

File No. 191029

Committee Item No. 5

Board Item No. 43

## COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

### AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Comm: Public Safety & Neighborhood Services

Date: Nov. 8, 2019

Board of Supervisors Meeting:

Date: Nov. 19, 2019

#### Cmte Board

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| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Motion                                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Resolution                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Ordinance                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Legislative Digest                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Youth Commission Report                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | MOU  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Grant Information Form                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Grant Budget                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Subcontract Budget                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Contract/Agreement                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Form 126 – Ethics Commission                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Award Letter                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Application                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Correspondence                        |

#### OTHER

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| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Depts Presentations – Nov. 8, 2019</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Referral FYI – October 16, 2019</u>    |
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Prepared by: John Carroll

Date: Nov. 1, 2019

Prepared by: John Carroll

Date: Nov. 13, 2019

1 [Declaring a State of Urgency - Expanding the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System]

2  
3 Resolution declaring a state of urgency to rapidly expand the City's Emergency  
4 Firefighting Water System (EFWS) to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a  
5 major earthquake and fire, and calling for a comprehensive EFWS action plan to  
6 expand the City's EFWS to cover all unprotected neighborhoods by 2034; to expand  
7 the Fire Department's firefighting apparatus such as portable hose tenders to provide  
8 interim protection to neighborhoods not currently covered by the EFWS; and to  
9 require an annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's EFWS  
10 preparedness for a major earthquake and fire.

11  
12 WHEREAS, The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that the  
13 probability an earthquake magnitude 6.0 or larger will occur in the San Francisco region  
14 before 2043 is 98 percent, the probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or  
15 larger is 72 percent, and the probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 7.0 or larger  
16 is 51 percent; and

17 WHEREAS, In San Francisco, the most densely populated city in California, over 90  
18 percent of buildings are constructed from wood, many of them directly touching their neighbor  
19 buildings, and earthquakes in places with this type of construction have caused the two  
20 largest peacetime urban fires in history: in 1906 in San Francisco and in 1923 in Tokyo, and  
21 San Francisco remains highly vulnerable to fire after an earthquake, as explained in a 2008  
22 article for the *International Association for Fire Safety Science*; and

23 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), the San Francisco Public  
24 Utilities Commission (SFPUC), and this Board of Supervisors share a common goal of  
25 increasing the firefighting capabilities of all areas of San Francisco; and

1 WHEREAS, The EFWS is a high-pressure fire suppression water system that can be  
2 utilized during large fires and is vital for protection against the loss of life, homes, and  
3 businesses from fire following a major earthquake and non-earthquake multiple-alarm fires;  
4 and

5 WHEREAS, The EFWS does not cover large parts of nor adequately protect  
6 Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7, and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area, which  
7 also have the fewest cisterns, and each fewer than ten miles of EFWS mains and fewer  
8 than 50 EFWS fire hydrants; and

9 WHEREAS, In June 2003, the 2002-2003 Civil Grand Jury recommended that the  
10 EFWS be extended "to serve all parts of the City," and 16 years later many neighborhoods still  
11 do not have new EFWS pipelines; and

12 WHEREAS, The SFPUC is developing a preliminary list of potential projects for various  
13 parts of the City where there is currently limited access to the EFWS, as well as other projects  
14 to reinforce or otherwise improve the existing EFWS; and

15 WHEREAS, The City does not have an agreed-upon timeline to fund and complete  
16 development of EFWS for all areas of the City, including neighborhoods that historically have  
17 not been as well protected as other areas of the City; and

18 WHEREAS, Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e.,  
19 after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before some parts of the  
20 City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water  
21 supply; and

22 WHEREAS, While the amount of money needed to implement EFWS citywide is  
23 estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars, the potential loss of life and potential  
24 property damage could be far greater if an extremely large earthquake strikes San Francisco;  
25 and

1 WHEREAS, Based on the City's current pace of issuing ESER Bonds, it could take  
2 approximately 35 years or more to build out EFWS pipelines to serve all neighborhoods,  
3 unless the timing of the ESER Bond issuances are expedited or other sources of funding are  
4 identified; and

5 WHEREAS, SFPUC and SFFD are in the process of analyzing the best method for  
6 bringing a robust and resilient high-pressure firefighting water system to the Western  
7 neighborhoods in San Francisco that is capable of providing water to the SFFD firefighters at  
8 the high-pressure needed for firefighters to combat large fires after a seismic event, and are  
9 examining several options for the Westside, including potential development of a potable  
10 EFWS with over 14 miles of new EFWS pipelines and two new pump stations that could be  
11 supplied by four water sources; and

12 WHEREAS, To best utilize the existing EFWS and serve areas where the EFWS is  
13 lacking, it is critical that the SFFD obtain new updated Hose Tenders; and

14 WHEREAS, SFFD hose tenders are specialized apparatus designed for pumping and  
15 transporting large volumes of water from any source, are recognized worldwide for their ability  
16 to successfully move large amounts of water to a fire at high-pressures and volumes for  
17 firefighting, and are the ideal solution for areas with limited access to the EFWS because  
18 these vehicles can be dynamically deployed to any area of the City; and

19 WHEREAS, The SFFD currently has five Hose Tenders, three from 1973, one  
20 from 1987, and one from 1992, all of which are two-wheel drive, and do not have the capacity  
21 to draft or pump water; and

22 WHEREAS, In FY 2019-20 SFFD submitted a request for funding to purchase 20  
23 Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) hose tenders, the Board of Supervisors and Mayor  
24 funded four new PWSS hose tenders, and the State of California funded one; and  
25

1 WHEREAS, On October 8, 2019 Supervisor Gordon Mar requested the Budget and  
2 Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board no later  
3 than December 31, 2020 (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for  
4 the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in  
5 magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term  
6 and the long term; and

7 WHEREAS, On October 1st, 2019, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted a  
8 Resolution responding to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and  
9 recommendations contained in the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now  
10 Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency  
11 Firefighting Water System," on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File  
12 No. 190786, which is hereby declared to be a part of this Resolution as if set forth fully herein;  
13 now, therefore, be it

14 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby declares a State of Urgency to  
15 rapidly expand the City's EFWS to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a major  
16 earthquake and fire, given that the vulnerability of the City poses a serious and urgent threat  
17 to the well-being of San Francisco and the safety of its inhabitants and environment; and, be it

18 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the SFPUC, SFFD and  
19 the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning to develop a comprehensive EFWS action plan,  
20 including funding sources, to install a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe  
21 emergency water system to fight fires in the event of a major earthquake in all the parts of the  
22 City where it is lacking by June 30, 2034, to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors by  
23 December 31, 2021; and, be it

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the SFPUC and SFFD to  
2 complete a study for adding an EFWS saltwater pump station on the Westside of San  
3 Francisco to be presented to the Board no later than June 30, 2021; and, be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the SFPUC to continue  
5 its efforts to complete more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs by  
6 neighborhood and prepare a completed analysis by June 30, 2021; and, be it

7 FURTHER RESOLVED, That by June 30, 2022, the City should analyze whether to  
8 propose a separate bond for the development and implementation of EFWS projects for areas  
9 of the City with limited EFWS access as part of the City's regular capital planning process;  
10 and, be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the Mayor to prioritize  
12 funding for the purchase of new PWSS hose tenders, apparatus, and equipment to replace  
13 and expand SFFD's currently inadequate inventory within the next three Fiscal Years; and, be  
14 it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the Department of  
16 Emergency Management, SFPUC, SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning  
17 to provide a consolidated annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's  
18 EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire and planned funding from the ten-year  
19 Capital Plan for EFWS.  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

# *Emergency Firefighting Water System*

John Scarpulla, SFPUC

Brian Strong, Office of Resilience and Capital Planning

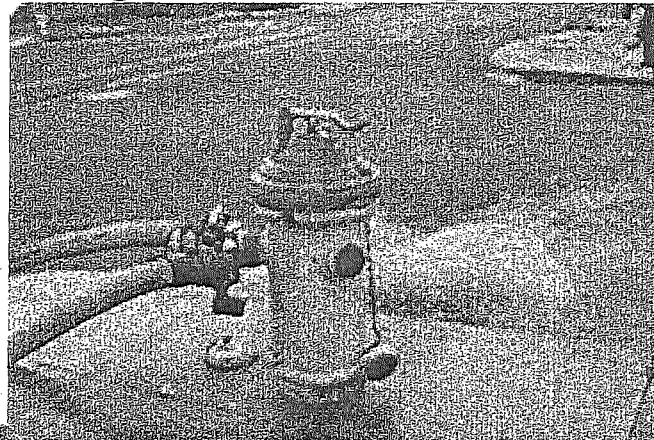
Chief Jose Velo, San Francisco Fire Department



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# What is the EFWS?

- Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS): A high-pressure fire-suppression water system built after 1906 earthquake
- Ownership transferred to SFPUC in 2010
- SFFD is the end user: System improvements and expansion approved by SFFD, SFPUC, and Public Works
- Hydraulic Modeling utilized to guide decision making.



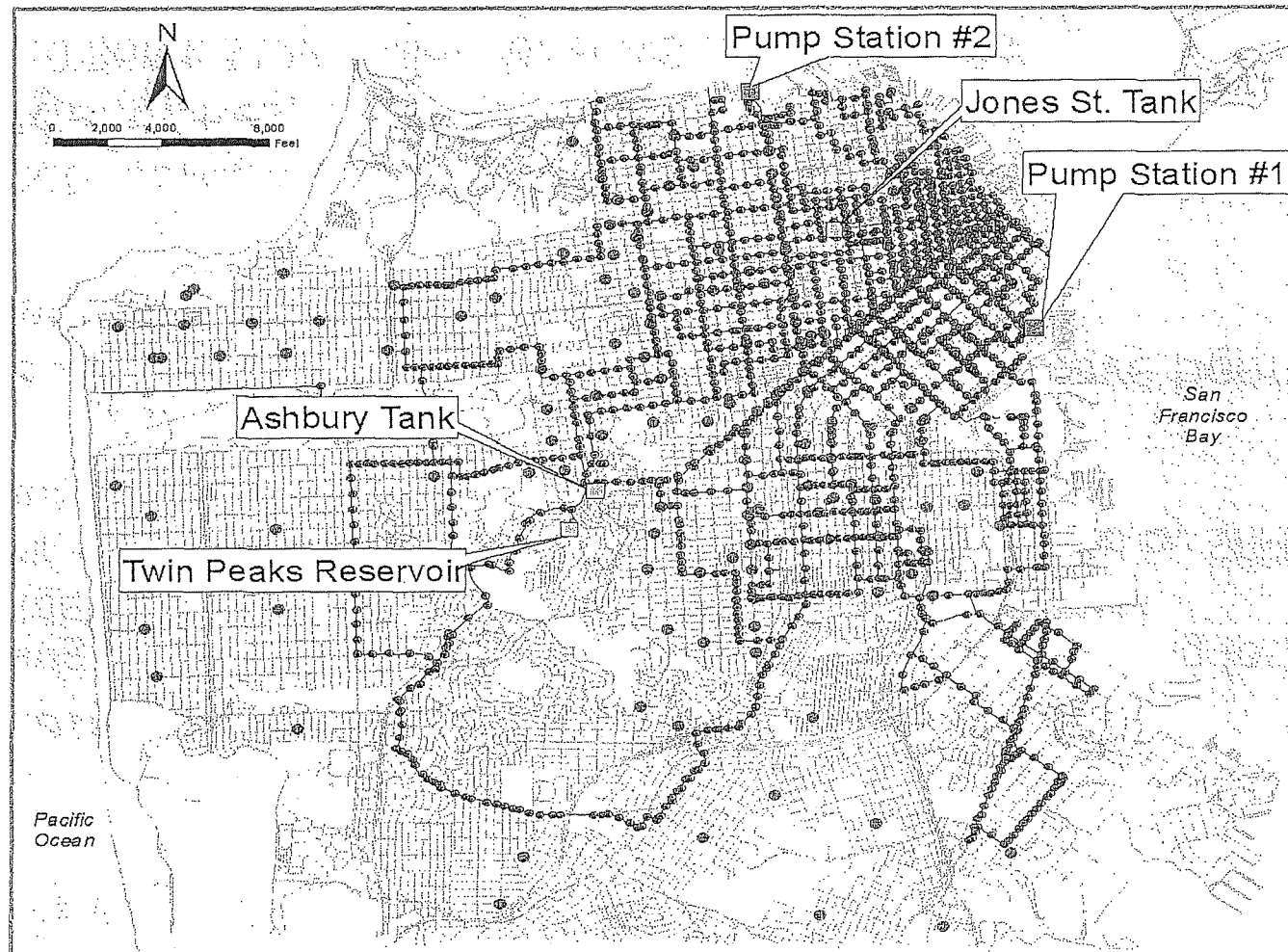
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# Original EFWS Map

33  
Seismically  
Reliable  
Valves  
Throughout  
System

6187



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# Partnership

- Evaluation of EFWS when transferred to SFPUC:
  - Using modern seismic resilience capability analysis looking for vulnerabilities, leading to immediate and future projects
  - 47% system reliability for median flow of water needed by SFFD to fight fires after 7.8 earthquake
- Since 2010 - SFPUC, SFFD, and Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the EFWS.
- Projects completed utilizing Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bonds:
  - 2010 Bond: \$102 million for EFWS capital projects
  - 2014 Bond: \$54 million for EFWS capital projects



**ONESF**  
Building Our Future

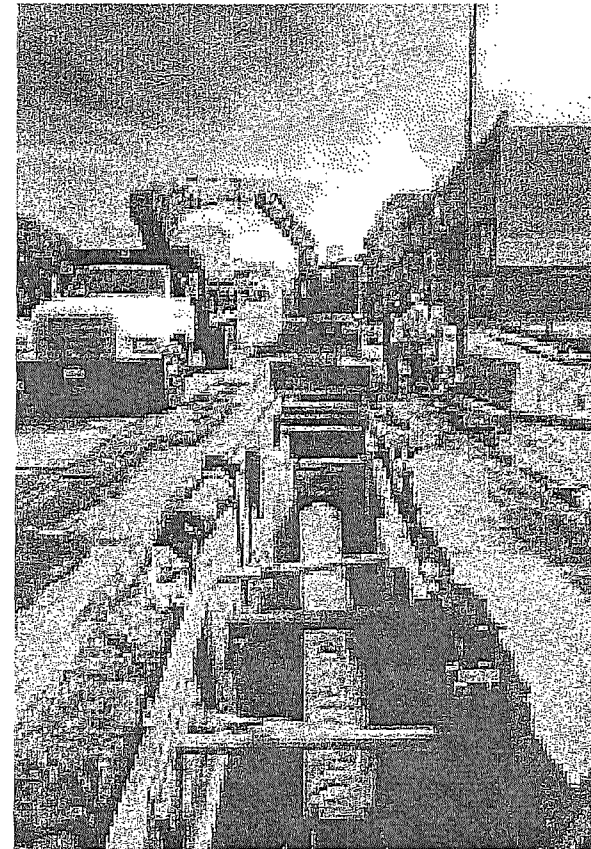
# Key ESER Projects Completed

- EFWS Reliability upgrades at three primary source supplies:
  - Twin Peaks Reservoir, Ashbury Heights Tank, and Jones Street Tank
- Replaced engines and installed remote control capabilities for Seawater pump station #1
- Installation of 30 new cisterns:
  - 15 in the Sunset and Richmond districts
- Electronic Control Improvements
- 6 pipeline and tunnel projects



# Key ESER Projects Underway

- Seawater pump station #2
- 19<sup>th</sup> Ave. Pipeline:
  - Bidding Feb 2020
- Ashbury Bypass Pipeline
- Clarendon Supply Pipeline
- Irving St. Pipeline
- Terry Francois Blvd. Pipeline:
  - Phase 1: completed
  - Phase 2: Bidding 2019



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# Development Projects

- Large Development Projects install EFWS pipes within their development boundaries.
- SFFD & SFPUC negotiate with Developers for projects outside of the development boundaries.

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ➤ Mission Rock       | ➤ Park Merced            |
| ➤ Mission Bay        | ➤ Candlestick            |
| ➤ Pier 70            | ➤ Hunters Point/Shipyard |
| ➤ Potrero Powerplant | ➤ Executive Park         |
| ➤ Potrero Hope SF    | ➤ Visitation Valley      |
| ➤ Sunnydale Hope SF  | ➤ India Basin            |



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*By June 30, 2021, complete a study for adding an EFWS saltwater pump station on the Westside of San Francisco.*

- SFPUC & SFFD are committed to completing seawater pump station report:
  - Contracting with a multidisciplinary consulting team.
  - Development of scope of work with consultant team
  - Review of deliverables throughout development by SFPUC and SFFD
  - Updates to SFPUC CAC
  - Final Review by EFWS Management Oversight Committee
  - Final presentation of study to Board by 6/30/2021



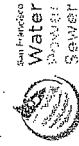
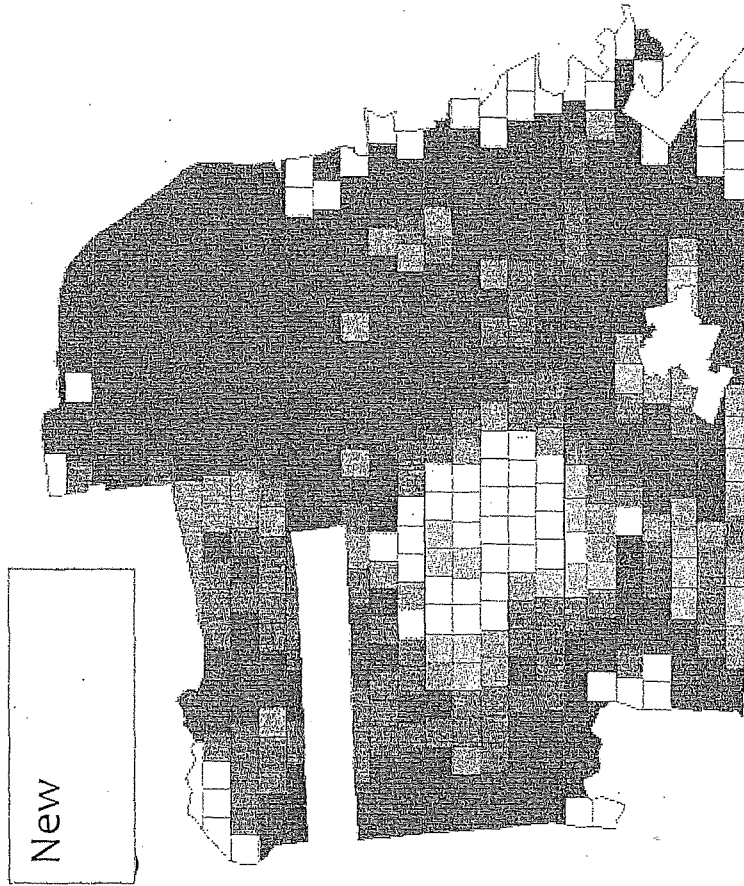
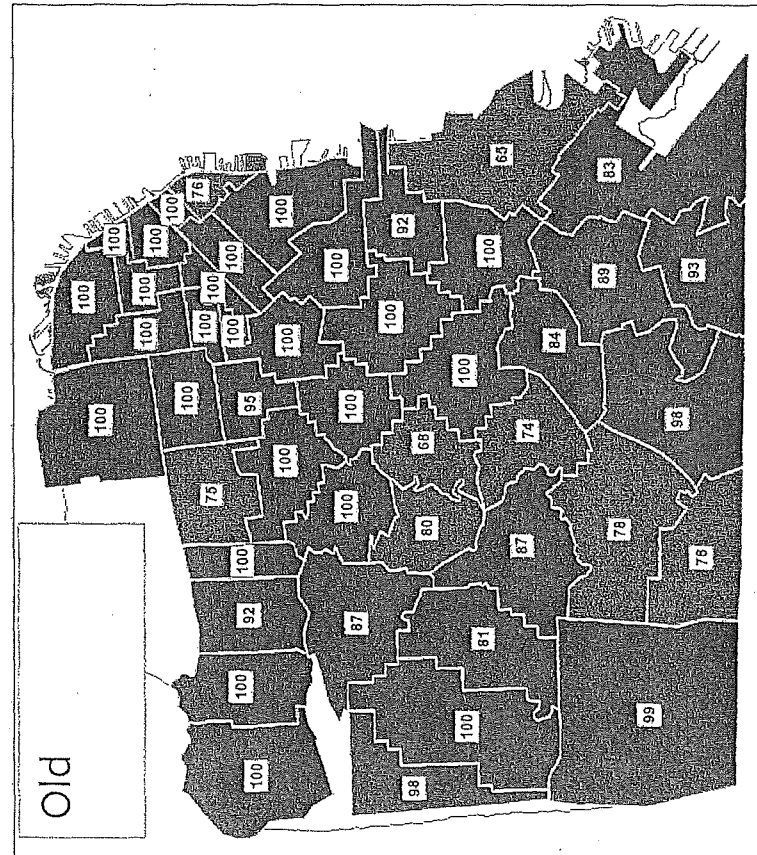
**ONE** San Francisco  
Building Our Future

*By June 30, 2021, complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs by neighborhood.*

- SFPUC is committed to completing this more detailed analysis:
  - This work is already underway – Civil Grand Jury noted “continue” this work.
  - Will be updated based on updated ignition model
  - Review by expert staff and consultants
  - Updates to SFPUC CAC
  - Final Review by EFWS Management Oversight Committee
  - Final presentation to Board by 6/30/2021



# Detailed analysis



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*By December 31, 2021, develop a comprehensive EFWS action plan, including funding sources, to deliver EFWS citywide by June 30, 2034.*

- City Agencies committed to developing a comprehensive EFWS citywide plan by deadline:
  - Technical Work:
    - Obtain updated fire ignition modeling results
    - Complete hydraulic modeling, analyzing piping configurations and water supplies
    - Review of various scenarios with expert consultants
    - Review and recommendations by expert staff
    - Updates to SFPUC CAC
    - Review and recommendation by EFWS Management Oversight Committee
    - Development of timeline and funding needs

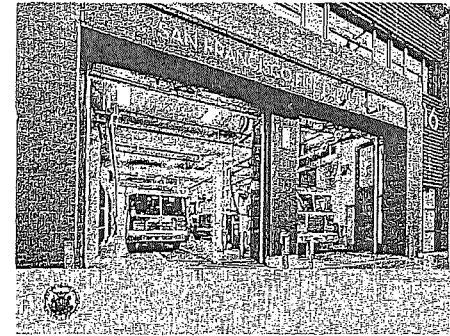


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*By June 30, 2022, analyze whether to propose a standalone EFWS bond as part of the City's regular capital planning process*

*By March 1 of each odd-numbered year...the City Administrator shall submit to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors a ten-year capital expenditure plan, which shall include an assessment of the City's capital infrastructure needs, investments required to meet the needs identified through this assessment, and a plan of finance to fund these investments.*

*By May 1 of the same year, the Mayor and Board shall review, update, amend, and adopt by resolution the ten-year capital expenditure plan.*



Administrative Code Section 3.20

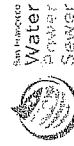
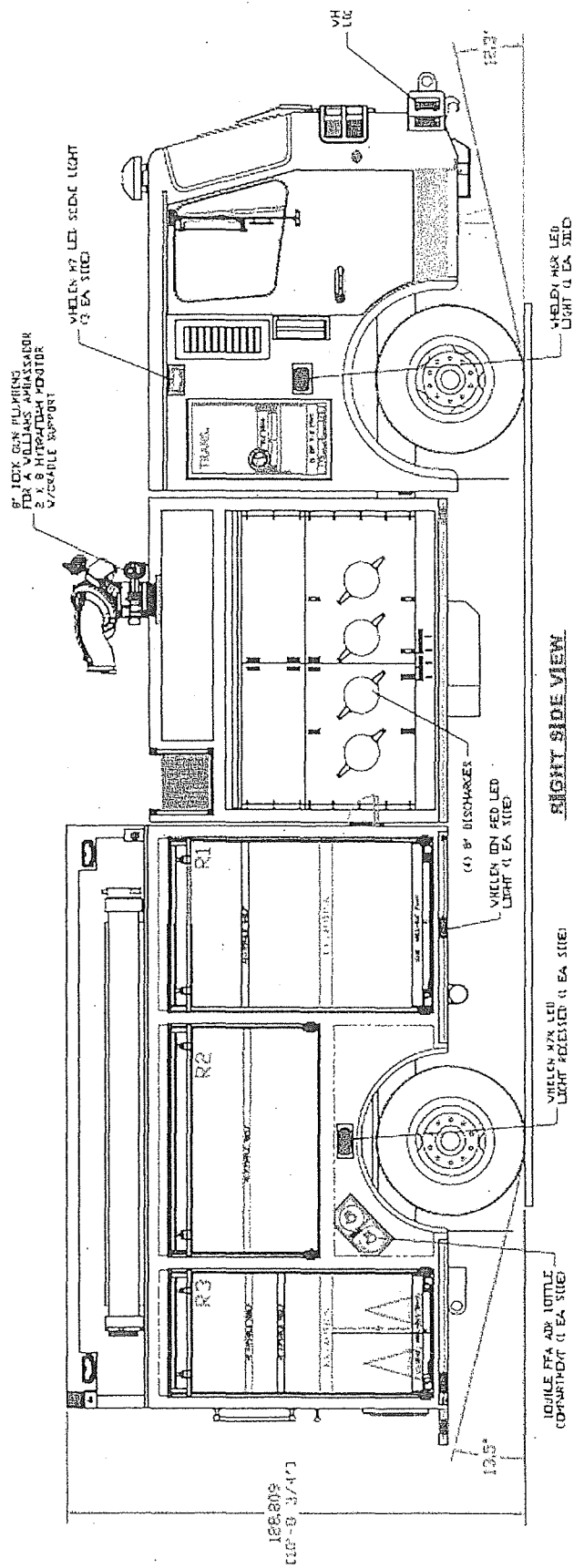
In even-numbered years, an off-year update is prepared to take into account major developments and advances in planning.

Consideration of a standalone bond for EFWS would be incorporated into the FY2022 off-year capital plan update.

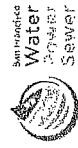


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## 6197



*Questions?*



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Board of Supervisors

FILE # 191029

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SPEECH FOR BOS HEARING ON MAR RESOLUTION 11-8-19

Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee

I am Nancy Wuerfel. Supervisor Mar, thank you very much for drafting the State of Urgency resolution to expand firefighting protection to all neighborhoods. Since we have not had any extension of our independent auxiliary water system since 1986, I believe it is essential that the Board of Supervisors become engaged now to see that all areas of the city are safeguarded from catastrophic fires - by following up with the mayor and city departments on the progress being made to achieve this goal.

In addition to infrastructure expansion, it is of vital importance to build additional pump stations to access saltwater and the nonpotable water at Lake Merced. We need more than just a study for an ocean pump station, we need an actual commitment NOW that the city WILL ensure an unlimited supply of water ESSENTIAL to saving half of the city from all the simultaneous fires. This is not a matter for debate, it is a hard FACT. The City made a commitment to preserve the Embarcadero seawall essential to saving the eastside from earthquakes and sea level rise, and the westside deserves no less an assurance to being saved from uncontrolled conflagrations with a dedicated water supply and delivery system.

This resolution is a good start to keeping the Board involved in monitoring the actions of city leaders who are charged with protecting the lives, property, and resilience of San Francisco, but it does not go far enough or fast enough. The State of Urgency must include hearings on how the city will handle 1) PG&E power shut offs after an earthquake, 2) what are the backup power systems in place for every key city department that must function immediately and for how long must they have fuel on site to function, 3) what is the plan to have water for drinking and sanitation should the Hetch Hetchy system fail despite the \$4.9 billion upgrade, and 4) what does it take to build an ocean pump station ASAP?

I am depending on you to ensure the city prioritizes earthquake protections they have promised.

# the Richmond ReView

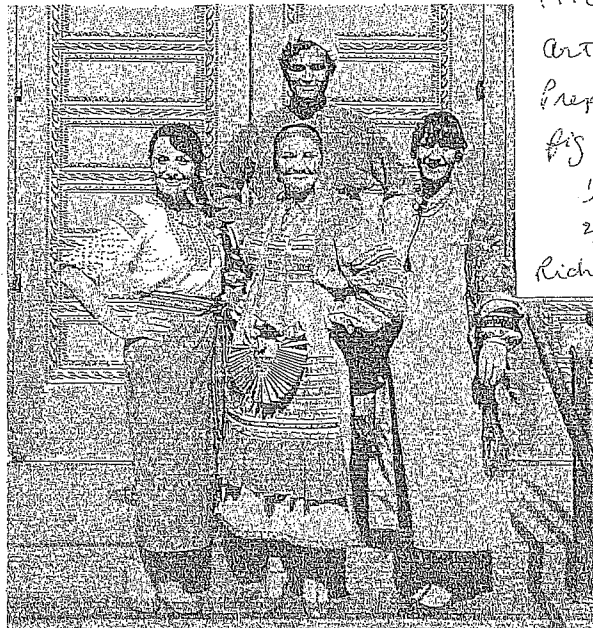
November 2019

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Board of Supervisors  
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## A 'Taste of Russia' Honors



File # 191029  
Articles on city  
Preparedness for  
fighting fires  
1) Page 1 = Pendergast  
2) Page 19 = Doudist  
Richmond Review Nov

sian community celebrated its heritage. Young students and adults in colorful costumes performed lively Russian folk dances and honorary artists and celebrated performers sang traditional songs, making for a joyous day.

Continued on page 18

Left: Members of the Slavtza Folk group from Sacramento stand in front of the Holy Virgin Russian Orthodox Cathedral. Front row: Alisa Wesson, Asya Brister and Svetlana Borovskikh. Back row: Alexey Borovskikh. Photo by Tyler Hansen.

## Legislators Alarmed for Districts Vulnerable to Firestorms

By Thomas K. Pendergast

After a Civil Grand Jury reported that large parts of San Francisco could burn to the ground after an earthquake if something is not done soon, four city supervisors and a state assemblyman have called the situation urgent and demanded action.

District 4 Supervisor Gordon Mar introduced a resolution to the SF Board of Supervisors to speed up the schedule for expanding the high-pressure firefighting pipeline system because, after the recent fires and earthquakes throughout California, a catastrophe could happen at any time.

"One very-critical area of disaster preparedness that has not been adequately addressed is the threat of widespread fires following an earthquake," Mar said at a press conference at City Hall. "So, the resolution I'm introducing today is intended to bring greater attention and to elevate the priority of these urgent issues here at City Hall and throughout our City."

Co-sponsoring the resolution are District 1 Supervisor Sandra Lee Fewer, Board President and District 7 Supervisor Norman Yee and District 11 Supervisor Ahsha Safai.

The Civil Grand Jury report raised questions about post-earthquake fire protection after the next major earthquake and whether firefighters will have enough water pressure to fight the resulting conflagrations. If it happens sooner rather than later, neighborhoods in supervisory districts 1, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 11 could be engulfed in a firestorm similar to the fire which destroyed much of the City in 1906.

The report, titled "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" (EFWS), was made public in June. A \$628 million bond measure is being proposed for the March 2020 ballot to im-

## Plan to Cover GWHS Murals Faces Several Hurdles

By Thomas K. Pendergast

Board members guiding San Francisco's school district might consider the fate of murals on the life of first president George Washington at his namesake high school settled, but opponents of the plan to cover them are responding like Revolutionary War hero, John Paul Jones, when he said he had only begun to fight.

Two groups opposed to the San Francisco School Board's plan to cover the murals at George Washington High School, the George Washington High School Alumni Association and the Coalition to Protect Public Art (CPPA), are firing back with volleys of a lawsuit and a ballot measure. At the same time, the one open seat on the board up for grabs in the coming election is being contested by two candidates

who oppose covering the murals, after the incumbent voted to cover them.

The lawsuit was filed by the alumni association against the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) challenging a vote last August by the school board to cover the 13 New Deal-era murals in the high school's lobby with solid panels on the grounds that the district did not conduct an environmental review before making its decision, as required by California law. The lawsuit wants the court to order the school board to set aside its decision to remove the murals from public view because, they allege, the board did not follow the proper procedure required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

"We are pursuing every legal, political and other possibilities that will preserve and protect the murals," the association's Vice President Lope Yap said. "We have many grounds to file a lawsuit and

the first one is a CEQA lawsuit."

Requests for response to the lawsuit from school district officials and members of the school board received no reply as of press time.

According to an article in the San Francisco Examiner, however, SFUSD spokesperson Gentile Blythe said "there is no basis for the assumption that the (school board) will not exercise good faith throughout this process. The District is committed to evaluating all possible options to accomplish our goal of addressing the harm and impact of this mural on our students, in full compliance with the law."

In the Examiner article Blythe is quoted as calling the lawsuit "premature."

But Yap said the school board was premature when it first unanimously voted to destroy the murals by painting them over and then changed that decision in August by voting to cover them with panels instead, all of which was done

before they went through the CEQA process.

"The way the law works is you're supposed to follow the CEQA protocols before you even make a decision like voting," Yap said. "They have it backwards. And I had mentioned this to them many times, that (the board members) need to follow CEQA protocols.... And they arrogantly said 'no, we're doing it our way.' They did it, from our perspective, illegally."

He said that within the CEQA process there is a requirement for public comment and participation, but the board did none of that.

There was, however, an 11-member panel called the Reflection and Action Group made up of parents, artists and teachers, who held four meetings about the murals, all of which were open to the public. Yap was also a member of that group and was the lone dissenting vote that opposed

Continued on page 16

## Star of the Sea Church Celebrates Its Quasiquicentennial

By Fr. J. Ilo

In 1866, what we now call the Richmond District was incorporated into the City of San Francisco. Known as the "outside lands," it was a lonely area of drifting sand dunes and sagebrush, a blank area on county maps with Moun-

tain Lake as the sole identifiable feature. Only the dirt track called Point Lobos Toll Road — now Geary Boulevard — pierced the billows of salty fog rolling over the hills from the Pacific Ocean.

This unincorporated area of San Francisco County, also called simply the "extended

area" or "beyond the graves" lay west of the cemeteries known as the Silent City (what is now the Western Addition). Locals called it "pneumonia gulch" because of the frigid fogbound summers. In 1890, the SF Board of Supervisors named it "The Richmond District" after a mansion on 12th

Avenue and Clement Street known as the Richmond House (after the owner's hometown of Richmond, Australia).

By 1870, sports fans had built the Bay District Track for horse racing near Arguello and Geary boulevards, and a

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GG Park's Heroes Grove Page 18

## Fire Threats Concern Lawmakers

Continued from page 1

prove fire stations and emergency facilities across the City. More than \$154 million of that is slated to expand the EFWS – formerly known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) – into the Richmond and Sunset districts. This system of earthquake-resistant pipelines would cover large swaths of those districts and place a new pump station at Lake Merced to provide extra water for the expanded system.

Also speaking in support of Mar's resolution was California State Assembly District 19 representative Phil Ting.

"Thirty years after the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake we don't have to imagine what would happen if we actually had this type of earthquake," Ting said. "We know what would happen and it's the reason why our city was rebuilt from the ashes in 1906. We know much of the damage ... was not the actual quake but the fact that the city could not put out the fires that the quake started."

The 1906 shaker killed thousands, many incinerated while trapped in rubble due to hundreds of broken water mains and thousands of broken service connections. The system failures eliminated the water pressure needed to fight the ensuing firestorm. In the years immediately following that devastation, the City built the AWSS, a separate high-pressure water system composed of pipelines and sea-water pumps designed to withstand a massive earthquake and deliver enough water pressure to fight large fires.

At the time, most of the City's residents lived on the east side, so the original system was only built out, with some later expansions, as far west as 12th Avenue in the Richmond District and eventually 19th Avenue in the Sunset District. In the decades that fol-

lowed, however, as the City expanded westward, the AWSS did not follow, leaving more than a dozen neighborhoods in the western and southern areas vulnerable to another devastating firestorm.

"I represent the Richmond District, where there are thousands of homes, wooden built, very close to each other," Fewer said. "Between the Richmond and the Sunset we are talking about 42,000 structures that are not covered by a high-pressure emergency water system. While most of central San Francisco has been equipped with a robust emergency water system known as AWSS, the Richmond District and other neighborhoods have not had the same access to high-pressure water systems in the case of a catastrophe."

If, however, the demand for water in the Sunset District is too high or the southern basin of the Sunset Reservoir fails and there is not enough water pressure for the Richmond District, there is no money in the bond set aside for a salt-water pump near Ocean Beach in District 1 as a backup. Funding for that option would have to be provided later.

"What I particularly like about Supervisor Mar's resolution is it also asks for the feasibility of a salt-water pump on our side of the City, on the west side," Fewer said.

Also not included in the 2020 bond is money to expand the high-pressure pipelines into the southernmost areas of the City, leaving the south end of districts 7, 8, 9 and 11 far more vulnerable to fire than anywhere else in San Francisco.

Mar's resolution addresses these shortcomings in three ways: It calls for the expansion of the EFWS with high-pressure pipelines that are dedicated to firefighting in all currently unprotected neighborhoods within 15 years; it calls for increasing the number

of the fire department's portable hose tenders to provide extra protection on an interim basis within three years; and the resolution also requires annual reports to the Board of Supervisors on the status of the EFWS preparedness for an earthquake of up to 7.8 and any resulting fires.

The resolution urges the Department of Emergency Management, SFPUC, SFFD and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning to provide the consolidated annual report.

Board president and District 7 Supervisor Norman Yee noted that in his district there are a lot of tree stands around Mt. Davidson and Mt. Surro, and also a lot of homes that are built around and adjacent to those trees.

"I probably wasn't as worried about it five or six years ago," Yee said. "But considering the type of fires that we've seen devastate California and the type of weather that we're getting now, much of the forest land and the trees that we see there are eucalyptus ... what I'm seeing is much more dryer air, we're seeing much stronger winds and if anything ever starts up in those mountain areas, with the system that we have, it's not going to put it out."

The grand jury report also points out that the most vulnerable area right now is District 11 (which includes Ingleside, Excelsior, Outer Mission and Crocker Amazon, among other neighborhoods). Not only does it have only one mile of high-pressure pipeline, it also only has 24 hydrants servicing that mile and five water cisterns to cover that part of the district.

A legislative aide to District 11 Supervisor Ahsha Safai, Monica Chinchilla, addressed the press conference by calling attention to the AWSS pipeline map that was projected above them showing which areas are now covered and which are not. She also mentioned that her district recently had several fires, one of which resulted in fatalities.

"When I look at this map, this is where most of our families in San Francisco reside," Chinchilla said, referring to the unprotected areas. "It fills us with such urgency that we have to create a solution and have to move on this quickly so that our most vulnerable, our families are protected."

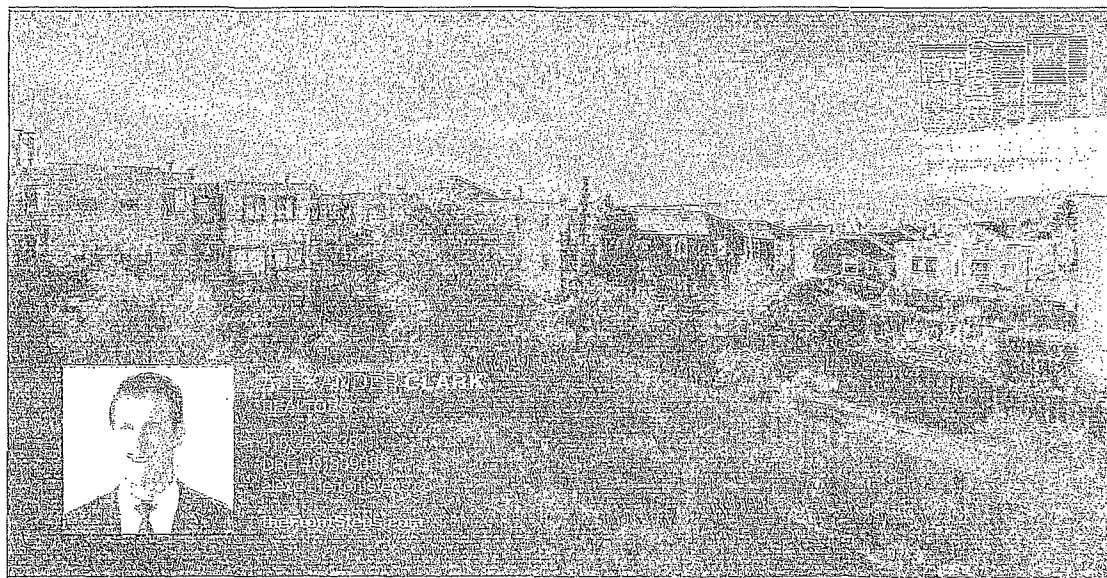
Albert Chow, president of People Of Parkside and Sunset, mentioned that a 2003 Civil Grand Jury report had similar conclusions to this year's report yet nothing has been done since then.

"We're in the midst of another growth boom and we can't just build houses," Chow said. "We need to be able to find a way to protect those houses, protect those families and protect our small businesses."

David Hirtzel, president of the Fine Lake Park Neighborhood Association, also voiced his concern over the lack of coverage in his District 7 neighborhood.

"We are in a situation where we have multiple gas lines under the streets of our City. These gas lines are potentially dangerous and can result in a fire much like the one we just saw in February of this year at Parker and Geary. It took hours to put the fire out and they actually had to extend fire hoses for many blocks just to put out that fire," Hirtzel said. "In the event of an earthquake, many of these gas lines – which are under every street – are lines extending into every household. Many of these lines could be broken and we will have simultaneous fires all over the city."

He praised the idea called for in the report of a stop-gap solution by purchasing more portable hose-tender trucks, which are essentially pumps on wheels that can draw water from a cistern or lake and cost about \$1 million each. These would then be placed at strategic locations in the uncovered areas.



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## Commentary

Frank T. Blackburn and Thomas W. Doudiet

### A Disaster Waiting to Happen

The report of the Civil Grand Jury (July, 2019), "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System," required the prompt attention of the various City agencies named as respondents. These include the mayor, fire commissioners, fire chief and the SF Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC).

That the issue of the citywide expansion of the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) of high-pressure, high volume hydrants has been unresolved for many decades is an egregious example of dereliction of duty by multiple agencies of the City. Continual postponement of this expansion will result in the destruction by fire of at least half of the City following the next great Bay Area earthquake. The two most essential conclusions of the report are: (1) the AWSS must be expanded to protect all San Francisco neighborhoods; and (2) time is of the essence.

In their answer to the Grand Jury's finding that the AWSS expansion must be accomplished as soon as possible (since we don't know when the "big one" will strike, but we do know that in 15 San Francisco neighborhoods there will be no water for the SF Fire Department [SFFD] to use to fight the multiple fire that experts tell us are sure to merge into conflagrations) responding City agencies state the following:

"As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, complex resilience challenges. These challenges are documented in the Resilient SF strategy (2016) and underlie the strategic efforts of our capital investments as represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated in 2019). These challenges are: earthquakes, sea level rise/climate change, aging infrastructure, unaffordability and social inequity. All of these challenges represent meaningful threats to San Franciscans, their property and their ability to make a life in the city. In making decisions about priority investments, San Francisco must keep an eye on all of these challenges, identify the areas of greatest need across them, and make progress on all fronts simultaneously."

Translation: All these issues are of vital importance to the quality of life in San Francisco and all must be prioritized when we consider how to spend our public funds. Since we don't view the AWSS expansion into the currently unprotected

neighborhoods as being more important or more urgent than these other civic concerns, the AWSS has to fall in line and wait for occasional funding through the Capital Bond process. Of course, if half the City burns down before we get the AWSS expansion completed (which might be done somewhere around mid-century), then everything else we will have accomplished between now and the time of the earthquake will be of no value, but we can't allow the issue of providing equal fire protection to all neighborhoods to interfere with resolving all these other important issues.

Therefore, the responsible city agencies will ignore the Grand Jury's call to rapidly implement a citywide AWSS expansion. Instead, serial hybrid, piecemeal, neighborhood-by-neighborhood mini-expansions will take place using Capital Bond funds as follows: 2020, 2027, 2033 and so on out to 2049. So much for the Grand Jury's call for a complete build-out into all currently unprotected neighborhoods by 2034.

Oh, and it gets worse — the SFPUC will be using our Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bond funds to build reinforced municipal water mains, not dedicated high-pressure, high-volume AWSS mains using the unlimited supply of seawater that surrounds the City on three sides and which the existing AWSS has used quite successfully since 1913.

The agenda of the SFPUC is not to provide a system using an inexhaustible supply of seawater, which is the only certain means by which the SFFD will be able to control post-earthquake fires, but rather to use Earthquake Bond money to slowly replace their antiquated and fragile drinking water mains. That's why the citywide expansion of the AWSS can't be completed before mid-century; the SFPUC needs to hijack the earthquake bond money slowly and relegate the AWSS expansion to piecemeal occasional funding, instead of one large dedicated funding source for a comprehensive expansion.

Of course, if the "big one" hits before their piecemeal expansion using drinking water is complete, none of the other civic improvements we may have made in the interim will matter; we will lose half of the City's tax base and create 400,000 new homeless people within three or four days after the earthquake as firestorms raze our wood-frame neighborhoods.

It is ironic that a single bond issue, passed by the voters in 1907, to design and build the original AWSS, led

to the installation of Twin Peaks Reservoir, 77 miles of high-pressure pipelines, two saltwater pump stations and 887 hydrants. The entire project was designed, constructed and put in service in five years and it is still in service 106 years later.

In contrast, the SFPUC has had control of the AWSS for more than nine years and no comprehensive expansion plan for the 15 unprotected neighborhoods has yet materialized. In fact, even though the Grand Jury has called for such a plan to be completed within a year, the SFPUC now has been given an additional year by the Board of Supervisors to "study the matter." If engineers over 100 years ago, armed with only pencils, paper and slide rules, could accomplish what they did in five years, how is it that our modern engineers can't at least copy what was done by 1913 and expand it into the outlying neighborhoods?

The simple answer is that providing a robust, dependable and inexhaustibly sourced high-pressure hydrant system made perfect sense to the engineers who had been eyewitnesses to the destruction of the City by fire in 1906. Their highest priority was to prevent this from ever happening again and they had the capacity to apply what used to be known as common sense. The highest priority of the SFPUC seems to be using Earthquake Bond money to replace their decrepit drinking water mains and telling the public that their substandard approach to expanding the AWSS will suffice when multiple simultaneous fires break out in the western and southern neighborhoods, assuming, of course that the next big earthquake will wait for them to finish their piecemeal projects sometime around 2049.

Hopefully at some future time someone will be able to explain how San Francisco, "the City that knows how," can get the \$1.7 billion funding to enable the construction of a subway tunnel from South of Market to Chinatown, or can undertake what is said, will be a \$5 billion reconstruction of the seawall, but can't figure out how to fund perhaps a \$1 billion citywide expansion of the original AWSS, that would

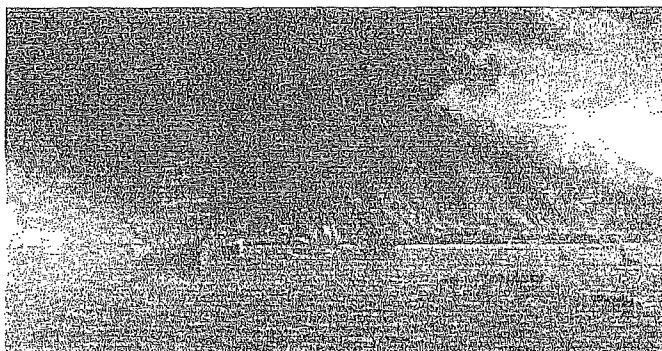
actually enable the SFFD to keep half the City from burning down following the next big earthquake and save (conservatively) \$140 billion worth of residential housing that exists in the 15 currently unprotected neighborhoods. Apparently, our city agencies' concern with "social inequity" doesn't extend to the fact that we taxpayers in the western and southern neighborhoods pay the same tax rate as those in AWSS-covered neighborhoods, but we don't have the same level of fire protection!

If just one percent of the City's budget could be allocated to the comprehensive expansion of the AWSS each year for the next 10 years (a total of \$1.2 billion), the urgent recommendations of the Civil Grand Jury could be achieved and the entire City would be protected using the inexhaustible supply of sea-


water that surrounds us (and is virtually at the doorstep of those neighborhoods that currently lack protection).

Moreover, if we had engineers of the caliber of those that existed in San Francisco 100 years ago, who understood how post-earthquake fires will literally destroy, in a matter of a few days, a city largely constructed of wood, we could avoid having to learn the history of 1906 all over again, which we surely will if we allow the above-named City agencies to ignore the recent findings of the Civil Grand Jury.

Frank T. Blackburn is a retired assistant chief and Thomas W. Doudiet is a retired assistant deputy chief with the San Francisco Fire Department.



The above painting by William Coulter depicts the burning of San Francisco following the 1906 earthquake. A full-sized photographic reproduction of the painting (5 feet by 10 feet) hangs in the lobby of SFFD Headquarters at Second and Townsend streets. Courtesy photo.



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## Duterte's Westside Victim

Derek Kerr spells out the plot against Westside native Brandon Lee .....2

## Quentin Kopp

Has some strongly held opinions about the upcoming election .....3

## Time for New Leaders

Steve Lawrence always PUC to task, but this is so

## Don't be Juuled!

Carol Kocivar doesn't buy propaganda-here's why



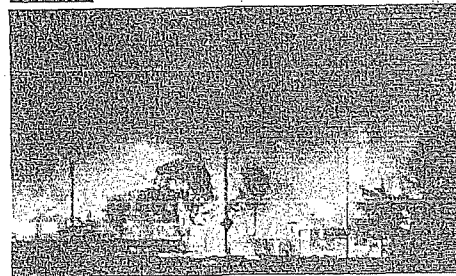
# WESTSIDE

Volume 32 - Number 8 Celebrating Our 32nd Year

## A CALL TO ACTION IS REQUIRED

by Nancy Wuerfel

The Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) just issued a report to the City entitled: *Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System*. The title says it all.



"Now" means now, as the report cites the experts' prediction that a magnitude 6.0 earthquake is due before 2043 to hit the Bay Area with a probability of 98%. "Aggressively expand" our high-pressure water system reminds us that the entire City is still not protected with a water delivery system able to suppress post-earthquake fires. The last time there was any expansion of the underground Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) was through a 1986 bond promoted by then-Mayor Dianne Feinstein. Since then, AWSS coverage to the western and southern parts of the City has stopped, putting 15 neighborhoods in jeopardy of uncontrollable seismic fires.

Since the great fire of 1906, we have known exactly what to do to fight cataclysmic fires after a big earthquake: build a network of independent high-pressure pipes and hydrants and supply the system with unlimited amounts of non-potable water. The auxiliary system is dedicated exclusively to fire suppression. San Francisco is the only City in the United States that has this unique protection - or that needs it because we are next to three faults AND our City has access to unlimited water on three sides.

The Mayor and the City departments continually refuse to acknowledge that fires that follow earthquakes are just as dangerous to the future of San Francisco as sea level rise and climate change. Also, they are in lockstep with each other to avoid commitment to covering the entire City with adequate auxiliary infrastructure using non-potable water for fire protection

new plan is to use Sunset Reservoir's drinking water to fight fires in the Sunset and Richmond districts, as if that limited amount of water will be sufficient to fight all the simultaneous conflagrations after the earthquake. Then the SFPUC expects to be able to refill the reservoir, in 24 hours with Hetch Hetchy water delivered from 167 miles away.

The Mayor responded to the CGJ Recommendation #2 - to protect the entire City within 15 years with an emergency water system plan specifying funding sources - by stating "committing to entirely funding a single program out of context and without regard for the trade-offs of that commitment would be out of step with the City's longstanding and highly regarded capital planning process and likely create significant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio." What trade-off project could be more important than ensuring that the City is not overwhelmed by massive conflagrations after an earthquake?

The Mayor's response to the CGJ Recommendation #1 - to have the City present a detailed plan by 12/31/20 to the Board of Supervisors - was to push back the timeline to 12/31/21 saying "The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the [G.O. Bond] ESER 2020 plan passes." Presumably if the voters do not pass the bond, the detailed plan to ensure that the City is well prepared to fight fires will be in jeopardy. This is the kind of bureaucratic action and limited thinking that has delayed the AWSS expansion for the past 33 years. There is no creative financing beyond asking the taxpayers for the money.

Instead of the Mayor directing departments to act now, the response is to conduct more

Save It  
by Lou Be



less popular but of note enough to the 2018 the American Medical Association pulled its \$40 million, five-day convention from San Francisco because of safety concerns for its members. Our entire \$40 billion tourist industry is currently threatened by the City's years-long dysfunctional handling of its homeless situation. Here's City Hall's new plan: Why not hide the homeless, away from tourist's view, on the Westside of the city?

## Closing Juvenile Hall:

The first step to saving tourism was the *Chronicle's* "Vanishing Juvenile Crime Rate" series, which argued that Juvenile

city. The *Chronicle* has never disputed the percentage of juveniles arrested by the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) directly correlates to the descriptions made by victims and 9-1-1 callers. Instead,

Vote "No" on Prop. E, "Public Land Re-Zoning!"

by Patrick Monette-Shaw

California cities have long been in a protracted war with the State over who should control housing decisions. Local control over housing and land-use policies were at risk, which the State sought to usurp.

Why would San Francisco seek to usurp hyperlocal (at the neighborhood level) input into local land-use policies? That's essentially what Prop E - to re-zone public land (except parks) citywide in San Francisco - on the November ballot seeks to do. Prop E makes things worse, stripping out neighborhood input into local processes. It screams: "We don't want neighborhood input."

As the *Westside Observer* reported in July 2019, news surfaced June 19 that the Elections Department had received two dueling ballot measures to re-zone San Francisco's public lands: One submitted by Mayor Breed, and the second submitted by four Supervisors (Supervisors Peskin, Fewer, Walton, and Haney).

Both proposed measures reeked of State Senator Scott Wiener's various legislation designed to strip and override local planning rules by fiat, eliminating local control, like Wiener's mis-

Page 6

**Westside's Fire System** (Cont. from p. 1) studies before decisions are made, to kick the can down the road, and to fit the projects into the next 10 year capital plan, thereby delaying AWSS planning until December 2021. Then, we have to wait in line for the AWSS number to come up for funding through G.O. bonds. We already know how, what, and where to build the pipeline network; we just need the leadership to explore state and federal funding sources to deliver completed citywide projects without more delays.

Mayor Edwin Lee knew how to get things done. On September 27, 2017 he issued Executive Directive 17-02, effective immediately and to remain in place until rescinded, "charging all City Departments to work collaboratively toward faster approvals for housing development projects..." and to develop a plan and implementation outline. He charged departments with submitting to him by December 1, 2017 a plan outlining the needed process improvement measures. He demanded action in 65 days after issuing the order and that included the Thanksgiving holidays.

The Mayor Lee level of leadership is



Closing Juvenile Hall would hurt kids who have committed serious crimes but part of their families and communities. These shipped off to other counties' facilities and facilities when they need their support network.

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what the Civil Grand Jury is asking for. I remind everyone that we put a man on the moon in ten years after President Kennedy made that a goal. We should not have to wait until 2049 before we finish building out a citywide plumbing network with three non-potable water pump stations.

The City is in grave danger of facing a major earthquake with fires without the means to save lives and property. We have wasted valuable time over the past 33 years not preparing for this certainty. A call to action is required now. Tell Mayor London Breed to provide the leadership expected of her to protect the City now, by issuing an Executive Directive to charge all City Departments to work collaboratively to submit to her by December 31, 2019 a plan, funding sources, and implementation outline for project completion by 2030, making the AWSS expansion with unlimited water the City's top priority. No more excuses!

Nancy Wuerfel is a government fiscal analyst and served as a member of the Recreation, Open Space Advisory Committee (PROSAC) for 9 years. *rw*

File # 191029  
Westside Observer  
article by Wuerfel  
on expanding AWSS

Nov 2019

cisco juveniles, followed by a very recent San Francisco Juvenile Hall graduate allegedly being involved in the July murder of an Italian police officer, followed by the brazen, indiscriminate

Cont. p. 7

## "Local Control" Excludes Neighborhood Input

by Patrick Monette-Shaw

California cities have long been in a protracted war with the State over who should control housing decisions. Local control over housing and land-use policies were at risk, which the State sought to usurp.

Why would San Francisco seek to usurp hyperlocal (at the neighborhood level) input into local land-use policies? That's essentially what Prop E - to re-zone public land (except parks) citywide in San Francisco - on the November ballot seeks to do. Prop E makes things worse, stripping out neighborhood input into local processes. It screams: "We don't want neighborhood input."

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Both proposed measures reeked of State Senator Scott Wiener's various legislation designed to strip and override local planning rules by fiat, eliminating local control, like Wiener's mis-

public lands. Both bills are sitting on Governor Gavin Newsom's desk awaiting his signature. Developers covet acquiring public land because it provides the private affordable housing industry opportunities for massive financial gain. No public hearings were held prior to placing either of the dueling measures on the San Francisco ballot. After the Board of Supervisors blocked Breed's separate Charter change ballot measure on July 11, she was forced to negotiate with the

down and withdrew her re-zoning Ordinance, leaving the re-zoning Ordinance proposed by four Supervisors on the ballot - now designated as Prop E - but without enough time to work out a compromise to the final ballot language before going to voters.

Clearly, San Francisco neighborhoods need better means for controlling land use, not just adding more housing, and each neighborhood should have input in controlling land-use decisions regarding public land in their own neighborhoods! Prop. "E's" Origins

Mayor Breed initially claimed to rationalize placing her citywide re-zoning measure on the ballot, only because it had taken over two years to re-zone the Francis Scott Key Annex on public property to allow building a teacher housing project. Breed ignored the fact that the project was delayed principally because design wasn't yet completed and wasn't awarded City funding before July 30, 2019. Breed's pretext was laughable.

We debunked Breed's baseless and untruthful claim in the *Westside Observer*. In July we reported

### AWSS COMMENTARY

November 7, 2019

Since after the 1906 earthquake, in the rebirth of San Francisco, our forefathers thought it wise to build a capable fire fighting water supply, NOT in case, BUT when this happens again.

Since that time, our city has expanded to the south and west but the AWSS has not kept pace with this growth. We are now projected to be a city of 1.5 million people by 2050 which means we should have not only more housing but MORE schools, MORE libraries, MORE open spaces and MORE safety such as the AWSS. The fact that we have grown does not mean the next BIG ONE will ignore us.

I own a hardware store on Taraval Street, 3 years ago there was a big fire and the heavy smoke carried into San Francisco. My entire year's supply of dust masks went out in 3 days. I figured that this would be our new reality so every year now I keep about 1000 N95 masks on hand.

This year a new reality happened, PG&E decided that shutting off its power grid would be the lesser of 2 evils rather than let it's equipment start more forest fires. Now I'm getting calls for generators, gas cans, propane, heaters, extension cords AND the N95 masks! Since I know that infrastructure won't get fixed over night I will start carrying more of those items as well.

What I'm getting at is this, I'm preparing for my community's emergencies and I'm just this little store. I need you ladies and gentlemen to push forward this AWSS project because you are way bigger than me. You are our government and it is your job to protect the citizens of this great City!

ALBERT CROW  
People of Lakeside  
Sunset

To: Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors  
of the City and County of San Francisco

From: Thomas W. Doudiet,  
Assistant Deputy Chief,  
San Francisco Fire Department, Retired

November 8, 2019

Dear Supervisors,

As a neighborhood activist for the expansion of the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) into all currently unprotected San Francisco neighborhoods, I wish to go on record as commending Supervisors Gordon Mar, Sandra Lee Fewer, Norman Yee and Ahsha Safai for their forward-looking resolution in support of the Civil Grand Jury's (CGJ) 2019 report "*Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System*".

As a former SFFD Chief Officer in charge of water supply, I would implore you to understand that there are two essential messages in the CGJ report: (1) the City must develop a *comprehensive citywide plan* for expanding the high-pressure hydrant system into all currently unprotected neighborhoods; and (2) the City has squandered decades during which this issue should have been addressed and, inasmuch as the date of the next great Bay Area earthquake is impossible to know, **we must expedite the expansion as much as is humanly possible.**

Since the fifteen currently unprotected neighborhoods comprise between a third and a half of the entire City, it is readily obvious that the necessary expansion of the hydrant system will require a vast expansion of the water volume available to supply these additional hydrants. The current pumping capacity of the high-pressure hydrant system (88,000 gallons per minute) will have to be approximately doubled. This can only be reliably accomplished by the use of our inexhaustible supply of saltwater, which, fortunately, is immediately available on three sides of the City, and has been the primary source of supply for the AWSS since 1913. Any suggestion by public agencies that the use of drinking water will be sufficient to supply a comprehensive expansion of this hydrant system is fantasy with absolutely no basis in fact.

In order to provide the necessary additional pumping capacity for the comprehensive expansion of the hydrant system, three new non-potable water pump stations, one at the north end of Ocean Beach, one at Lake Merced and one in Hunters Point, each with a minimum capacity of 30,000 gallons per minute, will be required. These will provide the unlimited supply of water the comprehensive expansion of the System will require and also provide geographical diversity of supply, resulting in independent, inexhaustible and interfacing sources of high-pressure water in all four quadrants of the City, while doubling the System's current capacity.

The Resolution of Urgency is a huge milestone on the road to complete post-earthquake fire protection for San Francisco. It is now the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors to make certain that an integrated and truly comprehensive expansion of the high-pressure hydrant system takes place with all due speed, using our inexhaustible supply of non-potable water instead of a piecemeal, hybrid, neighborhood by neighborhood drinking water plan the SFPUC is presently proposing. The Civil Grand Jury correctly identified the need for an expansion into all San Francisco neighborhoods. The City has the capacity to accomplish this in an expeditious manner. Please make sure the expansion that results will provide the inexhaustible water supplies the SFFD will desperately need when the next great Bay Area earthquake strikes.

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall  
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244  
San Francisco 94102-4689  
Tel. No. 554-5184  
Fax No. 554-5163  
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Harvey Rose, Budget and Legislative Analyst  
Naomi Kelly, City Administrator  
Mary Ellen Carroll, Executive Director, Department of Emergency Management  
Jeanine Nicholson, Chief, Fire Department  
Harlan Kelly, Jr., General Manager, Public Utilities Commission

FROM: John Carroll, Assistant Clerk,  
Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee

DATE: October 16, 2019

SUBJECT: HEARING MATTER INTRODUCED

---

The Board of Supervisors' Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee has received the following resolution, introduced by Supervisor Mar on October 8, 2019:

**File No. 191029**

Resolution declaring a state of urgency to rapidly expand the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a major earthquake and fire, and calling for a comprehensive EFWS action plan to expand the City's EFWS to cover all unprotected neighborhoods by 2034; to expand the Fire Department's firefighting apparatus such as portable hose tenders to provide interim protection to neighborhoods not currently covered by the EFWS; and to require an annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire.

If you have any comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

c: Debra Newman, Office Budget and Legislative Analyst  
Severin Campbell, Office Budget and Legislative Analyst  
Gabriela Loeza, Office Budget and Legislative Analyst  
Brian Strong, Office of the City Administrator  
Lynn Khaw, Office of the City Administrator  
Victor Lim, Department of Emergency Management  
Theresa Ludwig, Fire Department  
Juliet Ellis, Public Utilities Commission  
Donna Hood, Public Utilities Commission  
John Scarpulla, Public Utilities Commission  
Mona Panchal, Public Utilities Commission

**Introduction Form**

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

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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 [ ] inquiries"
- ☐ 5. City Attorney Request.
- ☐ 6. Call File No. [ ] from Committee.
- ☐ 7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).
- ☐ 8. Substitute Legislation File No. [ ]
- ☐ 9. Reactivate File No. [ ]
- ☐ 10. Topic 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 the Imperative Form.**

Sponsor(s):

Mar; Fewer, Yee


Subject:

Declaring a State of Urgency to rapidly expand the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a major earthquake and fire

The text is listed:

Resolution declaring a State of Urgency to rapidly expand the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a major earthquake and fire and calling for a comprehensive EFWS action plan to expand the City's EFWS to cover all unprotected neighborhoods by 2034, to expand the San Francisco Fire Department's firefighting apparatus such as portable hose tenders to provide interim protection to neighborhoods not currently covered by the EFWS, and to require an annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:



or Clerk's Use Only

