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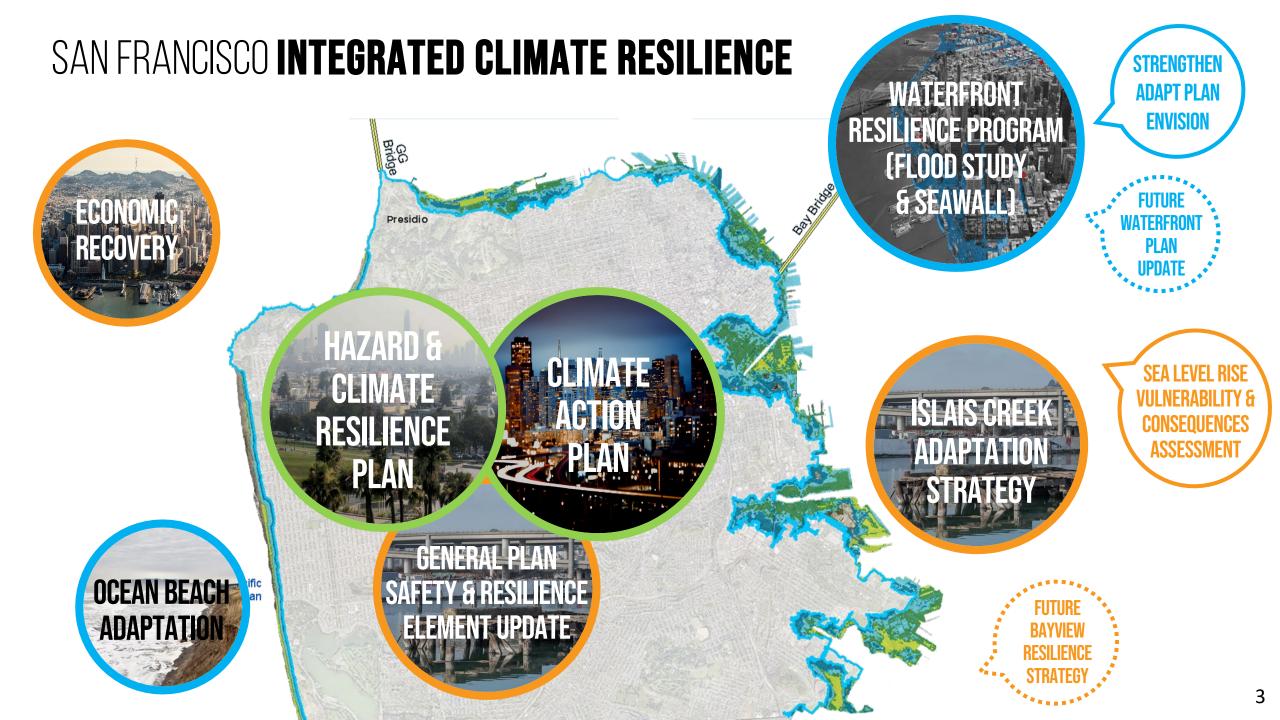
JUNE 22, 2022



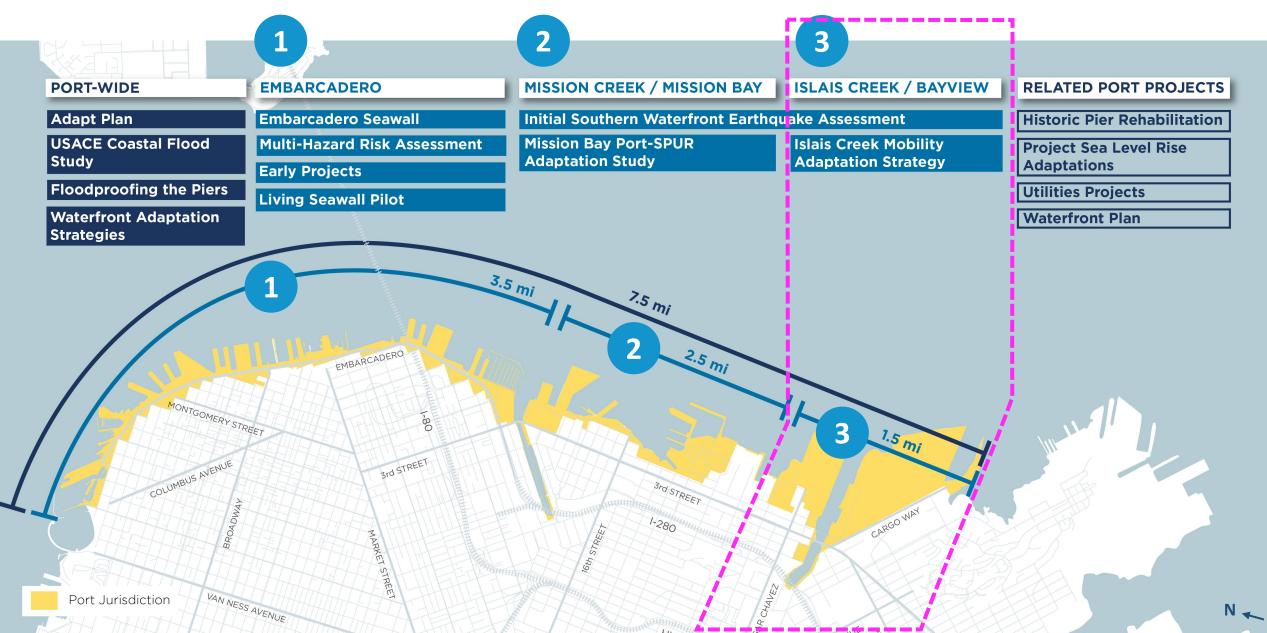




PROJECT CONTEXT FRAMING & APPROACH OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES DELIVERABLES & NEXT STEPS



WATERFRONT RESILIENCE PROGRAM & CITY EFFORTS: ISLAIS CREEK DISTRICT



ICSMAS PROJECT PROCESS & TIMELINE

2019–Sept 2020

- Existing Conditions Analysis
- Combined Flood Model
- Key Assets Selection
- Engagement
 - ✓ 3 In-Person Workshops
 - ✓ I Am Islais Campaign
 - ✓ Community Vision & Goals
 - ✓ Walking Tour
 - ✓ Y-Plan Youth Engagement
 - ✓ CBO Meetings
- Adaptation (Exploratory) Scenarios



- Adaptation Strategies & Pathways
 - Asset Scale
 - District Scale
- Engagement
 - ✓ CBO Meetings
 - ✓ Stakeholder Circle-Back Event
 - ✓ Commission & Board Hearings
- Economic Analysis
- Implementation & Financing Strategy



 Planning Commission

• Final Deliverables

- Conclude reviews
- Incorporate
 comments
- Final report to Caltrans

ONGOING Multi-Agency Coordination & Integration

PROJECT CONTEXT FRAMING & APPROACH OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES DELIVERABLES & NEXT STEPS





IAM



"The climate is changing and I want to protect my cousin. She lives down the hill and the flood can get to her. We have to stay together as a community to be prepared for floods."





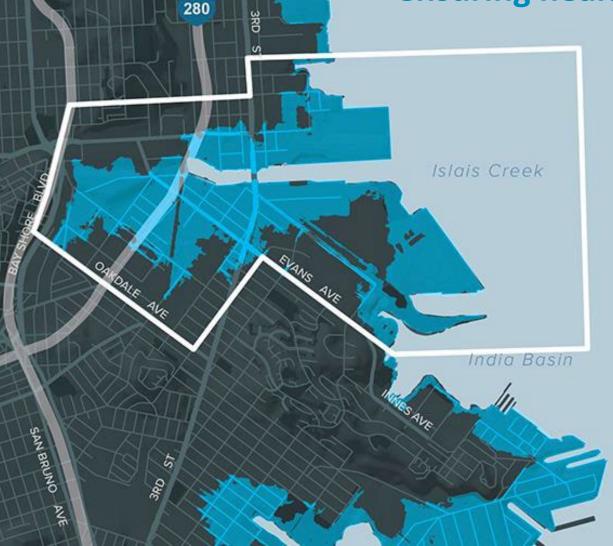






ISLAIS CREEK VISION & GOALS

Islais Creek adapts to flood risks while ensuring healthy and resilient communities.



- 1. A socially and environmentally resilient neighborhood
- 2. Authentic and transparent public engagement during and beyond planning
- 3. A **transportation** system that is resilient and adaptable to flood risk
- 4. A healthy **environment** for residents, workers, and ecologies
- 5. A sustainable **economy** that benefits local residents, workers, and industries

FLOOD ADAPTATION (PROTECTION) TOOLKIT: HARD / NATURE BASED / EARTHERN / EVENT-BASED



A hardened vertical structure, that is anchored into and above the ground on both sides.



Supporting or creating a beach through strategic placements of fine or coarse sand - can attenuate waves in front of other structures.



Engineered structure made of packed earth with an impermeable core.



Adding a hardened lip or wall to an existing shoreline structure.





A variety of solutions that support flood protection and wave attenuation properties of natural shorelines

AUTOMATIC



Installed mechanical devices that can be raised during storm events.





Raising a pier, either from underneath by increasing the height of the support structures, or by adding to the height of the pier surface itself.



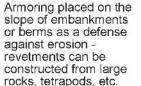
Shoreline recreation and open spaces that are designed to accommodate water during storm events without resulting in permanent damage.

DEPLOYABLE BARRIERS



Flood barriers that can be temporarily installed during storm events.





Structural armoring

built on the slope of

or steps.

embankments, such as

interlocking concrete tiles





structure, possible backed by a levee, providing and ecotone slope for marsh vegetation and attenuating wave action.



Structures that are placed in the water offshore to attenuate wave action - may be hardened structures or green/living structures.

Earthen non-engineered mounds, potentially vegetated.

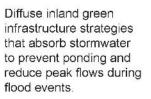
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

LAND USE

CHANGE

STRUCTURE





Strategies that allow the shoreline edge to migrate inland, with associated land use changes behind.



AVE ATTENUATION

EDGE

Elevating bridges, roads, or other infrastructure to be above flood waters. Raised infrastructure can also contribute to the protection of inland assets



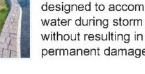


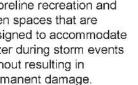


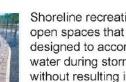


Elevating individual structures inland to be above flood waters. with measures like pile supports or elevated foundations.

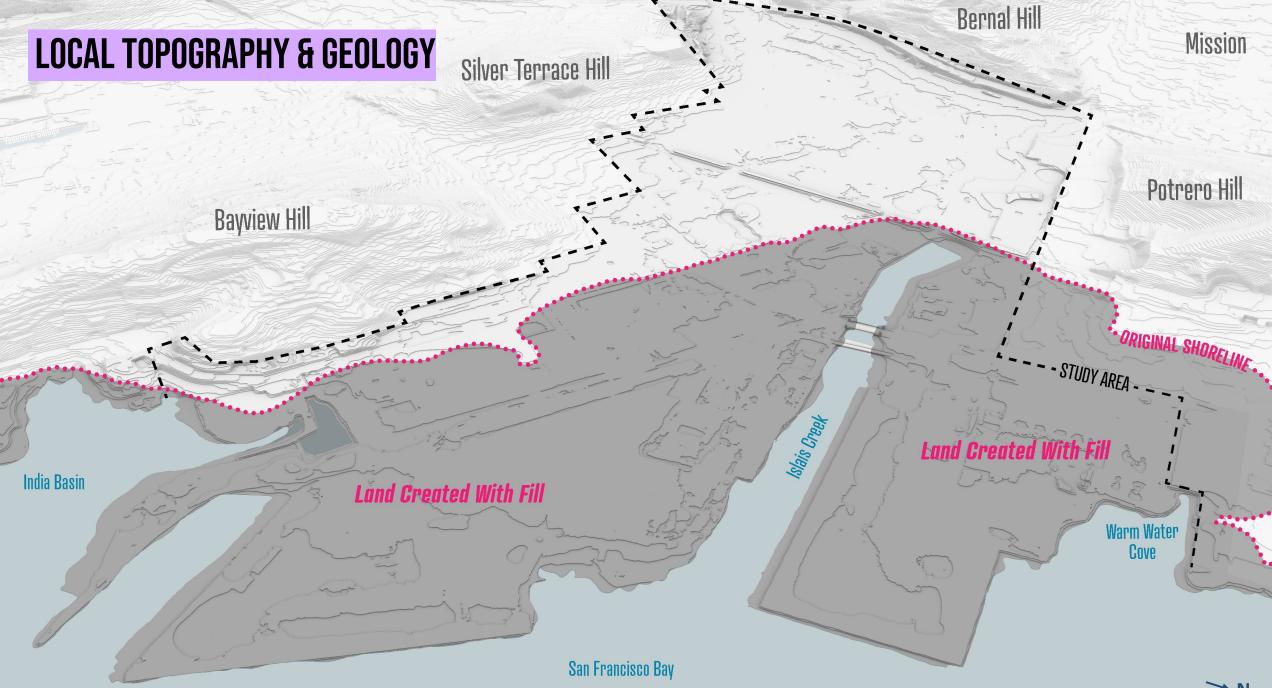
A gently sloping earthen

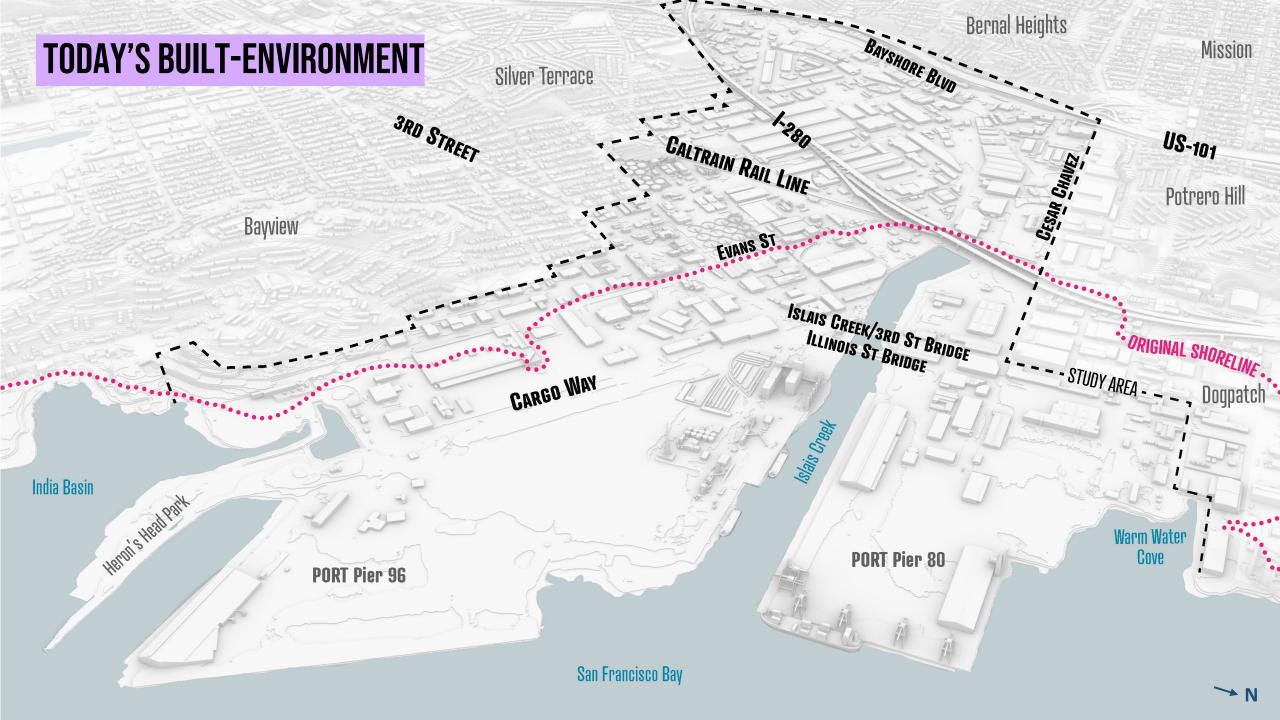


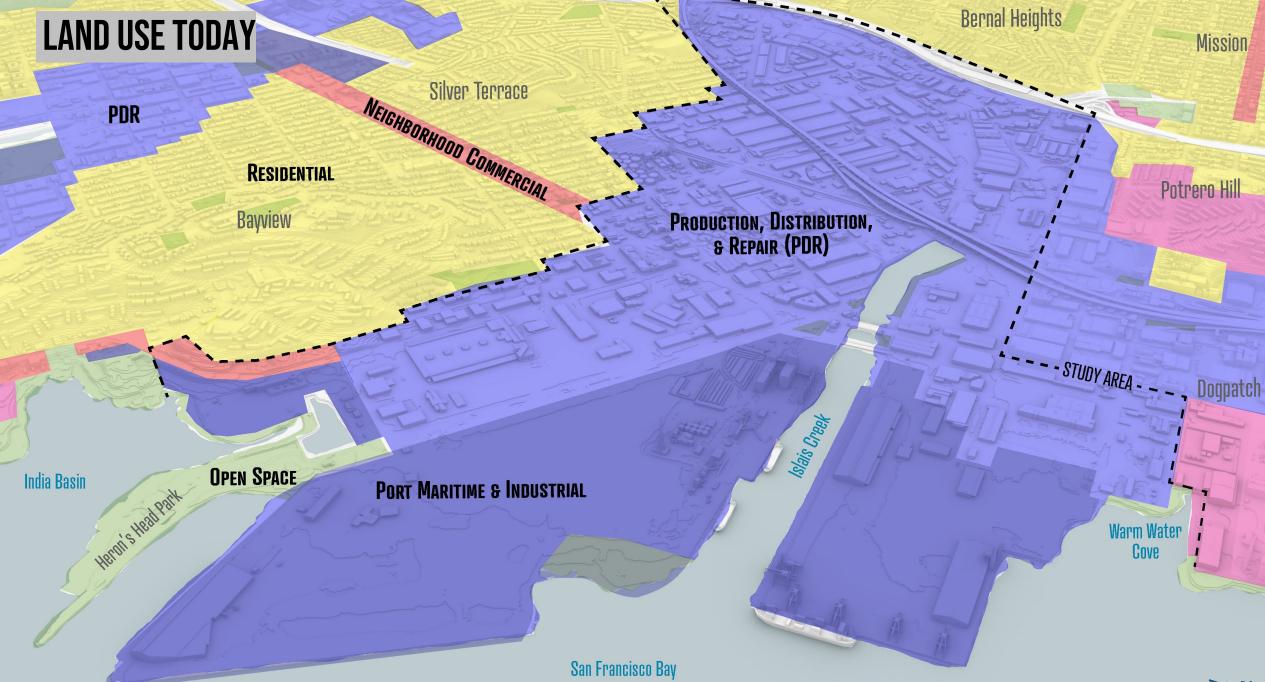


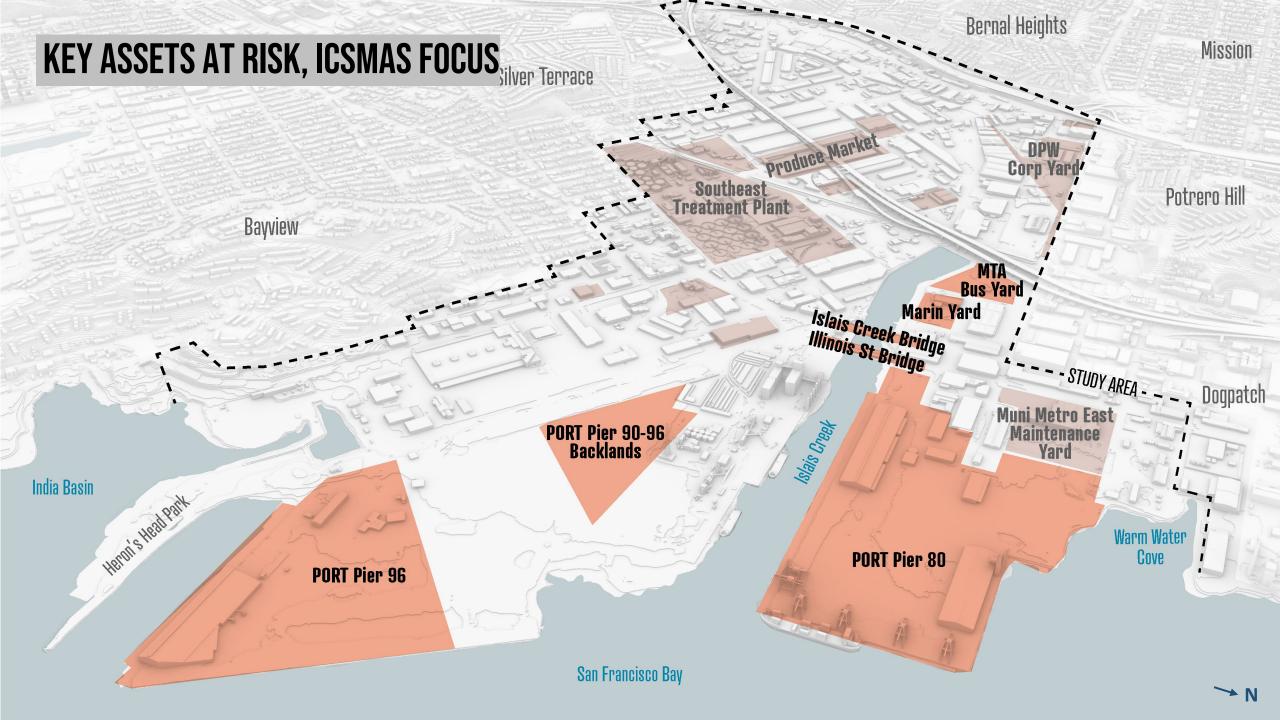


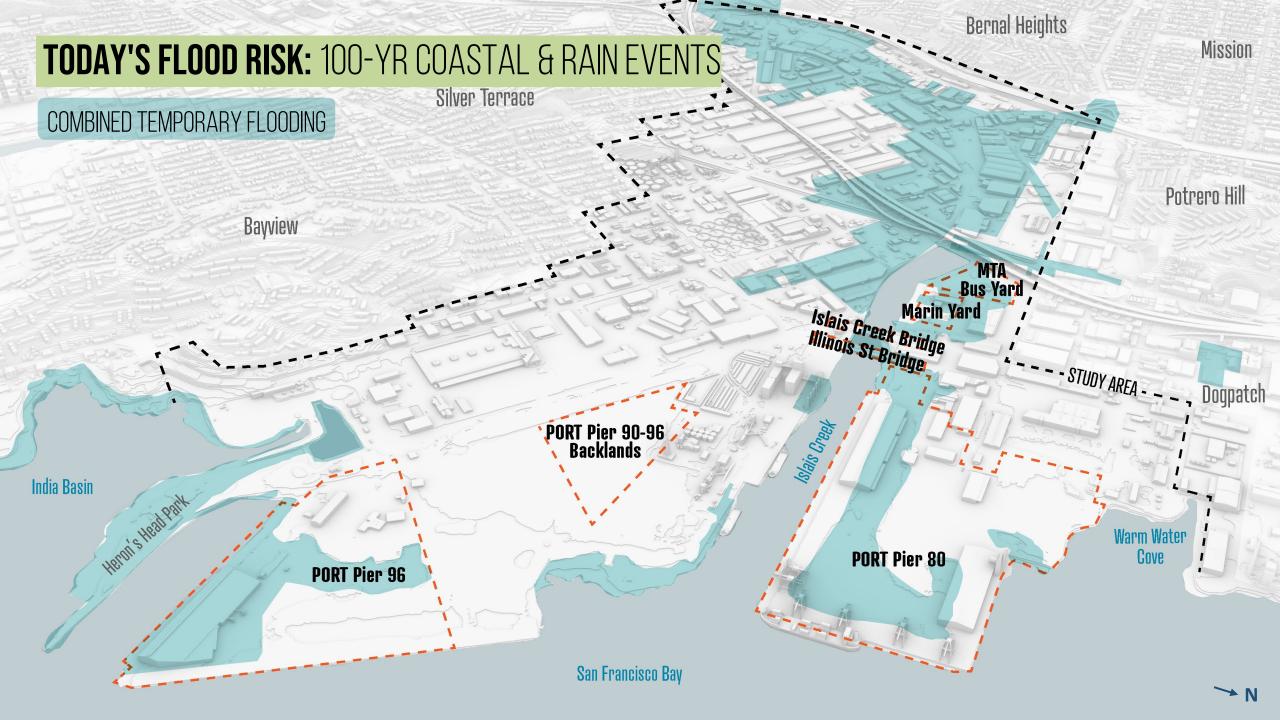
PROJECT CONTEXT FRAMING & APPROACH OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES DELIVERABLES & NEXT STEPS

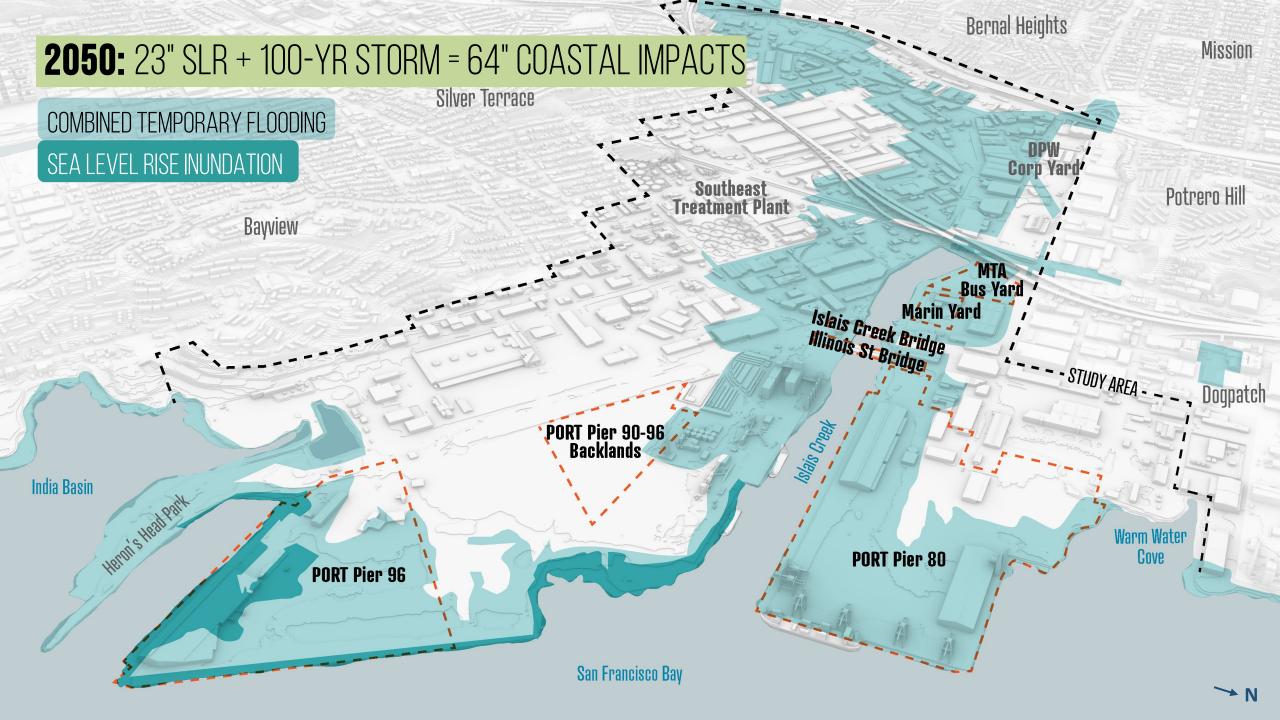


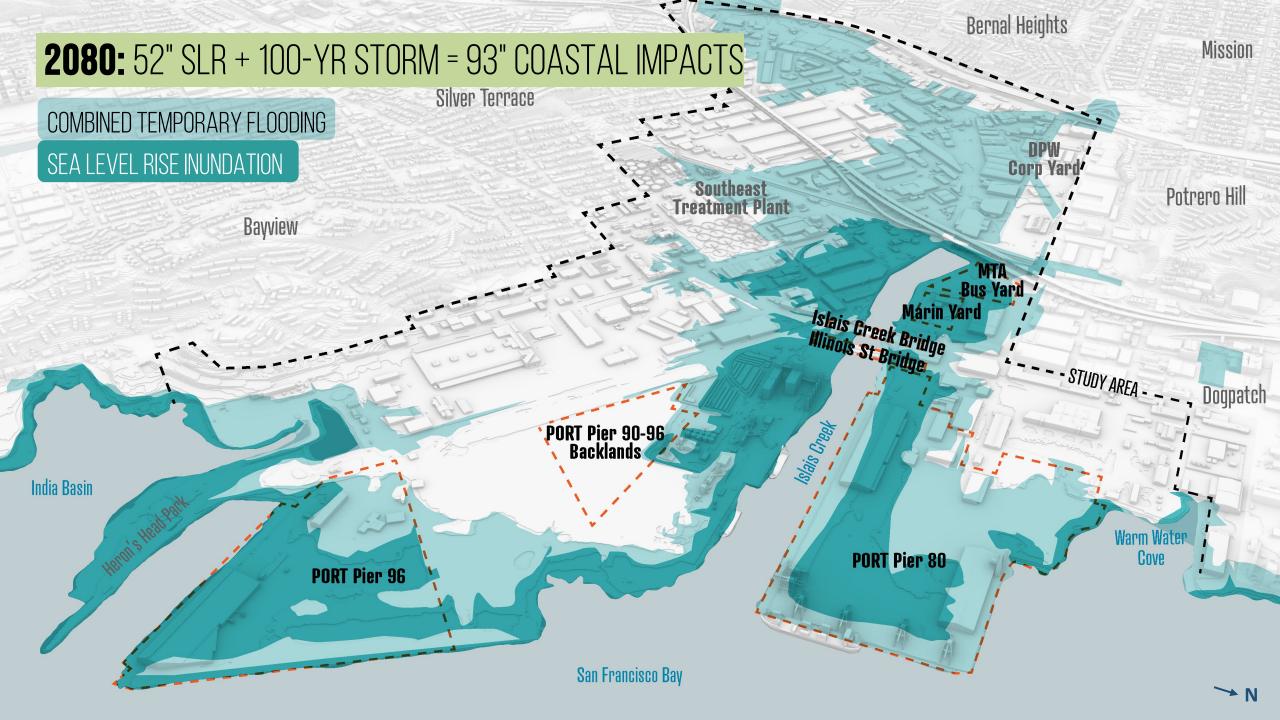


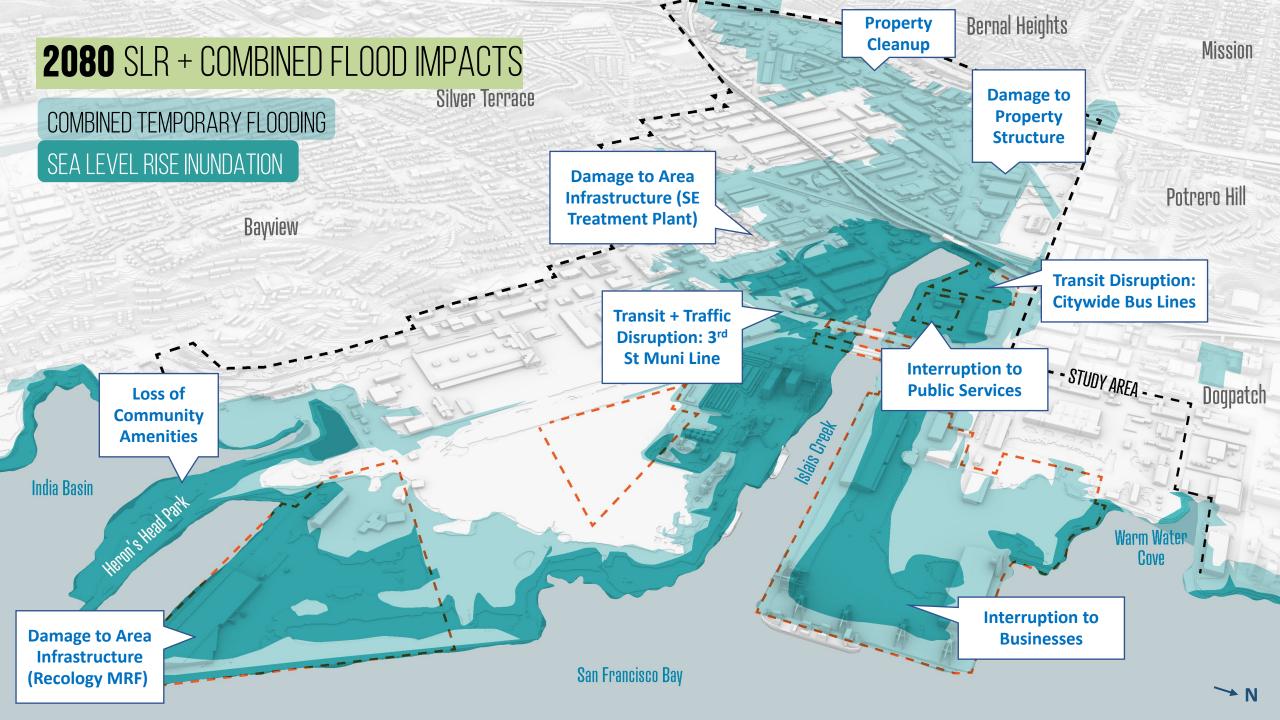


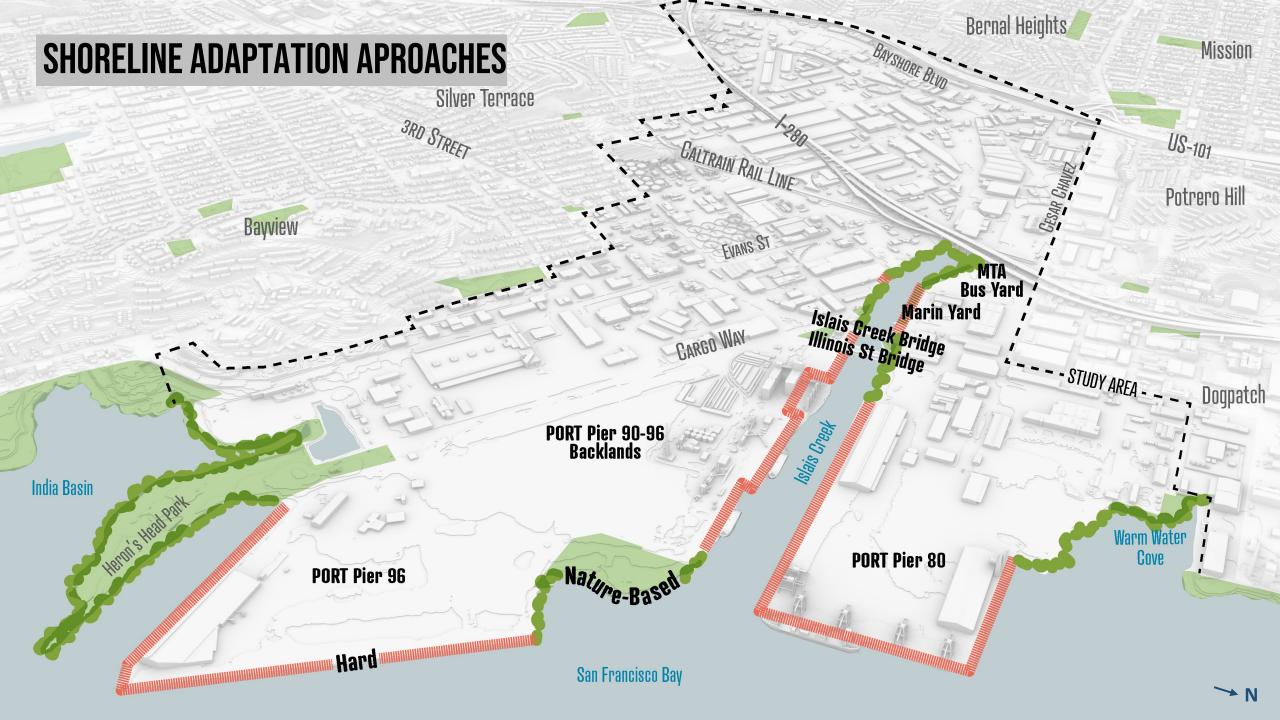








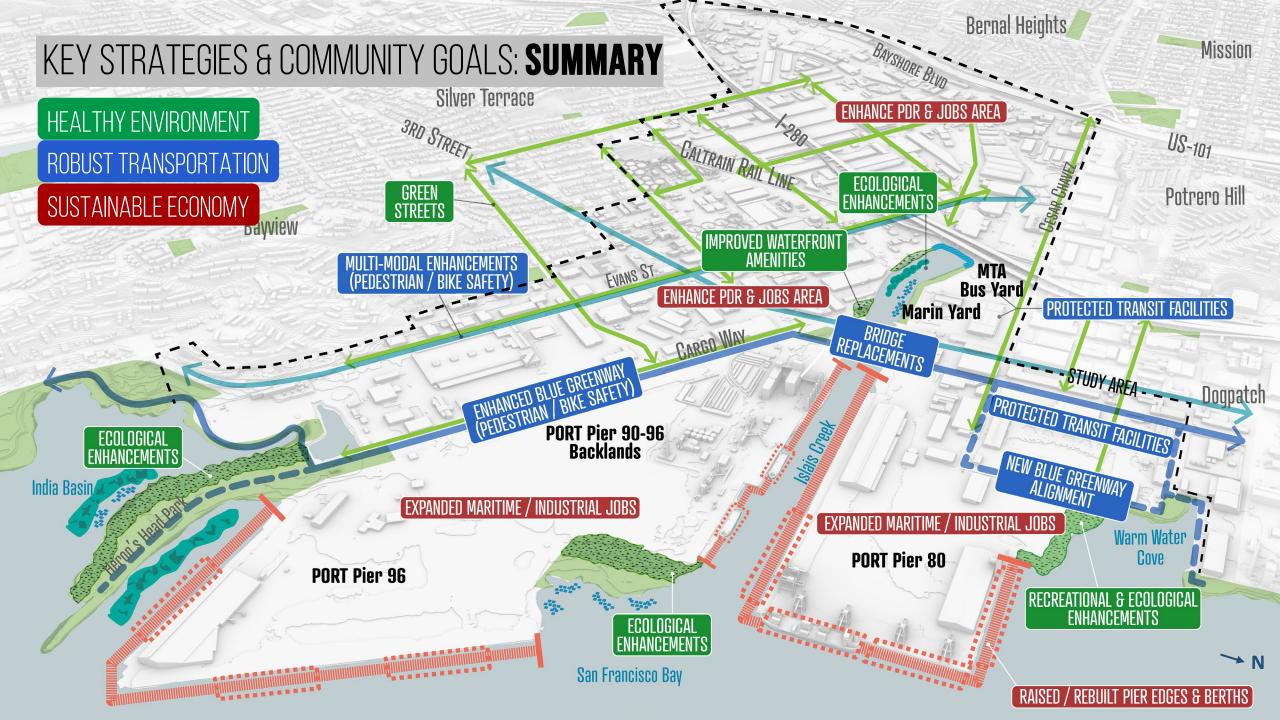








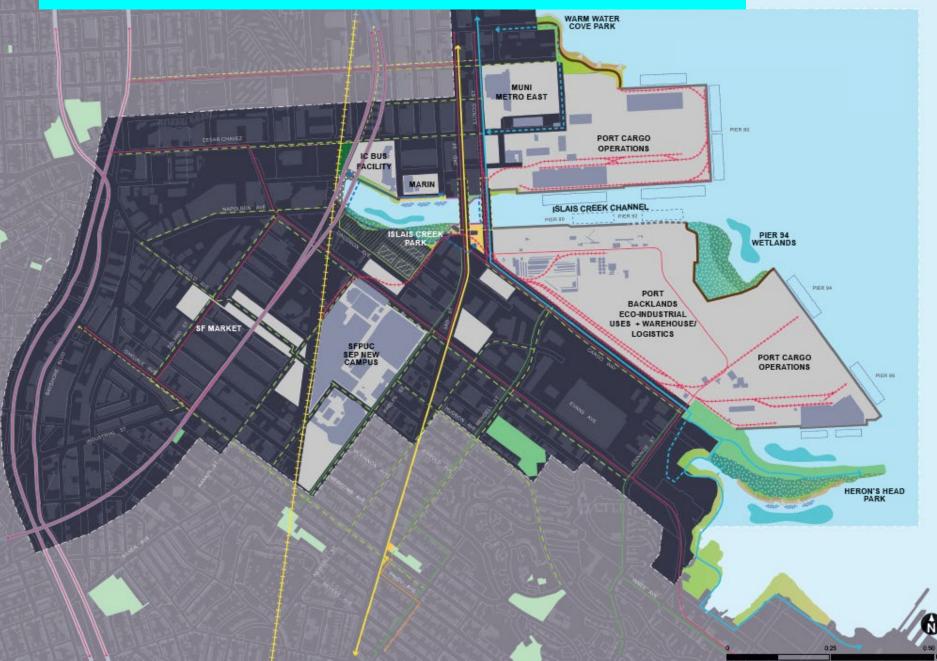




2. FRAMING & APPROACH 3. OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES 4. DELIVERABLES & NEXT STEPS

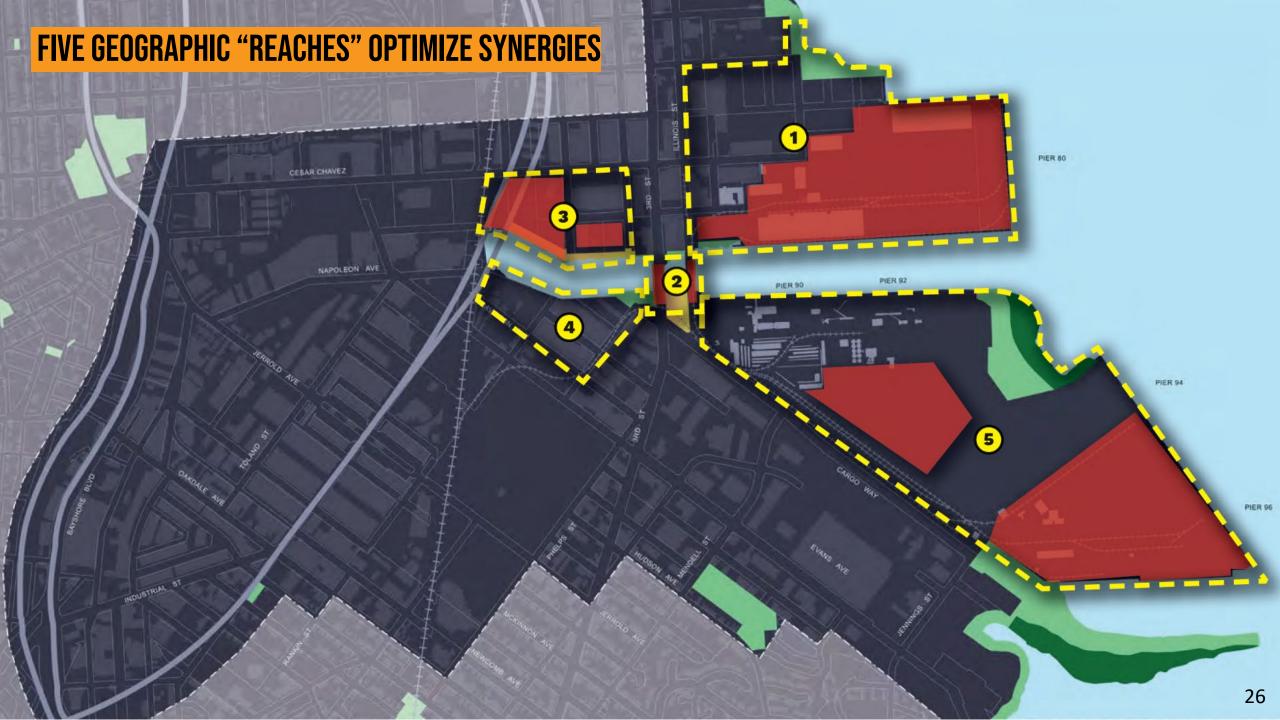
PROJECT CONTEXT

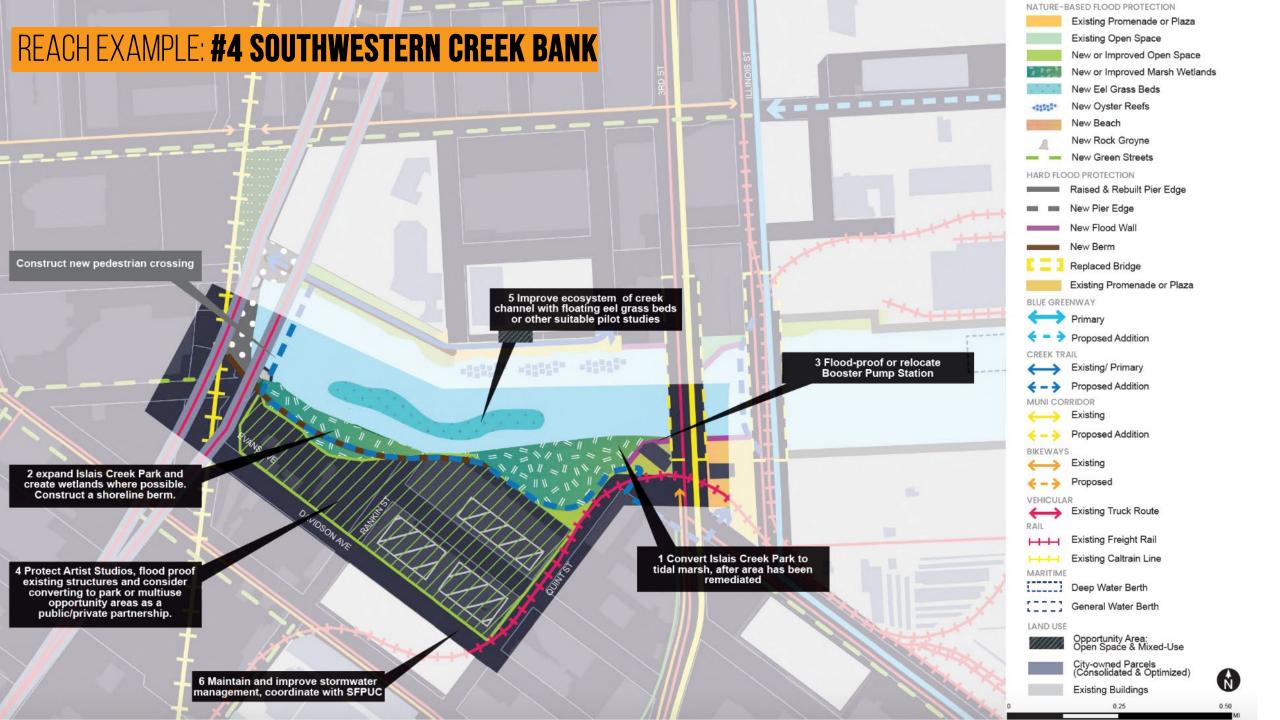
DISTRICT-SCALE APPROACH: STRATEGY VISION & COMPILATION



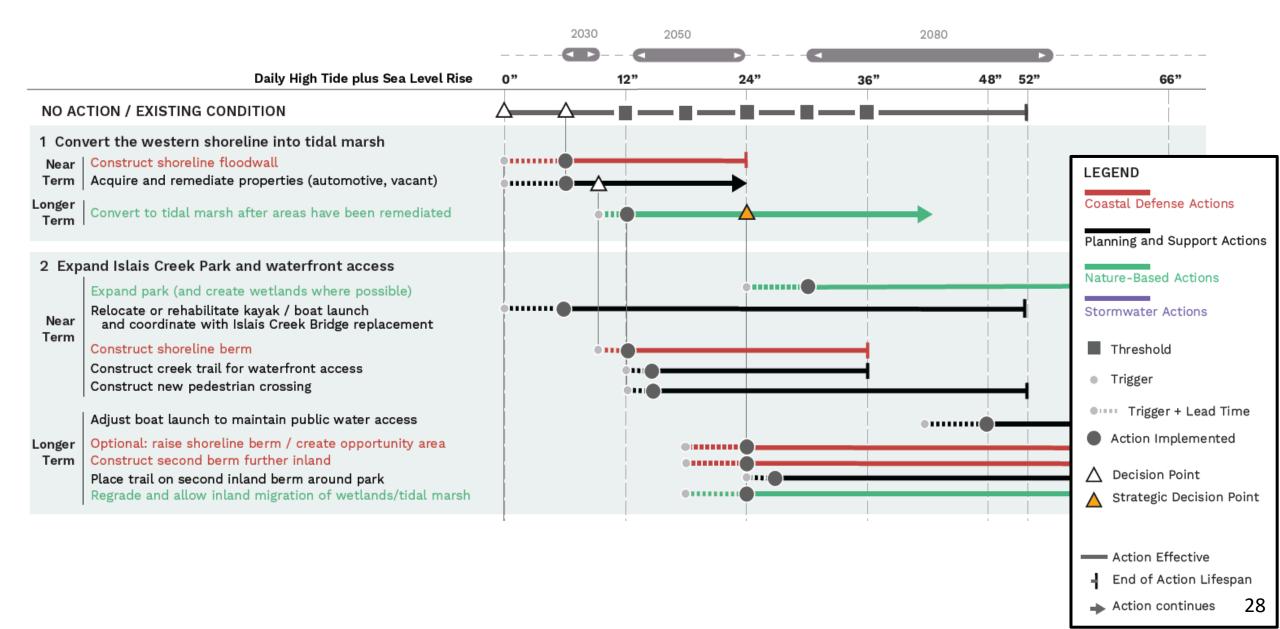
Legend







ADAPTATION PATHWAYS DIAGRAM EXAMPLE: REACH 4



DPW: San Pransiana Department of Paklin SPPD: San Pransiana Fire Department RWOCD: California StateWater Remonen

Funding & Financing Strategies for Near-Term Strategies

Revenue-generating & Financing Mechanisms

This table is intended to be dynamic and sortable using the drop down arrows in the column headers.

Category	Overseeing Jurisdiction	Туре	Strategy 🗸	Eligible Projects	Applicability to ICSMAS Projects	Cost Burden Constituency	Key Benefits		
Revenue- generating Mechanism	CCSF	Taxes & Fees	New Sales Taxes	Public infrastructure	All projects on City- owned property	Consumers	• Could bond against future revenues. • Can be used for capital or operating expenses.		
Revenue- generating Mechanism	CCSF & State	Value Capture	Tax Increment Financing, including Infrastructure and Enhanced Infrasture Finance Districts (IFD/EIFD)	Public infrastructure	All projects on City- owned property	Property owners within designated boundaries	FDs capture increases in property tax revenue stemming from growth in assessed value result of new development and uses that revenue to finance infrastructure projects. This u relevant to the Islais Creek project. Not subject to Proposition 13 limitations. Process has been done elsewhere and is understood. Ceographic boundaies are flexible. Most applicable for areas where there is significant development potential. Distruic could be designed for a long time horizon (15 year cap). Could bond against future revenues (although fees may be higher due to risk of fluctuatic		
Revenue- generating Mechanism	CCSF	Value Capture	Community Facility District (CFD)	Public infrastructure	Projects that provide direct benefits to private property owners, such as stormwater and flood management	Property owners within designated boundaries	Low approval thresholds needed where there is new development. Floundaries do not need to be contiguous. Flexibility in start formula shifts he and be dynamic across geographies (e.g. further from facility equates to low errates). Flexibility in serveruse can be used for capital and some maintenance. Flocess has been done elsewhere and is understood. Flocess has been done elsewhere and is understood. Flocess has been done discriming the time fortico. Flocess has been done discriming the di		

Funding & Financing Strategies for Near-Term Strategies

Grant Opportunities

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Туре	Administering Organization	Program/Grant Name	Eligible Receiving Agencies	Recurring?	Description (for internal reference only)	Match Requirement	Funding Use (planning, implementation, both)	
Federal	FEMA	program (previously Pre-Disaster		Yes	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities is a grant program that incentivizes public infrastructure projects, projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines, projects that incorporate nature-based solutions, and the adoption and enforcement of modern building codes.	Yes	Both	Public projec solutic of mod
Federal			State or local public agencies	Yes	Communities use Coastal Resilience Grants to develop inter-agency and inter-regional projects that save lives, protect property, reduce damage to infrastructure, and benefit ecosystems and the economy.	Yes	Planning	Coast infrast
Federal		Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program		Yes	and nature-based infrastructure, physical and biological processes, and model evaluation. The overall goal of the ESLR Program is to facilitate	No	Planning	Coast surfac resiliei
Federal			State or local public agencies	Yes	The Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is a competitive grant program that provides funding to states, local communities, federally recognized	Yes	Planning	Reduc to buil
	Federal Federal	Federal FEMA	Enderal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Føderal NDAA Flood Mitigation Assistance	Federal NDAA Coastal Resilience Grants Program (Program) State of local public agencies Federal NDAA Coastal Resilience Grants Program (Program) State of local public agencies Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program State of local public agencies Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program State of local public agencies and non- institutions Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program State of local public agencies	Enderal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) State or local public agencies Yes Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) State or local public agencies Yes	Organization Agendes Federal Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities (BRIC) grant program (previously Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program) State or local public spencies Yes Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities it a grant program that more infrastructure projects, project that mitigate risk come adoption and enforcement of modern building codes. Federal NDAA Coastal Resilience Grants Program State or local public agencies Yes Communities use Coastal Resilience Grants to develop inter-agency and inter-regional projects that save likes, protect property, reduce damageto infrastructure, and benefit ecosystems and the economy. Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program State or local public agencies and non- motific and educational instructure, and benefit ecosystems and the economy. The Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program and coast and regulation docal effect of sea level Rise and instructure, and benefit ecosystems and the economy. Federal NDAA Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program Yes The Effects of Sea Level Rise (ESLR) Program and coast and magenemic decisions through and nature, physical and biological processes, and molder evaluation. The overall goal of the ESLR Program is a competitive grapt model of dramain characteria and coal and coast and coast and coast and coast and coast and coast and program docast and phane characteria. Federal Flood Mitigation Assistance (PMA) Grant State or local public agencies Yes	Enderal Federal Federal <t< td=""><td>Organization Agencies Agencies Requirement Implementation of point Federal FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities (BRIC) grant program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities is a grant program that incomendation program (previously Pre-Disaste) Previously Pre-Disaste) P</td></t<>	Organization Agencies Agencies Requirement Implementation of point Federal FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities (BRIC) grant program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure projects, projects that might resk to one program (previously Pre-Disaste) Ver Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities is a grant program that incomendation program (previously Pre-Disaste) Previously Pre-Disaste) P

2050 Strategies: Implementation Details

Reach	Strategy & Sub- Strategy	Near Term Strategies	Project Type	Hard Cost	Cost with Markup & Contingency	Potential Strategy Lead	Local Offices with Jurisdiction & Potential Implementation Partners	State and Federa Permitting and/o
R1	R1	REACH 1: NORTHEASTERN WATERFRONT Key Asset: Pier 80 Co-beneficiaries: Varm Vater Cove Park and	1 Muni Metr	o East				
(R1) 1	(B1) 1	1. Implement nature-based shoreline adaptati	on strategie	es to expand V	arm Vater Cove	Park		
R1	1.1	Temporary Flood Fighting Measures at Low Spots - Portable Cylinder Flood Barriers	Event	\$178,436	\$378,285	Port		USAC
R1	1.2.1	Construct pocket beach features	Nature	\$1,452,150	\$3,078,558	Port		USACE, U
R1	1.2.2	Add groynes	Nature	\$628,267	\$1,338,847	Port		USACE, U
R1	1.2.3	Re-nourish beaches	Nature	\$1,452,150	\$3,078,558	Port		USACE, U
R1	1.3	Add kayak launch at Warm Water Cove Park	Nature	\$155,000	\$330,308	Port		USACE, BCDC,

2050 Strategies: Implementation Details

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Reach	Strategy & Sub-Strategy		Near Term Strategies	lard Cost	l Ca	Cost with Markup & ontingency	Potential Strategy Lead
R1	1.1	Event	Temporary Flood Fighting Measures at Low Spots - Portable Cylinder Floc	\$ 178,436	\$	378,285	Port
R1	1.2.1	Nature	Construct pocket beach features	\$ 1, <mark>4</mark> 52,150	\$	3,078,558	Port
R1	1.2.2	Nature	Add groynes	\$ 628,267	\$	1,338,847	Port
R1	1.2.3	Nature	Re-nourish beaches	\$ 1,452,150	\$	3,078,558	Port

NEXT STEPS

- USACE Coastal Flood Study: ongoing coordination with the Waterfront Resilience Program
- Continue rich coordination with City agencies funding strategies & project implementation
- Joint Benefits Authority investigations
- Combined flood model for area South of Heron's Head park

