

Welcome!

We're glad you're here



The Port of Oakland is working with community partners to plan for future flooding from sea level rise, big storms, and groundwater that may rise up from below the ground.

This work helps protect people, homes, jobs, and the places we all care about.

Today, you can learn about flooding challenges, share what you know from living or working in Oakland, tell us what matters most to you, and help shape the plan moving forward.

 Your voice is an important part of the process

The Waterfront Resilience Plan Area

This map shows the full area being studied in the Waterfront Resilience Plan, including the Port, nearby neighborhoods, the shoreline, and major transportation routes.



Who's involved + what the Port does



PORT OF OAKLAND

The Port is a landlord port, where property is leased to tenants and third parties.

The Port acts as the governmental agency and manages infrastructure such as electrical systems, streets, and storm drains, and some shoreline areas within the Port jurisdiction.



What the Port is doing in the Waterfront Resilience Plan

- The Port studies flooding on Port property and in nearby neighborhoods.
- The Port works with the City of Oakland and others to plan long-term solutions.
- The Port shares information with the public and with partner agencies.
- The Port helps create a big-picture plan that protects jobs, transportation, and the shoreline.



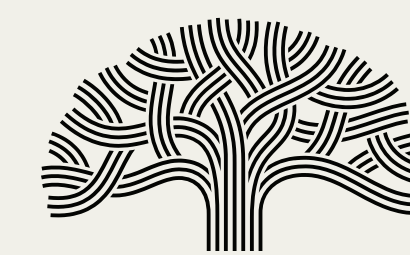
What the Port does not do

- The Port does not build projects outside Port property.
- The Port does not fund work on City streets or private land.
- The Port does not have jurisdiction over residential areas or make decisions about housing.
- The Port does not decide what private landowners can or cannot build.

REGIONAL COORDINATION

Who makes decisions

Flooding does not stop at city borders, so many groups must work together to make the shoreline safer and more resilient.



The **City of Oakland** manages City streets and storm drains, parks, and housing rules.



The **East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)** stewards many parks and shoreline areas.



The **San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)** sets shoreline rules and sea level rise requirements.



The **Oakland Alameda Adaptation Committee (OAAC)** is a coalition of shoreline communities and other interest-holders collaborating on sea level rise.



Caltrans manages freeways, bridges, and major transportation routes.



Federal agencies manage ocean navigation and airport safety.



How your voice shapes the Waterfront Resilience Plan

Your ideas are an important part of this planning process.

What you share today helps the Port of Oakland identify places that matter most in your community, guide which kinds of solutions we explore, and support the Port's final Waterfront Resilience Plan.

This plan has several steps over the next year. Community workshops, conversations with partners, and survey responses all play a role in creating the plan.



Your input can influence which places will be included in future flood defense planning, which solutions will be considered for your community, and how we share information and engage with the community.



Your input at these workshops cannot influence state or federal laws, private development, zoning decisions, airport or seaport operational decisions, or how much funding agencies receive.

Timeline



We appreciate your time and your experience.

Your ideas help guide how this work moves forward.



Flooding + how water moves

Types of Flooding

Not all flooding happens for the same reason. Understanding the different types of flooding helps us plan solutions that match Oakland's local needs.



Coastal flooding happens when tides or storms push water over the shoreline.



Groundwater flooding happens when water under the soil rises toward the surface, creating wet or soggy areas even without rain.



Stormwater flooding happens when heavy rain fills streets faster than drains can move the water away.

Impacts of Flooding

Flooding can have many different levels of impacts.

Flooding can damage property, block streets and walkways, interrupt transit, affect supply chains and businesses, disrupt jobs and daily living, and damage important infrastructure such as water or electrical systems.



SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Flood Risk Factors

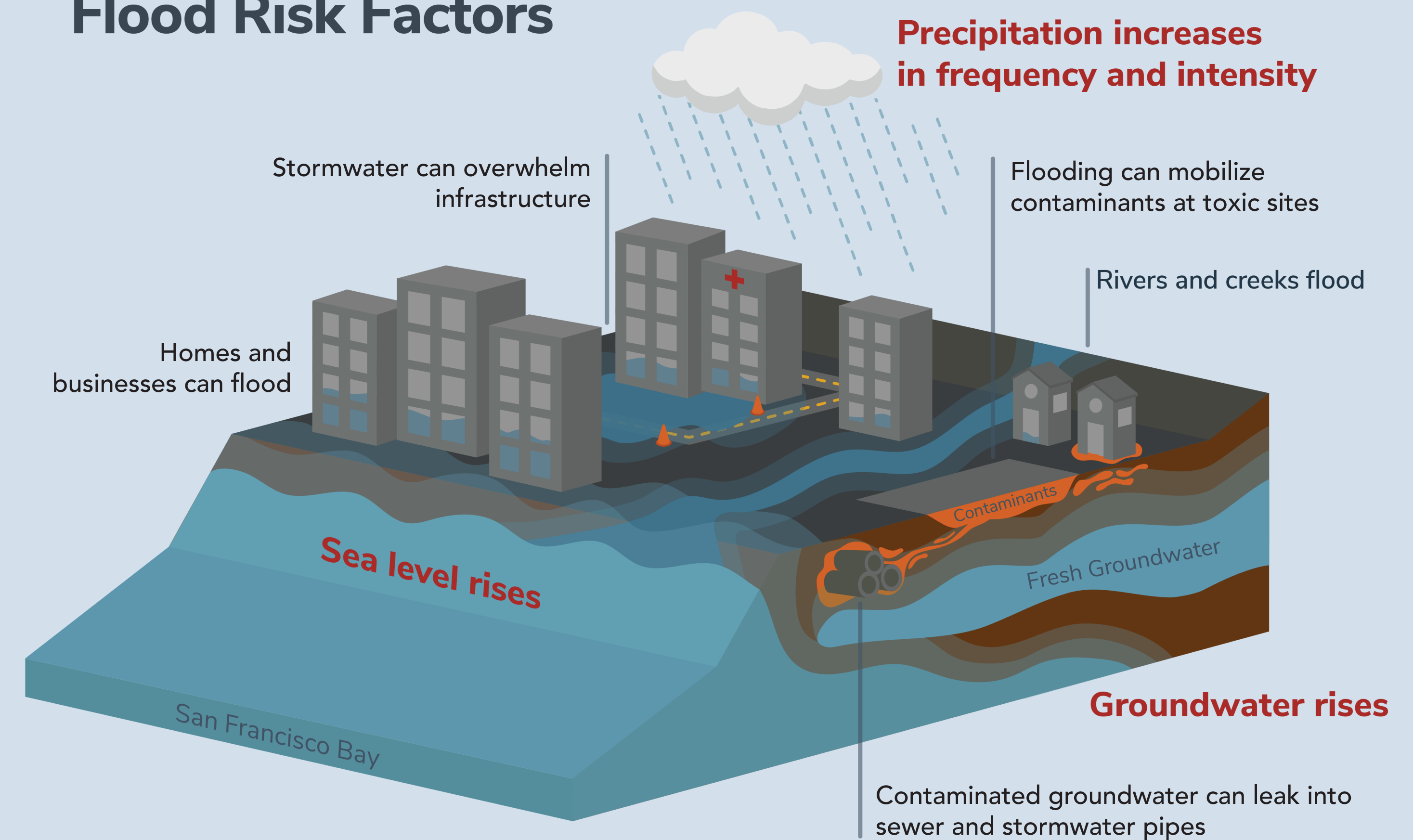




Image adapted from infographic, courtesy of Save The Bay








Future Flood Maps

Water levels are rising over time because of sea level rise, stronger storms, and groundwater coming up closer to the surface. This map shows what future flooding could look like.

 Study Area



 Shallow Groundwater Hazard

Coastal and Precipitation Flood Hazard
Depth (feet)

-  < 0.5
-  0.5 - 1
-  1 - 2
-  2 - 3
-  > 3

Projected flood hazards at 2050
(1 foot of sea level rise, 100-year storm)

As you look at the map, think about places you travel through or care about.

-  Does the map match what you expected?
-  Did you already know about the levels of flooding that could happen in the future?





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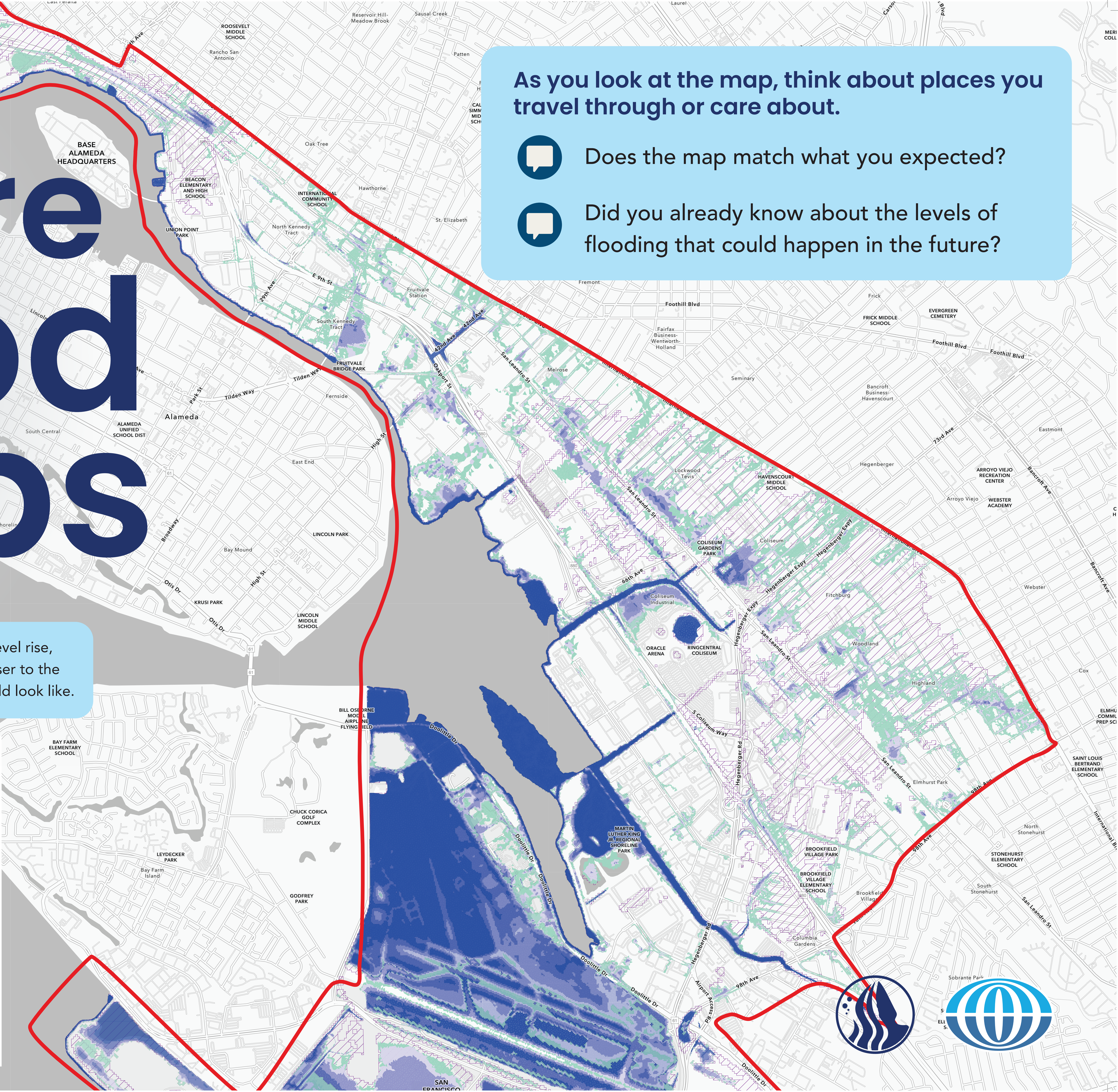
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How vulnerability is measured and what's at risk

The Waterfront Resilience Plan studies how flooding affects different places along the shoreline.

To help us understand which locations or systems might need the most attention in the future, we look at four things to understand vulnerability and risks:

1

Exposure

means how often a place may flood and how deep the water might get.

3

Adaptive capacity

means how easily something can be fixed, moved, or protected.

2

Sensitivity

means how easily that place could be damaged by water.

4

Consequence

means what happens to people, businesses, and the community if that place floods.

Potential Impacts

The Plan's study area has many important facilities that can be affected by flooding. These include roads, rail lines, airport runways, storm drains and pump stations, buildings, warehouses, cranes, docks, and electrical and water systems.

When these places flood, it can impact things like restaurants along the water in Jack London Square, the movement of goods through the Port, regional and international flights, and how the community connects to the shoreline.






Your Neighborhood: Flooding and everyday impacts

Your local knowledge of recent flooding helps us understand what happens on the ground that scientific data may not see.


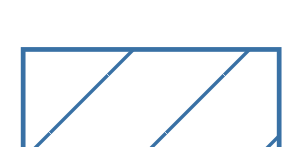
Can you recall any times when your daily life was affected by flooding?


Please add sticky notes on the board describing the flooding you've seen:

-  Streets that flood during big storms or heavy rain
-  Places that feel unsafe in storms or during the highest tides
-  Any spots where drains don't work well or water collects

Share your Experience

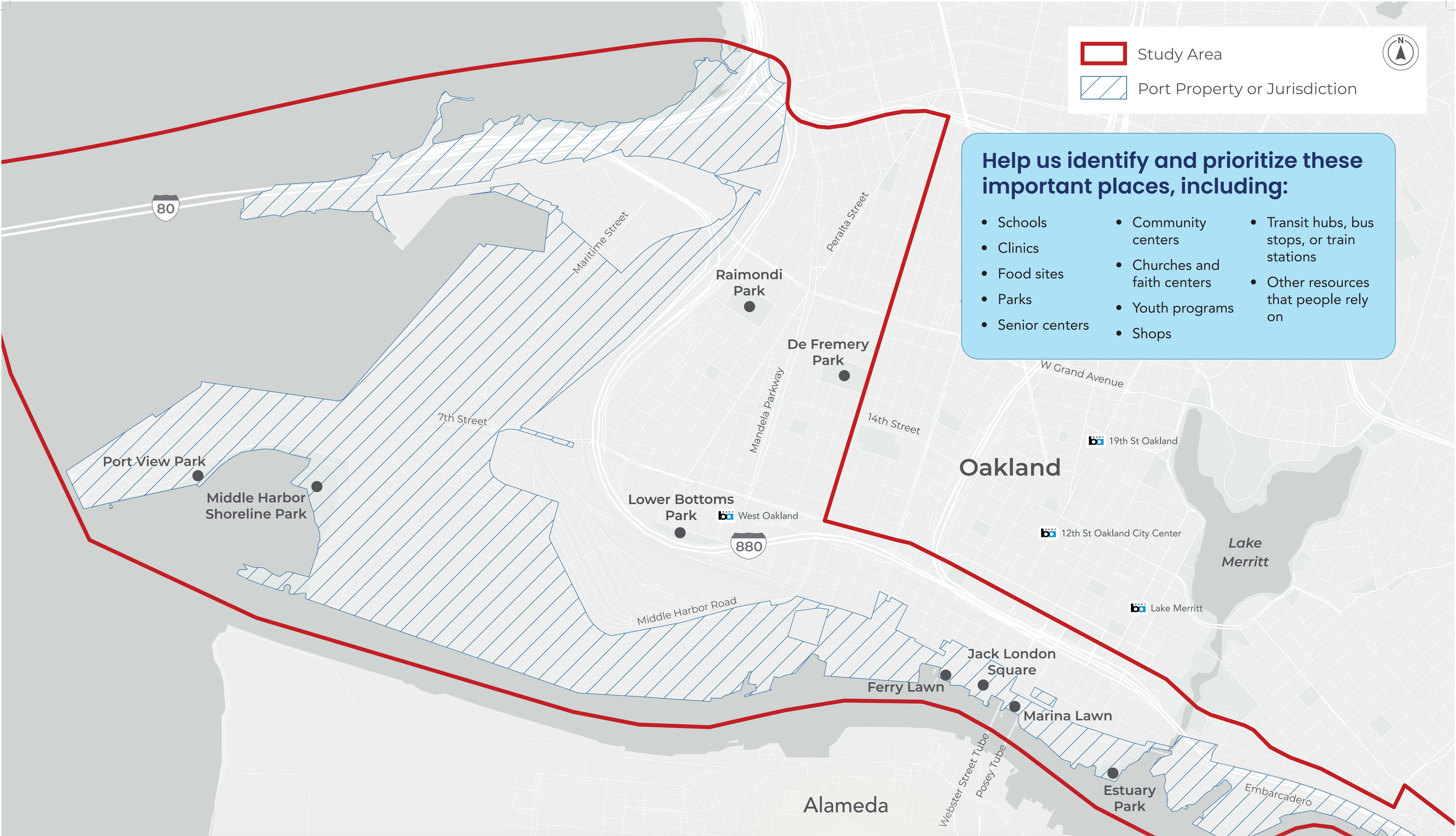


 Study Area
 Port Property or Jurisdiction



Help us identify and prioritize these important places, including:

- Schools
- Clinics
- Food sites
- Parks
- Senior centers
- Community centers
- Churches and faith centers
- Youth programs
- Shops
- Transit hubs, bus stops, or train stations
- Other resources that people rely on




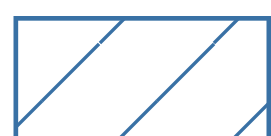
Your Neighborhood:

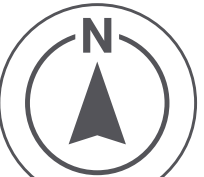
Important places and community strengths



Your Neighborhood: Important places and community strengths

 Study Area

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Community Values and Equity

This planning effort also focuses on fairness and protecting communities.

We want this plan to support frontline neighborhoods and avoid harm. That means providing fair access to information, respecting cultural and historic places, supporting adaptation plans that avoid displacement, and paying special attention to neighborhoods that face the highest flood risks.

Your feedback helps us understand what your community needs and how we can make this plan more fair and effective for everyone.

Please share your priorities with us by writing on sticky notes:

- What do you and your communities value about your neighborhood?
- What matters most to you when planning for future flooding?
- What should project planners be mindful of?

