

1 [Apply for Grant - BioDiversity Action Plan - \$250,000]

2

3 **Resolution authorizing the Department of the Environment to apply for a \$250,000 grant**
4 **from the California Strategic Growth Council to create the Biodiversity Action Plan, for**
5 **the period of July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015.**

6

7 WHEREAS, The Legislature and Governor of the State of California have provided
8 funds for the program shown above; and

9 WHEREAS, The Strategic Growth Council has been delegated the responsibility for the
10 administration of this grant program, establishing necessary procedures; and

11 WHEREAS, Said procedures established by the Strategic Growth Council require a
12 resolution certifying the approval of application(s) by the Applicants governing board before
13 submission of said application(s) to the State; and

14 WHEREAS, If selected for funding, the project will help the City and County of San
15 Francisco achieve its sustainability goals; and

16 WHEREAS, The Applicant, if selected, will enter into an agreement with the State of
17 California; now, therefore, be it

18 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San Francisco
19 approves the filing of an application for the creation of a San Francisco Biodiversity Action
20 Plan; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San
22 Francisco certifies that Applicant understands the assurances and certification in the
23 application; and, be it

24 ///

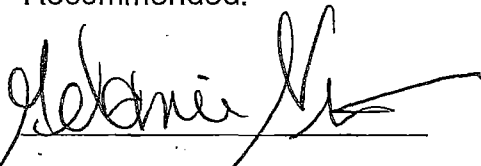
25 ///

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San
2 Francisco certifies that applicant will have sufficient funds to develop the plan; or will secure
3 the resources to do so; and

4 FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San
5 Francisco certifies that applicant will work towards the Governor's State Planning Priorities
6 intended to promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote
7 public health and safety as included in Government Code Section 65041.1; and be it

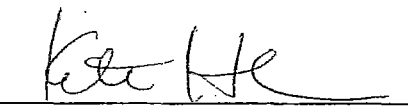
8 FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director of the Department of Environment, or a
9 designee, is hereby authorized and empowered to execute in the name of the City and County
10 of San Francisco all documents, including but not limited to, applications, contracts, payment
11 requests, agreements, annual reports (including expenditure reports) and amendments hereto
12 for the purposes of securing grant funds and to implement and carry out the purposes
13 specified in the grant application.

14
15 Recommended:

16 
17 _____

18 Department Head

15 Approved:



16  Mayor

NEED FOR THE PLAN

1. Establishing the Need for the Plan

The City and County of San Francisco, through its Department of the Environment (SF Environment), in partnership with the Planning Department, seeks support from the Strategic Growth Council to produce a Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan that will provide a comprehensive, scientifically-based context for greening San Francisco—both its wild lands and the built environment. The Plan will focus on preserving remnant natural areas and habitats, which are fundamental to sustainability, and re-creating the built environment to include local nature and integrate with natural systems, weaving nature into the fabric of everyday life. Sidewalk and community gardens, green roofs and walls, urban hedgerows, and storm water management projects will be more nature-based by integrating native plant and wildlife habitat.

A challenge in conserving urban habitat is a lack of appropriate and comprehensive planning. San Francisco's General Plan, its 1997 Sustainability Plan, and Climate Master Plan each contain limited policies that guide management of the City's biodiversity and natural environment, but they are outdated, in need of thoughtful analysis and revision, and for the most part, not referenced by policymakers. Meanwhile, many exciting biodiversity-related projects are happening in the City, but they are not grounded in common goals and a unified vision.

San Francisco and community organizations have been implementing greening projects for years—sidewalk landscaping, street tree plantings, whole street renovations, as well as various improvements and restoration to parks and natural areas. While the use of native and drought-tolerant plants is on the rise, no overarching vision, plan or guidelines exist for urban greening or open space management that responds to climate change by conserving local biodiversity, restoring wildlife habitat and transforming San Francisco into a truly ecologically sustainable city.

A lack of best practices contributes to inconsistent management and weak coordination for local place-based ecological learning and community stewardship. Ownership of San Francisco's natural areas and open lands is a fragmented patchwork of multiple city departments:

- The Recreation and Park Department (RPD) oversees the Natural Areas Program, which manages 32 natural areas within the City's system of 220 park sites.
- The SF Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) has just begun to manage one site among their significant network of natural areas and open lands,
- The Port of San Francisco has a modest nature conservation program.
- The Departments of Public Works (DPW) and Public Health (DPH), the Metropolitan Transit Agency, SF Unified School District and other departments also own parcels of open space harboring indigenous landscapes, but none are managed for nature and biodiversity.
- Our challenge is to restore, coordinate, and extend the fragmented natural habitat through regenerative natural area and urban design, stewardship, and management. Conserving urban biodiversity and cultivating local ecological stewardship has become of paramount importance as a natural capital investment and ecosystem services as a direct response to

the challenges of a changing climate.

The Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan will ensure nature conservation goals from various plans are incorporated into one guiding document, as well as integrate greening and biodiversity elements into the recent launch of San Francisco's Climate Adaptation Planning. San Francisco needs a plan that integrates place-based urban sustainability-related initiatives, and ultimately promotes these efforts as part of a coherent whole that engages the public.

2. Assessments and plans to develop a baseline of conditions

Assessments to date have been targeted. None address the fragmented oversight of open space among different entities. They do not provide a thorough understanding of existing environmental conditions, planning, or design for open space and nature in the city.

- The Recreation and Parks Dept (RPD) completed biological assessments for its 32 natural areas, which include some inventories of the flora and fauna and of invasive species.
- The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Urban Watershed Program identifies opportunities for decreasing the volume of rainwater entering the combined sewer system. They prioritized greening projects that naturally filter rainwater instead of sending it to the combined system.
- The National Park Service and the Presidio Trust completed extensive surveys and inventories of their lands, particularly the Presidio.
- Nongovernmental organizations, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), assembled floras for other natural areas in the city outside of Recreation and Parks lands. Currently, CNPS has a comprehensive checklist of the flora of San Francisco, including information by specific sites. Citizens have been encouraged to review and make recommendations for changes to the checklist.
- City agencies have created preliminary maps of open space by departmental ownership.
- The Department of Public Health's Sustainable Communities Index assessed a wide range on indicators, both by neighborhood and city-wide— air quality, the amount and percentage of open space, number of community gardens and trees per acre, percentage of impervious ground surfaces and contaminated sites.

We will build off this work to create the Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan. Four inventories will establish existing conditions in natural and built environments:

- a) A comprehensive assessment of the all open space in the City will identify land owners at the parcel level as the basis for developing a collaborative path forward for sustainable natural resources management.
 - For open space, our goal is to explore alternatives for consolidating ownership and/or management of wild lands and natural areas into as few departments as possible in order to facilitate coherent and higher quality habitat restoration and management.
 - For the urban environment, we will collate assessments done to date as well as perform a higher level assessment of wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities in the built

environment. We will review the potential of rear yard open space, green roofs, green walls, sidewalk landscaping, street trees, mini and pocket parks, and other urban design potential to enhance biodiversity in the urban landscape.

- b) A review of progress reports, assessments, and gap analyses of departmental and community resources that are or could be devoted to ecology and biodiversity.
- c) A review existing best practices and models of the most advanced urban biodiversity and greening plans and ecological urban design plans from around the world.
- d) An analysis of City policies that relate to nature, ecology, and biodiversity.

3. Involvement of community members and other stakeholders

The need for the proposed Plan emanates from the decades-long work of committed volunteers. The opportunities for wildlife habitat restoration have been almost entirely identified by the community, whose local projects collectively form a vision for an ecologically sustainable city.

- Activists have succeeded in preserving many of our hilltop natural areas from development and successfully urged the City to create RPD's Natural Areas Program.
- The same people and organizations, including the California Native Plant Society, Nature in the City, Golden Gate Audubon, have been requesting for years that the City take care of the remainder of its lands besides those of RDP.
- Citizens around the City are advocating replacing concrete with green space, whether to enhance butterfly habitat along Market Street or in the Green Hairstreak Corridor, for community greening more generally.
- The need for open space and street trees, and by implication, nature, is a consistent theme in all of the Planning Department's planning and design work, whether for large new areas, such as the 800 acres of open space to be developed in San Francisco's southeast neighborhoods between the Treasure Island and Candlestick/Hunters Point plans, EcoDistrict plans throughout the City or urban realm streetscape plans.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

1. Involvement of the affected community

Public participation is a formal component of every planning initiative. No matter how much we professionals think we understand the problem, especially if we are collaborating among departments, creative ideas always emerge from engaging a broader constituency. As noted, many communities have been involved in identifying the need for an overarching biodiversity plan. We plan to engage the same people and organizations within the environmental and conservation community as well as the broader City. We will rely on these groups for ideas, strategies, and approaches for promoting community stewardship and citizen volunteerism. One of the long-term goals of the plan is to identify community groups dedicated to every single local natural area and wildlife habitat in the city. To accomplish this, we need to open the door to a diversity of ideas for creating mechanisms, partnerships and organizational structures that can implement the collective vision.

Community members and organizations will be notified (via email, neighborhood groups, social media, and mail) of the effort and invited to participate in the planning process. We will meet with local community groups; distribute emails and flyers to local residents; and table neighborhood events. We will use web tools and a series of educational biodiversity workshops to capture new ideas and test existing ideas, particularly as they relate to improving biodiversity in the built environment.

We will also engage regional, state and national conservation organizations located in San Francisco and identify other opportunities to inform our work. We will convene a Community Advisory Body to vet the planning process and help navigate the CEQA process.

2. Specific community, citizen, and business to be consulted in plan development

<u>Local Conservation Organizations</u>	<u>Local Environmental Groups</u>	<u>National Conservation Organizations</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CA Native Plant Society • Golden Gate Audubon • Nature in the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay Area Open Space Council • Bay Area Ridge Trail • SF Bicycle Coalition • SF Parks Alliance • Walk SF • Friends of the Urban Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Conservancy • Trust for Public Land

3. Continued involvement of organizations in plan development and implementation.

Community greening and natural areas stewardship is a collaborative, community-driven process. The Plan will articulate a comprehensive blueprint for public ecological education, strengthening public communication around nature issues, and promoting local ecological stewardship. Once the Plan is published we will continue to convene the Community Advisory Body to support the public education and outreach components the plan as well as formalize how SF Environment’s Biodiversity program will continue to engage and include the public.

4. Existing interagency relationships and engaging new partners

San Francisco Environment (SFE) and the Planning Department have successful track records of fostering interagency collaborations—from the Green Connections Project to Eco-Districts to Climate Change and our Urban Forest and Urban Agriculture Plans. SFE’s Biodiversity program facilitates an Interagency Biodiversity Working Group (IBWG) to integrate expertise, contributions, and representation from other city departments to support the City’s Biodiversity program. This group meets monthly and includes staff from the SF Public Utilities Commission, the Departments of Public Health and Public Works, RPD and the Planning Department. Over time, it will expand to include other key community and business partners. It will reach out to the National Park Service, the Presidio Trust, State Parks, and CalTrans to integrate regional biodiversity goals and objectives.

INTEGRATION OF ENTITIES WITH JURISDICTION AND EXISTING RESOURCES

1. Involvement of entities with jurisdiction over the plan service area

The plan will include lands under the jurisdiction of many city departments: those that are represented in the IBWG as well as agencies that have a planning or enforcement relationship to

the City's nature and biodiversity, including Animal Care and Control and the SF Unified School District. As appropriate, we will engage State regulatory authorities including the Bay Conservation and Development Commission and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. These groups will be included in the monthly IBWG meetings.

2. Existing interagency relationships and engaging new partners

SF Environment and Planning each have a track record of fostering successful interagency collaborations. We will leverage existing relationships for the proposed project. We also have long-term relationships with entities such as Golden Gate National Recreation Area, with whom the City created the Ocean Beach Plan. The National Park Service, the Presidio Trust, State Parks and CalTrans are all aware of the City's Biodiversity Program and will be engaged to integrate of regional biodiversity goals and objectives. We will also take advantage of formal SF Environment partnerships with entities that might not a specific environmental mission—such as the 27 branches of the SF Public Library to engage organizations at the neighborhood level.

3. Identifying and utilizing existing resources

We will conduct a full assessment, progress report and gap analysis of financial, institutional and community resources that already support nature, ecology, and biodiversity in the City. We will inventory government roles across the City's open spaces. We will identify all of the community and environmental organizations that have been involved with management and stewardship of open spaces in San Francisco.

Much great work is happening from the ground up on the part of grassroots efforts, but we are not creating a plan to control all of the greening work that occurs. But the City has a unique role to play in empowering communities and providing information, education and tools for enhancing the quality and opportunities for community greening and ecological restoration. For example, the DPW Street Parks Program, a collaboration with the nonprofit Parks Alliance, enables neighborhood-based groups to adopt pockets of land in their neighborhoods for greening and wildlife enhancement projects.

4. Existing resource management frameworks incorporated into the plan

Resource management frameworks will be inventoried and assessed for their scope, approaches, effectiveness and capacity for doing community greening and natural areas management. For example

- Recreation and Parks' Natural Areas Program (NAP) manages 32 Significant Natural Resource Areas in RPD parks and other open lands. The NAP is the City's only current program dedicated to on-the-ground natural lands management, and thus serves as a model for extending this work beyond RPD lands.
- The SFPUC has a Natural Resources Division, but needs staff to manage their lands.
- Nature in the City, a local nonprofit, works with the local community to manage habitat.
- The California Native Plant Society has a weekly program where they steward different sites around the city, including some that are not RPD lands.
- Friends of the Urban Forest helps local neighborhood throughout the city plant trees in their sidewalks.

We will analyze existing agency and community resources for their ability to collectively promote nature and biodiversity in the city which will help identify gaps in service and support outlining the part of the Plan to fill these gaps.

PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

1. Coordination and collaboration with the local health department

The SF Department of Public Health (DPH) is part of the Interagency Biodiversity Working Group. SF Environment has worked with DPH on many projects, including SF Environment's Environmental Justice Program, which addresses environmental concerns in vulnerable neighborhoods throughout the City. The Planning Department has worked with DPH on projects at the intersection of land use and public health. In 2004 Planning and DPH's Eastern Neighborhoods health impact assessment resulted in development of the Sustainable Communities Index. SF Environment works with DPH on asthma reduction projects, toxics reduction programs targeting specific vulnerable communities (such as those in public housing), as well as a range of policy implementation (the adoption of the Precautionary Principle as a guiding City document). Planning, DPH, and SF Environment also work on food security and urban agriculture programming.

We will continue working with DPH to promote greening and biodiversity management of the open space adjacent to the Laguna Honda Hospital, as well as on the grounds of SF General Hospital. Planning will work with DPH in developing urban habitat-related policies, zoning, and development guidelines that maximize beneficial health impacts. Other DPH projects relevant to creating the Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan include:

- DPH received a \$300,000 grant from the US Center for Disease Control (CDC) to assess public health impacts of climate change, including heat wave vulnerability. It recently was awarded another \$625,000 from the CDC to plan for resiliency, which will include substantial coordination with both SF Environment and Planning.
- DPH is involved with the City of Oakland, RPD, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and others in the Healthy Parks, Healthy People Initiative that calls for better access to local and organic food and local nature to improve the quality of life for residents. The initiative promotes local community greening and habitat stewardship projects.

2. Development of a healthy community

The purpose of the Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan is to foster a sustainable environment and connect people to healthier nature where they live. There is an expanding body of research that indicates that human brains are "hardwired" to need contact with nature for individual health and productivity, and, by extension, that of the larger society. The research demonstrates the healing and restorative power of contact with nature and the destructive power of its absence. Whether it is faster patient recovery, stress reduction, mood enhancement, cognitive improvement, anger and crime reduction, or increased sociability, empirical evidence supports the power of contact with nature for human emotional health and well-being. Thus by definition, the proposed Plan will play a significant role in creating a healthy community. Community stewardship and ownership of green space and biodiversity enhances community cohesion. Parks

and open spaces promote physical activity and social interaction. Areas with natural vegetation also have direct effects on physical and mental health.

3. Identifying public health benefits and mitigating adverse health consequences.

DPH's Community Sustainability Index is a comprehensive system of over 100 performance indicators for a livable, equitable and prosperous city. The scope of the SCI includes Environmental Quality, Transportation, Community, Public Realm, Education, Housing, and Economy. The Index indicates that access to places for physical activity combined with outreach and education can produce a 48% increase in the frequency of physical activity. It also found that living in proximity to green space is associated with reduced self-reported health symptoms, better self-rated health, and higher scores on general health questionnaires. Trees and green space also improve the physical environment by removing air pollution from the air and mitigating the urban heat island effect produced by concrete and glass. That document includes an objective to restore, preserve, and protect healthy natural habitats. It includes objectives for shoreline accessibility, open space, total trees, and impervious ground surfaces.

Several neighborhoods in San Francisco (particularly in the Southeast sector) suffer higher rates of obesity, respiratory health issues and other disparities related to toxins in the environment and air quality. We will use the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to consider public health in decision-making to be integrated into and guide the plan. Internationally, HIA is defined as a combination of procedures, methods and tools that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a policy, plan, program or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within a population.

4. Implementing projects and addressing GHG reduction & adaptation

The Plan will address both greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation to climate change. As the City implements projects recommended by the plan, it will support adaptation and mitigation efforts. SF Environment operates the SF Carbon Fund, which assesses a 13% fee on city air travel to support local project that mitigate the carbon emissions of that travel. The SF Carbon Fund is currently making grants to community groups for urban greening projects.

The SF Carbon Fund will continue supporting projects recommended by the Plan, including greening projects that decrease storm-water flows to the City's combined sewer system and grey-to-green projects that reduce flooding and create more potential for community resiliency in the face of climate change. If the recommendations from this Plan are fully realized, ecological restoration on the shoreline will create a more resilient coast in the face of sea level rise. Finally, ecological restoration of our city's natural areas creates healthier ecosystems that can resist the increased dynamism of climate change, which worsens even more the threat from invasive species on our local biodiversity.

PRIORITY CONSIDERATION: COMMUNITIES VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Plan serves an area especially vulnerable to climate change

Bordered by water on three sides, San Francisco is particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts and sea level rise. Sea levels in the Bay are predicted to rise 11-19 inches by 2050 and 30-55 inches by 2100. Runways at SF International Airport, primary transportation arteries such

as Highway 101, miles of shoreline, parks, and certain neighborhoods could ultimately be under water. Most of the near-term damage from sea level rise is expected from storm conditions that occur at the same time as high tides. Much of San Francisco is developed along creek corridors, which will experience flooding and infrastructure damage in more frequent extreme weather events. Since San Francisco is highly developed, the natural areas that remain are especially vulnerable to climate-related hydrologic changes and increasing frequency of intense storm and extreme heat day events that can damage ecosystems and increase the threat of invasive species.

2. Impact of climate change on the community

Climate change will have an undeniable effect on our local ecology. A warmer climate will mean shifts in the range of flora, fauna and fungi species, and this dynamism will very likely favor invasive species that will thrive on the disturbance of a rapidly changing climate. The increase in pressure from invasive species on our already fragile and vulnerable, sensitive habitats will necessitate our increased vigilance if we want to conserve San Francisco's unique biodiversity. The threat of climate change strengthens our rationale for promoting community greening and stewardship to promote local biodiversity and a higher urban quality of life. Impacts on the community from increased flooding have been identified as the biggest threat to the City, with neighborhoods in low-lying areas the most at risk.

For example, a wastewater treatment plant sits on a shoreline vulnerable to sea level rise, and the treatment plant at Ocean Beach is susceptible to sea level rise, erosion and high tides. The Ocean Beach site is currently undergoing a risk assessment. As water levels rise, the mechanism by which the facilities discharge treated water could fail and significantly affect operations. Saltwater intrusion into the Southeast facility could alter the biotic conditions necessary for the breakdown of waste material.

Public safety and health are vulnerable to climate change in several ways. Increases in extreme heat, particularly during heat waves, could kill more people than all other climate change impacts combined. The California Adaptation Strategy projects an average statewide rise of 2 to 5 degrees by 2100. From a 20th century baseline of an average 12 extreme heat days per year, we may expect to see 20 such days annually through 2035, between 32 and 46 extreme heat days annually by mid-century, and 70 to 94 days by the end of the century; an eightfold increase from today. Warmer days worsen air quality, create urban heat islands and can increase people's risk to vector-borne and infectious diseases such as West Nile virus and Lyme disease. An increase in extreme heat days will result in related increases in hospitalizations and deaths, especially for vulnerable populations of seniors, young children, and those living in low-income neighborhoods. Public safety and health may also be compromised by storm-related flooding in residential areas.

The Sierra snowpack that provides natural water storage for freshwater supply essential for many Bay Area water agencies is likely to melt earlier and more rapidly. Longer droughts are predicted before the end of the century, which calls for planning that addresses this challenge.

3. Plan response to negative impacts of climate change

A long term plan for biodiversity and urban greening will ameliorate some of these challenges, particularly related to flooding. Since longer droughts are predicted, the Plan will address this

challenge. The Plan will include a breadth of elements that respond to the negative impacts of climate change. Restoration ecology—the process of re-creating health and resiliency of ecosystems—will sustain conservation of indigenous flora, fauna and fungi and their ecosystems.

A healthier local ecosystem is more resistant to invasive species, especially with the help of community-based ecological stewardship, which will be the other large focus of this plan. By promoting coastal saltmarsh restoration as part of the overall conservation paradigm, the plan will guide mitigation of coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion. The flooding effects from more frequent and extreme weather events will be mitigated by the implementation of green infrastructure projects which store water instead of channeling it.

Turning “grey into green” will return freshwater underground, which will help conserve the local water supply in the face of decreased snowpack from the Sierra Nevada. Planning for green infrastructure projects will also promote the conservation of biodiversity as a foundation for mitigating flooding and water supply effects. Finally, community greening in the built environment will include a focus on planting trees, green roofs, and green walls, possibly passive house building technology for low energy load, cool, high-quality indoor environments, and installing local soil and climate appropriate indigenous plants will continue to mitigate the urban heat island impacts of climate change, which are expected to increase with time.

PRIORITY CONSIDERATION: DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Not Applicable

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

1. Experience in developing similar plans

The lead departments in this project, SF Environment and the Planning Department, have extensive experience creating these types of plans. SF Environment oversees and/or coordinates the City’s environmental and CGH emission-reducing programs, which help meet the City’s ambitious environmental goals through interconnected strategies of partnership, policy, and promotion. It is engaged in partnerships and outreach activities to encourage residents, businesses, and municipal departments in making behavioral changes to reduce their emissions. The Planning Department oversees the City’s General Plan, long-range planning, and urban design plans. Its work is intrinsically multi-agency and collaborative. These existing partnerships will create the Biodiversity and Ecology Master Plan. Examples of similar projects include:

- The Planning Department authored the Urban Forest Plan, the Better Streets Plan, the Eastern Neighborhoods Community Plan, and the Better Neighborhoods Community Plans. It has led a variety of greening and streetscape efforts, such as Leland Avenue and Cesar Chavez Street greening, and administers the award-winning Pavement to Parks program.
- SF Environment led the creation of the 100% Renewable Energy Plan, a practicable plan to achieve a fully renewable electricity supply for San Francisco. The Task Force included other city departments, renewable energy experts, the business community, labor, local utilities and community based organizations who spent 18 months to develop practical recommendations to make San Francisco a more sustainable, secure, just, and economically prosperous city.

- During the spring of 2011, SF Environment convened five community advisory panels to provide feedback and help shape the update to the Community Climate Action Strategy—an update of the city’s 2004 Climate Master Plan. Panels addressed challenges and opportunities; as well as the needs of climate policy, biodiversity, green jobs and underserved communities.

2. Staff qualifications

SF Environment’s Peter Brastow will be the Project Manager. He has 20 years of experience restoring nature and biodiversity in San Francisco. He worked for ten years for the National Park Service at the Presidio of San Francisco, restoring dunes, wetlands, and coastal grasslands for rare plants and wildlife. He founded Nature in the City, which cultivates community-based neighborhood stewardship and preservation of San Francisco’s indigenous habitats. Peter has extensive community and interagency relationships that augment SF Environment’s existing partnerships. He holds a Bachelor’s from Wesleyan University and has completed graduate level work in geography at UCLA.

Planning’s Scott Edmondson, AICP, has expertise in economics and strategic sustainability. His specialty is the intersection between the environment, economics, and land use. He has more than 25 years of experience in strategic decision support, CEQA/NEPA environmental review, health care facilities planning, and long range urban planning. He has managed large, complex projects of up to \$2M environmental review and strategic facility master plans. At Planning, he drafted the new Land Use Element of the General Plan designed to amplify sustainability and place making policies. He also led preparation and automation of the first two long range land use forecasts. He co-led the Showplace Square/Potrero Hill Eastern Neighborhoods Community Planning. He was an advisor the creation of the 1997 SF Sustainability Plan and co-led the preparation of its economic development chapter. He has a Master’s in Architecture and Urban Planning from UCLA, and a Bachelor’s in Development Studies from UC-Berkeley.

SF Environment has a full finance and accounting department that support programmatic staff. They will be responsible for quarterly invoices and compliance with contracting regulations. As necessary, consultants will be secured through the City’s standard process of releasing an RFP and selecting appropriate support.

3. Active, strong partnerships to develop goals and policies

San Francisco is actively involved in regional development. We work closely with staff and leadership at the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Agency (MTC) to ensure that the City is meeting regional planning goals. We were actively involved in the development of the region’s Sustainable Community Strategy, OneBayArea. We also maintain a working relationship with SPUR, the region’s preeminent policy and land use think tank.

We will look to our professional peers at these organizations for guidance in developing the Plan, as well as support in identifying funding opportunities to implement the Plan. These organizations can also help publicize our efforts and engage a broad audience.

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: The Department of the Environment
DATE: November 4, 2013
SUBJECT: Apply For Resolution for Grant
GRANT TITLE: BioDiversity Planning

Attached please find the original and 4 copies of each of the following:

- Proposed grant resolution; original signed by Department, Mayor, Controller
- Grant information form, including disability checklist
- Grant budget
- Grant application
- Grant award letter from funding agency
- Other (Explain):

Special Timeline Requirements:

Departmental representative to receive a copy of the adopted resolution:

Name: Rachel Buerkle

Phone: 415-355-3704

Interoffice Mail Address:

Certified copy required Yes

No X

(Note: certified copies have the seal of the City/County affixed and are occasionally required by funding agencies. In most cases ordinary copies without the seal are sufficient).

File Number: _____
(Provided by Clerk of Board of Supervisors)

APPLY FOR

Apply for Grant Resolution Information Form
(Effective July 2011)

Purpose: Accompanies proposed Board of Supervisors resolutions authorizing a Department to accept and expend grant funds.

The following describes the grant referred to in the accompanying resolution:

1. Grant Title: Biodiversity Planning
2. Department: Department of the Environment
3. Contact Person: Rachel Buerkle Telephone: 415-355-3704
4. Grant Approval Status (check one):
 Approved by funding agency Not yet approved
5. Amount of Grant Funding Approved or Applied for: \$250,000
- 6a. Matching Funds Required? No
b. Source(s) of matching funds (if applicable):
- 7a. Grant Source Agency: California Strategic Growth Council
b. Grant Pass-Through Agency (if applicable):):
8. Proposed Grant Project Summary:
To create a Biodiversity Action Plan for San Francisco which will enable San Francisco's Biodiversity Program to advance coordination for lands preservation, biodiversity policy development, interagency conservation planning, sustainable natural areas management, restoration and stewardship, and public awareness of our living natural heritage
9. Grant Project Schedule, as allowed in approval documents, or as proposed:
Start-Date: July 1, 2014 End-Date: June 30, 2015
- 10a. Amount budgeted for contractual services: \$-0-
b. Will contractual services be put out to bid?
c. If so, will contract services help to further the goals of the Department's Local Business Enterprise (LBE) requirements?
d. Is this likely to be a one-time or ongoing request for contracting out?
- 11a. Does the budget include indirect costs? Yes No
b1. If yes, how much? 5% of total
b2. How was the amount calculated? Amount allowed by funding source
c1. If no, why are indirect costs not included?.

Not allowed by granting agency
 Other (please explain):

To maximize use of grant funds on direct services

c2. If no indirect costs are included, what would have been the indirect costs? N/A

12. Any other significant grant requirements or comments:

****Disability Access Checklist** (Department must forward a copy of all completed Grant Information Forms to the Mayor's Office of Disability)**

13. This Grant is intended for activities at (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Site(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Structure(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing Program(s) or Service(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitated Site(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitated Structure(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> New Program(s) or Service(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Site(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure(s) | |

14. The Departmental ADA Coordinator or the Mayor's Office on Disability have reviewed the proposal and concluded that the project as proposed will be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all other Federal, State and local disability rights laws and regulations and will allow the full inclusion of persons with disabilities. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

1. Having staff trained in how to provide reasonable modifications in policies, practices and procedures;
2. Having auxiliary aids and services available in a timely manner in order to ensure communication access;
3. Ensuring that any service areas and related facilities open to the public are architecturally accessible and have been inspected and approved by the DPW Access Compliance Officer or the Mayor's Office on Disability Compliance Officers.

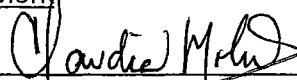
If such access would be technically infeasible, this is described in the comments section below:

Comments:

Departmental ADA Coordinator or Mayor's Office of Disability Reviewer:

Claudia Molina, Departmental ADA Coordinator, Payroll Personnel Clerk


Date Reviewed: 10/21/13


(Signature Required)

Department Head or Designee Approval of Grant Information Form:

Melanie Nutter, Director, Department of the Environment

Date Reviewed: 10/24/13


(Signature Required)

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- 1. For reference to Committee.
An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
- 2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
- 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor [] inquires"
- 5. City Attorney request.
- 6. Call File No. [] from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No. []
- 9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).
- 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.
- 11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on []

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission Youth Commission Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative

Sponsor(s):

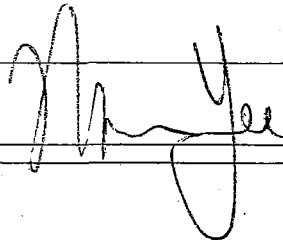
Supervisor Yee

Subject:

Apply for State Grant – BioDiversity Action Plan - \$250,000

The text is listed below or attached:

See Attached

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: 

For Clerk's Use Only:

