

Sea Level Rise Maps



6 Sea Level Rise Maps

6.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the maps generated for the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) pilot project (as listed in Table 6.1). There are two main types of maps – those that show expected inundation, and those that show the overtopping potential of the shoreline assets. The inundation maps present the depth and extent of inundation associated with the six inundation scenarios evaluated as part of this effort. Each SLR scenario -16 inches (40 cm) by mid-century and 55 inches (140 cm) by end of century - is evaluated under three storm/tide conditions: inundation associated with high tides also known as mean higher high water (MHHW), inundation associated with 100-year extreme water levels also known as still water elevations (100-yr SWEL), and inundation associated with 100-year extreme water levels coupled with wind waves (100-yr SWEL + wind waves). The depth of inundation information associated with the six inundation scenarios was extracted along the shoreline assets to provide a high-level assessment of the potential for shoreline overtopping. The shoreline overtopping potential maps present the results of this exercise. Please refer to Section 4.2 for details on what the inundation and overtopping maps show.

Before reviewing the maps, please read Section 6.2 to understand the caveats associated with the maps due to data availability and methodology limitations.

	Inundation overview	Inundation zoom-in maps	Overtopping depth	Overtopping %	Overtopping depth zoom- ins
16" + MHHW	1	5	1	1	0
16" + 100-yr SWEL	1	5	1	1	5
16" + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves	1	5	1	1	0
55" + MHHW	1	5	1	1	0
55" + 100-yr SWEL	1	5	1	1	5
55" + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves	1	5	1	1	0
Total	6	30	6	6	10

Table 6.1 Number of maps produced by type

6.2 Caveats Associated with the Maps

The inundation maps and shoreline overtopping potential maps are intended as planning-level tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and the maps do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context on the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please refer to Chapter 4 and the associated Appendix. Users agree to hold harmless and blameless the State of California and its representatives and its agents for any liability associated with the use of the maps. The maps and data

shall not be used to assess actual coastal hazards, insurance requirements, or property values or be used in lieu of Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The inundation maps created for the pilot study region represent advancement over previous inundation maps that characterized the extent of inland inundation due to sea level rise. Most notably, the new maps include:

- The depth and extent of inundation.
- ► The maps rely on topographic information from the 2010 USGS LIDAR. The flood protection levees and other features that could impede flood conveyance are captured in this latest set.
- Wave dynamics along the Alameda County shoreline are considered. Wave heights along the shoreline can exceed 4 feet in height therefore wave dynamics are important processes to consider when evaluating the potential for shoreline overtopping and inundation in nearshore coastal areas.
- The new mapping effort also benefited from an assessment of hydraulic connectivity, using inundation mapping methodologies developed by the NOAA Coastal Services Center to exclude lowlying areas that are below the inundated water surface elevation, but are not hydraulically-connected to the inundated areas.

The inundation maps are intended only as a screening-level tool for performing the vulnerability and risk assessment. Although the inundation maps do account for additional processes and they rely on new data, they are still associated with the following series of assumptions and caveats:

- ► The bathymetry of San Francisco Bay and the topography of the landward areas, including levees and other flood and shore protection features, would not change in response to SLR and increased inundation (e.g., the morphology of the region is constant over time).
- The maps do not account for the accumulation of organic matter in wetlands or potential sediment deposition and/or resuspension that could alter San Francisco Bay hydrodynamics and/or bathymetry.
- ► The maps do not account for erosion, subsidence, future construction, or levee upgrades.
- The maps do not account for the existing condition or age of the shore protection assets. No degradation or levee failure modes have been analyzed as part of the inundation mapping effort.
- ► The levee heights and the heights of roadways and/or other topographic features that may impact flood water conveyance are derived from the USGS 2010 LIDAR at a two meter horizontal grid resolution. Although this data set represents the best available topographic data, and the data has undergone a rigorous QA/QC by a third party, the data has not been extensively ground-truthed. Levee crests and other topographic features may be over or under-represented by the LIDAR data.
- The inundation depth and extent shown on the MHHW maps are associated with the highest high tides, in an attempt to approximate the maximum extent of future daily tidal inundation. This level of inundation can also be referred to as "permanent inundation," as it represents the area that would be inundated regularly. Tides in San Francisco Bay exhibit two highs and two lows in any given day, and the daily high tide on any given day may be less than the calculated MHHW tidal elevation.
- ► The inundation depth and extent shown on the 100-yr SWEL maps is associated with a 100-year extreme water level condition—in other words, an extreme tide level with a 1-percent chance of

occurring in any given year. This inundation is considered "episodic inundation" because the newly inundated areas (the areas not inundated under the MHHW scenario) would be inundated only during extreme high tides. It should be noted that extreme tide levels with greater return intervals (i.e., 500-yr SWEL with a 0.2-percent chance of occurring in a given year) can also occur and would result in greater inundation depths and a larger inundated area.

- The depth of inundation is not shown for the extreme coastal storm event conditions (i.e., 100-yr SWEL + waves) because the physics associated with overland wave propagation and wave dissipation are not included in this study. These processes would have a significant effect on the ultimate depth of inundation associated with the large coastal wave events, resulting in a potential reduction in the depth of inundation in most areas. Alternatively, the wave heights used in this analysis are associated with existing 10-year wave heights, and as sea level rises and bay water depths increase, the potential for larger waves to develop in the nearshore environment increases. This dynamic could result in increases in the depth of inundation, particularly directly adjacent to the shoreline assets.
- The inundation maps focus on the potential for coastal flooding associated with sea level rise and coastal storm events. The inundation maps do not account for localized inundation associated with rainfall-runoff events, or the potential for riverine overbank flooding in the local tributaries associated with large rainfall events.
- The maps do not account for inundation associated with changing rainfall patterns, frequency, or intensity as a result of climate change.

INUNDATION OVERVIEW MAPS

16" MHHW (1)

16" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (1)

16" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)

55" MHHW (1)

55" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (1)

55" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)















INUNDATION ZOOM-IN MAPS SHOWING SELECTED TRANSPORTATION ASSET LOCATION

16" MHHW (5)

16" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (5)

16" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (5)

55" MHHW (5)

55" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (5)

55" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (5)





	0 - 2 Feet	£1	Amtrak Capitol Corrido / Regular Service Stat	or ion
	2 - 4 Feet	1	Bay Area Rapid Trans	it Station
	4 - 6 Feet	÷1		
	6 - 8 Feet	<u>z</u> -	Unselected Rall Statio	'n
	8 - 10 Feet	â.	Ferry Terminal	
	10 - 16 Feet	\bigstar	Future Project	
	> 16 Feet	\diamond	Tide Gate	
	Disconnected Low-	++	BART (Selected)	
	Lying Areas	++	Railway (Selected)	
	Drojaat Araa	+++	Railway (Unselected)	
	Floject Alea		Road (Selected)	
#	Asset Code		Road (Unselected)	
			Oakland - San Francisco Ferry	
			San Francisco - Alameda Ferry	
				4
			1 inch = 1,650 feet	N
		0 500	1,000 2,000	3,000





Adapting to Rising Tides Map 3 of 5: Coliseum - Bay Farm Island Area Inundation Potential 16-Inch MHHW Sea Level Rise Extent and Depth Amtrak Capitol Corridor / Regular Service Station 0 - 2 Feet 21 2 - 4 Feet Bay Area Rapid Transit Station 4 - 6 Feet <u>e</u>1 Unselected Rail Station 6 - 8 Feet <u></u> Unselected Ferry Terminal 8 - 10 Feet 10 - 16 Feet Maintenance Yard > 16 Feet Railway (Unselected) Road (Selected) Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Road (Unselected) **Project Area** # Asset Code 1 inch = 2,000 feet 600 1,200 2,400 3,600 11/11/2011 **¬**Fee * Disclaimer: The inundation maps and the associated analyses are intended as planninglevel tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and (they) do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context about the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please see Adapting to Rising Tides: Transportation Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Pilot Project, Technical Report, November 2011. •San Dal City











Adapting to Rising Tides Map 3 of 5: Coliseum - Bay Farm Island Area Inundation Potential 16-Inch Sea Level Rise plus 100-year Stillwater Levels Extent and Depth Amtrak Capitol Corridor / Regular Service Station 0 - 2 Feet 21 2 - 4 Feet Bay Area Rapid Transit Station 4 - 6 Feet <u>0</u>1 Unselected Rail Station 6 - 8 Feet <u></u> Unselected Ferry Terminal 8 - 10 Feet 10 - 16 Feet Maintenance Yard > 16 Feet Railway (Unselected) Road (Selected) Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Road (Unselected) **Project Area** # Asset Code 1 inch = 2,000 feet 600 1,200 2,400 3,600 11/11/2011 **¬**Fee * Disclaimer: The inundation maps and the associated analyses are intended as planninglevel tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and (they) do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context about the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please see Adapting to Rising Tides: Transportation Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Pilot Project, Technical Report, November 2011. •San



















	0 - 2 Feet		91	Amtrak Capitol Cor / Regular Service S	ridor Station
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	8 - 10 Feet			Ferry Terminal	
	10 - 16 Feet	•	☆	Future Project	
	> 16 Feet		\diamond	Tide Gate	
	Disconnected Low-	-		BART (Selected)	
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#	Asset Code			Road (Unselected)	
		_		Oakland - San Francisco Ferry	
				San Francisco - Alameda Ferry	
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				1 inch = 1,650 feet	N
		0	500	1,000 2,000	3,000



Adapting to Rising Tides Map 3 of 5: Coliseum - Bay Farm Island Area Inundation Potential 55-Inch MHHW Sea Level Rise Extent and Depth Amtrak Capitol Corridor / Regular Service Station 0 - 2 Feet 21 2 - 4 Feet Bay Area Rapid Transit Station 4 - 6 Feet 21 Unselected Rail Station 6 - 8 Feet <u></u> Unselected Ferry Terminal 8 - 10 Feet 10 - 16 Feet Maintenance Yard > 16 Feet Railway (Unselected) Road (Selected) Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Road (Unselected) **Project Area** # Asset Code 1 inch = 2,000 feet 600 1,200 2,400 3,600 11/11/2011 **¬**Fee * Disclaimer: The inundation maps and the associated analyses are intended as planninglevel tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and (they) do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context about the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please see Adapting to Rising Tides: Transportation Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Pilot Project, Technical Report, November 2011. •San











Adapting to Rising Tides Map 3 of 5: Coliseum - Bay Farm Island Area Inundation Potential 55-Inch Sea Level Rise plus 100-year Stillwater Levels Extent and Depth Amtrak Capitol Corridor / Regular Service Station 0 - 2 Feet 21 2 - 4 Feet Bay Area Rapid Transit Station 4 - 6 Feet <u>_1</u> Unselected Rail Station 6 - 8 Feet <u></u> Unselected Ferry Terminal 8 - 10 Feet 10 - 16 Feet Maintenance Yard > 16 Feet Railway (Unselected) Road (Selected) Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Road (Unselected) **Project Area** # Asset Code 1 inch = 2,000 feet 600 1,200 2,400 3,600 11/11/2011 **¬**Fee * Disclaimer: The inundation maps and the associated analyses are intended as planninglevel tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and (they) do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context about the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please see Adapting to Rising Tides: Transportation Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Pilot Project, Technical Report, November 2011. San







MAPS SHOWING DEPTHS OF SHORELINE SYSTEMS OVERTOPPED

16" MHHW, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)

55" MHHW, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)

16-Inch MHHW Potential Sea Level Rise with Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth

16-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels with Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth

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16-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels With Wind-Wave Zone with Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth

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Adapting to Rising Tides Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth 0.1 - 1 foot 1 - 2 feet 2 - 3 feet

3 - 4 feet 4 - 5 feet

> 5 feet

16-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise* Plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels

Disconnected Low-Lying Areas

Project Area

Major Roads

01

1

1/14/2011

Airport Commuter Rail Station Ferry Terminal

1 in = 3 mile

Source: Inundation Lavers - AECOM, 201

55-Inch MHHW Potential Sea Level Rise with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth**

55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth**

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55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels With Wind-Wave Zone with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth**

* Disclaimer: The inundation maps and the

Adapting to Rising Tides Potential Shoreline Overtopping Depth 0.1 - 1 foot 1 - 2 feet 2 - 3 feet 3 - 4 feet 4 - 5 feet > 5 feet 55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise* Plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Project Area Airport 01 Commuter Rail Station 1 Ferry Terminal 1 in = 3 mileMajor Roads 1/14/2011 Source: Inundation Lavers - AECOM, 201

Adapting to Rising Tides

associated analyses are intended as planninglevel tools to illustrate the potential for inundation and coastal flooding under future SLR scenarios and (they) do not represent the exact location or depth of flooding or shoreline overtopping. The maps are based on model outputs and do not account for all of the complex and dynamic Bay processes or future conditions such as erosion, subsidence, future construction or shoreline protection upgrades, or other changes to San Francisco Bay or the region that may occur in response to SLR. For more context about the maps and analyses, including a description of the data and methods used, please see Adapting to Rising Tides: Transportation Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Pilot Project, Technical Report, November 2011. 55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise* Plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels Potential Wind-Wave Zone 1 in = 3 mile

MAPS SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF SHORELINE SYSTEMS OVERTOPPED

16" MHHW, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)

55" MHHW, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL, MHHW + 100-yr SWEL + wind waves (1)

16-Inch MHHW Potential Sea Level Rise with Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentages

16-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentages**

16-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels With Wind-Wave Zone with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentages**

	Percent	of Potentia
		0-5%
		5-10%
		10-75%
		>75%
		16-Inch P Plus 100-' with Wind
1		Wind-Wav
1		Project Ar
	+	Airport
2	<u>1</u>	Commute
ÿ	â	Ferry Terr
		Major Roa
N. S.	11/14/2011	S
	21.745	and the second

55-Inch MHHW Potential Sea Level Rise with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentage**

55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentage**

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55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels With Wind-Wave Zone with **Potential Shoreline Overtopping Percentage**

Adapting to Rising Tides Percent of Potential Shoreline Overtopping 0-5% 5-10% 10-75% >75% 55-Inch Potential Sea Level Rise* Plus 100-Year Stillwater Levels Disconnected Low-Lying Areas Project Area Airport 01 Commuter Rail Station 1 Ferry Terminal 1 in - 3 mile Major Roads 1/14/2011 Source: Inundation Lavers - AECOM, 201

OVERTOPPING DEPTH ZOOM-IN MAPS SHOWING THE SELECTED TRANSPORTATION ASSET LOCATIONS

16" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (5)

55" MHHW + 100-yr SWEL (5)

