



Coastal Impacts and Resilience at Naval Base Ventura County

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Naval Base Ventura County

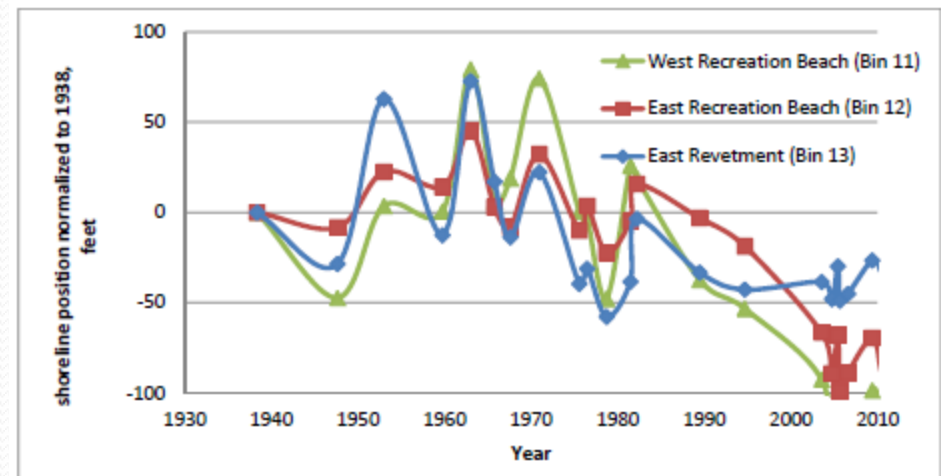
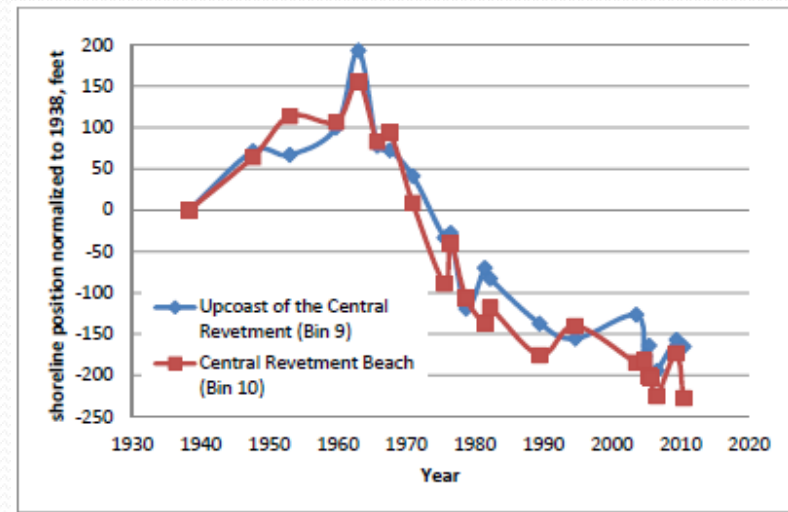
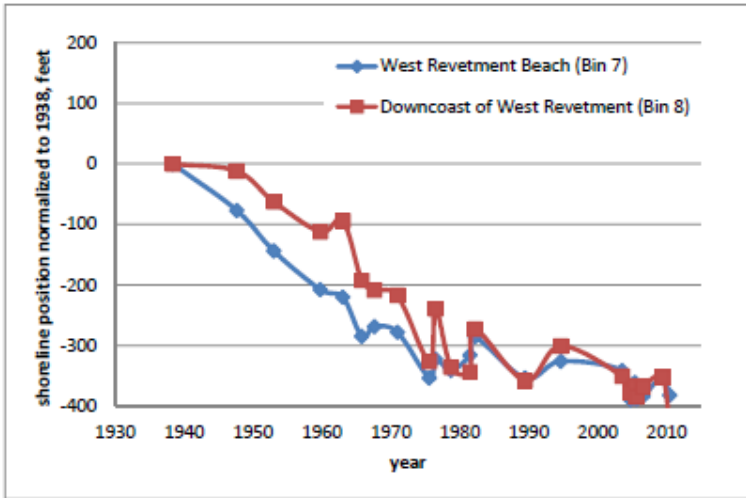
- How is the NBVC Point Mugu coastline changing?
- What are the impacts?
- NBVC resilience and adaptation strategies



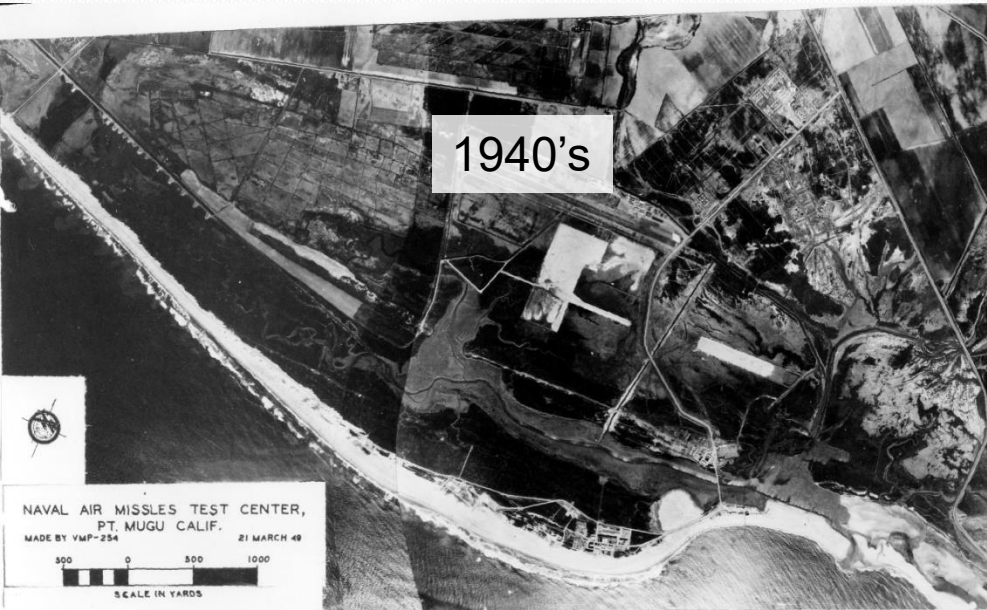
Coastline Changes



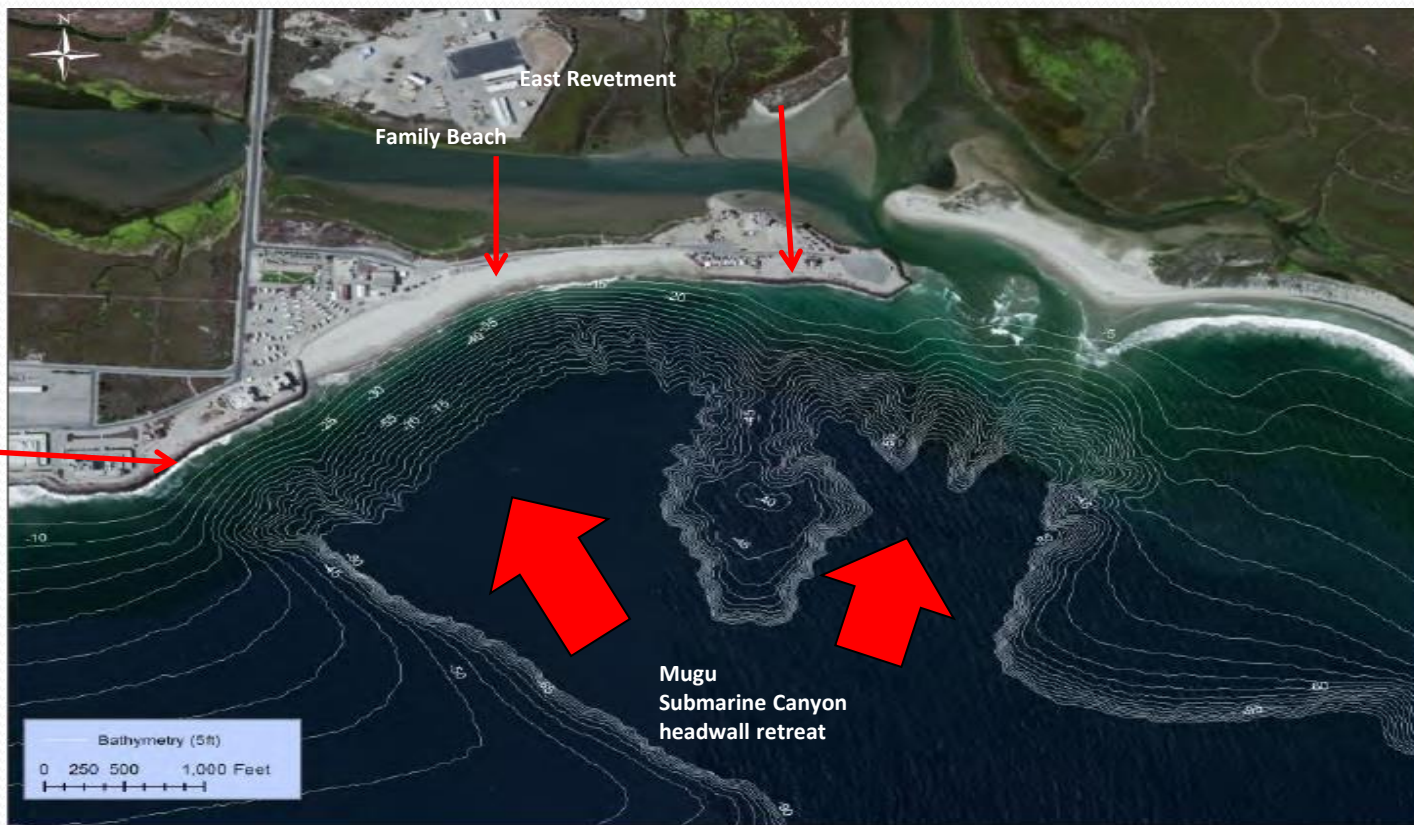
Disappearing Coastline



Then and Now



Mugu Submarine Canyon





Impacts From Changes

NBVC Pt. Mugu - Impacts



Storm surge vulnerable areas

More tidal flooding inland (sedimentation deficit)

West Revetment

Light Pier

Small Arms Range

Family Beach

Central Revetment

Eastern Arm

NCG1 Range

MOFFATT & NICHOL
Project location: NBVC Point Mugu, CA

Loss of beach (sand deficit)

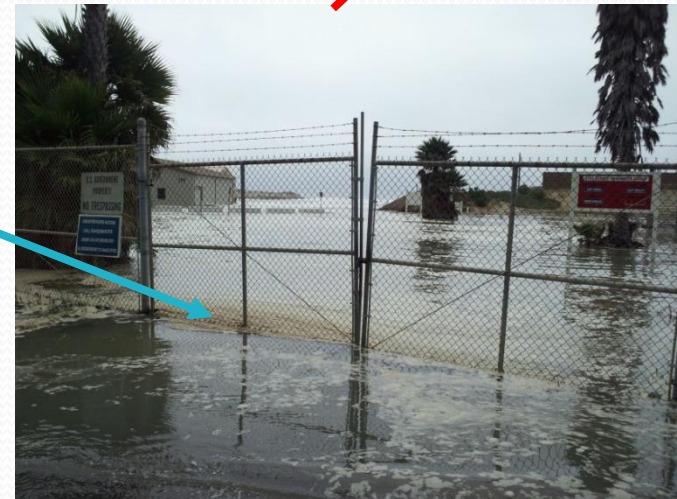
Submarine canyon eroding landward

Storm Events



Flooding

Road Loss

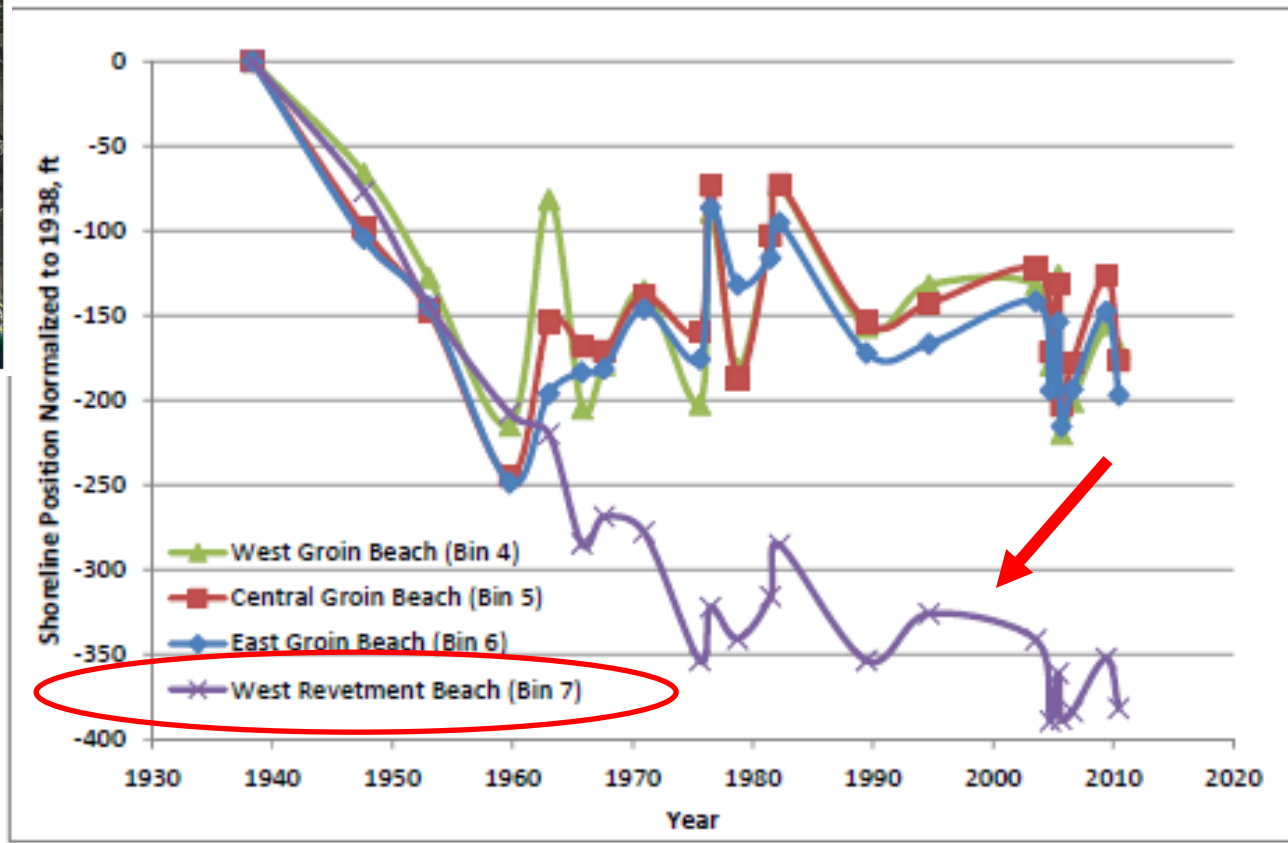


Groin Field



Three groins (pink lines) constructed by the Navy in 1967 have stabilized the beach within and upcoast...

Down Coast from Groin Field



...however they also contributed to down coast shoreline retreat.

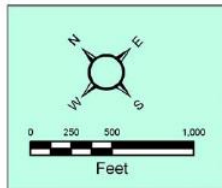
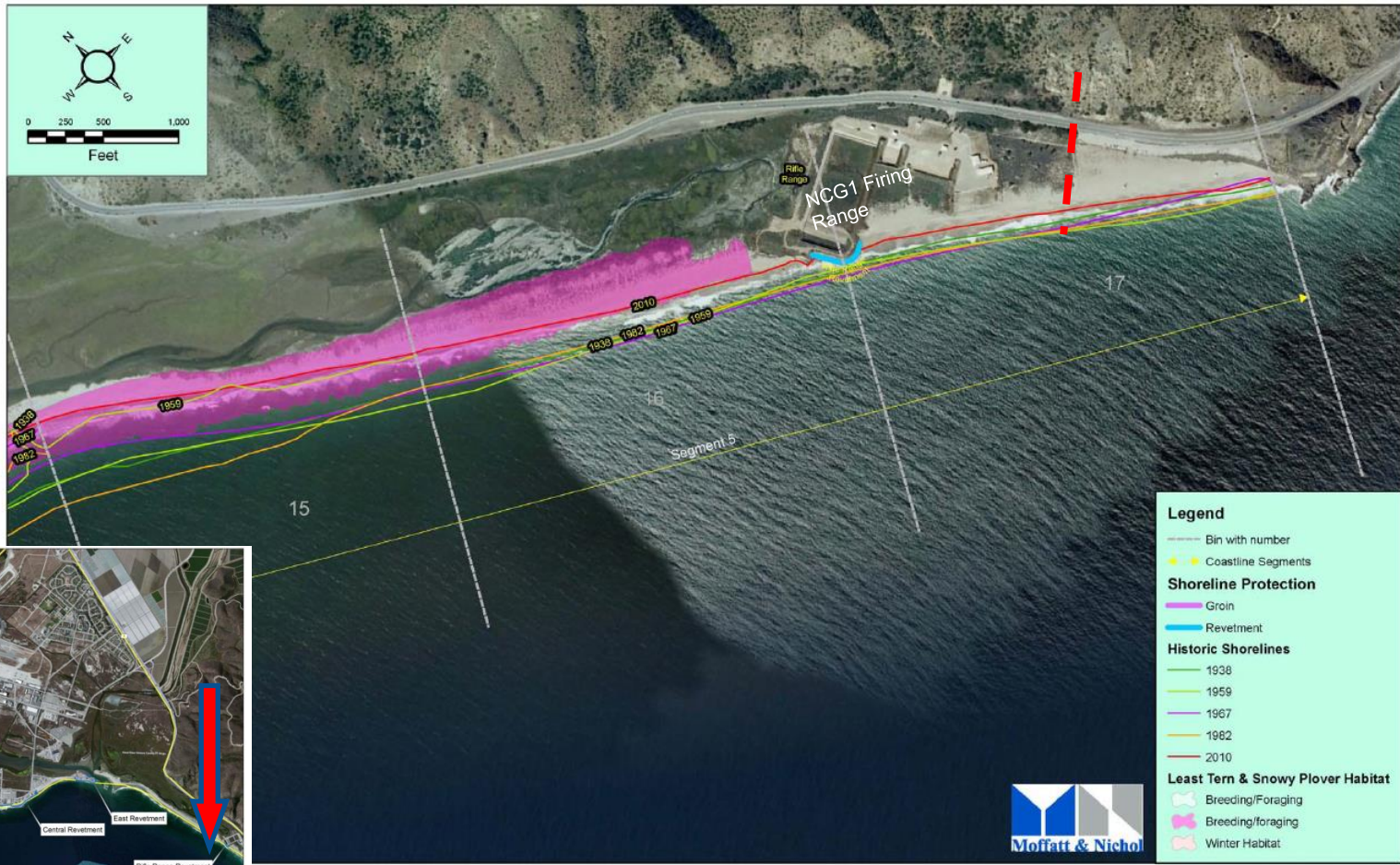
Central Revetment



Hurricane Marie Sep 2014



Firing Range



- Legend**
- Bin with number
 - Coastline Segments
 - Shoreline Protection**
 - Groin
 - Revetment
 - Historic Shorelines**
 - 1938
 - 1959
 - 1967
 - 1982
 - 2010
 - Least Tern & Snowy Plover Habitat**
 - Breeding/Foraging
 - Breeding/foraging
 - Winter Habitat



Sand Loss on Beach



Sand loss
approximately 5'



Resilience and Adaptation



Shoreline Studies and Plans

- Scientific Studies: Shoreline Protection Study (2012) and Shoreline Protection Plan (2012) – Moffatt & Nichols
- Coastal erosion models, flood models
- Partnerships: The Nature Conservancy Coastal Resiliency Model & Support for Ormond Beach Restoration
- Adaptation/managed retreat plans
- REPI support for off base measures

Programmatic Permits

Develop programmatic permits with the ACOE to take sand from areas where it accumulates on base and move it to retreating beaches.



Take this excess sand at the west end...

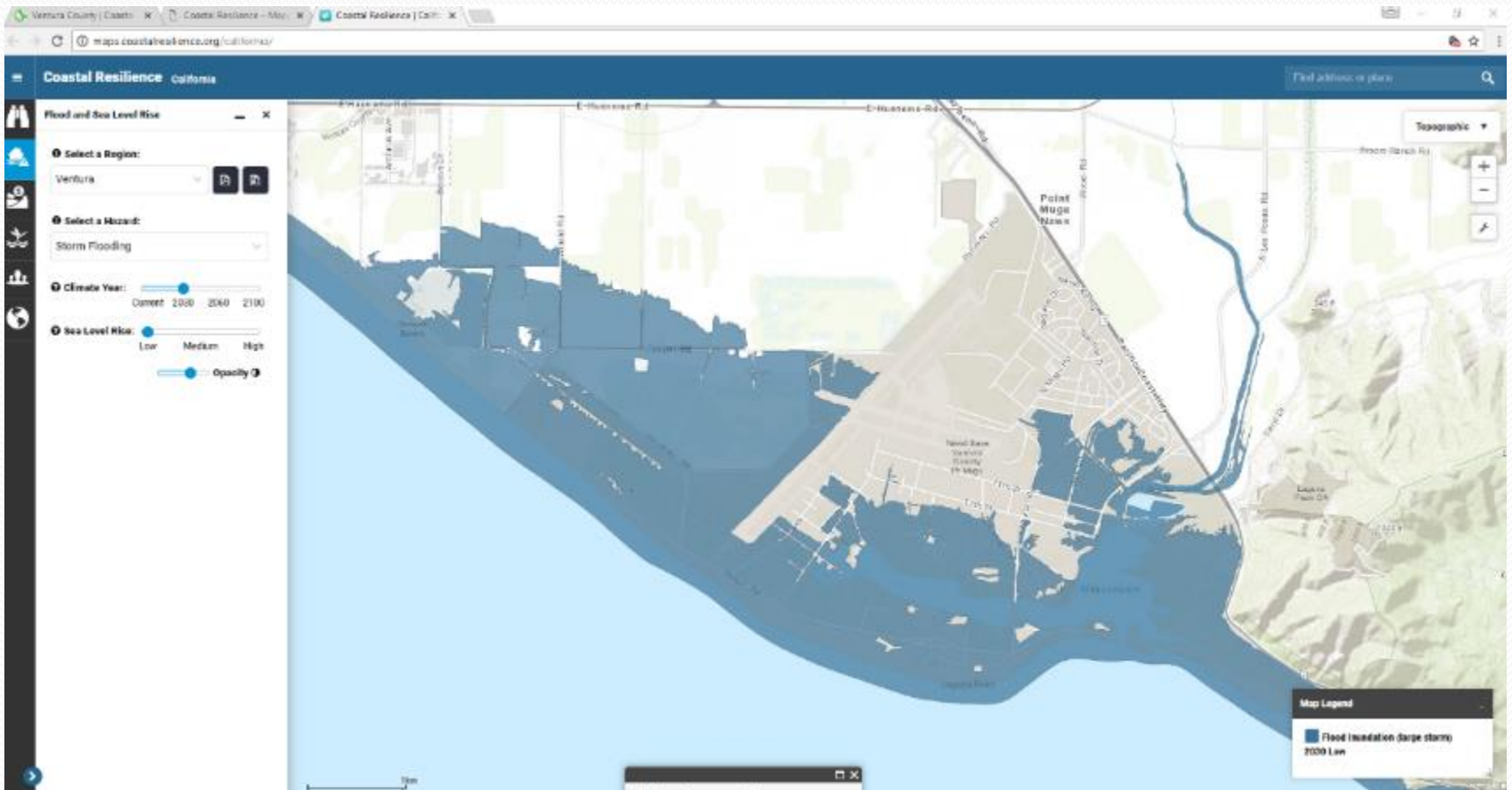


Coastal Resilience Partnership

- TNC's California Coastal Resilience Project identified risk to NBVC from the impacts of climate change
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) executed in June 2016 to collaborate on development of a Coastal Resilience plan for NBVC
- MOA informs analysis and decision-making about infrastructure, facilities and natural resources management, including cost-benefit analysis
- Considers use of natural infrastructure, such as dunes and wetlands



TNC's Coastal Resilience Project

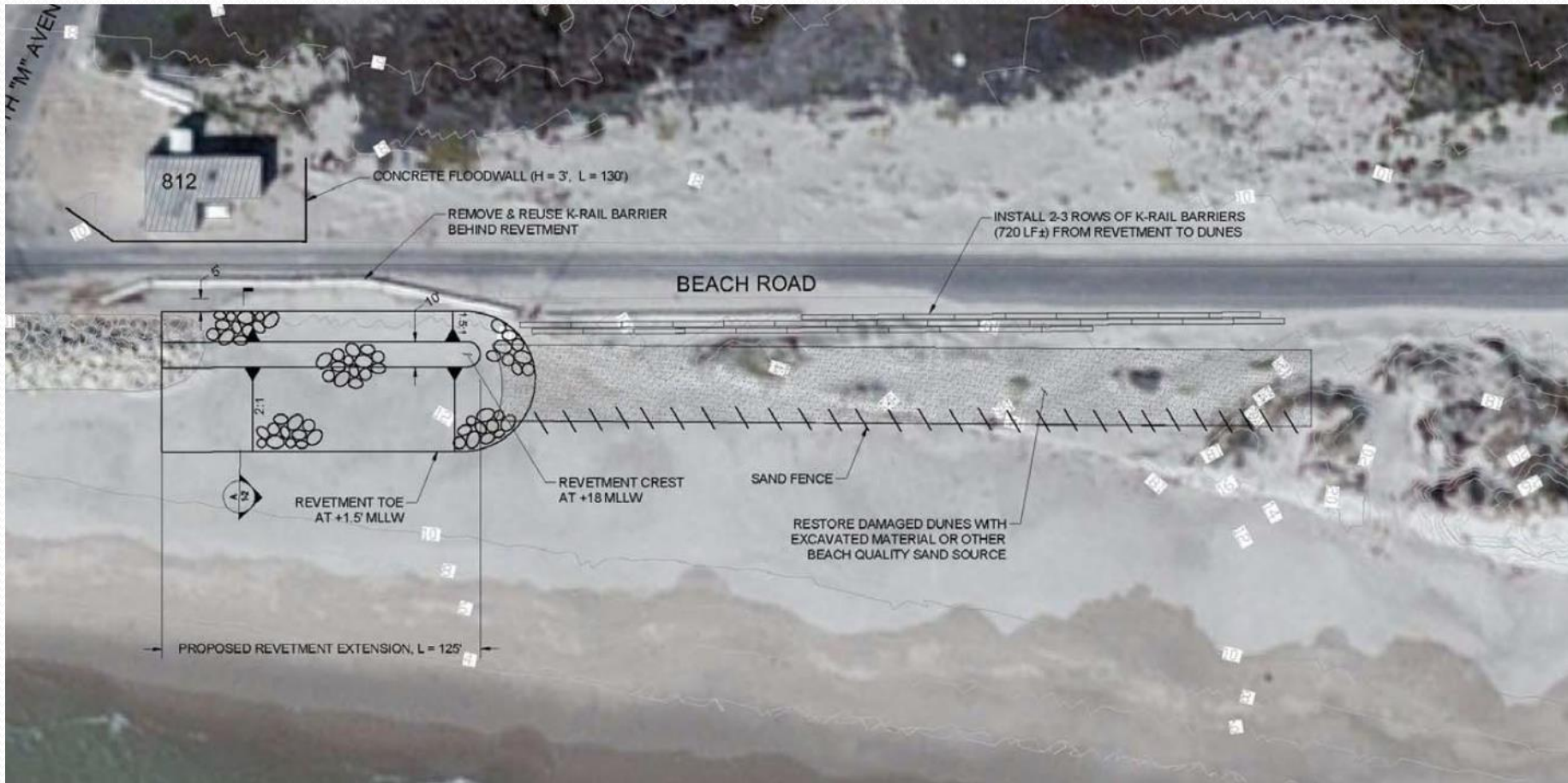


Infrastructure Protection Strategies



1. *Do-Nothing* – the “No-Action” alternative
2. *Managed Retreat* – relocation of critical infrastructure landward from active shoreline erosion zone
3. *Shoreline Protective Devices* – rock revetment or seawall to hold the line against further shoreline retreat
4. *Sand Retention Structures* – groins, offshore breakwaters, and/or offshore reefs designed to retain sand on the shoreline
5. *Beach Nourishment* – artificially add sand back into a coastal system that is in a “sand deficit.”

Shoreline Protection – Hard Armoring



Soft Armoring



5' x 4' sand bags were buried in front of the scoured out section of Beach Road

So Far, So Good



Tidal Creek “Pre-storage”

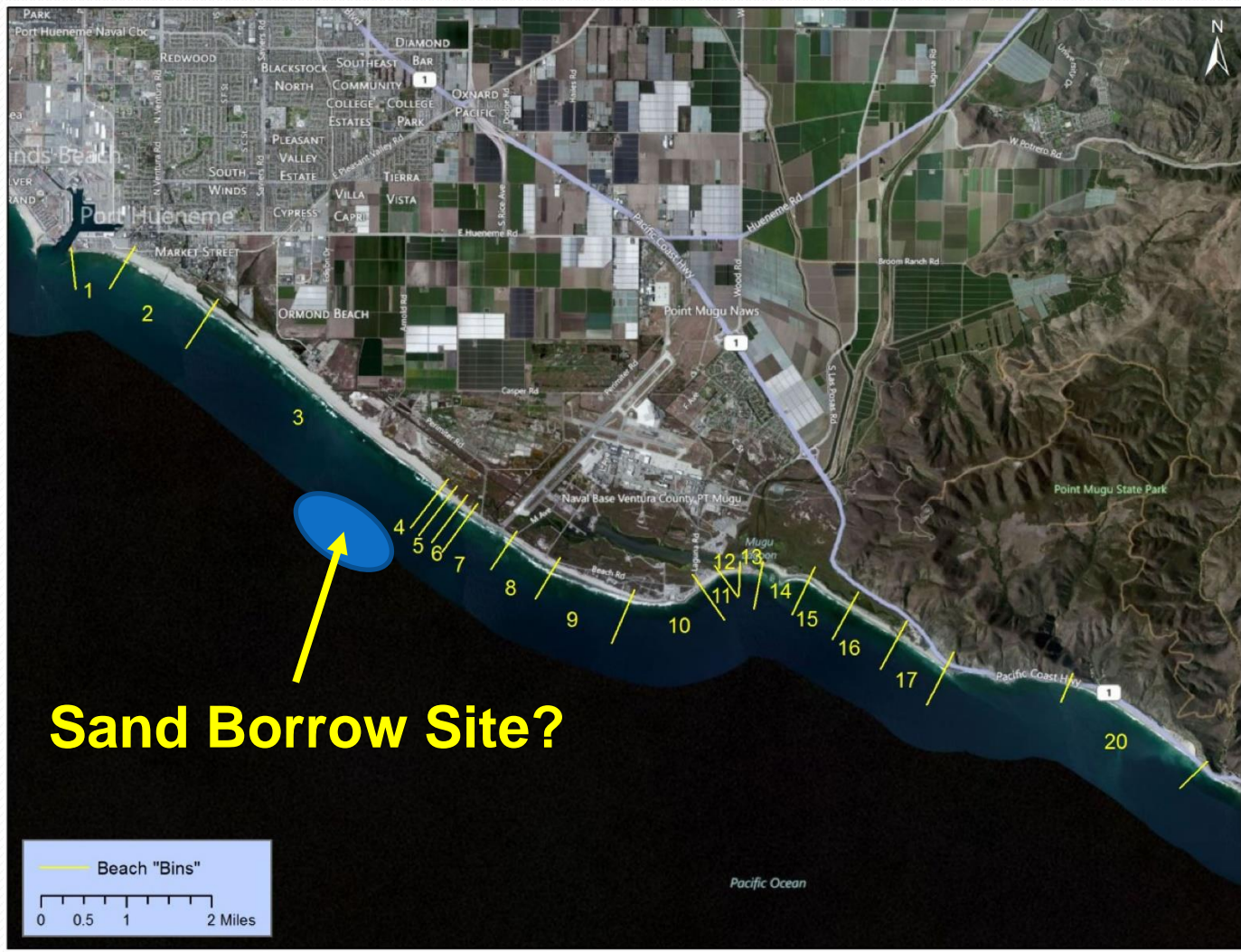


Tidal creeks to be created

Enhancement area



Future



Summary

- It is expected that current environmental trends will continue
 - More intense storms
 - Continued loss of beach
- The greatest protection to the installation
 - Sand, sand, sand.....SAND
- The 3 major climate change impacts
 - Beach width, maintenance
 - Lagoon open water – sediment augmentation
 - Marsh migration

