 Channel Islands



All areas outside of the LCP Planning Area shown are not part of this study. Models and data used by other agencies may differ.
 SOURCE: County of Ventura 2024; City of Oxnard 2024; CoSMOS v 3.0

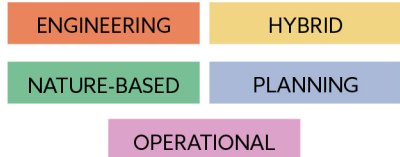
FIGURE 17
Sea Level Rise with 100-Year Flood
Planning Area 4
 Ormond Beach

Attachment 3

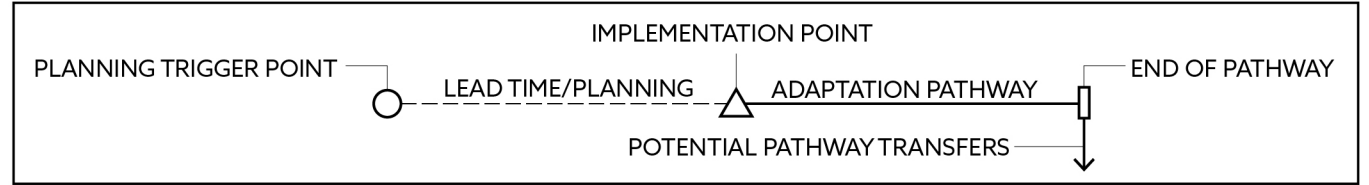
Adaptation Pathways by Planning Area

PLANNING AREA 1: McGRATH - MANDALAY ADAPTATION PATHWAY FOR SEA LEVEL RISE

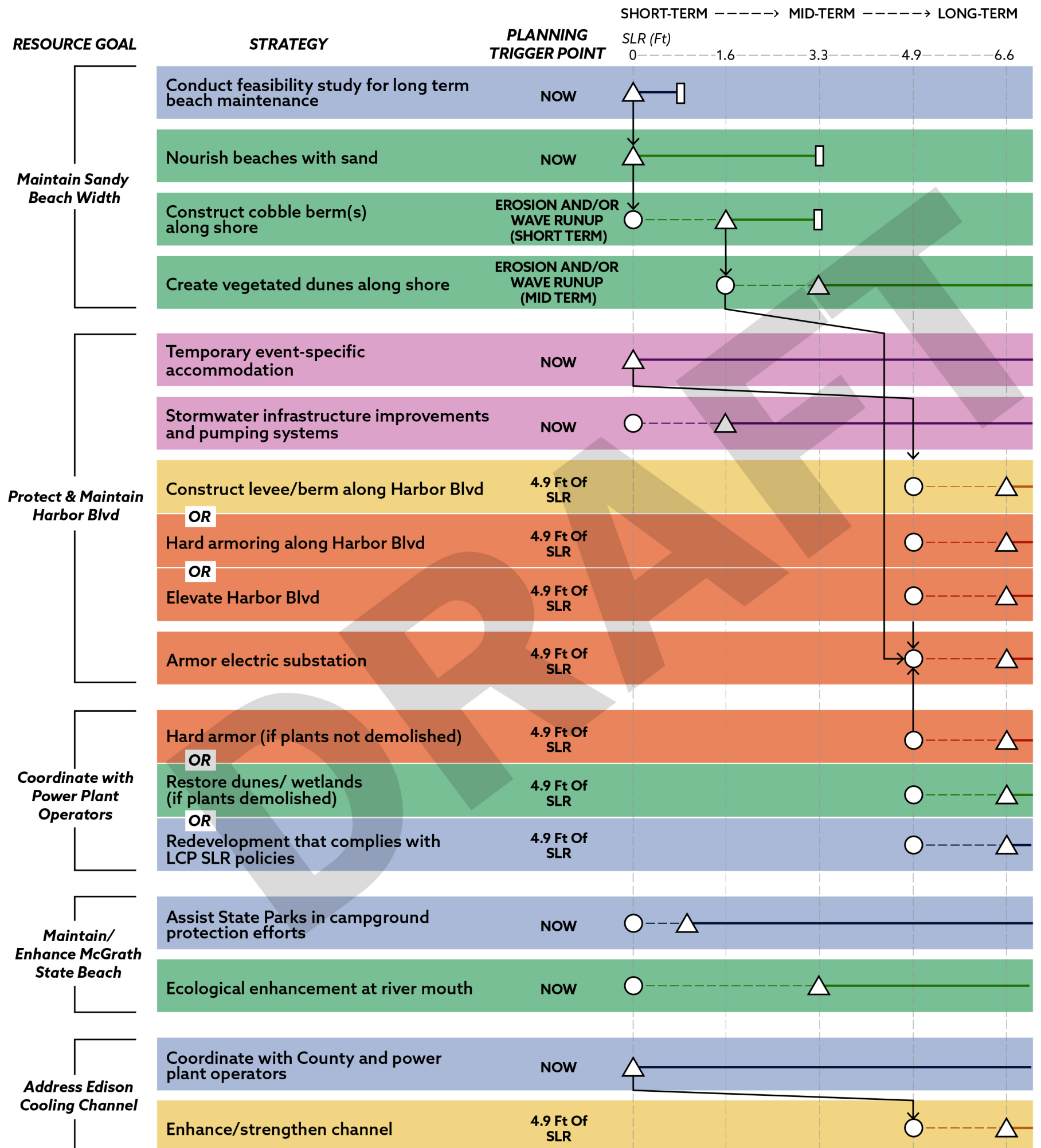
STRATEGY TYPES



PATHWAY POINTS



STRATEGY TIMELINE

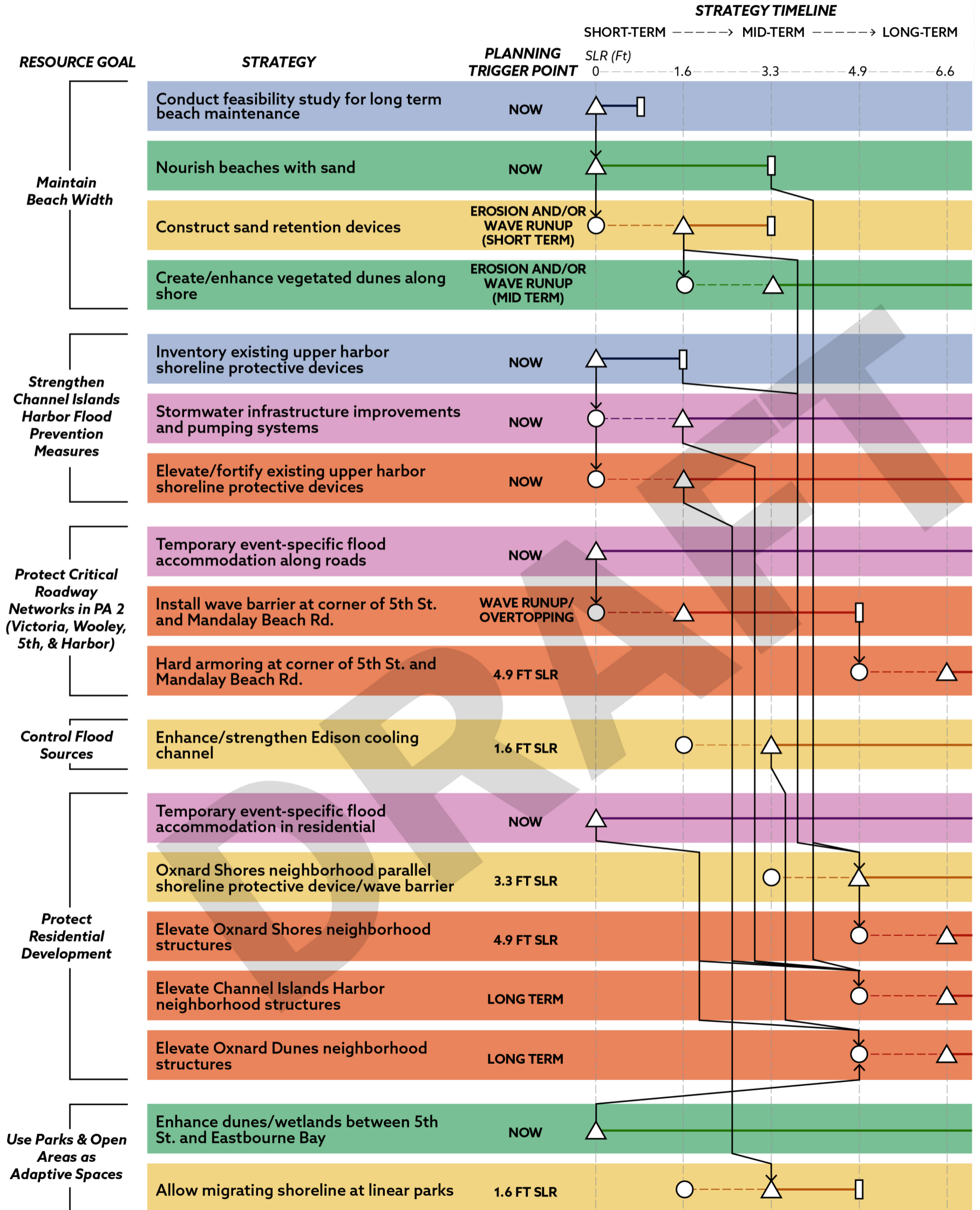
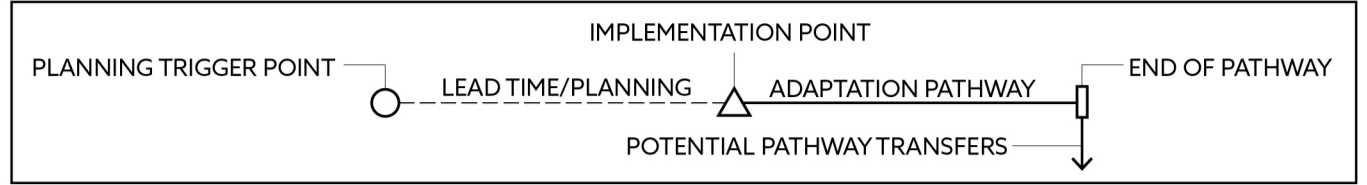


PLANNING AREA 2: OXNARD SHORES ADAPTATION PATHWAY FOR SEA LEVEL RISE

STRATEGY TYPES

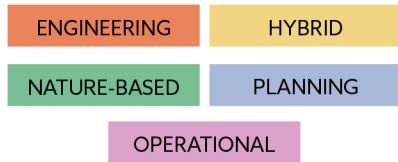


PATHWAY POINTS

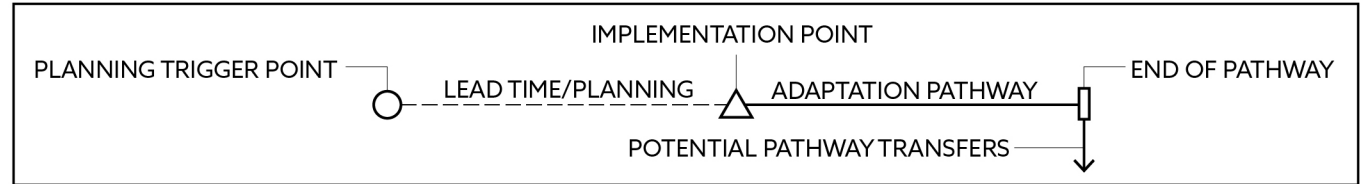


PLANNING AREA 3: CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR ADAPTATION PATHWAY FOR SEA LEVEL RISE

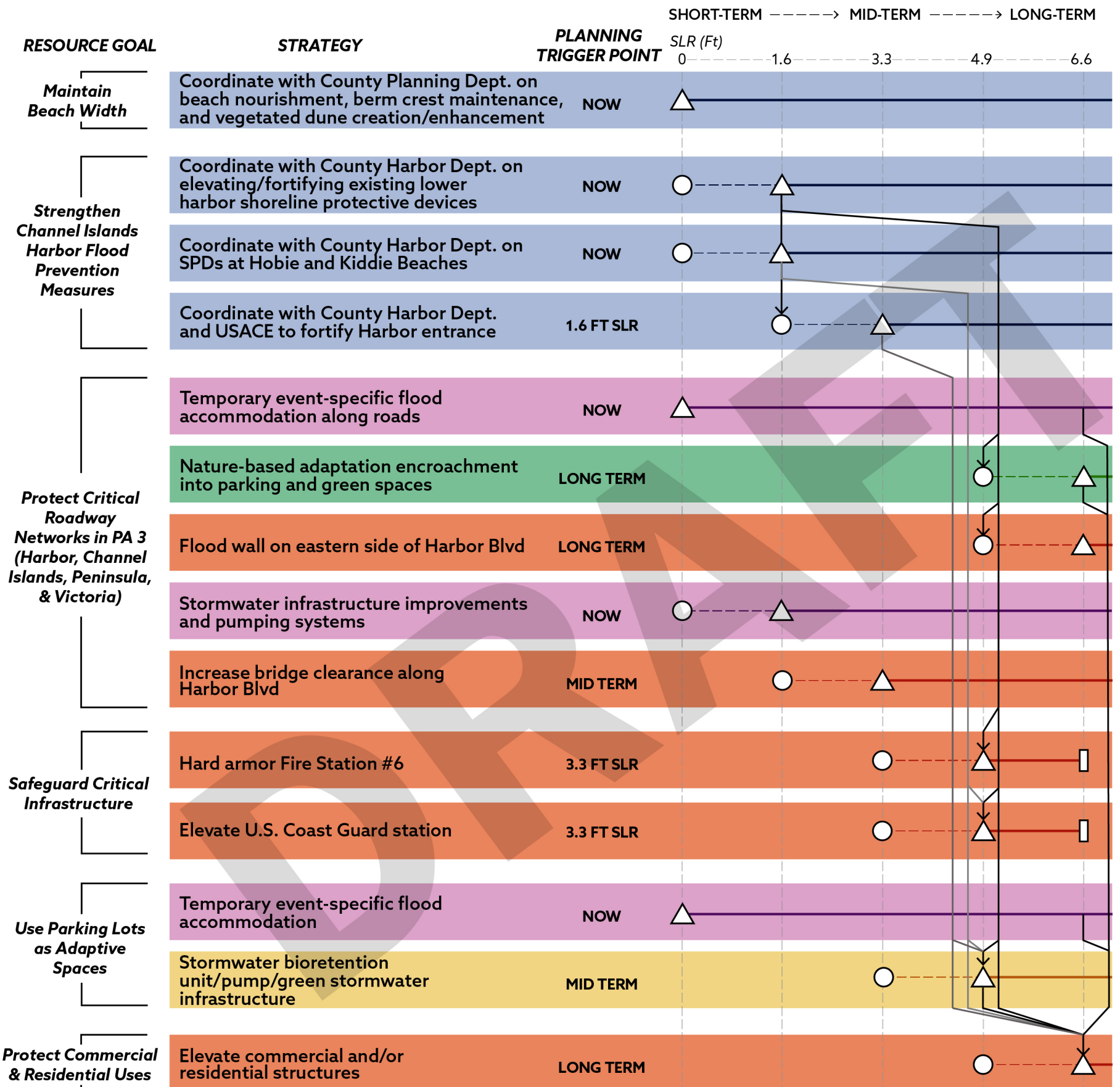
STRATEGY TYPES



PATHWAY POINTS

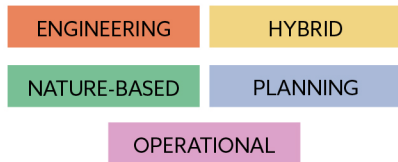


STRATEGY TIMELINE

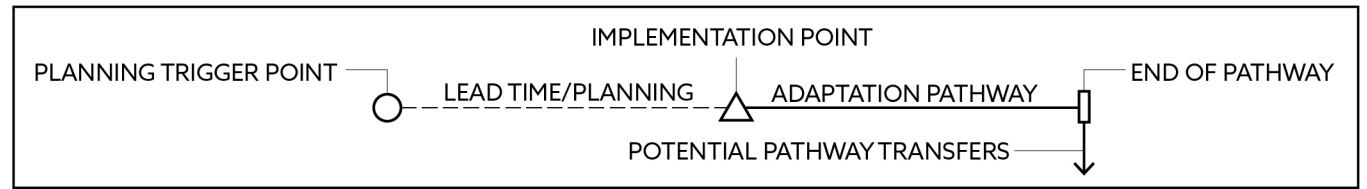


PLANNING AREA 4: ORMOND BEACH ADAPTATION PATHWAY FOR SEA LEVEL RISE

STRATEGY TYPES



PATHWAY POINTS



STRATEGY TIMELINE

