



# YSNAP: Your Guide to the Plan



## What is YSNAP?

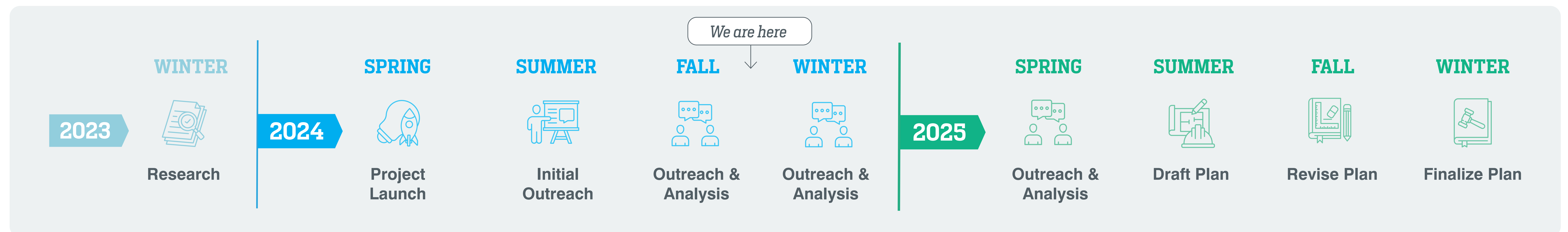
The Yosemite Slough Neighborhood Adaptation Plan (YSNAP) will outline strategies to prepare the neighborhood around Yosemite Slough to adapt to sea level rise and coastal flooding. YSNAP will assess potential risks and impacts, planning to protect the community from projected sea level rises of 3.5 to 7 feet by 2100.

Success in this work depends on learning from the decades of community activism focused on environmental justice in Bayview Hunters Point.

This plan is funded by the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

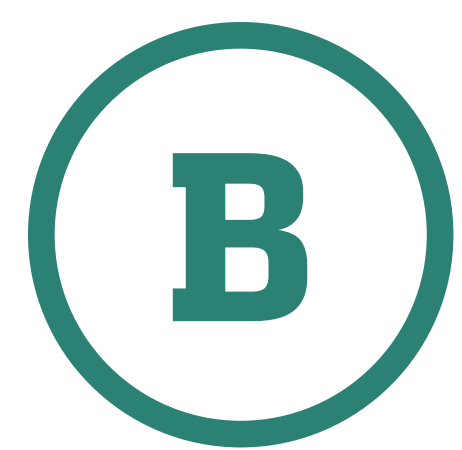


## Project Timeline



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# Select Past and Current City Projects



Already, San Francisco's Bay shoreline faces flooding in low-lying areas during high tides and severe weather. With sea levels expected to rise by 3.5 to 7 feet by 2100, flooding will become more frequent and severe, impacting larger areas. The City's goal is to build resilience against these immediate and long-term threats by protecting public and private assets, preserving natural resources, and enhancing quality of life for all residents. YSNAP will coordinate with and draw insights from both current and past sea level rise projects outlined below.

## Past and Current City Projects



### Sea Level Rise Action Plan (2016)

A vision, set of goals, and road map for sea level rise planning, risk assessments, and adaptation strategies in San Francisco.



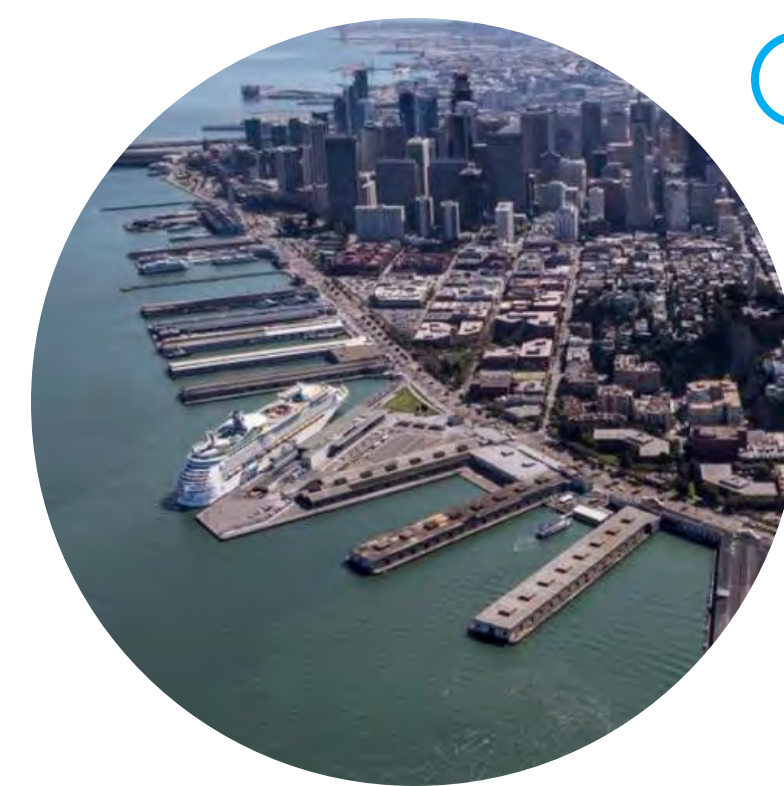
### Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Consequences Assessment (2020)

A study of 10 sea level rise scenarios to understand the City's infrastructure vulnerabilities.



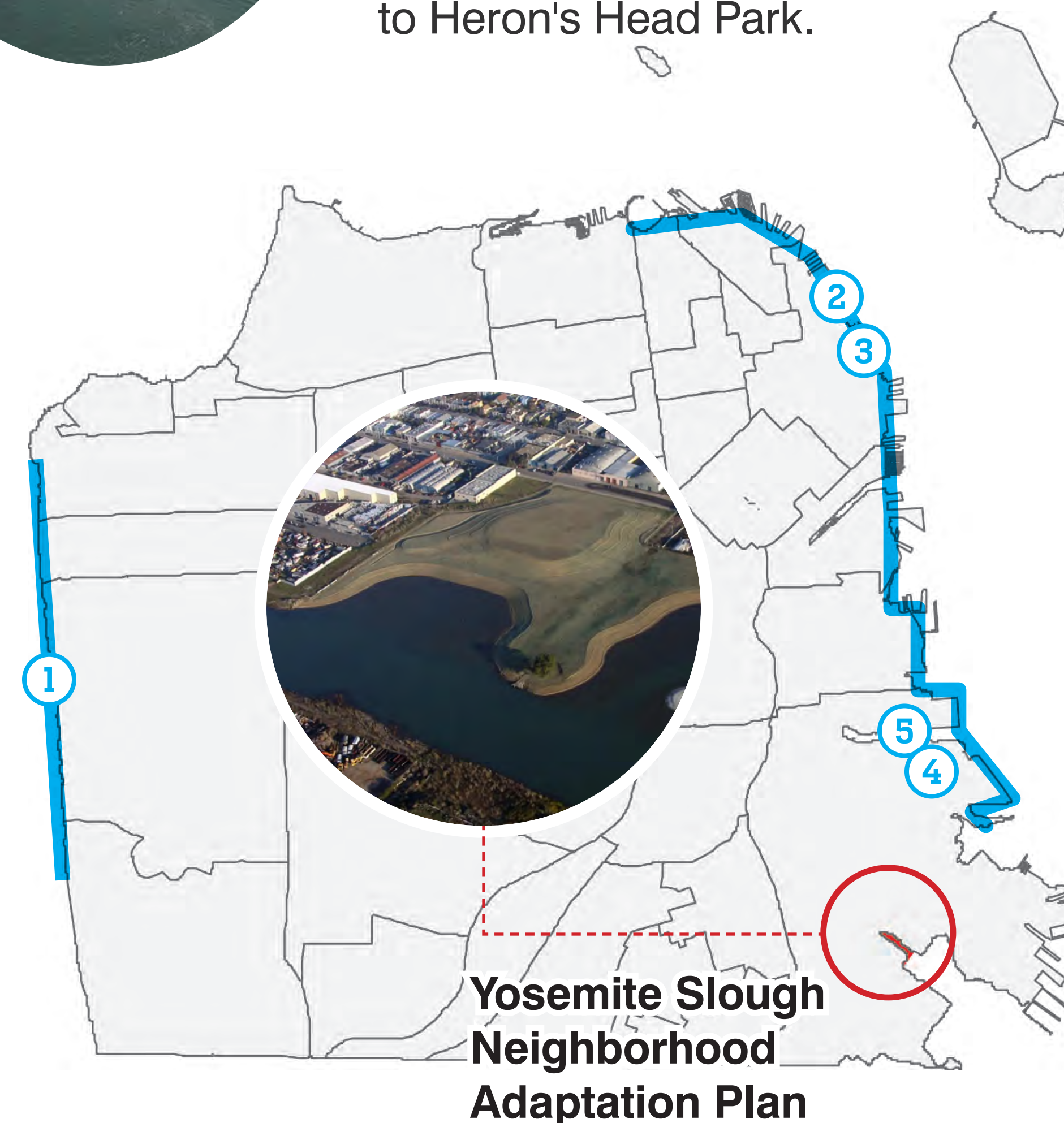
### 1 Ocean Beach Climate Change Adaptation Project (ongoing)

This will create new public open space, protect key public assets, and ensure coastal access in the face of climate change. Construction of first phase is anticipated late 2025.



### 2 Waterfront Flood Study (ongoing)

This study is analyzing coastal flood risk and will propose conceptual locations for coastal flood defenses along the 7.5 miles of waterfront within the Port of San Francisco's jurisdiction, from Aquatic Park to Heron's Head Park.



Yosemite Slough Neighborhood Adaptation Plan

### 3 Embarcadero Connectivity Plan (ongoing)

This project will build on the Waterfront Flood Study with alternative transportation concepts for the Embarcadero corridor and critical connections.



### 4 Islais Creek Southeast Mobility and Adaptation Strategy (2020)

A plan to protect transportation infrastructure, build neighborhood resilience, and enhance the shoreline around Islais Creek.

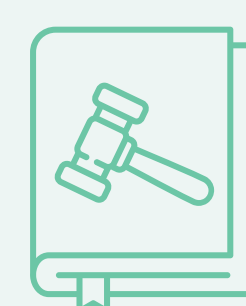


### 5 Islais Creek Bridge Rehabilitation Project (ongoing)

This project will replace the structurally deteriorated Islais Creek Bridge along 3rd Street with a bridge that meets current structural, seismic, and sea level rise standards.



## What's Next?



By 2034, the City will submit a San Francisco Bay Shoreline Adaptation Plan to the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to comply with state requirements.



The Plan will address the City's most vulnerable areas, include new and updated data, and tailor strategies to neighborhood needs.



The Plan will use the California Ocean Protection Council's Sea Level Rise Adaptation Criteria (2024).



Photo credits: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, Treasure Island Development Authority, Jacobs, San Francisco Examiner, California State Parks Foundation, California State Parks, SFMTA, AECOM



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# Initial Community Goals



These goals are a summary of what we heard from the project's Community Ambassadors, during events at Fall Fest and the Park Market, and from outreach in related projects including the Port's Waterfront Resilience Program and the Islais Creek Adaptation Strategy.

## How important are these goals?

Place a dot on the scale bars below.

Conduct a transparent public engagement process to address the diverse needs and perspectives in the Bayview.



Build community capacity for flood risk planning and adaptation.



Support a sustainable economy that benefits local residents, workers, and industries.



Write In:



Write In:



## What would you change?



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# Initial Community Goals



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## How important are these goals?

Place a dot on the scale bars below.

Adapt buildings, homes, and infrastructure to ensure neighborhood safety, preparedness, and livability.



Improve shoreline health through nature-based strategies.



Improve access to open space, recreation, and the shoreline.



Improve pedestrian, bicycle, and transit flood resilience and connections to/from the Bayview, City, and Bay Area.



Write In:



## What would you change?

Empty text area for user input.



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# Adaptation Strategies



The Yosemite Slough Neighborhood Adaptation Plan will recommend strategies to protect the neighborhood—residents, local businesses, and community assets—from 3.5 to 7 feet of projected sea level rise by 2100. The goal is to identify adaptation strategies that are most appropriate to protect Bayview Hunters Point.

<b>Marsh Restoration</b>	<b>Stormwater Swales</b>
<b>Ecotone Levee</b>	<b>Living Seawall</b>

## Potential Co-Benefits

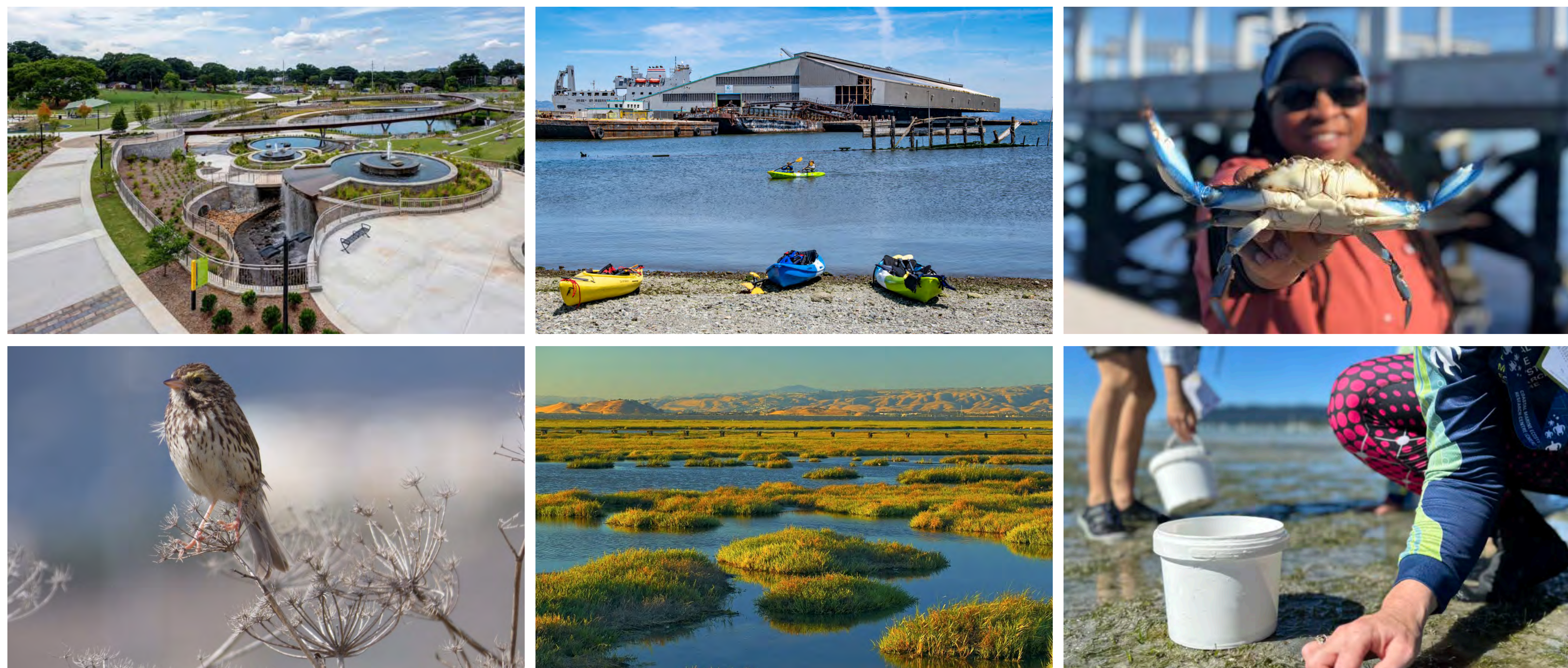
Well-designed and engineered strategies can offer multiple benefits, including, but not limited to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Enhance carbon storage
- Support job opportunities
- Improve water and air quality
- Provide recreational opportunities and access
- Deliver resilient infrastructure
- Improve physical and mental health
- Provide cultural benefits
- Support biodiversity
- Enhance community development and economic revitalization

What co-benefits do you care about the most? Why?



What questions do you have about adaptation strategies?



# Adaptation Strategies



By working with existing natural systems and human-made infrastructure, adaptation strategies can produce long-term social, economic, and environmental benefits. Here are example adaptation strategies that could protect Bayview Hunters Point.

## Marsh Restoration

The marsh's physical, chemical, or biological characteristics are returned to its natural structure and function. This improves the environmental health of the marsh to support flood management, biodiversity, recreation, and more.



### Marsh Restoration Photo Credits

- Left: Giacomini Wetland Restoration Project
- Center: U.S. Geological Survey
- Right: Giacomini Wetland Restoration Project

## Ecotone Levee

These are gentle and vegetated slopes that provide a transition zone between a wetland and the upland area. They reduce flood risk, wave velocity, and erosion risk, as well as provide habitat for local plants and wildlife.



### Ecotone Levee Photo Credits

- Left: Environmental Science Associates
- Center: Oro Loma Sanitary District
- Right: San Francisco Estuary Partnership

**What types of strategies are you interested in? Why?**

**What concerns do you have about these strategies, if any?**



### Key Notes

- Any type of adaptation strategy could be properly designed and engineered to be adequately protective against sea level rise.
- Each adaptation strategy comes with its own trade offs (e.g., cost, life span, appearance), and co-benefits (e.g., open space access, creating jobs, protecting wildlife).
- Multiple types of adaptation strategies could be mixed and matched together. There is no "one size fits all" approach.





# Adaptation Strategies



By working with existing natural systems and human-made infrastructure, adaptation strategies can produce long-term social, economic, and environmental benefits. Here are example adaptation strategies that could protect Bayview Hunters Point.

## Stormwater Swales

These are shallow depressions that use plants, soil, and microbes to treat stormwater, controlling the speed of runoff and filtering it into the ground whenever possible. The stormwater swales mimic the natural hydrologic cycle, support site landscaping, and improve water quality.

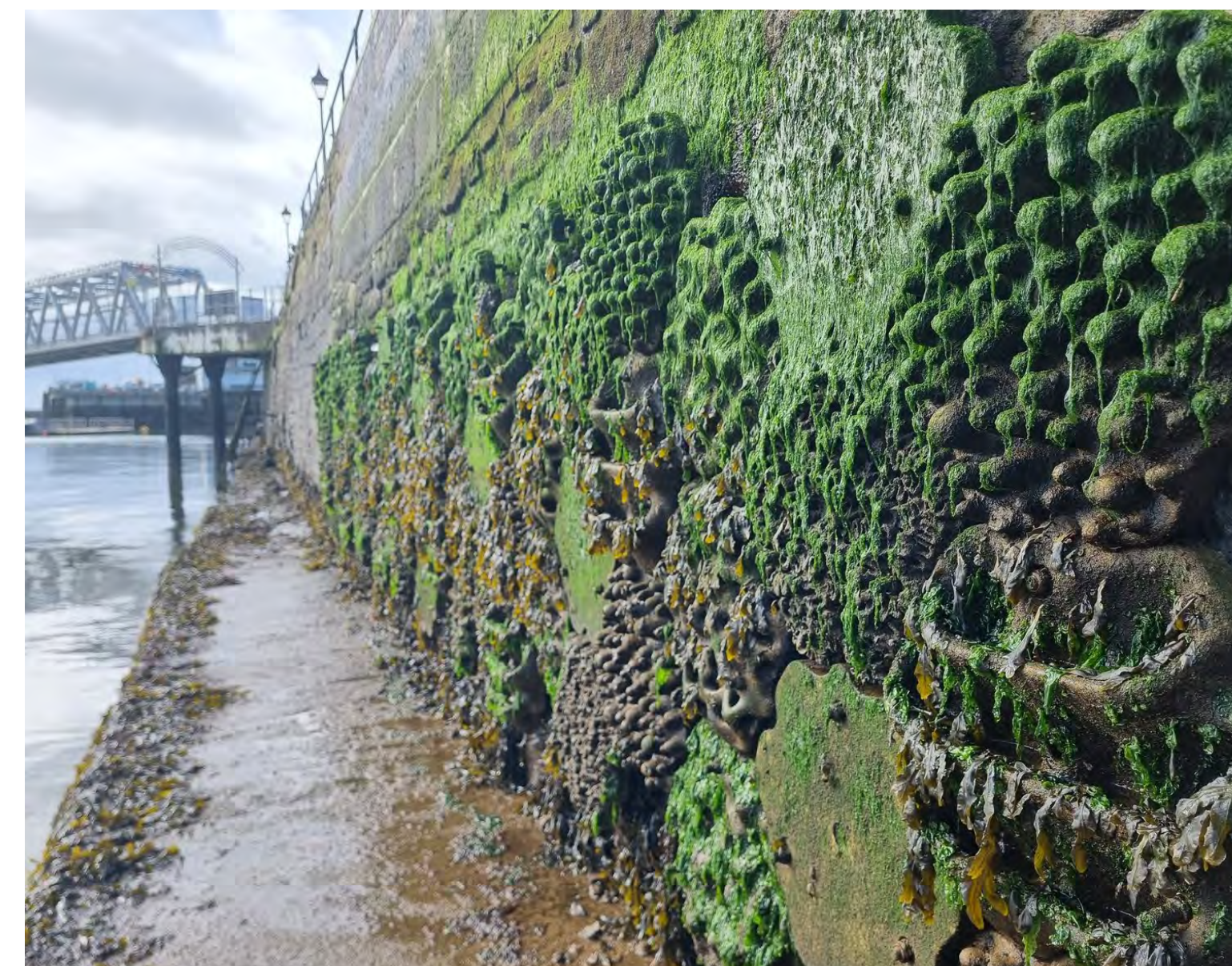


### Stormwater Swales Photo Credits

Left: River City Environmental Inc.  
Center: Saxon Holt, PhotoBotanic  
Right: Southeast Community Center by Brett Desmarais, San Francisco Public Works

## Living Seawall

A seawall is an engineered, static slope at the shoreline that is designed for coastal defense against tides, waves, and tsunamis. A living seawall is ecologically enhanced to encourage underwater habitat, where marine life can absorb and filter pollution and promote biodiversity.



### Living Seawall Photo Credits

Left: Lonny Meyer  
Center: Living Seawalls  
Right: Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

**What types of strategies are you interested in? Why?**

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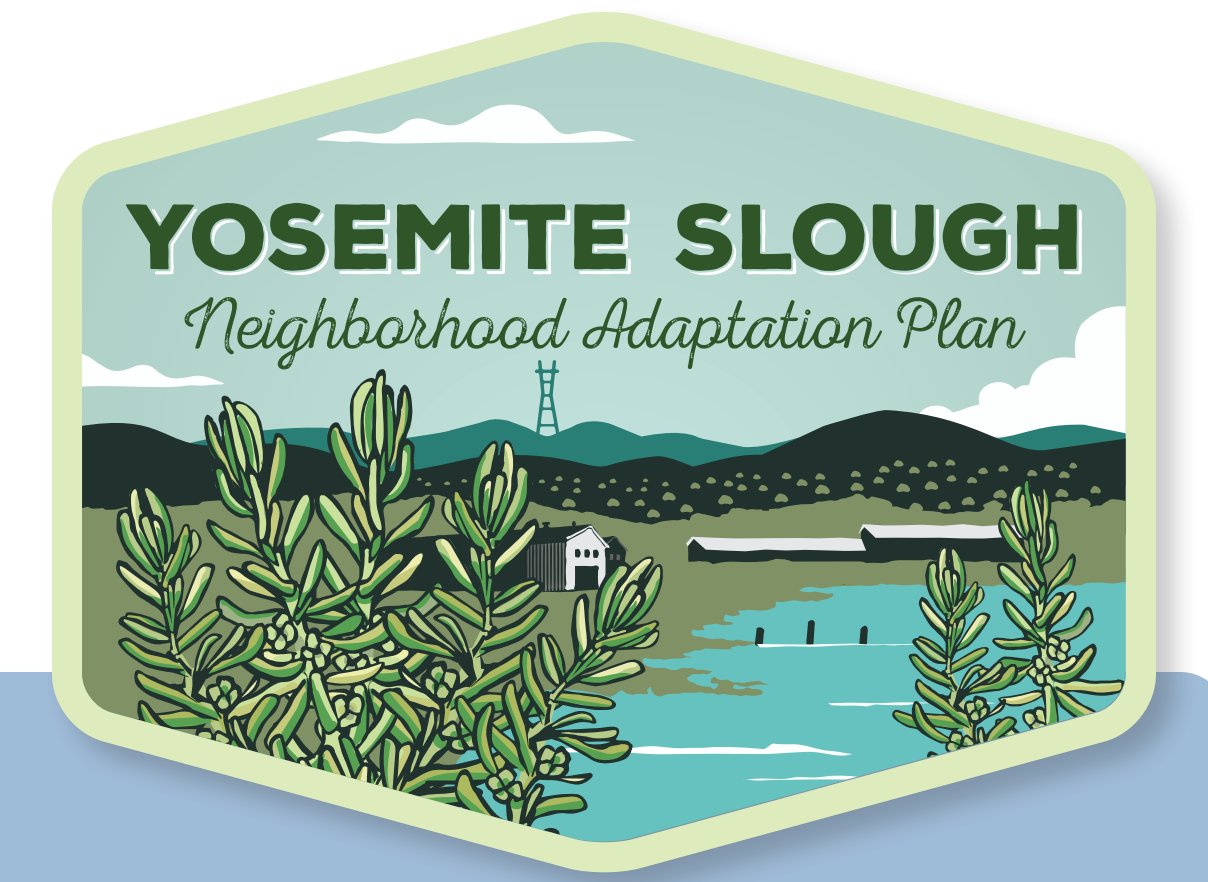
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# Neighborhood Living Legend



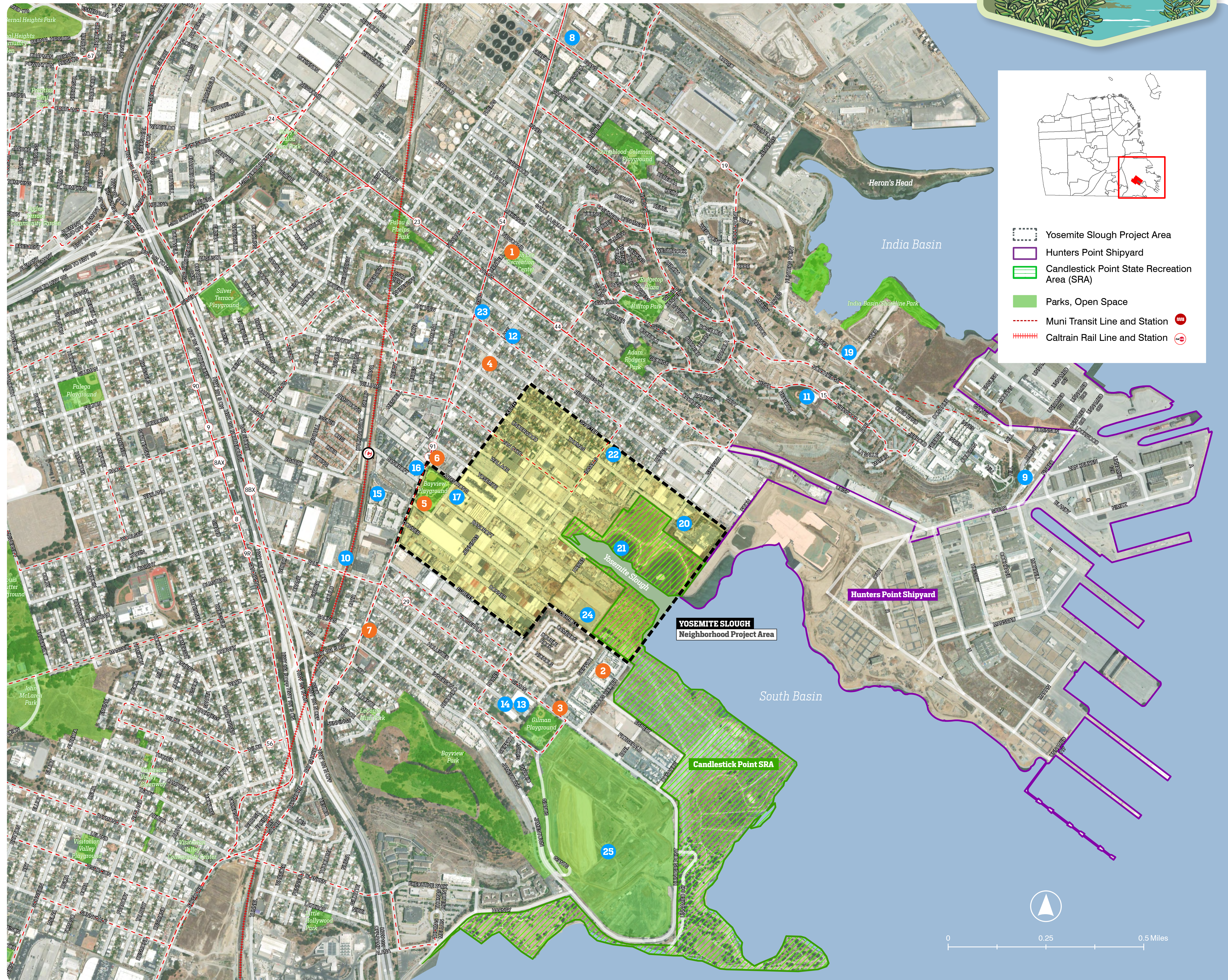
**What would you add?**  
Place and label a dot on this map.

## HISTORIC ASSETS

- 1 Bayview Opera House
- 2 Alice Griffith Apartments
- 3 True Hope Church
- 4 Double Rock Baptist Church
- 5 Martin Luther King Jr Pool
- 6 Bayview Senior Housing/Geraldine Johnson Manor
- 7 Arthur H. Coleman Medical Center/ Bayview Clinic/Marin City Health and Wellness Center

## COMMUNITY ASSETS

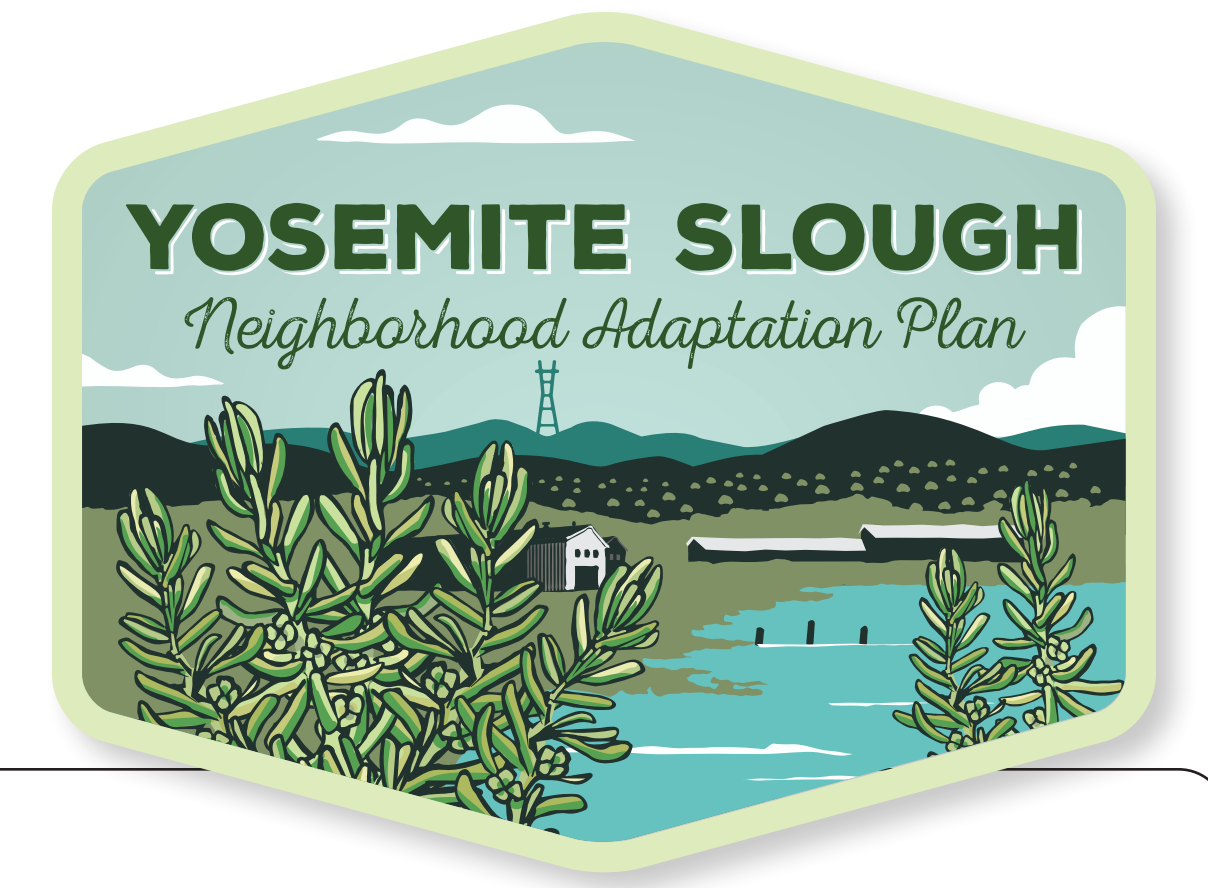
- 8 Southeast Community Center
- 9 Hunters Point Art Studios
- 10 Old Paul Avenue Caltrain Station
- 11 Willie Mays Boys and Girls Club
- 12 Bayview Hunters Point YMCA
- 13 Bret Harte Elementary
- 14 KIPP Bayview Elementary
- 15 Dr Davis Senior Residences
- 16 Armstrong Place Senior Housing
- 17 Southeast Health Center
- 18 Miss Jackie's Garden
- 19 Literacy for Environmental Justice
- 20 Griffith Pump Station
- 21 Yosemite Slough Restoration and Public Access Project
- 22 Fire Station 17
- 23 Bayview Library
- 24 Fire Department Training Facility (Planned)
- 25 Candlestick Point Redevelopment (Planned)







# Neighborhood Living Legend



## What would you add?

Place, number, and add a description of the dot you added to the map.

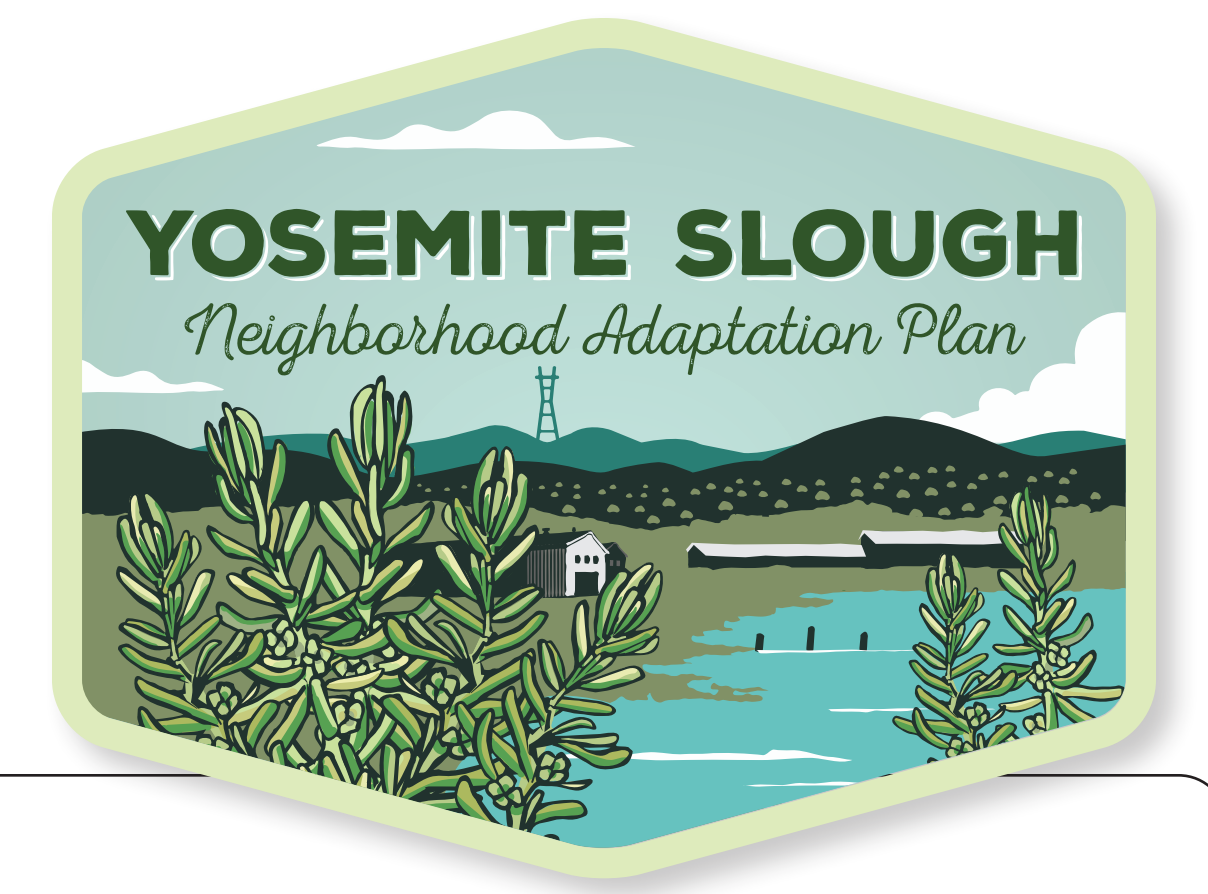


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# Neighborhood Strengths & Concerns



**What places, businesses, services, or facilities do you value in the Bayview?**



**What concerns do you have about flooding in the Bayview?**



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