



**City and County of San Francisco
YOUTH COMMISSION
Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee**

MINUTES

**Monday, February 12, 2024
5:30 p.m.**

**IN-PERSON MEETING with Remote Access
City Hall, Room 278
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102-4689**

Members: Imaan Ansari (Chair, D11), Jason Fong (Vice Chair, D7), Allister Adair (Member, D2), Helen Cisneros (Member, D5), Aryelle Lampkins (Member, Mayoral), Chloe Wong (Member, D1).

Present: Imaan Ansari, Jason Fong, Allister Adair, Helen Cisneros, Aryelle Lampkins, Chloe Wong.

Absent: None.

Tardy: None.

The San Francisco Youth Commission's Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee met in-person with remote access for viewing, on February 12, 2024, with Chair Ansari presiding.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call for Attendance

Chair Ansari called the meeting to order at 5:33pm.

On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 6 present.

Allister Adair present
Helen Cisneros present
Aryelle Lampkins present
Chloe Wong present



Jason Fong present
Imaan Ansari present

A quorum of the Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee membership was present.

2. Communications

Joshua Rudy Ochoa, Community Partnership Specialist of the SFYC, shared communications and meeting announcements with Commissioners.

3. Approval of Agenda (Action Item)

Commissioner Wong, seconded by Vice Chair Fong, motioned to approve the February 12, 2024 Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee meeting agenda. No discussion. No public comment. The motion carried by the following voice vote:

Voice Vote: 6 ayes.

Allister Adair aye
Helen Cisneros aye
Aryelle Lampkins aye
Chloe Wong aye
Jason Fong aye
Imaan Ansari aye

Action: Agenda Approved.

4. Approval of Minutes (Action Item)

a. January 18, 2024 (Packet Materials)

Commissioner Wong, seconded by Commissioner Lampkins, motioned to approve the January 18, 2024 Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee meeting minutes. No discussion. No public comment. The motion carried by the following voice vote:

Voice Vote: 6 ayes.

Allister Adair aye
Helen Cisneros aye
Aryelle Lampkins aye
Chloe Wong aye



Jason Fong aye
Imaan Ansari aye

Action: Minutes Approved.

5. Public Comment on matters not on Today's Agenda (2 minutes per comment)

No public comment.

6. Committee Business (all items to follow are discussion & possible action)

a. 2024 Budget and Policy Priorities

1. Free Muni For All Youth

Chair Ansari said that there were very little changes to this BPP, since most of it was the same language as the last year. She said that FYC Chair Barker Plummer recommended some language amendments regarding which of the Youth Commission terms FMFAY advocacy started (2020/2021 rather than 2019/2020), as well as grammatical amendments.

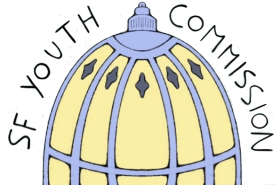
2. Improving Quality of Life on Transit

Commissioner Lampkins read the BPP aloud into the record with all of the amendments. She said that she would be adding street names to the language, and there were grammatical amendments made. She also added clarifying language around the examples of public safety incidents that took place on SFMTA.

Chair Ansari recommended finding data on if there were noticeable outcomes with SFMTA's public safety initiative, and seeing if they can add that language there.

3. Expand Access to Recreational Spaces

Chair Ansari read the BPP aloud into the record. She added that Valencia Street being pedestrianized was included in this language, and for SFMTA to create a program to explore pedestrianizing certain streets throughout San Francisco. Vice Chair Fong recommended that any expansion of Slow Streets or pedestrianization should be met with extensive community outreach to get buy-in from the affected residents.



4. Addressing Vision Zero

Vice Chair Fong read the BPP aloud into the record, which was a newly written version instead of the previous BPP from last year. Commissioner Adair and Wong said that they also prefer this newly written language. Commissioners also included some of the recommendation language from the previous year's BPP.

5. Accessible and Prioritized Housing for TAY

Commissioner Adair said that he's checking in with both Vice Chair Fong and YC staff to finish up a draft on this BPP. He outlined the language he has now regarding the background information, and specifically pointed out some changes that need to be made with the housing targets in San Francisco. He added that it was more realistic to pass this BPP at the February 26th HRT Committee meeting.

6. Support for Homeless Youth and TAY

Commissioner Wong read the BPP aloud into the record, as well as the additional amendments with more updated information and examples. She mentioned that some priorities have shifted in San Francisco, which has informed the changes listed in the BPP.

Commissioner Adair, seconded by Commissioner Wong, motioned to approve five budget and policy priorities and recommend to the full Youth Commission [(1) Free Muni for All Youth; (2) Improving Quality of Life on Transit; (3) Expand Access to Recreational Spaces; (4) Addressing Vision Zero; (5) Support for Unhoused Youth and TAY].

Specialist Ochoa added clarity on that the committee would be approving these five BPPs at today's meeting, and that the remaining two BPPs [(1) Accessible and Prioritized Housing for TAY; (2) Protective Infrastructure Against Climate Change] would be voted at the following HRT Committee on February 26th. No public comment. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 6 ayes.

Allister Adair aye

Helen Cisneros aye

Aryelle Lampkins aye



Chloe Wong aye
Jason Fong aye
Imaan Ansari aye

Action: 5 Approved.

b. HRT-related Updates

Vice Chair Fong read a seventh and new BPP, “Protective Infrastructure Against Climate Change”. He read the BPP into the record. Staff stated that this new BPP will be voted on at the next YC HRT Committee since it wasn’t agendized for this meeting.

7. Announcements (this includes Community Events)

Specialist Ochoa gave each committee member five copies of flyers for the upcoming Youth Budget Community Forum that’s being hosted by the Youth Commission on February 21st. He asked everyone to distribute these flyers to their schools, community organizations, or other locations to get youth to turn out.

8. Adjournment

There being no further business on the agenda, the Housing, Recreation, & Transit Committee adjourned at 6:33pm.

ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO'S HOUSING AVAILABILITY AND AFFORDABILITY CRISIS

The San Francisco Youth Commission urges the City and County of San Francisco to address the City's acute housing shortage and become a more inviting and affordable home for young San Franciscans by exploring additional modifications to the Planning Code to facilitate expedited development, setting annual development targets on its journey toward meeting its 2022 Housing Element goal of building 82,000 new units by 2031, eliminate obstructive discretionary review procedures, and consider policies that will ensure enough affordable units are developed alongside market-rate ones.

Background:

San Francisco has long been a magnet for bright and ambitious young people hailing from across the globe. At the same time, it has served as a lifelong home for those born and raised in the city. Unfortunately, San Francisco's persistent housing shortage threatens its status as a prosperous economic hub and inviting place to live. While the city, largely at the behest of the state government, has set ambitious targets to increase its housing stock and alleviate the crisis, reaching those goals is far from guaranteed. Ultimately, failure to take decisive action will dampen the city's prospects for becoming a more vibrant, prosperous, and welcoming environment for youth.

Ever since its rapid rise to prominence during the Gold Rush, San Francisco has had a long history of steep, oftentimes unaffordable housing prices.¹ Its location on a coastal peninsula made the sprawling expansion seen in many other American cities impractical, leaving a finite amount of land within city limits for housing which was mostly exhausted long ago. As of 2010, an outright majority of San Francisco's homes were over 70 years old, very unusual in the Western United States and reflective of the city's constrained geography.² Since then, growth in the housing stock has been sluggish, with only 3,500 units per year built between 2015 and 2021. In that same period, San Francisco ranked 10th out of 15 cities with similar populations in new units permitted per 100,000 residents, with Austin and Seattle more than three times as many units per capita.³ Moreover, San Francisco's job creation outstripped housing production by a 6.8 to 1 ratio between 2010 and 2015.⁴ This mismatch has created an unaffordable housing environment for low and middle-income San Franciscans. Families and young adults have been particularly affected by the housing shortage. With only 13 percent of its population under 18,

¹ Amy Copperman, "Has the cost of living in the Bay Area always been this high?" SF Gate, January 30, 2023
<https://www.sfgate.com/local/article/cost-living-san-francisco-17726528.php>

² Matt O'Brien, "Census: Berkeley, San Francisco, and Oakland has the oldest housing stock in the West," The Mercury News, October 6, 2010
<https://www.mercurynews.com/2010/10/06/census-berkeley-san-francisco-and-oakland-have-oldest-housing-stock-in-the-west/>

³ Adriana Rezal, Erin Caughey, The San Francisco Housing Crisis, San Francisco Chronicle, June 29, 2022,
<https://www.sfchronicle.com/projects/2022/fixing-san-francisco-problems/Housing>

⁴ Adriana Rezal, Erin Caughey, The San Francisco Housing Crisis, San Francisco Chronicle, June 29, 2022,
<https://www.sfchronicle.com/projects/2022/fixing-san-francisco-problems/Housing>

San Francisco is the most childless major American city.⁵ This is primarily because the housing shortage makes raising a family in an adequately-sized apartment or house impractical and unaffordable for many. Former Supervisor Norman Yee summed up the challenge in a 2017 policy briefing, where he wrote “San Francisco must reverse the trend and attract more families to live in San Francisco. When we lose our families, we lose part of what makes San Francisco a strong, vibrant community.”⁶

In addition, the aforementioned discrepancy between jobs and housing leaves many workers, including those who work for the city itself, unable to find affordable options within city limits. As of 2022, 58% of public workers live outside of San Francisco, a figure that has only increased over the decades.⁷ At best, this forces many people to embark on lengthy commutes, oftentimes by car. At worst, it drives people away from the San Francisco Bay Area entirely.

Current City Policy and Efforts:

San Francisco’s restrictive zoning laws are a direct cause of its current housing shortage, and altering city policy is a necessary first step toward a more affordable and accessible housing market. While San Francisco is the second-densest American city, its zoning regulations are not conducive to tightly-packed urban development. Current policy traces its roots back to 1921, when available land was far more widespread and the city’s social priorities were significantly different. In the October 2022 zoning code, 38% of total land and nearly two-thirds of all residential areas were outlined strictly for single-family homes.⁸ This longstanding legal preference for single-family homes created an artificial cap on the city’s total housing stock, with multi-family homes only allowed in certain residential neighborhoods and apartment buildings primarily confined to pockets on the city’s eastern side.

Recognizing the crisis, San Francisco has taken multiple important first steps in recent years, but these changes have not gone far enough. More importantly, legal changes must be followed up with actual development and construction. California Senate Bill 9 (SB9) went into effect in 2022, and it allows property owners to more easily convert their single-family homes into multi-family ones. In addition, San Francisco followed up with legislation allowing fourplexes to be built on most residential lots and sixplexes on corner lots.⁹ While research concluded that SB9

⁵ Susie Nielson, ‘San Francisco is the most childless major city in the US,’ San Francisco Chronicle, May 24, 2022 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/fewest-kids-maps-17193677.php>

⁶ Susie Nielson, ‘San Francisco is the most childless major city in the US,’ San Francisco Chronicle, May 24, 2022 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/fewest-kids-maps-17193677.php>

⁷ Adriana Rezal, Sriharsha Devulapalli, ‘Most people who work for San Francisco don’t live in the city. Here’s why,’ San Francisco Chronicle, October 18, 2022 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/remote-work-17510522.php>

⁸ Sriharsha Devulapalli, ‘This map shows the parts of SF zoned for single-family homes,’ San Francisco Chronicle, January 9, 2023 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/sf-map-single-family-homes-17699820.php>

⁹ Sriharsha Devulapalli, ‘This map shows the parts of SF zoned for single-family homes,’ San Francisco Chronicle, January 9, 2023 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/sf-map-single-family-homes-17699820.php>

alone could facilitate the construction of up to 8,500 new units in San Francisco, the worry is that developers will not take advantage of the new policy.¹⁰ In the first year of implementation, only 30 projects related to SB9 were proposed in San Francisco. Much of this sluggish developer uptake is due to high construction costs, elevated interest rates, and other adverse economic conditions. However, the positive impact of SB9 and the City's subsequent fourplex and sixplex policy is already demonstrated by the admittedly limited number of current projects and the promise that an increasingly favorable local and national economy will spur more timely development.

In addition, San Francisco committed to an ambitious target of constructing 82,069 units between 2023 and 2031 (approximately 10,000 per year), including 46,598 affordable units, and has taken steps to make this goal attainable.¹¹ In February 2023, Mayor London Breed introduced an Executive Directive that detailed the roadmap toward reaching that target. This Directive stated that "San Francisco needs to fundamentally change how we approve and build housing. The causes of this shortage are broad, and they include blatant obstructionism and well-intentioned but ill-advised laws that have choked housing production."¹² In addition, Breed's directive called for the abolition of conditional use authorization and for all departments involved in approving new developments to cut their approval timeline in half. Despite the Directive, city departments have not yet proven measurably faster in their approval speed and the conditional use process continues to divert valuable time and resources away from housing development.

Mayor Breed's directive also called for changes to the Planning Code to permit taller and denser buildings along many westside thoroughfares and transit corridors. Although uptake from the Board of Supervisors was slow, the state regulator conducted an audit of the city's existing housing policies in the fall and mandated that immediate changes be implemented. If not, the state would impose the 'builder's remedy' on San Francisco, meaning that nearly all housing projects would receive automatic approval. The Board missed its first deadline of November 24, 2023 but ultimately passed the amendments in December by a 9-2 vote.¹³ After an extensive process stretching across multiple meetings, the Youth Commission formally supported the ordinance at its December 4th meeting.¹⁴ The changes will allow apartment buildings to reach

¹⁰ Susie Neilson, 'California's new single-family zoning law probably won't produce much new housing in San Francisco, September 24, 2021

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/California-s-new-single-family-zoning-law-16468565.php>

¹¹ 'Housing Element Update 2022,' San Francisco Planning,

<https://sfplanning.org/project/housing-element-update-2022>

¹² J.K. Dineen, J.D. Morris, 'This is SF's plan to cut through red tape and get 82,000 housing units built, San Francisco Chronicle, February 7, 2023 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/housing-plan-breed-17767842.php>

¹³ J.k Dineen, 'State approves SF housing ordinance, avoiding potential penalties for the city,' San Francisco Chronicle, December 12, 2023,

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/s-f-housing-ordinance-state-approves-18550114.php>

¹⁴ City and County of San Francisco Youth Commission, Agenda, December 4, 2023

https://sfgov.org/youthcommission/sites/default/files/fyc120423_agenda.pdf

85, 140, or even 240 feet tall along Geary Boulevard, 19th Avenue, Sunset Boulevard, and other major roads. This will hopefully facilitate the construction of thousands of new apartments on San Francisco's western side, providing an opportunity for more individuals and families to move in.

On the other hand, it remains to be seen how these changes will translate into the construction of more affordable housing units. Supervisor Rafael Mandelman amended the final version of the ordinance to prohibit demolishing and replacing rent-controlled units with market-rate ones. Despite this, Supervisor Dean Preston noted that "I'm deeply concerned that since passing our housing element, nearly every effort that has been commenced by the mayor has been focused on meeting market-rate housing goals and little to nothing on reaching our state housing goals for affordable housing."¹⁵ By passing these changes, the Board took the first step toward its ultimate 82,000-unit target, but developers will likely opt to construct market-rate housing where possible out of profitability concerns.

Another crucial aspect of the recent Planning Code amendments relates to the city's discretionary review policy. Discretionary review has been a stubborn roadblock to developers and housing advocates since it was implemented in 1954, and it gives individual residents inordinate power to slow down or entirely block developments.¹⁶ When a housing project is in its planning stages, any neighbor can initiate a legal battle and ultimately an additional Planning Commission hearing by simply paying a \$700 filing fee.¹⁷ On average, the process takes at least nine months to complete, and developers are not allowed to proceed when the review is pending.¹⁸ Between 2015 and 2023, residents filed 910 discretionary review requests, primarily in San Francisco's wealthier northern and western neighborhoods such as the Marina and Pacific Heights.¹⁹ Common claims against new developments include shadows, construction noises, and privacy worries. While it is natural that neighbors may not appreciate all that comes with housing development in their own backyard, the discretionary review process allows their individual concerns to obstruct developments and get in the way of crucial citywide economic and societal progress.

Because of the recent Planning Code amendments, developers will not be required to notify neighbors of upcoming projects when they are in the planning phase, although there are exceptions for certain lower-income neighborhoods and for demolitions of a rental property.²⁰ In

¹⁵ Alito Toledo, "S.F. passes crucial housing reforms. Will it be enough to satisfy the state?", San Francisco Chronicle, December 5, 2023, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/san-francisco-supervisors-housing-18535145.php>

¹⁶ Christian Leonard, 'Is this SF policy a NIMBY weapon or way to block monster homes? One neighborhood is at the center of the debate, San Francisco Chronicle, February 1, 2024 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/noe-valley-san-francisco-18577276.php>

¹⁷ Christian Leonard, 'Is this SF policy a NIMBY weapon or way to block monster homes? One neighborhood is at the center of the debate, San Francisco Chronicle, February 1, 2024 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/noe-valley-san-francisco-18577276.php>

¹⁸ Christian Leonard, 'Is this SF policy a NIMBY weapon or way to block monster homes? One neighborhood is at the center of the debate, San Francisco Chronicle, February 1, 2024 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/noe-valley-san-francisco-18577276.php>

¹⁹ Christian Leonard, 'Is this SF policy a NIMBY weapon or way to block monster homes? One neighborhood is at the center of the debate, San Francisco Chronicle, February 1, 2024 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/noe-valley-san-francisco-18577276.php>

²⁰ Christian Leonard, 'Is this SF policy a NIMBY weapon or way to block monster homes? One neighborhood is at the center of the debate, San Francisco Chronicle, February 1, 2024 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/noe-valley-san-francisco-18577276.php>

many cases, this will prevent neighbors from initiating the process before the filing deadline passes. However, this will not entirely eliminate discretionary review, and many projects will likely still be affected by the process. To create more substantive and lasting change, the city could eliminate the policy altogether due to its shaky legal foundations. Analyzing the discretionary review process, UC Davis professor Chris Elmendorf wrote that “If I am right that (discretionary review) is more lore than law, it follows that the Board of Supervisors could enact an ordinance making the approval of any class of development permits ministerial.”²¹ Simply put, this change would put the entire process in the hands of city agencies and eliminate subjective criteria.²² This would benefit the city in several important ways. First, far fewer projects will be stymied altogether. Second, developers will be less wary of building in San Francisco and facing the risk of a drawn-out, costly legal battle that they do not encounter in most other municipalities. Third, the Planning Commission will no longer need to devote hundreds of hours to hearing neighbor complaints, freeing up time to address more substantive and impactful issues.

As the housing shortage has worsened in recent years, the political will to address the problem has increased and the city is now taking meaningful action. Mayor London Breed, state officials (including State Senator Scott Weiner), and around half of the city’s supervisors all deserve credit for proposing ambitious development targets, passing the recent Planning Code amendments, and being open to additional policy changes. Nevertheless, recent aspirations and legislation must be followed up with further measures, including but not limited to those listed below. The city must strike a balance between prioritizing development and affordability to ensure that citizens from all socioeconomic backgrounds, especially youth and families, can benefit from a growing housing stock and continue living in San Francisco.

Recommendations:

- 1. Establish Specific Annual Building Targets** – The City and County of San Francisco should establish concrete annual targets starting in 2024 outlining how many total and affordable units should be constructed. This will help the city stay on target for its long-term goal of building 82,000 new units and 46,000 new affordable units by 2031. If totals are not met in any given year, the city should explore what steps must be taken to rectify the trajectory of development, including aggressively and immediately implementing the following suggestions.
- 2. Explore additional amendments to the Planning Code** – The amendments passed in December 2023 represent important progress, but those changes alone are likely not

²¹ Christopher Elmendorf, *Lawyering Cities into Housing Shortages: The Curious Case of Discretionary Review Under the San Francisco City Charter*, NYU Environmental Law Journal, Vol. 32, No. 3, 2024, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4396188

²² Noah Arroyo, *Could major hurdle to more housing projects in San Francisco be easily changed?*, San Francisco Chronicle, March 25, 2023 <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/housing-review-hurdles-17846048.php>

enough to yield the housing necessary to achieve the city's goals. Therefore, the City and County of San Francisco should continue to increase height limits, decrease setback requirements, and take other measures outlined in the recent amendments to a further degree.

3. **Eliminate Discretionary Review** – The City and County of San Francisco should pass an ordinance to eliminate discretionary review altogether. The policy does not exist in most other cities, was based on shaky legal ground, and, most importantly, serves as a major obstruction to new housing development. For these reasons, the city should have the sole power to approve or reject proposals and their decisions should be based on objective criteria instead of how much community outcry a project elicits.
4. **Consider policies to promote affordable housing development** – The City and County of San Francisco should explore options to ensure that an adequate proportion of its new housing units are affordable. Possible solutions include placing a Charter amendment on the ballot that would increase the percentage of units that developers must allocate to below market-rate units from up from the current 12%. In addition, the City and County of San Francisco could increase subsidies for affordable housing in lower-resourced neighborhoods to accompany its promotion of new market-rate development in higher-resourced neighborhoods.

Increasing Resilience of San Francisco

Background:

In recent years, the world has witnessed an alarming increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, serving as stark reminders of the profound impact of climate change on our planet. From devastating hurricanes battering coastal communities to unprecedented wildfires raging across vast landscapes, the toll of these disasters is not merely measured in numbers but in shattered homes, fractured lives, and profound grief. Additionally, prolonged droughts have parched fertile lands, decimated crops, and strained water resources to their limits, further exacerbating the challenges faced by communities already grappling with climate-induced catastrophes.

Burning fossil fuels has caused global temperatures to rise and weather to become more extreme. Today, global climate change is directly affecting San Francisco, including higher temperatures, more extreme heat days, more extreme storms with heavier rainfall and flooding, sea level rise, severe droughts, and poorer air quality. These conditions have left California susceptible to catastrophic wildfires, directly threatening homes, businesses, and protected areas, and blanketing the city, state, and many other parts of the nation with hazardous smoke.

Climate change has both direct and indirect consequences. Direct consequences lead to health and economic challenges such as heat stroke, injuries from extreme storms, and respiratory illness from poor air quality. Indirect downstream consequences include food insecurity caused by poor agricultural output, income and property loss, housing and job insecurity due to drought, flooding, and wildfires, and increased rates of anxiety and depression because of these disruptive consequences of climate change. These impacts extend far beyond the immediate damage caused by extreme weather events, shaping the very fabric of society and threatening the well-being of communities across the globe. As we grapple with the uncertainty of future emissions and the climate's response, it becomes increasingly clear that urgent action is needed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and safeguard the future of our planet for generations to come.

San Francisco's Climate Action Plan encompasses several key sectors, each vital for the city's transition to a sustainable and resilient future. These sectors include Energy Supply, Building Operations, Transportation and Land Use, Housing, Responsible Production and Consumption, Healthy Ecosystems, and Water Supply.

The Energy Supply sector focuses on transitioning away from fossil fuels to 100% renewable electricity for buildings and vehicles. Key strategies include expanding renewable electricity capacity, preparing for changes in electricity demand, and providing equitable rates and programs for low-income households.

Building Operations aim to eliminate emissions from all buildings by 2040 through electrification and the use of 100% renewable electricity. Strategies include electrifying existing buildings, providing education and financial incentives, and creating a diverse and skilled workforce.

The Transportation and Land Use sector seeks to support low-carbon travel options and reduce reliance on cars. Goals include making 80% of all trips low-carbon by 2030 and ensuring all new registered private vehicles are electric by 2040. Strategies involve improving transit efficiency, building active transportation networks, and transitioning to zero-emissions vehicles.

Housing initiatives prioritize creating more housing for all income levels, with an emphasis on maximum affordability and retaining existing housing. Strategies include expanding housing and stabilization programs, preserving existing housing, and building housing near transit corridors.

Responsible Production and Consumption focus on reducing solid waste generation and waste sent to landfills by 2030. Strategies include addressing the life-cycle impacts of buildings, reducing food waste, and embracing plant-rich diets.

Healthy Ecosystems aim to sequester emissions and support biodiversity through nature-based solutions. Strategies include restoring natural lands, expanding urban forestry, and implementing regenerative agriculture practices.

Water Supply initiatives focus on diversifying water-supply options, improving the use of new water sources, and maintaining a gravity-driven water-delivery system. Strategies include investing in supply augmentation programs, continuing water conservation efforts, and exploring new ways to reduce water use and develop new supplies.

Together, these sectors form a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change, promoting sustainability, and building resilience in San Francisco. By implementing these strategies, the city can work towards a more equitable, climate-resilient, and sustainable future for all residents.

The current San Francisco Climate Action Plan (CAP) contains nothing on defensive measures that the city should implement in order to protect us from worsening weather conditions. The plan focuses on cutting carbon emission. Although achieving net zero emissions by 2040 and reducing greenhouse gasses and fossil fuels is important, it is only one side of the equation; we have to also improve our infrastructure to deal with more frequent extreme weather and other side effects that come with rising global temperatures. Just because San Francisco reaches net zero emissions by 2040 does not mean climate change is over. Global warming is global. The world must collectively take actions. If not, let's stay one step ahead and prepare, bolster, and enhance our infrastructure to protect San Francisco for our youth and future generations.

Recommendations:

Short Term:

1. Rework climate action plan to address unmet needs and defensive measures
2. Invest in resilience: Install storm drain infrastructure at high flood risk areas. Improve warning systems.
3. Routinely check all trees to reduce risk of falling trees

Long Term:

<https://www.sfclimateplan.org/>