1	[Urging Vigorous Defense of San Francisco's Participatory Waterfront Development Process]
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3	Resolution committing to support vigorous defense by San Francisco City Attorney
4	Dennis Herrera of San Francisco's participatory waterfront development process and
5	upholding the will of the voters who passed Proposition B in the June 3, 2014, election.
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7	WHEREAS, The San Francisco waterfront is an irreplaceable public resource of the
8	highest value, providing bayside recreation, maritime and retail jobs, valuable revenue, and
9	public enjoyment for millions of people from around the world every year; and
10	WHEREAS, In 1968, the California state legislature approved the Burton Act
11	transferring ownership of the tidelands along the San Francisco waterfront from the State of
12	California to the City and County of San Francisco to be held in the public trust; and
13	WHEREAS, Following the enactment of the Burton Act in 1968, San Francisco voters
14	have voted on at least 18 waterfront-related ballot initiatives, including measures to
15	rehabilitate the historic Ferry Building, create waterfront parks and open space, and build the
16	Giants' waterfront ballpark; and
17	WHEREAS, On June 3, 2014, San Francisco voters approved Proposition B, the
18	Waterfront Height Limit Right to Vote Act, by a vote of 59% to 41%; and
19	WHEREAS, On July 15, 2014, the California State Lands Commission filed a lawsuit in
20	Superior Court attempting to nullify Proposition B and invalidate all of San Francisco's zoning
21	regulations and local control over the San Francisco waterfront; and
22	WHEREAS, San Francisco City Attorney Dennis Herrera immediately responded to the
23	lawsuit by issuing the following statement: "For decades, land use decisions involving San
24	Francisco's waterfront have included voters, elected leaders and appointed members of our
25	Planning and Port Commissions. It's a participatory process that enacted a comprehensive

1	Waterfront Land Use Plan in 1990, developed a showplace ballpark for the Giants, and
2	continues to protect an urban waterfront that is the envy of cities worldwide. San Francisco's
3	deliberative decision-making process on waterfront land use has never been successfully
4	challenged, and I intend to defend it aggressively. With today's lawsuit, the State Lands
5	Commission seems to have embraced the notion that any local initiative—and, by extension,
6	any land use regulation approved by a Board of Supervisors or Planning Commission—
7	affecting port property is barred by state law, and therefore invalid. That view represents a
8	radical departure in law and practice from land use decision-making in San Francisco and
9	elsewhere. While the City must certainly honor its obligations as trustee in managing public
10	trust property, it is a legally and practically untenable position to argue that San Francisco's
11	voters and elected officials have no direct say over how our city's waterfront is developed;"
12	now, therefore, be it
13	RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors supports San Francisco City Attorney
14	Dennis Herrera's decision to vigorously defend San Francisco's participatory waterfront
15	development process and the will of the voters in passing Proposition B in the June 3, 2014,
16	election.
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