DEPARTMENT OF
BEACHES & HARBORS
Caring for Our Coast
Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County
Regional Coastal Strategic Adaptation Plan

May 4, 2026

COUNTYWIDE LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As Adopted by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors on November 1, 2022

The County of Los Angeles recognizes that we occupy land originally and still inhabited and cared for by the Tongva, Tataviam, Serrano, Kizh, and Chumash Peoples. We honor and pay respect to their elders and descendants—past, present, and emerging—as they continue their stewardship of these lands and waters. We acknowledge that settler colonization resulted in land seizure, disease, subjugation, slavery, relocation, broken promises, genocide, and multigenerational trauma.

This acknowledgment demonstrates our responsibility and commitment to truth, healing, and reconciliation and to elevating the stories, culture, and community of the original inhabitants of Los Angeles County. We are grateful to have the opportunity to live and work on these ancestral lands. We are dedicated to growing and sustaining relationships with Native peoples and local tribal governments, including (in no particular order) the

- Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleño /Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation
- Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Coastal Band of Chumash Nation
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino Tongva Tribe

To learn more about the First Peoples of Los Angeles County, please visit the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission website at lanaic.lacounty.gov.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. RCSAP Goals and Objectives
3. Coalition Update
4. Collaborations with Partners
Q
5. Current and Potential Projects
Q
6. Shoreline Monitoring Preliminary Findings
Q
7. Economic Screening Tool
Q
8. Next Steps/Action Items

- In-person participants cannot see the Zoom screen
- Zoom participants can only see the presentation screen
- Zoom participants can use the chat box for questions during Q&A
- This meeting is being recorded.
- Meeting materials will be available on the website: https://beaches.lacounty.gov/coastal-resilience/
- Questions and comments can be sent via Email coastalresilience@bh.lacounty.gov

Introductions

1. LACDBH Team
2. Consultant Team
3. Member Agencies
   - CA State Parks
   - Caltrans
   - County (SD 2, 3 & 4)
   - City of El Segundo
   - City of Hermosa Beach
   - City of Los Angeles
   - City of Malibu
   - City of Manhattan Beach
   - City of Redondo Beach
   - City of Santa Monica
   - City of Torrance
   - Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority

LA County Regional Coastal Strategic Adaption Plan (RCSAP) Goals and Objectives

-Regional shoreline management and adaptation plan for the LA County coastline between Leo Carrillo State Beach and Torrance Beach

-Guides and advances implementation of regional shoreline management projects, programs and activities through regional coordination to protect public beaches and access from current coastal hazards and future sea level rise

Project Objectives

1. Develop a Regional Coastal Coalition
2. Conduct Shoreline Monitoring
3. Prepare the RCSAP

Funded by OPC SB-1 Grant

Coalition Update

OurCoast LA
Regional Shoreline Coalition

MEMBER AGENCIES (12)
COUNTY, CITIES, STATE PARKS, MRCA, CALTRANS

LACDBH ADMIN STAFF

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (8)

- COASTAL ENGINEERING
- COASTAL POLICY
- BEACH ECOLOGY
- SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT
- PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

LOCAL TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS/ GOVERNMENTS

COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP

- NGOS
- COMMUNITY GROUPS
- HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATIONS
- PRIVATE RESIDENTS
- OTHERS

REGULATORY AGENCIES

- CA COASTAL COMMISSION
- CA DEPT. FISH & WILDLIFE
- CA STATE LANDS
- STATE/REGIONAL WATER BDS
- USACE
- EPA
- OTHERS

Member Agencies Update

- LA County – Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program (SCOUP) estimated completion in June 2026.
- City of Malibu – Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Assessment finalized.
- City of Santa Monica – Santa Monica Dunes Phase III initiated with the Bay Foundation.
- City of Hermosa Beach - Hermosa Beach Vulnerability Assessment and Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan in progress.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Expertise

- Coastal Engineering
- Coastal Policy
- Beach Ecology
- Sediment Management
- Project Implementation

TAC Role

- Advise on issues related to the regional shoreline resiliency and SLR adaptation
- Provide technical input on proposed projects

Members

- David Cannon – Coastal Engineer, former Consultant
- Lesley Ewing – Coastal Engineer, former CA Coastal Commission staff
- Timu Gallien – Coastal Engineer, UCLA
- Phyllis Grifman – Emeritus USC Sea Grant Coordinator
- Karen Martin – Beach Ecologist, Emeritus Pepperdine University
- Dane Lazarus – Coastal Engineer, USC Sea Grant
- Charles Lester – Coastal Policy, UC Santa Barbara
- Eric Stein – Biologist, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP)

Collaborations with Partners

- CoSMoS-Adapt with UC Santa Cruz
- Beach Ecology Certification Program by Beach Ecology Coalition
- Dune Restoration Events by the Bay Foundation
- CoastSnap Program by USC Sea Grant

Photo Credit: The Bay Foundation

CoSMoS-Adapt Development

LA County coast is one of the study areas; Pending Grant Funding

Beach Ecology Coalition

SANTA MONICA BAY
NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

- **Nonprofit 501(c)(3)** co-founded by Dennis Simmons, beach manager, and Karen Martin, professor & ecologist
- **Mission**: to balance human recreation with wildlife conservation to improve beach management in California
- **"Beach Ecology Basics"** certification course: Basic, scientifically accurate information useful for anyone who works, plays, or lives on a beach

THE BAY FOUNDATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF BEACHES & HARBORS

COASTAL ZONE FOUNDATION

Beach Ecology Certification Program

https://www.beachecologycoalition.org/

Coastal Adaptation Program
Dune Restoration Events

Volunteer opportunities to help dunes grow and maintain coastal habitats!

Santa Monica Beach Dunes ⟶

Manhattan Beach Dunes ⟶

Malibu Beach Dunes ⟶

Dockweiler Beach Dunes ⟶

www.santamonicabay.org/events

CoastSnap Program

CoastSnap community beach monitoring

Sea Grant UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

A global citizen science project to capture changing coastlines over time.

www.coastsnap.com

1 Download

Get the free Citizen Science App on Google Play for Android or in the Apple App Store.

2 Register

After the start of the app, you can register your own user account with just your eMail address.

3 Start!

Start observing! You are automatically logged-in after registering to add your first observation.

Download the App on your smartphone now or open the map in your browser:

GET IT ON Google Play | Download on the App Store | OPEN MAP

CoastSnap
community beach monitoring

MAP | EXPLORE | REGIONAL PROJECTS | RESOURCES | DATA

GET IT ON Google Play | Download on the App Store

You are here: Home › Map

COASTSNAP
NEW SPOTS

Coastsnap Station

St. Augustine Pier - South Side (USA)


Yaquina Head

CoastSnap San Clemente Pier (USA)

Kirkcaldy

Kirkcaldy esplanade west

4 CoastSnap locations coming soon!

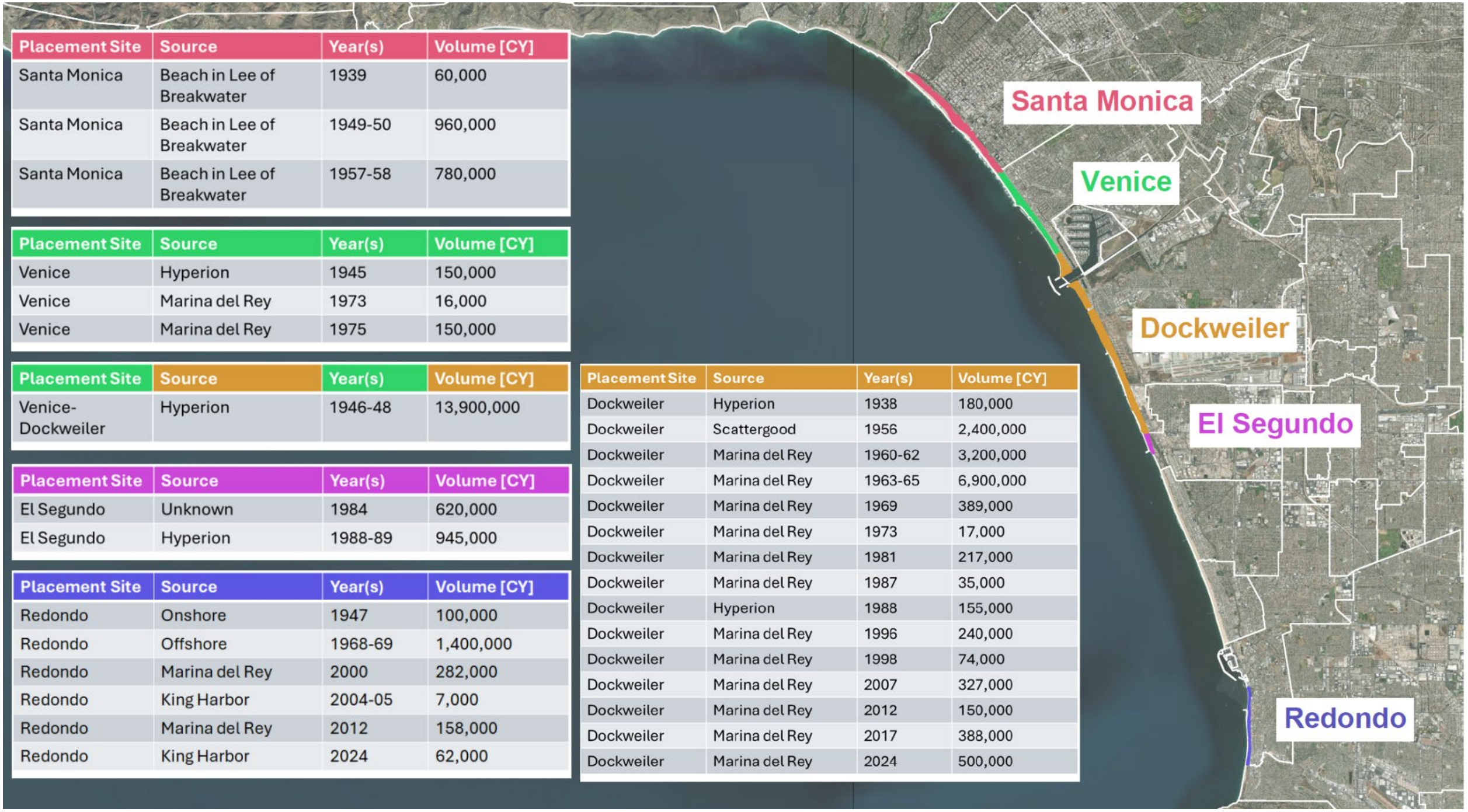
- Point Dume Whale Watch
- Malibu Surfrider Pier
- Manhattan Beach Pier
- Redondo Pier

www.coastsnap.com


Questions

Current and Potential Projects

- Historical Beach Nourishment Overview
- Projects in Development
- Potential Coastal Resilience Projects



Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
Santa Monica	Beach in Lee of Breakwater	1939	60,000
Santa Monica	Beach in Lee of Breakwater	1949-50	960,000
Santa Monica	Beach in Lee of Breakwater	1957-58	780,000

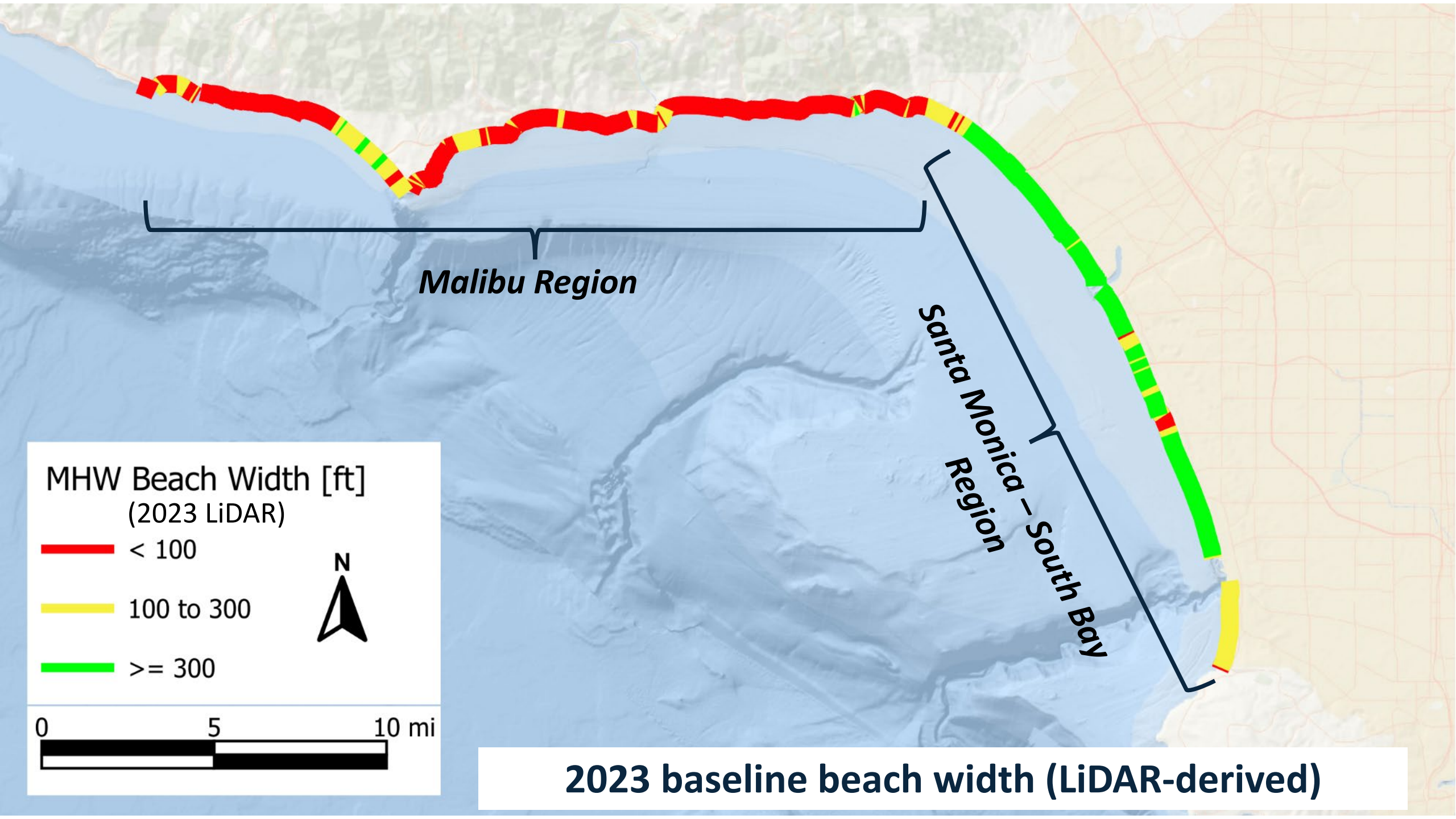
Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
Venice	Hyperion	1945	150,000
Venice	Marina del Rey	1973	16,000
Venice	Marina del Rey	1975	150,000

Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
Venice-Dockweiler	Hyperion	1946-48	13,900,000

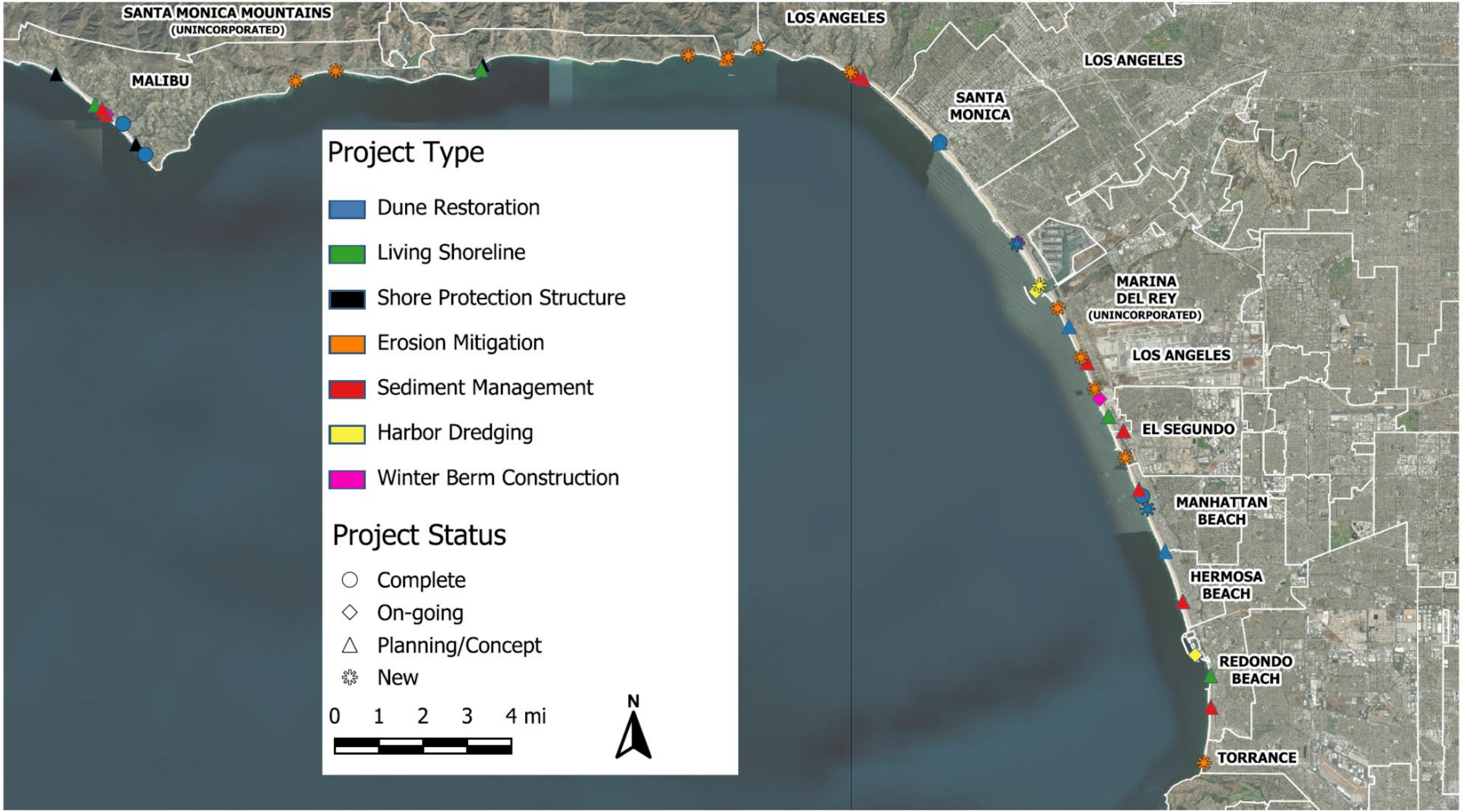
Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
El Segundo	Unknown	1984	620,000
El Segundo	Hyperion	1988-89	945,000

Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
Redondo	Onshore	1947	100,000
Redondo	Offshore	1968-69	1,400,000
Redondo	Marina del Rey	2000	282,000
Redondo	King Harbor	2004-05	7,000
Redondo	Marina del Rey	2012	158,000
Redondo	King Harbor	2024	62,000

Placement Site	Source	Year(s)	Volume [CY]
Dockweiler	Hyperion	1938	180,000
Dockweiler	Scattergood	1956	2,400,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1960-62	3,200,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1963-65	6,900,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1969	389,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1973	17,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1981	217,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1987	35,000
Dockweiler	Hyperion	1988	155,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1996	240,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	1998	74,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	2007	327,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	2012	150,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	2017	388,000
Dockweiler	Marina del Rey	2024	500,000



2023 baseline beach width (LiDAR-derived)


SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS
(UNINCORPORATED)
MALIBU
LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES
SANTA
MONICA
MARINA
DEL REY
(UNINCORPORATED)
LOS ANGELES
EL SEGUNDO
MANHATTAN
BEACH
HERMOSA
BEACH
REDONDO
BEACH
TORRANCE
Project Type
Dune Restoration
Living Shoreline
Shore Protection Structure
Erosion Mitigation
Sediment Management
Harbor Dredging
Winter Berm Construction
Project Status
Complete
On-going
Planning/Concept
New
0 1 2 3 4 mi
N

Project Type

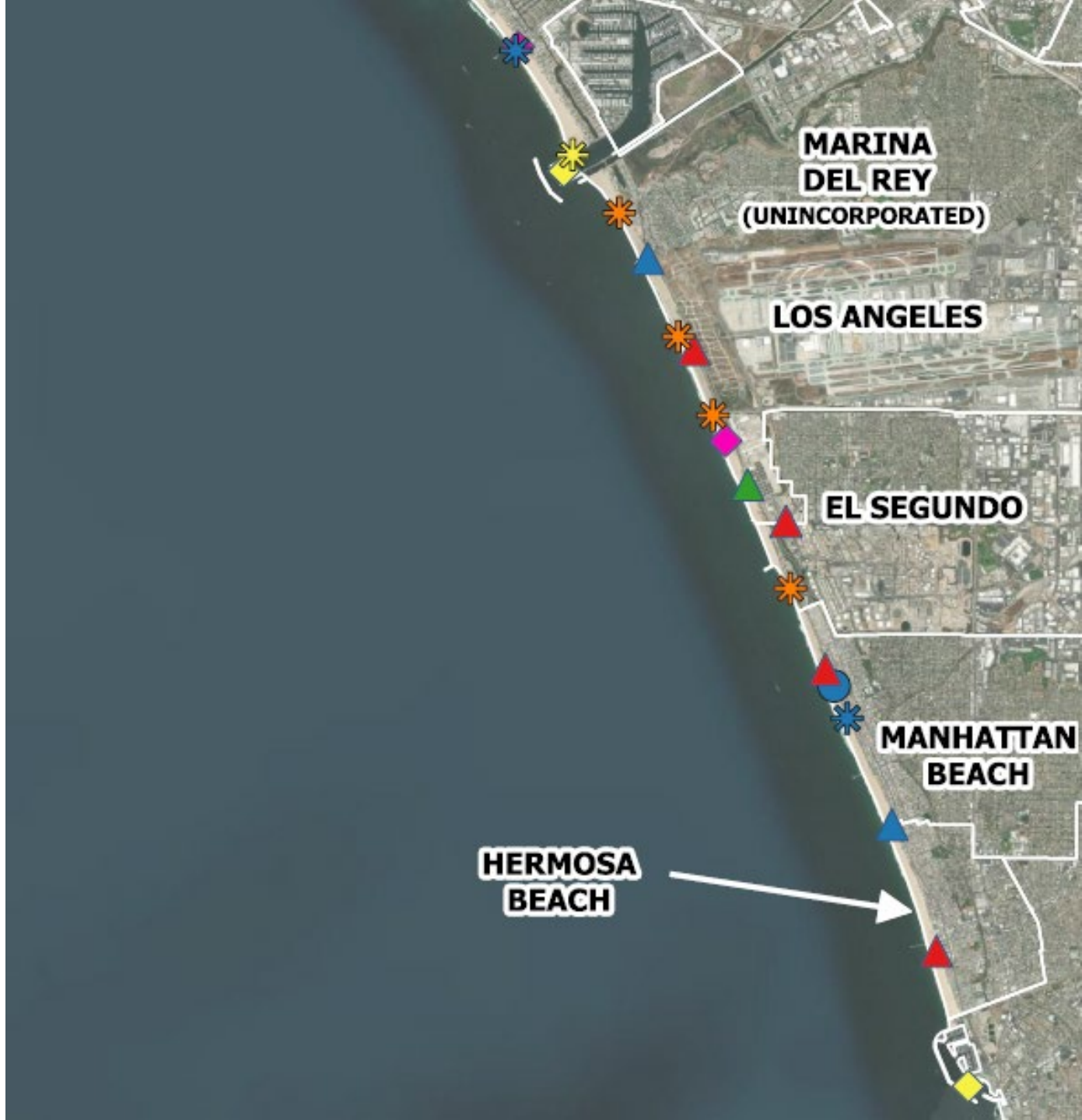
- Dune Restoration
- Living Shoreline
- Shore Protection Structure
- Erosion Mitigation
- Sediment Management
- Harbor Dredging
- Winter Berm Construction

Project Status

- ○ Complete
- ◇ On-going
- △ Planning/Concept
- ✳ New

0 1 2 3 mi

N



Projects in Development

Beach Nourishment

- **SCOUP**
  Sand **C**ompatibility and **O**pportunistic **U**se **P**rogram.
- **Broad Beach GHAD**

County-Led Living Shoreline Demonstration Projects

- **Zuma Beach and Point Dume**
- **Dockweiler State Beach**
- **Redondo Beach**

Other Nature-Based Shoreline Projects

- **Adamson House Nature-based Shoreline Protection**
- **Playa-Dockweiler Dune Restoration Project**
- **Santa Monica Beach Dunes Expansion**
- **Topanga Lagoon Restoration/Living Shoreline**

Current Practices

- **Winter Berms**
- **MdR Bypassing**
- **King Harbor Dredging**

Zuma Beach
Living Shoreline Demonstration Project

Dockweiler Beach
Living Shoreline Demonstration Project

Dockweiler Beach Living Shoreline Demonstration Project

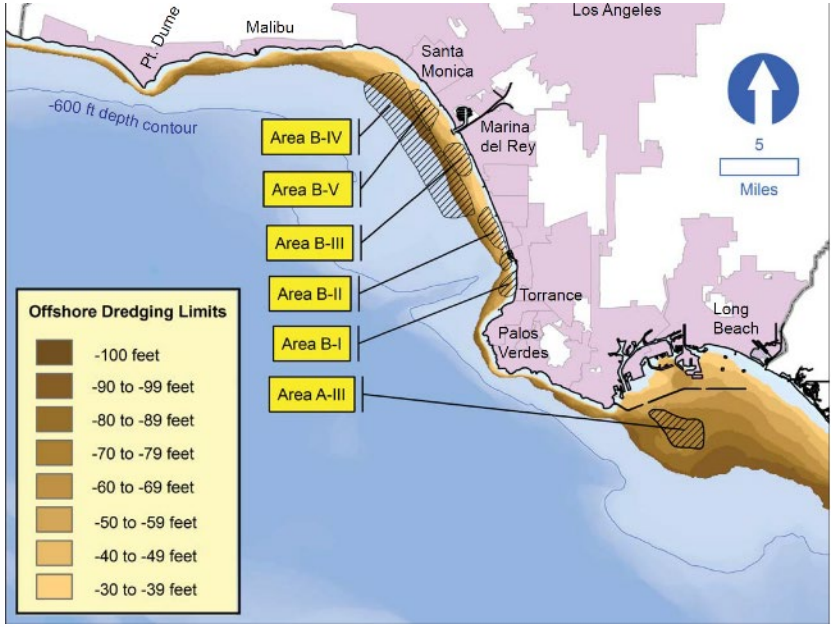
Redondo Beach Living Shoreline Demonstration Project

Topanga Lagoon Restoration/Living Shoreline Project

Potential Regional Projects

Coastal Projects

- Dune Restoration / Enhancement
- Offshore Sand Source Search
- Beach Nourishment
- Expanded SCOUP
- Mugu Bypassing/Sand Engine
- Managed Sand Bypassing/Backpassing

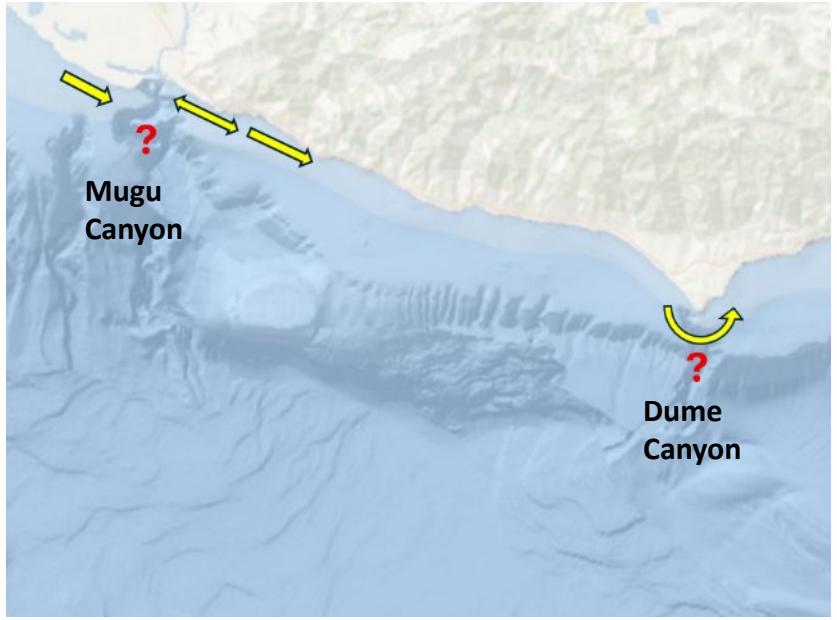


Potential Regional Projects

Coastal Studies

(Data Gaps)

- Sediment Transport
- Shoreline Monitoring
- Socio-Economic
- Structure Inventory/Assess.
- Surfing Resources
- Habitat Inventory




Questions

Regional Shoreline Monitoring Program

Objective

- Measure Changes in Shorezone
- Evaluate and Plan Shoreline Projects
- Document Impact of Natural Events
- Support Grant Applications

Program Considerations

- Sustainable: budget vs science
- Leverage Historical Data
- Regional Coverage

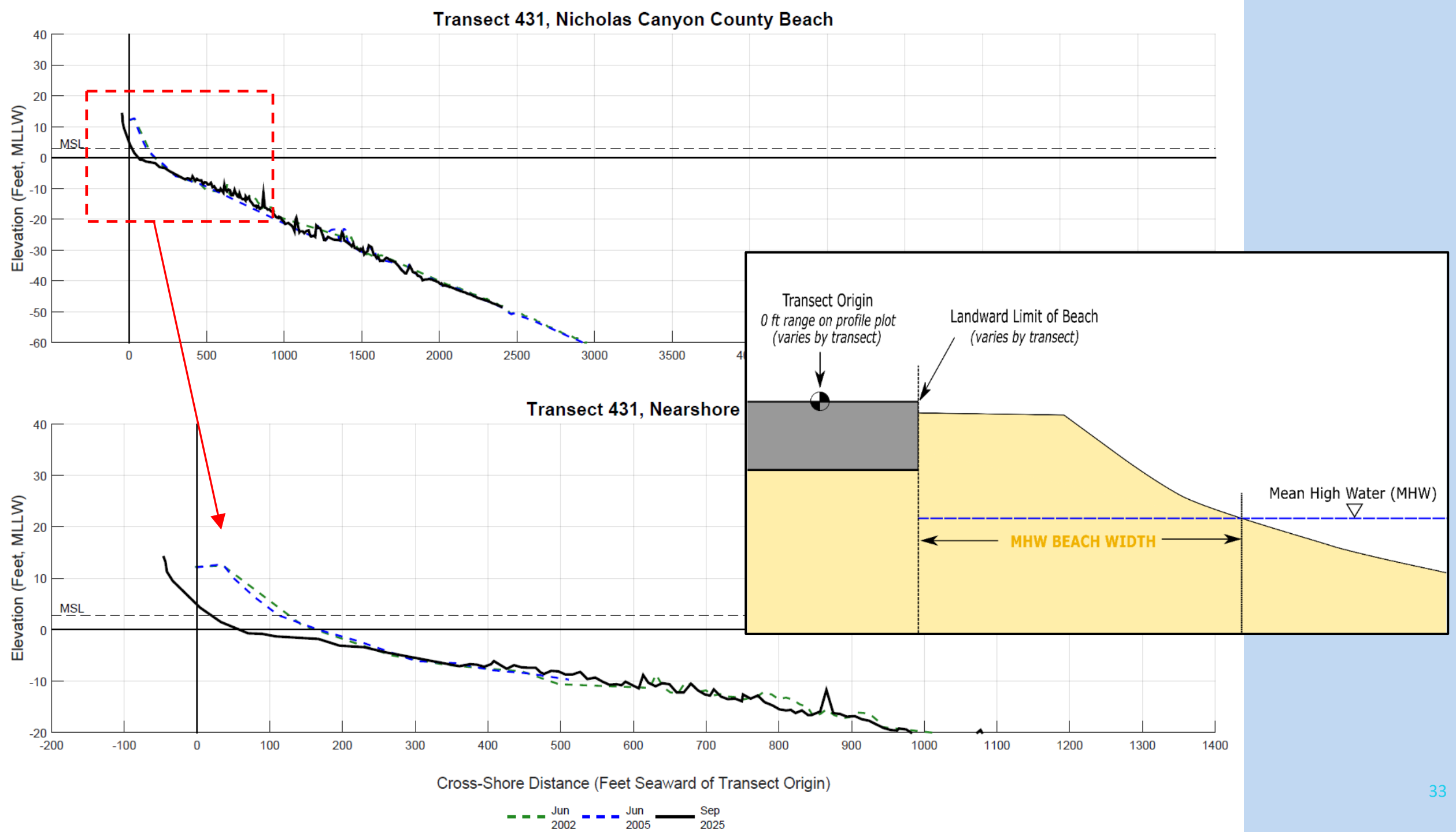
Shoreline Monitoring Program 2025-2026

First Regional Survey Since 2005

- Pre-1960: 1935, 1946, 1953
- LACDBH: 1989-90
- USACE: 2002-2005
- RCSAP (Grant funded): 2025-2026
- Coalition: TBD

RSCAP 2025-26 Program

- 85 Beach Profile Transects
- Maximize USACE “core 81” sites
- Preserve pre-2000 sites
- Fall 2025 and Spring 2026 surveys


Transect 431, Nicholas Canyon County Beach
Elevation (Feet, MLLW)
MSL
Transect 431, Nearshore
Transect Origin
0 ft range on profile plot
(varies by transect)
Landward Limit of Beach
(varies by transect)
Mean High Water (MHW)
MHW BEACH WIDTH
Cross-Shore Distance (Feet Seaward of Transect Origin)
Jun 2002
Jun 2005
Sep 2025

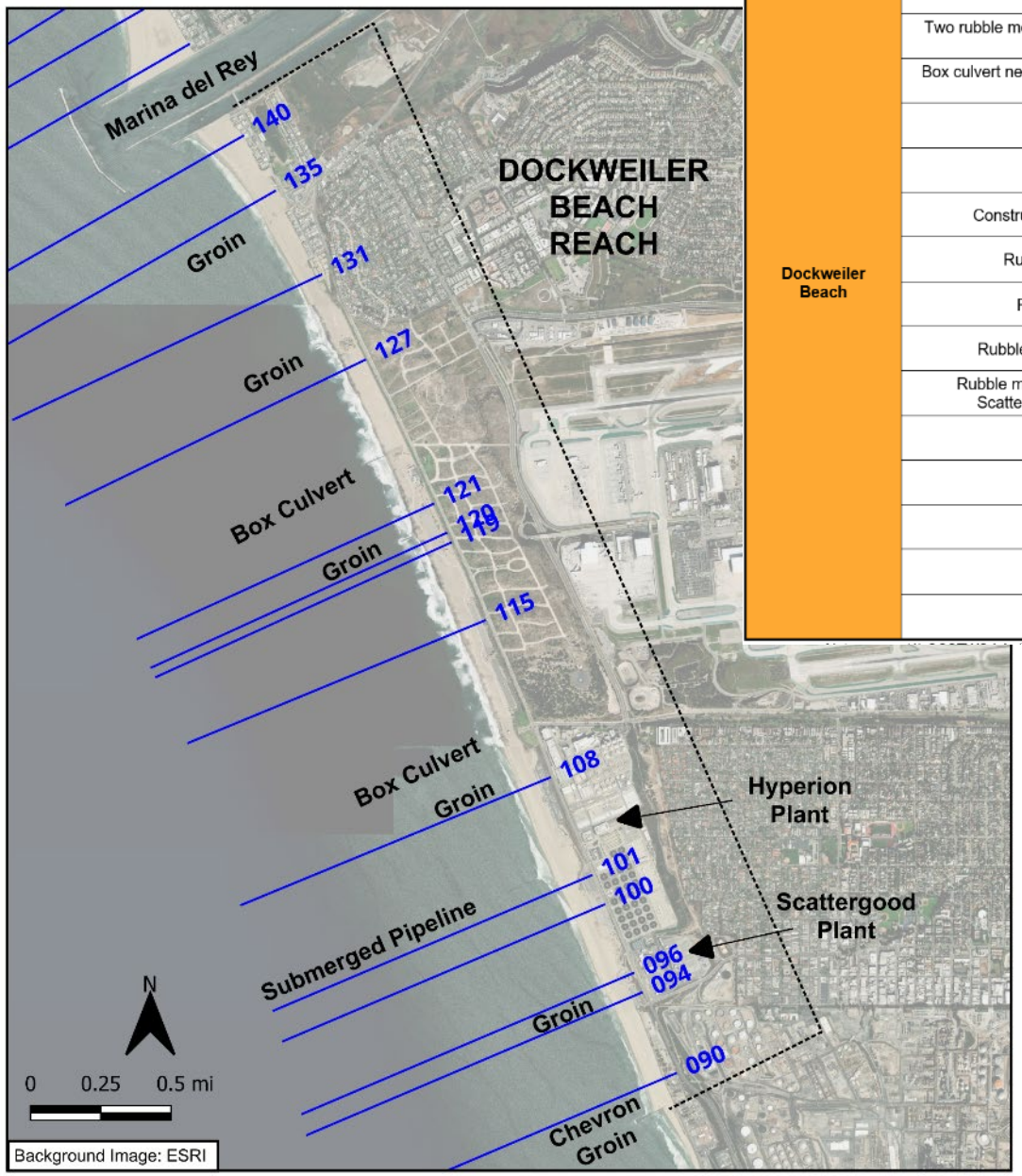
Study Area

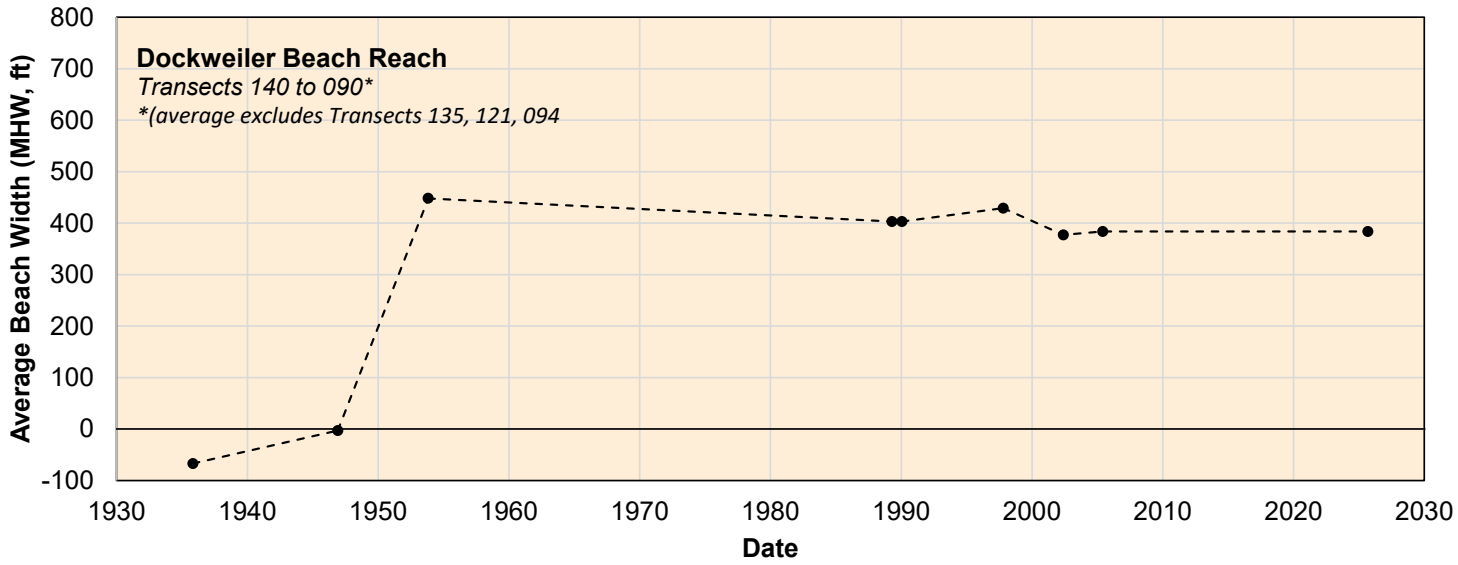
- W. Malibu
- Zuma
- Cent. Malibu
- E. Malibu
- Topanga Beach
- Will Rogers
- N. Santa Monica
- S. Santa Monica
- Venice Beach
- Dockweiler
- Manhattan/Hermosa
- Redondo Cyn
- S. Redondo

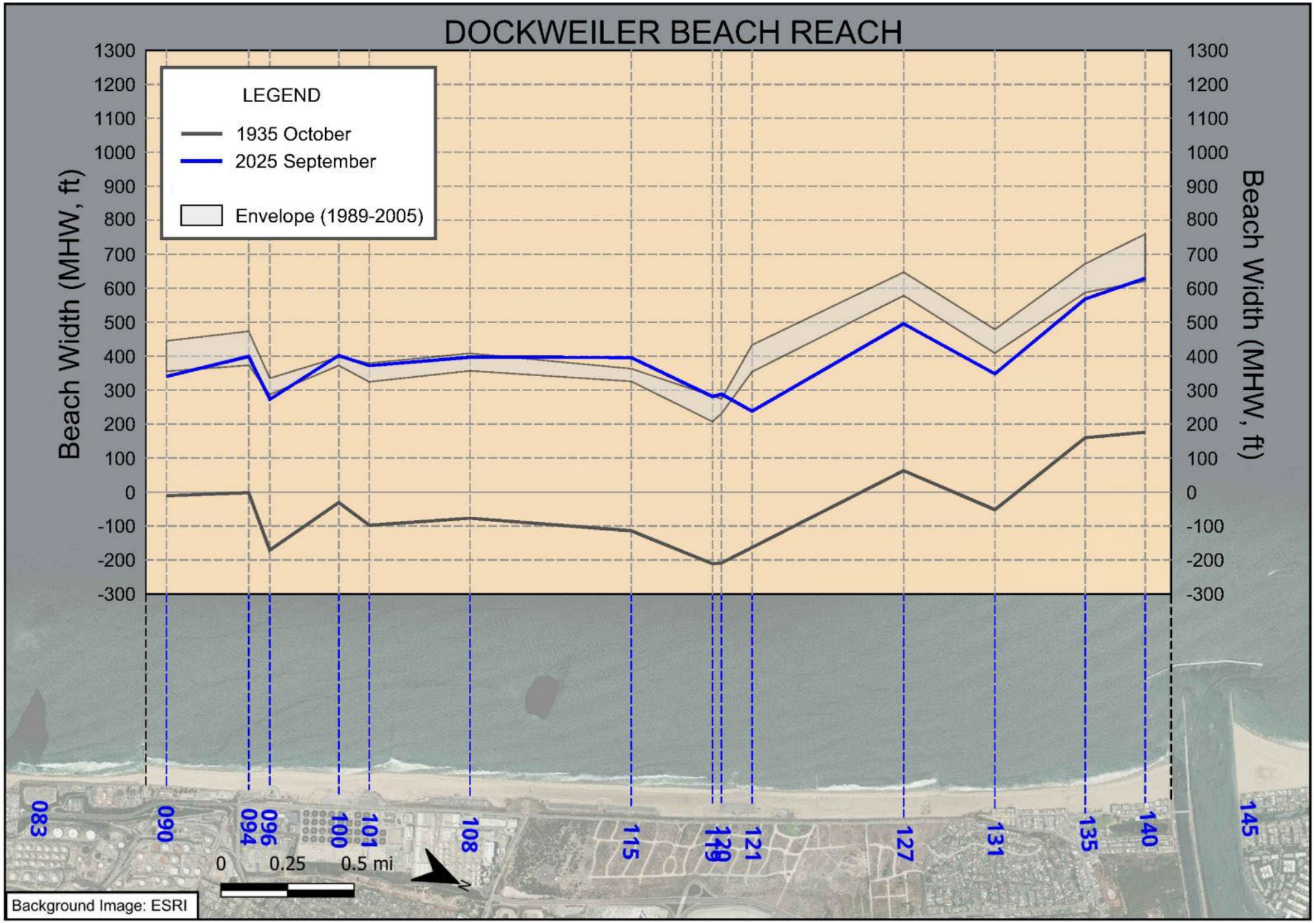
Dockweiler Reach

Reach	Structure[1]	Date[1]
Dockweiler Beach	Ballona Creek twin timber jetties	1887
	Two 600-foot rubble mound jetties at Ballona Creek	1938
	Two rubble mound jetties at Ballona Creek extended to 1,350 feet	1946
	Box culvert near Sandpiper Street and Ocean Vista Boulevard (North Westchester Storm Drain)	1947
	Box culvert at Culver Boulevard (Culver Boulevard Storm Drain)	1947
	Box culvert at Imperial Highway	1950
	Construction of Scattergood Generating Station	1951
	Rubble mound groin at Deauville Street	1951
	Rubble mound groin at Gillis Street	1951
	Rubble mound groin near Dockweiler RV Park	1951
	Rubble mound groin near Scattergood facility (a.k.a. Scattergood Groin or North El Segundo Groin)	1958
	Ballona Creek North Jetty (extended to 2,000 feet)	1959
	Marina del Rey North Jetty (2,000-ft Rubble Mound)	1959
	Marina del Rey Breakwater 2,300-ft Detached Rubble Mound	1965
	Chevron Groin 650-ft rubble mound	1984
	Pratte's Artificial Surfing Reef [2]	2000-2010

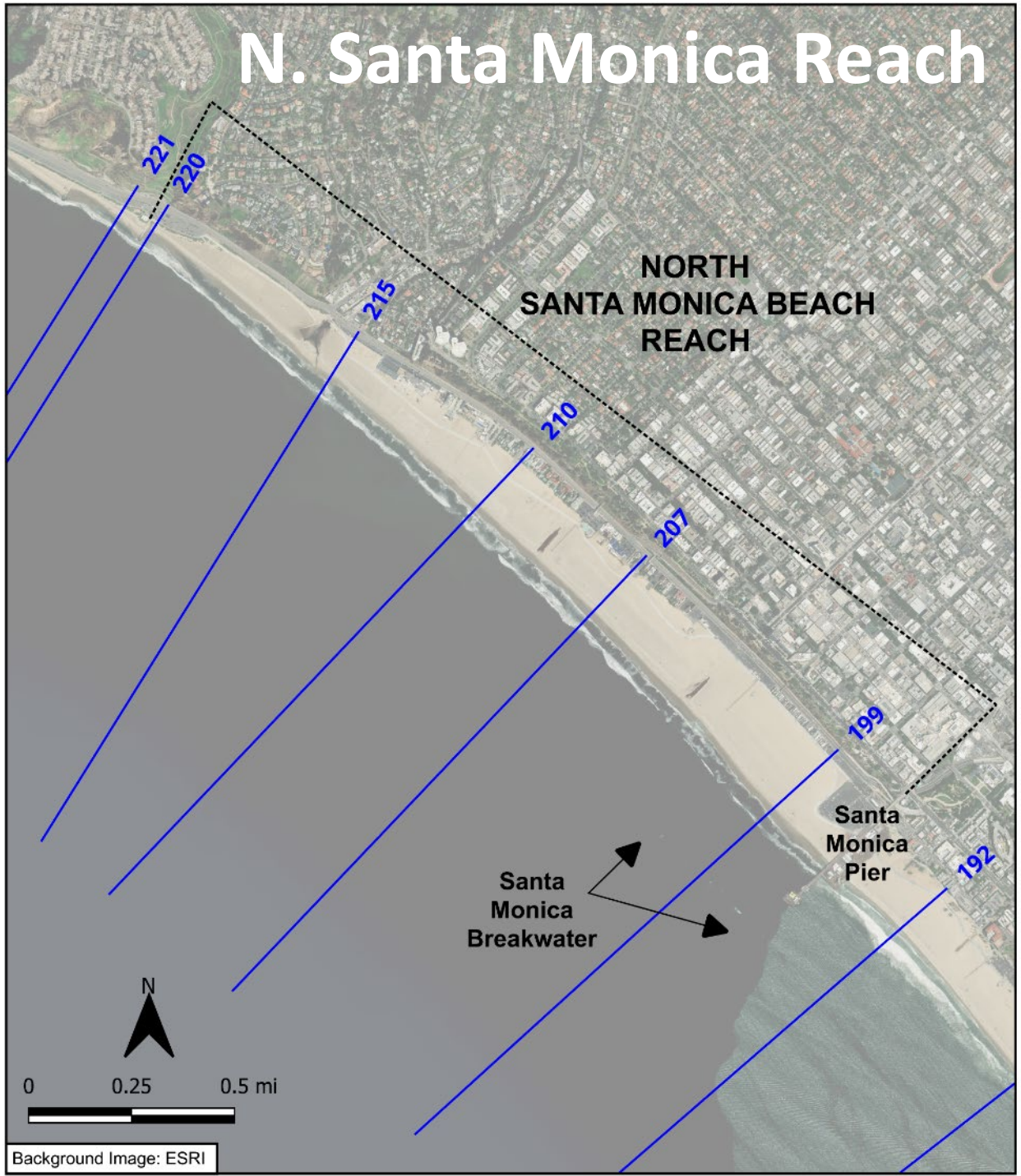
Reach	Activity	Volume (cy)[1]	Date[1]
Dockweiler Beach	Hyperion Nourishment	1,800,000	1938
	Hyperion Nourishment	7,650,000	1947
	Scattergood Nourishment	240,000	1951
	Scattergood Nourishment	2,400,000	1956
	Marina del Rey Nourishment	3,200,000	1960-1962
	Backpassing from Marina del Rey	2,170,000	1981
	Backpassing from Marina del Rey	35,0000	1987
	Hyperion Nourishment	155,000	1988





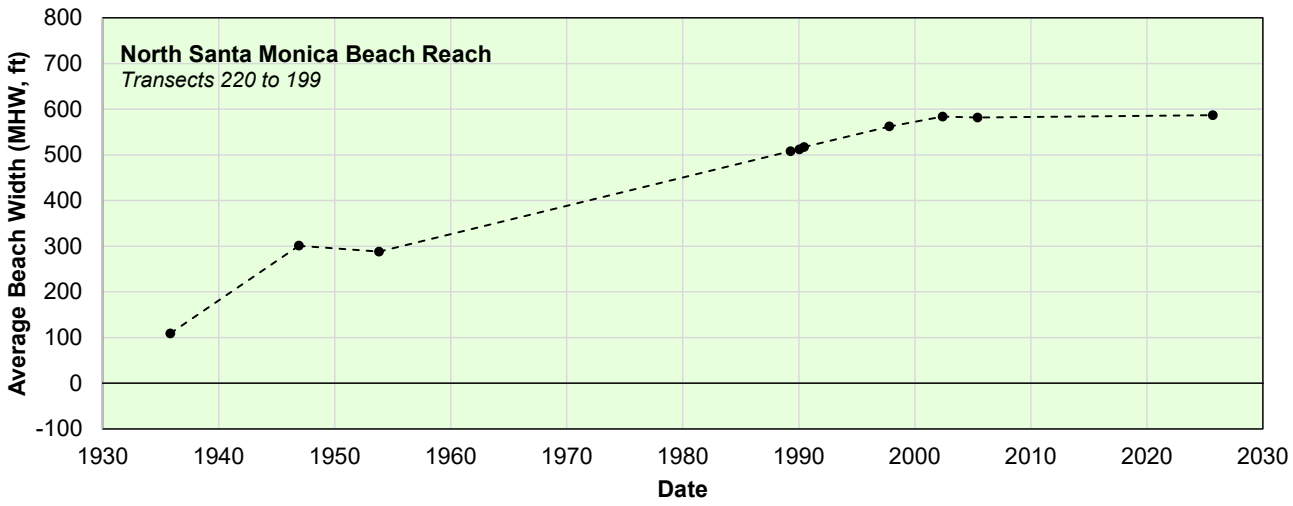

DOCKWEILER BEACH REACH
LEGEND
1935 October
2025 September
Envelope (1989-2005)
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
083
090
094
096
100
101
108
115
121
127
131
135
140
145
0
0.25
0.5 mi
N
Background Image: ESRI

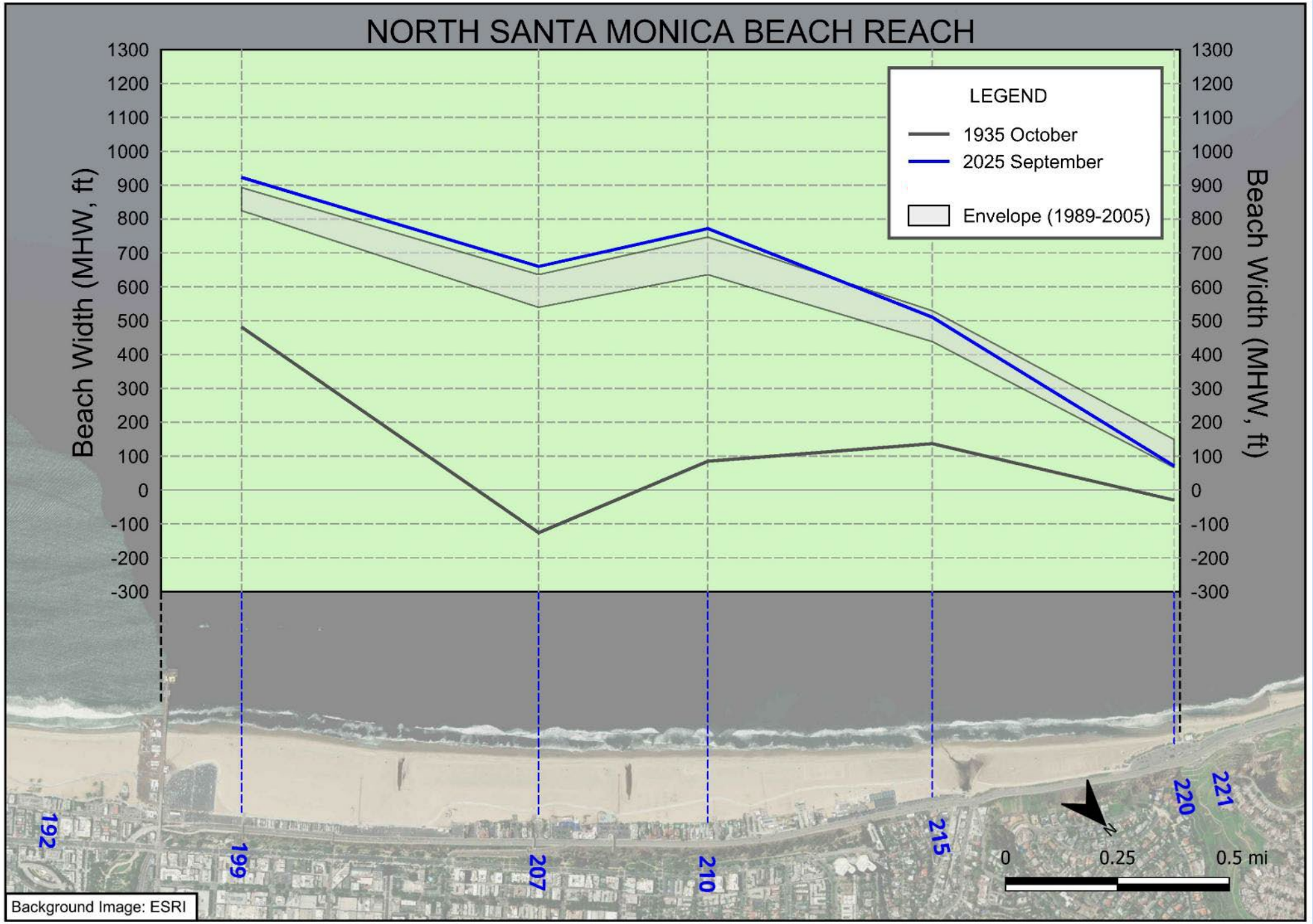
N. Santa Monica Reach



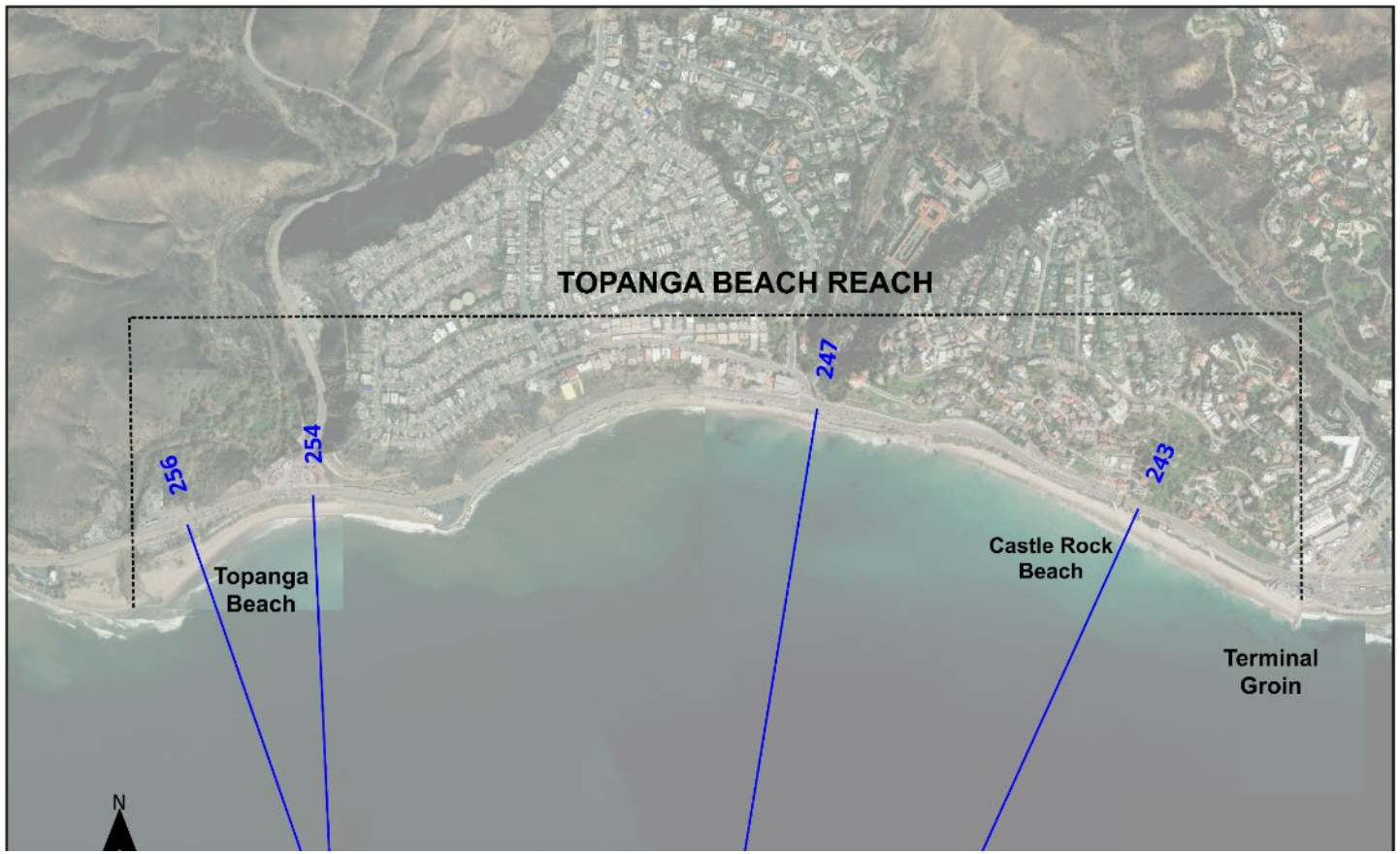
Reach	Structure[1]	Date[1]
North Santa Monica Beach	Port Los Angeles Long Wharf	1893-1933
	Santa Monica Municipal Pier	1909-Present
	Santa Monica Pleasure Pier / Newcomb Pier	1916-Present
	Santa Monica Breakwater	1934-Present

Reach	Activity	Volume (cy)[1]	Date[1]
North Santa Monica Beach	Nourishment	0	N/A
	Bypassing from Santa Monica Breakwater	-60,000 (removed)	1939
	Bypassing from Santa Monica Breakwater	-960,000 (removed)	1950
	Bypassing from Santa Monica Breakwater	-780,000 (removed)	1958

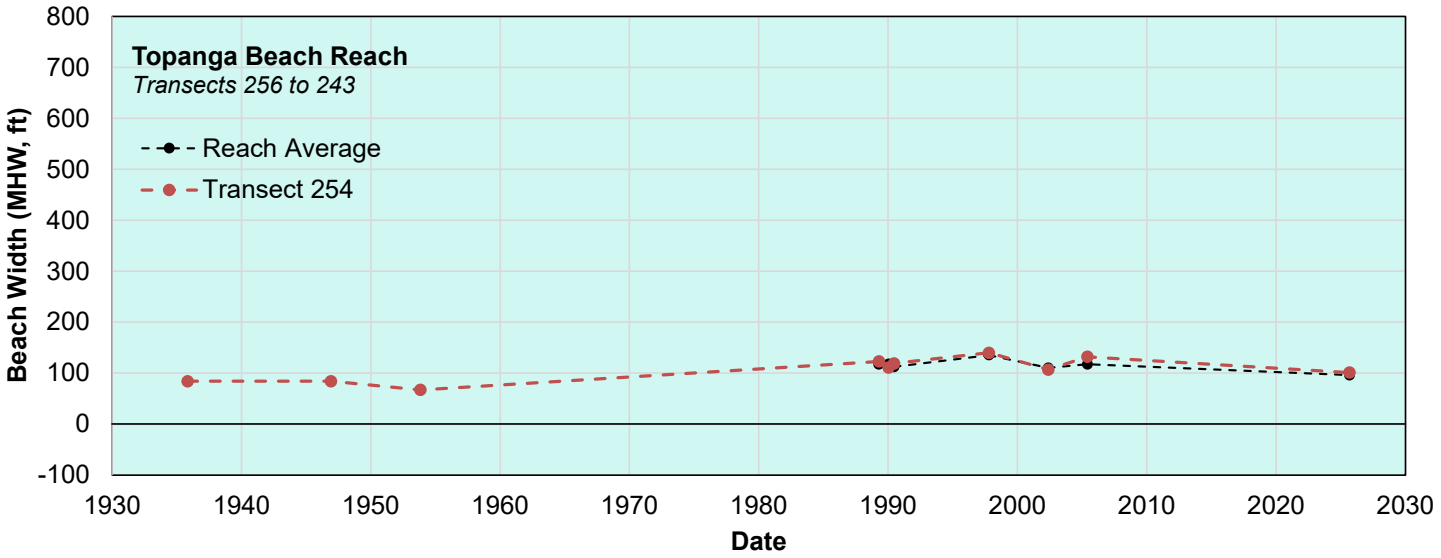


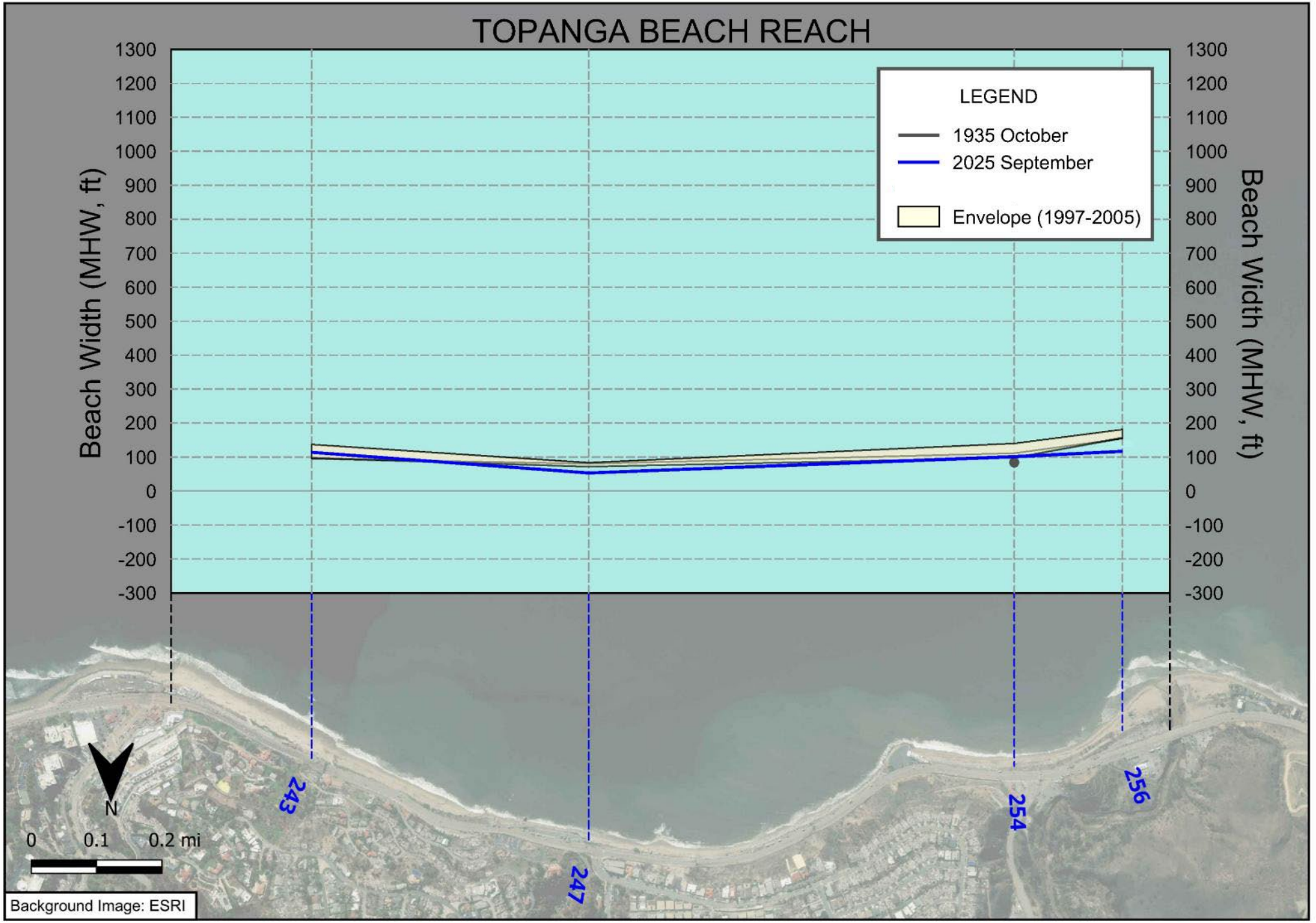

NORTH SANTA MONICA BEACH REACH
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
LEGEND
1935 October
2025 September
Envelope (1989-2005)
192
199
207
210
215
220
221
N
0
0.25
0.5 mi
Background Image: ESRI

Topanga Beach Reach

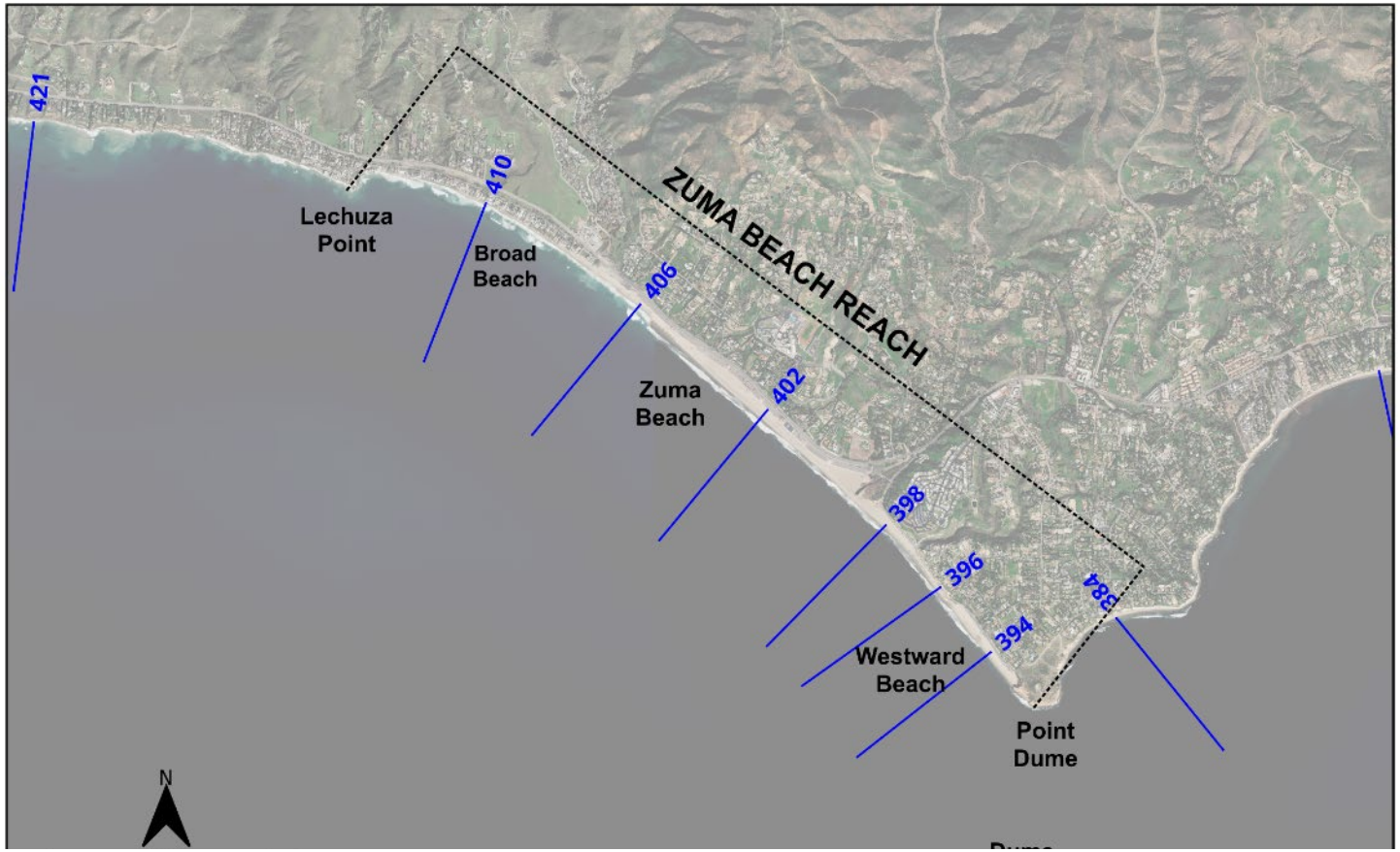


Reach	Structure(1)	Date(1)
Topanga Beach	33 Groins across Topanga & Will Rogers Reaches	1923-1958
	Terminal Groin at Sunset Blvd.	1958
	Revetment near Maestro's Restaurant	1972

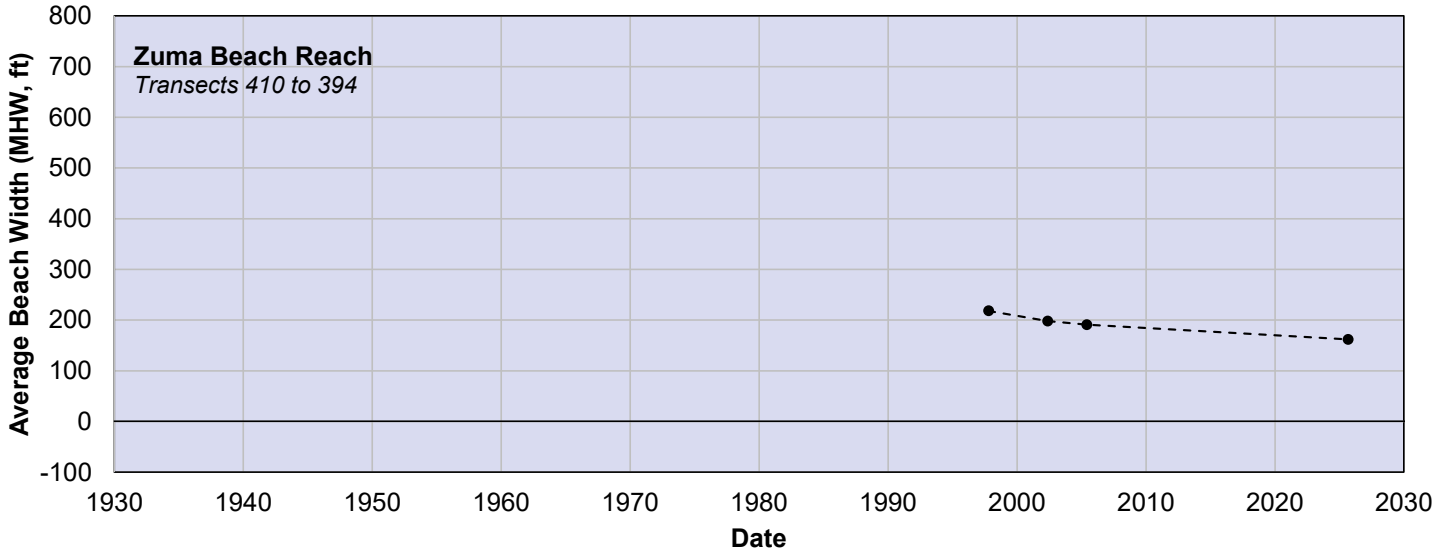


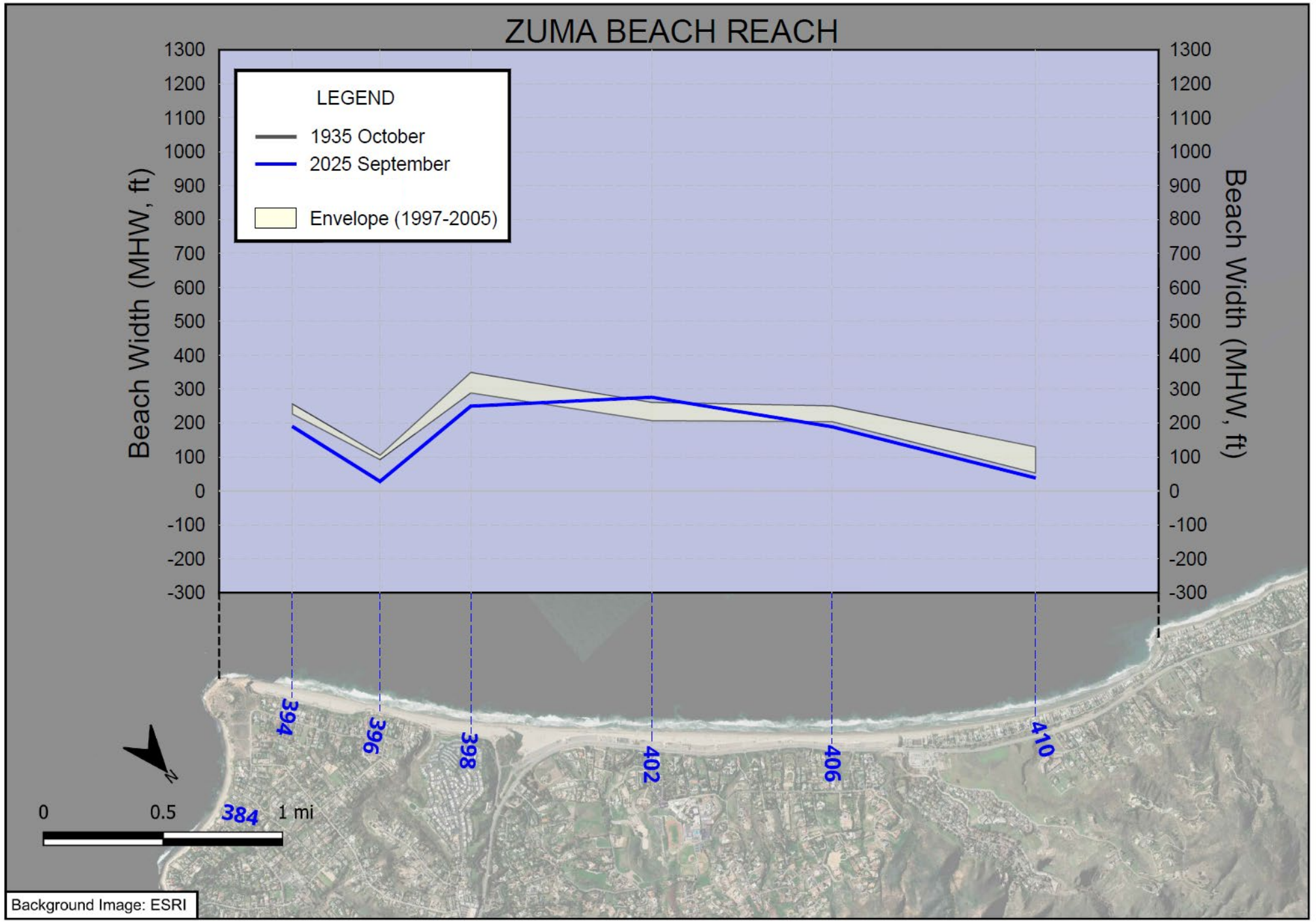

TOPANGA BEACH REACH
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
LEGEND
1935 October
2025 September
Envelope (1997-2005)
243
247
254
256
N
0
0.1
0.2 mi
Background Image: ESRI

Zuma Beach Reach



Reach	Structure	Date
Zuma Beach	Zuma Lifeguard Headquarters Emergency Sand Bags(1)	1983
	Broad Beach Emergency Revetment(2)	2010
	Westward Beach Road Emergency Revetment(3)	2021

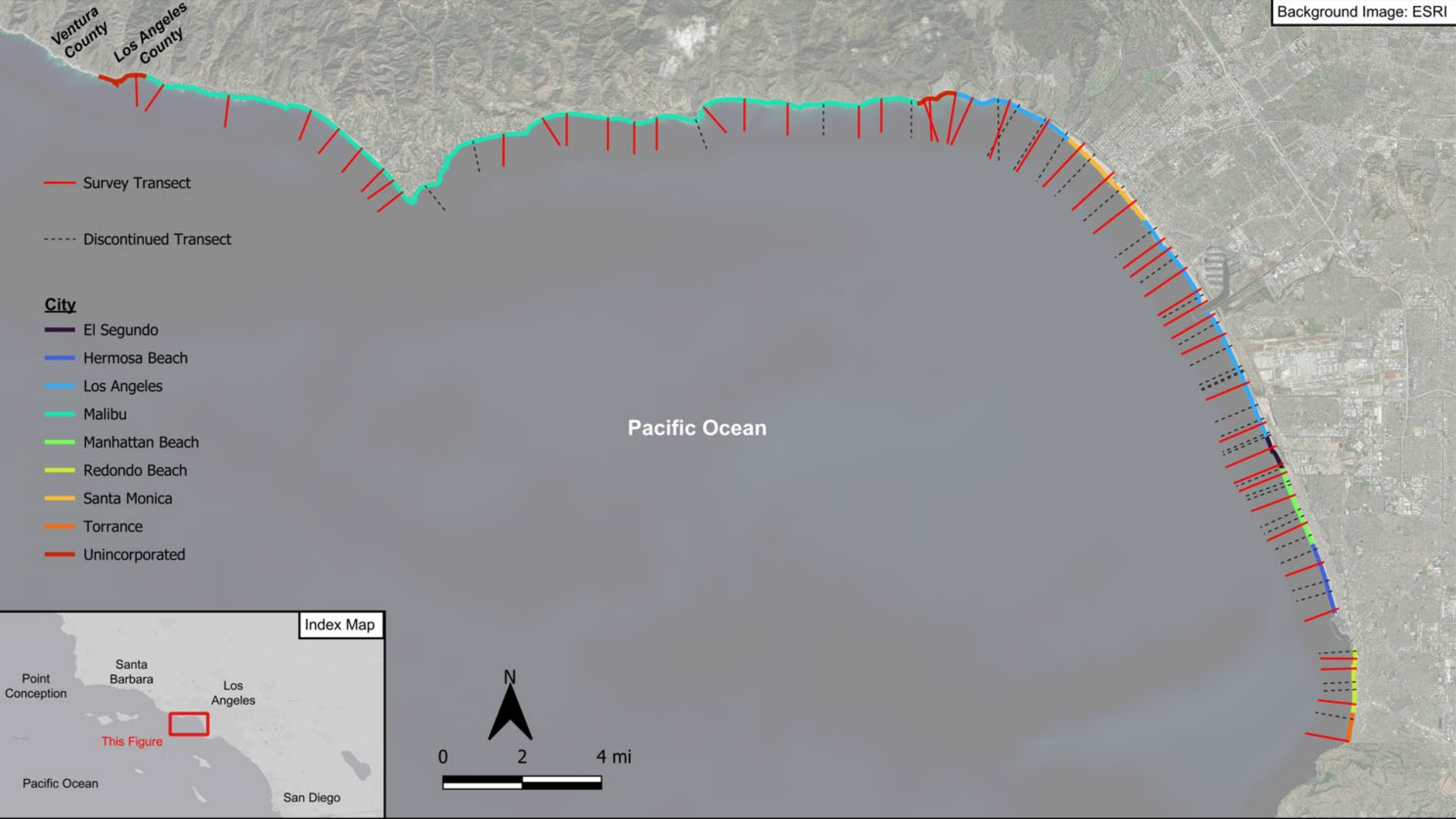



ZUMA BEACH REACH
LEGEND
1935 October
2025 September
Envelope (1997-2005)
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
Beach Width (MHW, ft)
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
394
396
398
402
406
410
384
N
0
0.5
1 mi
Background Image: ESRI

Reach	MHW Beach Width September 2025	Beach Width Change		Trend 1997-2025
		1935-2025	1997-2025	
West Malibu	45 ft	-	-40 ft	-1.7 ft/yr
Zuma	162 ft	-	-56 ft	-1.8 ft/yr
Central Malibu	59 ft	-	-23 ft	-0.9 ft/yr
East Malibu	141 ft	-	-2 ft	-1.0 ft/yr
Topanga	96 ft	-	-39 ft	-1.1 ft/yr
Will Rogers	164 ft	+ 128	-73 ft	-1.9 ft/yr
N. Santa Monica	587 ft	+ 478	+25 ft	+0.6 ft/yr
S. Santa Monica	714 ft	+ 581	+88 ft	+3.6 ft/yr
Venice	648 ft	+ 607	+71 ft	+3.3 ft/yr
Dockweiler Beach	384 ft	+ 451	-45 ft	-0.9 ft/yr
Manhattan/Hermosa	389 ft	+ 249	-14 ft	0.0 ft/yr
Redondo Cyn	121 ft	+ 39	-26 ft	-0.8 ft/yr
S. Redondo	187 ft	+ 128	-5 ft	0.0 ft/yr

Future Shoreline Monitoring Program

- **Frequency**
  - Seasonal
  - Annual
  - Longer Intervals (*e.g.*, 5 yrs)
- **Transect Density**
  - Status Quo (85 transects)
  - Reduced (e.g., 49 transects)


Ventura County
Los Angeles County
Survey Transect
Discontinued Transect
City
El Segundo
Hermosa Beach
Los Angeles
Malibu
Manhattan Beach
Redondo Beach
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Torrance
Unincorporated
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Index Map
Point Conception
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
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Questions

Economic Screening Tool

- **Screening-level tool** used to identify beaches in Los Angeles where nourishment or restoration may provide greater **public** benefit

  (24 beaches evaluated)
- Evaluates three categories of potential benefit:
  - Recreational value
  - Ecological value
  - Storm protection
- Supports **site screening and prioritization**
  - Identifies where intervention may prevent loss of benefits
  - Identifies where proactive investment may enhance value
- **Not a final valuation**
  - Detailed, site-specific analysis would follow for selected sites

Screening Tool:

Analysis

Basis for Analysis	**Beach Area**
Evaluation Period	**Looking to 2050**
Potential Evaluation Components	**Recreation, Habitat & Storm Protection**

Visualize changes to the beach

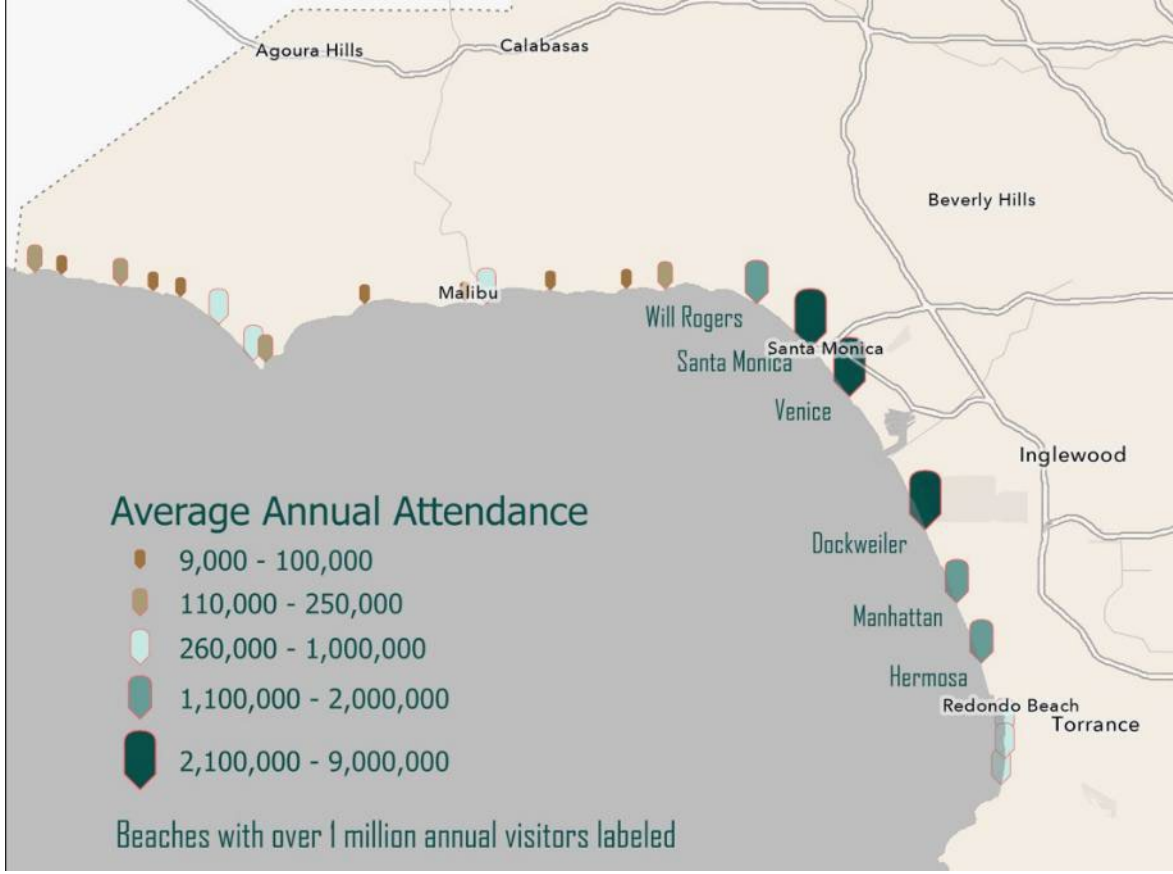
SCREENING FOR ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BEACH RESTORATION PROJECTS

Flag Beaches where we see:

1. Reduction in Towel Space for visitors (Beach Area Reduction)
2. Potential Priority Habitat Erosion OR Potential for Habitat Expansion
3. Asset Protection

How Many People Currently go to the Beach?

- Visitation estimated using **anonymized** mobile device–derived location data (2021-2024)
- Analysis uses data from a third-party data vendor



Estimating Beach Visitation Using Mobile Device–Derived Locational Data in Southern California, U.S.A.

Kiki Patsch[†], Nathaniel Merrill[‡*], Dorothy Horn[†], Marc Beyeler[§], Elena Eger[††], Ari Eger-Beyeler[‡‡], and Mario Sandoval[††]

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Camarillo, CA 93012, U.S.A.

[‡]Matunuck Research Group
South Kingstown, RI 02879, U.S.A.

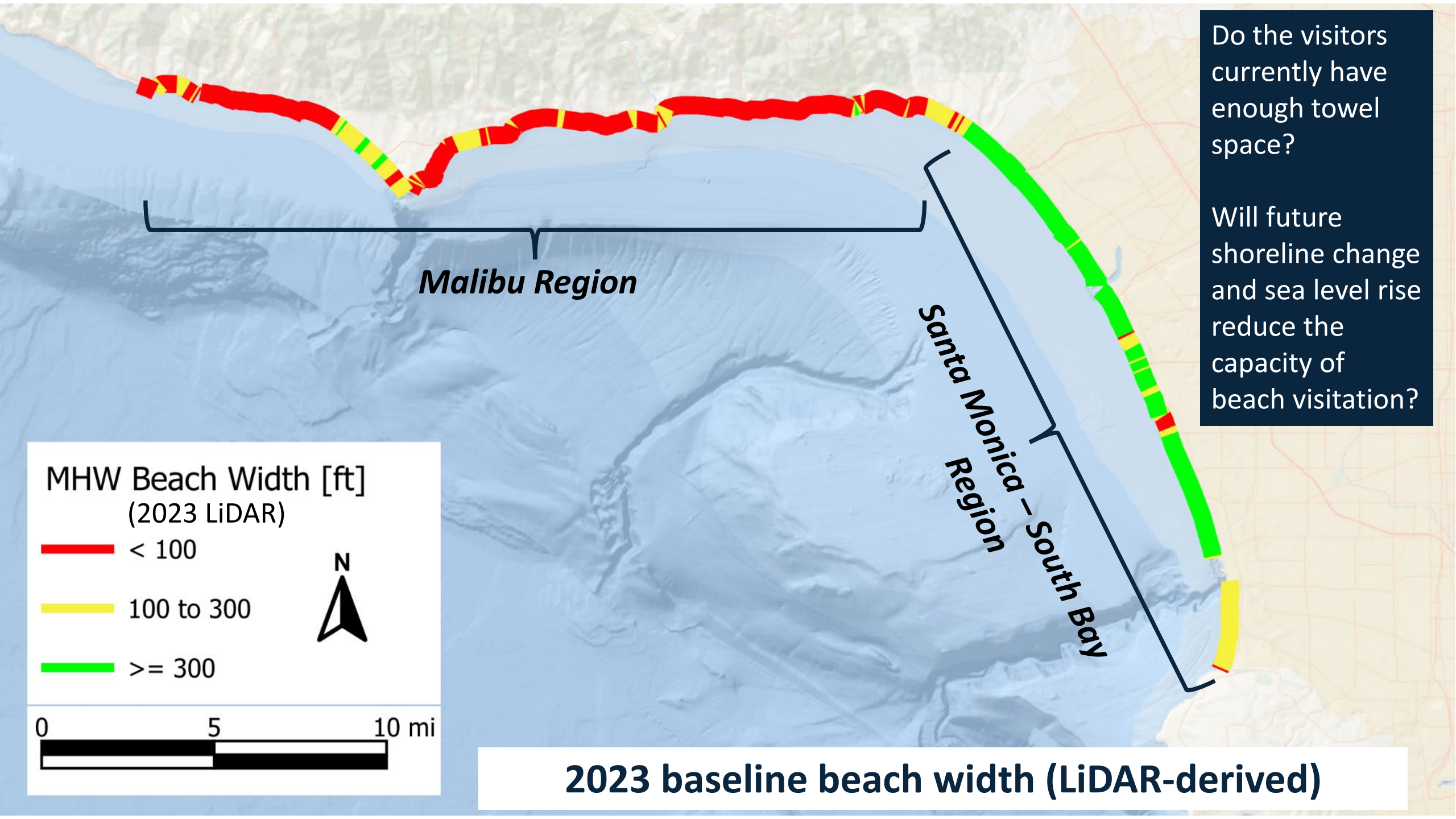
[§]Beach Erosion Authority of Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON)
Santa Barbara, CA 93103, U.S.A.

[††]Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA)
Los Angeles, CA 90065, U.S.A.

[‡‡]MBA Consultants
Berkeley, CA 94705, U.S.A.

www.cerf-jcr.org

-CSUCI, BEACON, and MRCA



Do the visitors currently have enough towel space?

Will future shoreline change and sea level rise reduce the capacity of beach visitation?

2023 baseline beach width (LiDAR-derived)

Recreation:
Visitation, Capacity, and Potential Loss

Key result

- Many LA beaches currently experience overcrowding under typical conditions.
- **9** beaches are vulnerable to reduced recreational capacity due to erosion and SLR
- Estimated **$125M+/year** at risk by **2050**
- Driven primarily by a small number of constrained beaches

Visitation and value estimates are screening-level indicators used for relative comparison across sites.

Additional Screening Potential
Equity and Access: Disadvantaged Community Visitation

Key Findings

- Several beaches serve a high proportion of visitors from disadvantaged communities (**DACs**)
- Highest **DAC** visitation (≥25%) at:
  - Dockweiler Beach
  - Las Tunas Beach
  - Redondo Beach
  - Topanga Beach

Interpretation:

- These beaches provide important access to coastal resources for underserved populations
- In many cases they are not the most vulnerable beaches to erosion

Implications

Investment in **Access**, **Amenities**, and **Safety** and **Comfort** may provide meaningful public benefit even where beach width is sufficient

DAC defined using SB 535 disadvantaged community designations.

Ecological value: Habitat and Restoration Potential

Ecological screening focuses on snowy plover habitat; additional species and habitat types may expand identified opportunities.

Data and Approach

- Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Western Snowy Plover habitat assessments

Key Takeaways:

- Habitat enhancement can provide meaningful public benefit independent of recreation constraints
- **Malibu Lagoon/Surfrider** and **Zuma** show overlap between habitat value and erosion risk
- Many beaches offer restoration opportunities where physical vulnerability is limited

Storm Protection: Backshore Asset Exposure

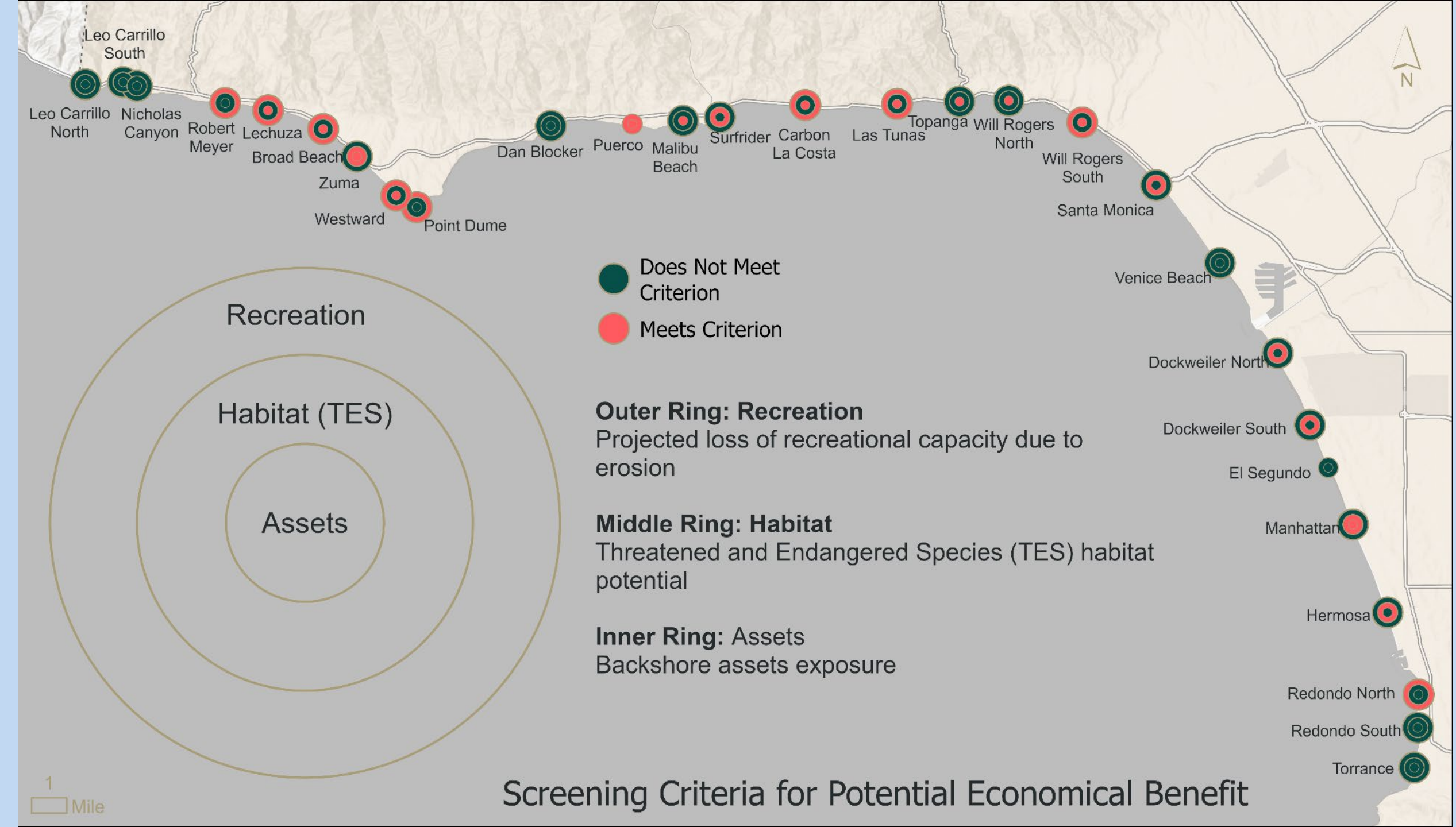
Exposure based on CoSMoS modeling; results represent screening-level indicators for relative comparison across sites.

Where Exposure Occurs

- Roadways, coastal access infrastructure
- Private Property

Key Takeaways

- Storm protection benefits are **site-specific**, not system wide
- Some beaches are important due to asset exposure, not recreation or habitat
- These sites may justify investment based on:
  - **Avoided damages**
  - **Maintaining Access**


Leo Carrillo South
Leo Carrillo North
Nicholas Canyon
Robert Meyer
Lechuza
Broad Beach
Zuma
Westward
Point Dume
Dan Blocker
Puerco
Malibu Beach
Surfrider
Carbon
La Costa
Las Tunas
Topanga
Will Rogers North
Will Rogers South
Santa Monica
Venice Beach
Dockweiler North
Dockweiler South
El Segundo
Manhattan
Hermosa
Redondo North
Redondo South
Torrance
N
Does Not Meet Criterion
Meets Criterion
Recreation
Habitat (TES)
Assets
Outer Ring: Recreation
Projected loss of recreational capacity due to erosion
Middle Ring: Habitat
Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) habitat potential
Inner Ring: Assets
Backshore assets exposure
1
Mile
Screening Criteria for Potential Economical Benefit

Where Benefits Cluster
Combined Screening Results

Multi-Criteria Sites (Overlapping Benefits)	**Recreation-driven**	**Ecology-driven**	**Public Asset-driven**
• Westward Beach • Zuma Beach • Will Rogers State Beach	• Redondo Beach (North) • Point Dume • Las Tunas Beach • Lechuza Beach • Broad Beach	• Dockweiler Beach • Hermosa Beach • Manhattan Beach • Santa Monica Beach • Surfrider/Malibu Lagoon	• Will Rogers State Beach • Surfrider • Westward Beach • Zuma Beach

Screening Tool
Key Takeaways

- Most beaches do not show overlapping potential economic benefits
- Priorities depend on project goals:
  - Preserve recreation
  - Enhance habitat / Protect habitat
  - Protect assets (Public and Private)
- No single site maximizes all the benefits
- Screening identifies where **further analysis** is warranted
- While this is a screening tool for sediment management projects there is also room for improvements to beach access and amenities

Results represent screening-level indicators based on predicted 2050 conditions; detailed evaluation would be required for project implementation


Questions

Next Steps/Action Items

- More partnership building with communities
- Beach Monitoring Report in August 2026
- Prepare Draft RCSAP in October 2026
- Shoreline Monitoring Program Funding
- Next Public Workshop: November 2026

Thank you for Attending

the Coastal Resilience Public Workshop!

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