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Committee Item No.	_1	
Board Item No.		

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# CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

#### **BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

1390 Market Street, Suite 1150, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 552-9292 FAX (415) 252-0461

## **Policy Analysis Report**

To: Supervisor Mar

From: Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office

Re: Status of Emergency Firefighting Water System Analysis

Date: December 2, 2020

### **SUMMARY OF REQUESTED ACTION**

Your office requested that the Budget and Legislative Analyst study the Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) through an equity lens that includes analysis of what is needed in the western and southern neighborhoods to provide them with fire protection equal to the protection level currently covering the eastern and central areas of the City that are safeguarded by an independent EFWS and by access to unlimited saltwater through two 10,000 gallon per minute pumps; and issue a report to the Board no later than December 31, 2020 on (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and long term that include acquisition of the high priority hose tender equipment, suggestions for multiple funding sources to finance the equitable citywide fire protection, and a proposed timeline for project completion.

For further information about this report, contact Severin Campbell at the Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office.

## **Executive Summary**

- The City is at risk for major fires following an earthquake. According to a 2014 study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), San Francisco has a 72 percent chance of a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake (equivalent to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake) prior to 2043. According to a 1992 report to the National Science Foundation, the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake caused 41 fires in San Francisco, largely due to electrical wiring and electric and gas appliances.
- The City's Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) does not sufficiently cover all areas of the City, placing some neighborhoods at higher risk for fires after an earthquake. According to an analysis by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), 15 of 48 Fire Response Areas (FRAs) have reliability scores below 50 percent. This means that after a 7.8-magnitude earthquake these FRAs would have less than half the water supply necessary to meet the median firefighting demands. The western and southern parts of the City, including the Sunset, Richmond, Excelsior, and Visitacion Valley areas, have limited EFWS coverage, and generally have FRA scores of less than 50 percent.

- SFPUC has developed a plan to construct a potable EFWS system in the Sunset and Richmond Districts (EFWS Westside). The estimated cost of the EFWS Westside Phase I project is approximately \$198 million, of which funding from the 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bond and Water Enterprise revenues is available. This project is expected to be completed in 2025. Another potential project under consideration to improve EFWS coverage on the City's Westside is a saltwater pump station along the Pacific Ocean. The EFWS system currently has two saltwater pump stations along the Bayfront, but none along the Pacific coast.
- While the EFWS Westside Phase I project would significantly improve coverage on the City's Westside, there would still be system coverage deficiencies in the south and southeastern areas of the City. The Excelsior and Visitacion Valley neighborhoods had low reliability scores in the SFPUC analysis of FRAs. The Board of Supervisors, in response to the 2018-19 Grand Jury report, requested SFPUC to develop a comprehensive EFWS citywide plan by December 31, 2021. As part of the comprehensive citywide plan, the City Administrator's Office, Mayor's Budget Office, SFPUC, and San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) are analyzing whether to propose a stand-alone ESER bond dedicated solely to funding subsequent phases of the EFWS project.
- In addition to the EFWS, the City maintains a Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) consisting of hose tender trucks to assist with firefighting operations in areas not covered by the EFWS. Funding is available in FY 2020-21 to purchase three new hose tender trucks.
- In response to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury report, the Board of Supervisors has requested SFPUC to complete analyses by June 30, 2021 of (i) additional seawater pump stations in San Francisco, include seawater pump stations on the Westside of San Francisco; and (ii) neighborhood firefighting water demands. As noted above, the Board has also requested SFPUC to prepare a comprehensive EFWS citywide plan by December 31, 2021. Given the risk of fires, especially after an earthquake, and the lack of sufficient EFWS coverage in the western and south/southeastern section of the City, the Board should ensure presentation of these reports in public hearings.

Project staff: Reuben Holober, Severin Campbell

## **Current Risks to the City's Emergency Firefighting Water Supply**

The City is at risk for major fires following an earthquake. According to a 2014 study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), San Francisco has a 72 percent chance of a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake (equivalent to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake) prior to 2043. According to a 1992 report to the National Science Foundation, the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake caused 41 fires in San Francisco, largely due to electrical wiring and electric and gas appliances. One block in the Marina district was destroyed by fires caused by a broken gas distribution line. When access to nearby fire hydrants and the Palace of Fine Arts lagoon was insufficient to fight the fire, the Fire Department accessed water from the Bay, in which the Phoenix fire boat and three hose tenders were employed. Fire crews set up four major runs of five-inch hose between the fire and the boat using nine portable hydrants. Before all fire operations were concluded in the Marina District, the boat pumped 6,000 gallons per minute for more than 18 hours.<sup>1</sup>

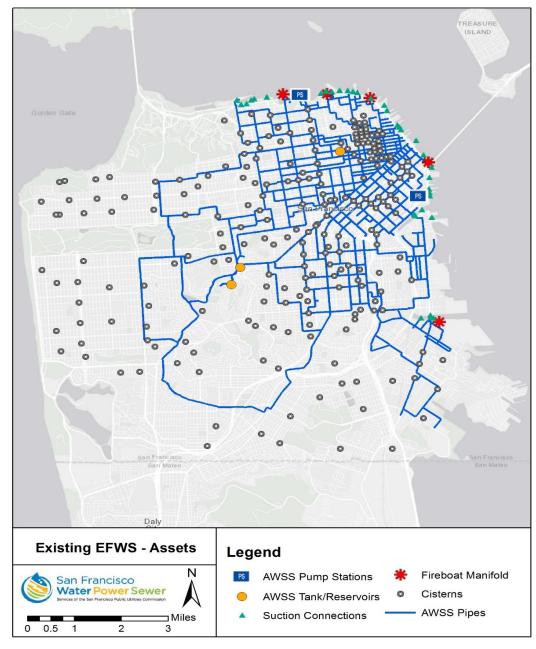
The City completed the first water system for firefighting in 1913, following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The original Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS, also known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System, or AWSS) system consisted of (i) 72 miles of water pipes, concentrated heavily in the northeast part of the City around downtown; (ii) 889 hydrants; (iii) the Twin Peaks Reservoir; (iv) Ashbury and Jones Street tanks; and (v) Pump Stations 1 and 2. In 2010, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) assumed responsibility for the operations and maintenance of the EFWS.

The EFWS has been expanded through funding from multiple bond measures over the years. The system now consists of approximately 130 miles of pipes, 229 cisterns, two pump stations, two water storage tanks, and a reservoir. The two seawater pump stations, as well as two fireboats, allow seawater from the San Francisco Bay to be injected into the EFWS. There are five manifolds that allow fireboats to inject seawater into the EFWS. There are 35 suction manifolds along the waterfront that allow seawater to be drawn from the bay and injected into the EFWS.

### Limited Emergency Water Supply in Western and Southern Neighborhoods

The EFWS system is still heavily concentrated in the eastern half of the City, largely in the Downtown and South of Market areas. The western and southern parts of the City, including the Sunset, Richmond, Excelsior, and Visitacion Valley areas, have limited coverage. Furthermore, there are no pump stations in the western half of the City to pull water from the Pacific Ocean. Exhibit 1 below shows the existing EFWS system.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Investigation of Cause and Effects of Fires Following the Loma Prieta Earthquake, Jamshid Mohammadi, Sam Aiyasin, D.N. Bak. Report to the National Science Foundation, 1992



**Exhibit 1: Existing EFWS System Assets** 

As shown in Exhibit 1, the western and southern parts of the City, including the Sunset, Richmond, Excelsior, and Visitacion Valley areas, have limited EFWS coverage.

Exhibit 2 below quantifies the existing EFWS assets by Supervisorial District.

**Exhibit 2: EFWS Assets by Supervisorial District** 

District	Number of EFWS Hydrants	Miles of EFWS Mains	Number of Cisterns 17	
1	42	5		
2	170	14		
3	327	23	46	
4	3	<1	12	
5	188	16	20	
6	366	27	26	
7	79	7	12	
8	110	9	27	
9	110	9	21	
10	222	18	20	
11	24	1	5	
Total	1,641	130	229	

Districts 1, 4, 7, and 11 have the fewest hydrants, miles of EFWS pipelines, and cisterns. District 4 has particularly poor coverage, with only three hydrants and less than 1 mile of pipeline. Conversely, Districts 3, 6 and 10 have the most hydrants, miles of EFWS pipelines, and cisterns.

SFPUC has conducted analysis to determine EFWS capability to meet median firefighting demands after a magnitude 7.8 earthquake. After voters approved Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) bonds in 2010 and 2014, SFPUC was able to improve the EFWS system, including upgrading water supply reliability via projects at Twin Peaks Reservoir, EFWS tanks and pump stations, and adding 30 cisterns. Exhibit 3 below shows the EFWS reliability scores by Fire Response Area (FRA) following the 2010 and 2014 ESER bond improvements.

Reliability - ESER 2010 and 2014 Completed Citywide reliability 100 70% 15 FRAs below 50% 95 46 Legend 100 87 High 48 80 10 74 20 87 Low 76 19 38

Exhibit 3: EFWS Reliability Score by FRA, Following 2010 and 2014 ESER Bonds Improvements

The EFWS reliability scores by FRA largely mirror the map of the EFWS system buildout. Areas in the northeast portion of the City have high scores, while those in the western and southern portions of the City have lower scores. As noted in Exhibit 3, 15 FRAs have reliability scores below 50 percent. This means that after a 7.8-magnitude earthquake, these FRAs would have less than half the water supply necessary to meet the median firefighting demands.

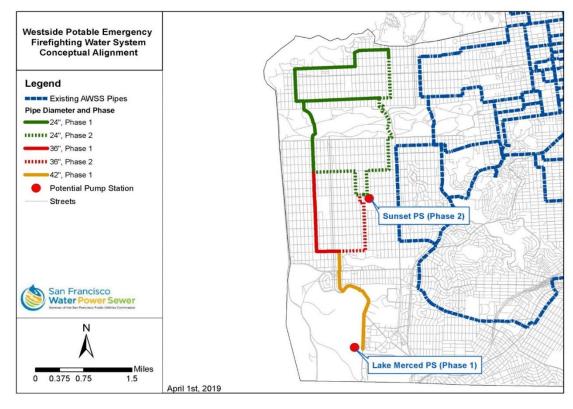
By each of these metrics, it is clear that the western and southern portions of the City have the least sufficient water supplies needed for fires anticipated after a major earthquake. According to a fire modeling expert, the fire risk of a major earthquake subsumes the scope of all other types of fires possible in San Francisco, such as terrorist attacks, explosions, and wildfires.

## **Options to Improve EFWS Access**

#### **Westside EFWS Options**

In 2018, AECOM issued the report "Westside Emergency Firefighting Water System Options Analysis" on behalf of the SFPUC and San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD). The report analyzed 12 options for improving EFWS coverage in the Westside of the City. The options included both building off the existing EFWS system, or a potable EFWS system sourced from the Sunset Reservoir. Of the 12 options, the preferred option was Option 12, a potable EFWS system with a pump station at the Sunset Reservoir and loops around the Sunset and Richmond Districts. The estimated cost was approximately \$109 million.

SFPUC has developed an updated conceptual Westside EFWS alignment based on Option 12 in the 2018 AECOM report. The key difference is that rather than only using Sunset Reservoir as a water source, the proposal would use Lake Merced as the primary source, and potentially use the Sunset Reservoir as a secondary source in a future project phase. Lake Merced contains approximately 1.2 billion gallons of water, while Sunset Reservoir only contains approximately 90 million gallons. However, Sunset Reservoir is supplied water via upgraded, seismically resilient pipelines that are connected to the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System. The Westside EFWS Phase I project would connect Lake Merced to the Outer Sunset and Richmond neighborhoods, while Phase II would potentially connect a loop through the Inner Sunset and Richmond neighborhoods. A conceptual alignment of the Westside EFWS is shown in Exhibit 4 below.



**Exhibit 4: Westside EFWS Conceptual Alignment** 

The estimated cost of the EFWS Westside Phase I project is approximately \$198 million. In March 2020, San Francisco voters approved Proposition B, a \$628.5 million ESER bond that includes approximately \$153.5 million for EFWS projects. The ESER bond funding, as well as approximately \$55 million in Water Enterprise revenue bonds, totaling \$203.5 million, provide sufficient funding to complete the EFWS Westside Phase I project by 2025, pending California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review. The issuance of up to \$85 million in 2020 ESER bonds is currently pending Board of Supervisors approval (File 20-1295), and SFPUC anticipates receiving \$20 million of the initial bond proceeds, which will be used for planning, design, and CEQA review for the Westside Phase I project and manifold projects at Fort Mason and Pier 33 ½.2

The estimated cost of the potential EFWS Westside Phase II project is \$180 million for which funding has not yet been identified.

Another potential project that may improve EFWS coverage on the City's Westside is a saltwater pump station along the Pacific Ocean. The EFWS system currently has two saltwater pump stations along the Bayfront, but none along the Pacific coast. In response to the Civil Grand Jury report, the Board of Supervisors has directed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The remaining \$543.5 million in ESER bonds will likely be issued starting in the first half of 2021, with an initial sale of approximately \$150-175 million. Of the remaining 2020 ESER bonds, \$133.5 million is allocated to EFWS projects. The estimated cost in 2019 \$s for the potential EFWS Westside Phase II is \$180 million.

SFPUC to complete a study analyzing additional seawater pump stations in San Francisco, include seawater pump stations on the Westside of San Francisco by June 30, 2021.

### **Other EFWS Options**

While the EFWS Westside Phase I project would significantly improve coverage on the City's Westside, there would still be system coverage deficiencies in other portions of the City, including the southeastern areas of the City. The Board of Supervisors has directed SFPUC to complete a more detailed analysis of neighborhood firefighting water demands by June 30, 2021, as well as a comprehensive EFWS citywide plan by December 31, 2021. As part of the comprehensive citywide plan, the City Administrator's Office, Mayor's Budget Office, SFPUC, and San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) are analyzing whether to propose a stand-alone ESER bond dedicated solely to funding subsequent phases of the EFWS project.

## **Hose Tender Equipment**

In addition to the EFWS, the City maintains a Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) to assist with firefighting operations in areas not covered by the EFWS. The PWSS consists of hose tender trucks that are equipped with approximately one mile of five-inch diameter hose, a portable pump, portable hydrants, and other firefighting equipment. Each fully equipped hose tender costs approximately \$1 million. SFFD currently has five tenders, and all are between 28 and 47 years old and beyond their useful lives. These tenders are only able to transport hose and equipment and do not have pumping capabilities.

The FY 2019-20 budget included \$4 million for four additional hose tenders, and SFFD also received \$1 million in funding from the California Office of Emergency Services to purchase an additional hose tender, totaling \$5 million for purchase of five hose tenders. However, due to the City's budget deficit from the COVID-19 pandemic, \$2 million was reduced by the Mayor's Budget Office as part of the midyear balancing plan. That leaves \$3 million remaining to purchase three new hose tenders, and the units are currently out to bid by the Office of Contract Administration. These new hose tenders are more efficient and maneuverable than older models. They contain pumps that can siphon water from the Bay, reservoirs, or other sources. The hoses can be connected to carry water several miles from the source. The City Attorney's Office has determined that ESER bonds may not be used to purchase hose tender equipment, so they must be purchased from the General Fund or grant funds.

# Emergency Firefighting Water System: Annual Report FY 2019-2020

John Scarpulla, SFPUC Heather Green, Office of Resilience and Capital Planning



# What is the EFWS?

- Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS): A highpressure fire-suppression water system built after 1906 earthquake.
- Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System = Primary Source of Water
- EFWS 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.





# Resolution 484-19

- Urged the following:
  - By June 30, 2021: complete a study analyzing EFWS seawater supplies.
    - In Progress
  - By June 30, 2021: complete a more detailed analysis of neighborhood firefighting water demands.
    - In Progress
  - By December 31, 2021: develop a comprehensive citywide EFWS plan.
    - In Progress
  - Annual Report submitted each June 30.



# Annual Report – FY 19-20: EFWS Used at Fires

- > Feb 29, 2020:
  - Toland St. & Evans St.
  - 4 Alarm Fire
- > May 23, 2020:
  - Pier 45
  - 4 Alarm Fire



# Annual Report – FY 19-20: Capital Projects

# > Completed:

- Ashbury Bypass EFWS Pipeline
- Terry Francois & Mariposa EFWS Pipeline
- Irving Street EFWS Pipeline
- Pump Station No. 1 Upgrades

## > Under Construction:

Pump Station No. 2 Upgrades

## Construction in FY 20-21:

- 19<sup>th</sup> Ave EFWS Pipeline
- Clarendon Supply EFWS Pipeline
- Terry Francois/Mission Rock/Warriors Way EFWS Pipeline

# > Additional work in FY 20-21:

- Westside Potable EFWS: Environmental Review, Planning, and Design
- Street Valve Motorization: Bidding



# Annual Report – FY 19-20: Development Projects

- > Installed EFWS Infrastructure:
  - Pier 70
  - HopeSF Sunnydale
- Development Agreement Approved With EFWS Infrastructure:
  - Potrero Power Station
  - 3333 California Street
- Development Agreement With EFWS Infrastructure Pending Approval:
  - Balboa Reservoir



# Annual Report – FY 19-20: Maintenance

Over 27,000 hours of maintenance performed on the City's Firefighting Water Infrastructure.

# **Highlighting Tasks:**

- Hydrant Inspections and Preventive & Corrective Actions (Joint with SFFD)
- Seawater Suction Connection Inspections and Preventive & Corrective Actions (Joint with SFFD)
- Reservoir and Cistern Inspections and Preventive & Corrective Actions (Joint with SFFD)
- Fixing Pipeline Leaks
- Pump and Generators Inspections and Preventive & Corrective Actions
- Valve Inspections and Preventive & Corrective Actions







# Annual Report – FY 19-20: Drills, Special Projects, and Meetings

- Pier 90 Seawater Manifold Drill (SFFD & Fireboat & SFPUC)
- Bay Bridge Pump Station & Standpipe Drill (SFFD & SFPUC)
- > 5" Hose Tender Drills (SFFD)
- SFFD & SFPUC 5" Hose Tender Drill (planning completed)
- Bay Dredging Near Seawater Inlets (SFFD & Port)
- SFFD & SFPUC Joint Agency EFWS Meetings
- SFFD & RPD Joint Agency Meetings





# Updating SFPUC/SFFD MOU

- Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression
  - Signed in 2015 by SFFD and SFPUC
  - Updating it to better detail and memorializing exercises and drills utilizing EFWS
  - Expected to be completed in 2020.



# Voter Approval of G.O. Bond Measures since 2000

Voter Approval and Bond Value by Year





# ESER 2020 Bond Programming

- > \$628.5M total
- \$153.5M Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS)
- \$275M Fire Training and Station Facilities
- \$121.5 Police Station Facilities
- > \$70M Disaster Response Seismic Improvements
- > \$9M 1011 Turk (911 Call Center)



# EFWS per Bond Report

The selection of ESER 2020 projects will be guided by the system's technical steering committee, which consists of senior technical and operational managers from the Fire Department, Public Works and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. The Management Oversight Committee, which includes the fire chief, Public Works director, general manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the assistant general manager of the Water Enterprise of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, will determine the list of ESER 2020 projects. The recommendations and decisions of these two committees will take into consideration the findings of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review process.



# Questions?







DATE:

June 25, 2020

TO:

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM:

Harlan L. Kelly Jr., General Manager of the SFPUC

Jeanine Nicholson, Chief of the Department, San Francisco Fire

Department

SUBJECT:

Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual Emergency Firefighting Water

System Report

Pursuant to Resolution No. 484-19, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and San Francisco Fire Department hereby provide the following report on the City's Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS). Resolution No. 484-19 urges the departments provide a consolidated annual report to the Board of Supervisors, "... on the state of the City's EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire and planned funding from the ten-year Capital Plan."

This report addresses the information requested in Resolution No. 484-19 and provides an update on the City's EFWS preparedness.

#### Program Background

The San Francisco EFWS is vital for protecting against the loss of life resulting from multi-alarm fires, as well as the loss of homes and businesses by providing an additional layer of fire protection. The system is used throughout the year for the suppression of multiple-alarm fires. The system delivers water at high pressure to the SFFD for firefighting purposes. The primary source of water is the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System, which supplies water to one reservoir and two storage tanks. The water is subsequently supplied from the reservoirs and tanks into 135 miles of pipelines. The secondary source of water for the EFWS is the San Francisco Bay. There are two seawater pump stations that can supply seawater into the pipelines, as well as 35 suction connections along the northeastern waterfront, which allow fire engines to pump water from the Bay. Finally, two fireboats are available to supply seawater by pumping into any of the five manifolds connected to pipelines.

In 2010, 2014, and 2020, San Francisco voters approved three Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) General Obligation Bonds, allowing

the City to make critical public safety investments and upgrades to emergency response facilities and infrastructure, including the EFWS.

With the passage of each ESER bond, the SFPUC, SFFD, Public Works, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning in the City Administrator's Office have made it a high priority to evaluate, plan, repair, upgrade, and expand EFWS infrastructure throughout San Francisco. In addition to ESER funded upgrades, large development projects in San Francisco have also installed EFWS infrastructure within and adjacent to project boundaries.

#### 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bonds

In March of this year, San Francisco voters approved the 2020 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response General Obligation Bond. That bond's programming included \$153.5 million for the Emergency Firefighting Water System. That funding will be allocated to replace, extend and seismically upgrade system components to increase the ability to provide adequate water throughout the City for firefighting following a major earthquake and during multiple-alarm fires.

With the ESER funding, many upgrades will focus on improving EFWS capabilities in the City's western neighborhoods. The results and recommendations of the 2018 Westside Emergency Firefighting Water System Options Analysis planning study will help to inform the selection and design of specific projects to be funded through ESER 2020. Upon the completion of required environmental review, construction will proceed for selected projects.

#### Capital Projects: Fiscal Year 2019 – 2020

During Fiscal Year 2019-2020, ESER bond funds were utilized on a total of 10 capital projects, funding the installation of EFWS infrastructure and/or funding engineering and planning work in advance of installing the infrastructure. Please refer to Table 1 for more information.

Table 1: ESER Bond Funded EFWS Projects

Project	Status		
Ashbury Bypass EFWS Pipeline			
Terry Francois & Mariposa EFWS			
Pipeline	Completed		
Pump Station No. 1			
Irving Street EFWS Pipeline			
Pump Station No. 2 Upgrades	Under Construction		
Terry Francois/Mission Rock/Warriors			
Way EFWS Pipeline	Construction will begin FY 2020-21		
Clarendon Supply EFWS Pipeline			
19th Ave. EFWS Pipeline			
Potable Emergency Firefighting Water	Planning and Design		
System			
Street Valve Motorization	Bidding		

Technical Studies	American Soc
Administration	Continuing

## <u>Development Projects: Fiscal Year 2019 – 2020</u>

Additionally, the SFPUC and SFFD coordinate with project sponsors of large development projects to ensure the installation of EFWS infrastructure within and adjacent to their respective projects. Please see Table 2 for development projects that installed or committed to install EFWS infrastructure this Fiscal Year.

Table 2: Development Projects: EFWS

Project	Status		
Pier 70	Installed EFWS Infrastructure		
HopeSF Sunnydale	CARRIED DUSTE		
Potrero Power Station	EFWS Infrastructure included in		
3333 California	Approved Development Agreement.		
Balboa Reservoir	EFWS Infrastructure included in		
	Development Agreement (Pending		
	Approval)		

Active Fires, Trainings, and Inspections: Fiscal Year 2019-2020
Additionally, the SFFD, SFPUC, and other agencies used EFWS infrastructure for trainings and active fires, performed routine inspections, and held joint meetings to discuss emergency response planning and project priorities. A summary of the SFFD's EFWS activities and partners for Fiscal Year 2019-

Table 3: Summary of SFFD EFWS Activity

2020 is provided in Table 3.

Date	Participants	Activity
11/20/2019	SFFD: Fireboat St. Francis, E35, E08, E29, B03, D3, ADC Michael Cochrane,	Pier 90 salt-water inlet manifold drill
	Deputy Chief Victor Wyrsch, Water Supply Officer Brent Stuckert, Division of Training Staff and members of the	The Fireboat St. Francis supplied salt water to a portion of the EFWS that had been isolated by the SFPUC to operate multiple high-pressure hydrants and a deck gun.
	Bureau of Equipment.  SFPUC: EFWS Superintendents, Utility Plumbers, Hydrant Gatemen, plumbers and members of the engineering Department	pressure nyurants and a deck guir.
12/12/2019	SFFD: Deputy Chief Victor Wyrsch, Deputy Chief Jose Velo, Assistant Deputy Chief Dawn DeWitt, Assistant Chief	Joint Agency Q&A and group discussion  Improvements made to the EFWS

Date	Participants	Activity		
	Brook Baker; Assistant Chief	since the 1989 earthquake,		
	Robert Postel, Water Supply	strategies to further improve the		
	Officer Captain Brent	system in its current configuration,		
	Stuckert, Division of Training	agency response plans in the event		
	Staff and numerous Battalion	of a large-scale disaster, and		
	Chiefs	interagency drills that will be		
	Chilore	conducted on a quarterly basis.		
	SFPUC: Rich Gonzales,	goriadotod en a quartony bacie.		
	Sean Duffy, Kevin O'Connor			
	and Ryan Gabriel.			
02/29/2020	SFFD: 4th Alarm Fire at	Structure Fire		
02/25/2020	Toland St. / Evans St.	Structure The		
	Toland Ot. 7 Evans Ot.	EFWS system used for ladder pipe		
	SFPUC: Gatemen	operations for this 4 <sup>th</sup> Alarm Fire		
	SFFOC. Gatemen	operations for this 4. Alarm Fire		
3/03/2020	<b>SFFD</b> : E01, E35, B03, Water	Bay Bridge Pump Station and		
	Supply Officer Captain	Standpipe drill		
	Stuckert.			
		This was a joint operation that		
	SFPUC: Superintendent Rich	required close coordination		
	Gonzales, Utility Plumbers	between the SFFD and the SFPUC		
	and Hydrant Gatemen,	and satisfied recommendation R10		
	Superintendent of Facilities	of the 2019 Civil Grand Jury Report		
	Operations Brahman Conci	on the EFWS. The drill simulated a		
	Operations Brahman Conor	large-scale fire event on the west		
		span of the Bay Bridge that would		
		require more water than the 500		
		gallons that are carried by a single		
		SFFD engine. This was the first		
		time a drill of this nature has been		
		performed and resulted in new		
		standard operating procedures for		
		disaster events on the Bay Bridge.		
05/23/2020	SFFD: 4 <sup>th</sup> Alarm Fire at Pier	Structure Fire		
JUIZUIZUZU	45	Structure Fill G		
		EFWS system used for ladder pipe		
	SFPUC: Gatemen	operations and to supply 5" hose		
		provide by the hose tenders.		
	W S	The St. Francis Fireboat was put		
		into operation and saved the		
		historic Liberty Ship SS Jeremiah		
		O'Brien from being destroyed by		
	·	this 4 <sup>th</sup> Alarm Fire.		
10/26/2019	SFFD: Multiple engine	5" Hose drills		
11/16/2019	companies and Battalion			
12/21/2019	Chiefs	Regularly scheduled drill using 5"		
12/28/2019		hose tenders and high pressure		
		hydrants, ladder pipes and/or		

Date	Participants	Activity
02/15/2020	patik caradi podepara	monitor nozzles/deck guns.
05/04/2020	Transferred contents to being	
05/09/2020	Litret et al. a brayeleb mod	
05/16/2020	w Letoporico did flive films	
1.03	was a cus another n	
In Progress	SFFD: Water Supply Officer Captain Brent Stuckert	Joint Agency Discussion
	V	SFFD has contacted Rec and Parks
04) la sac	Rec & Park: David Iribarne	asking them to consider adding
Marin agree	Mark To Hay Suedon Connect	more hydrants inside Golden Gate
100	a aut Euror perions sur l'about	Park. The Urban Tree Canopy is
	Francisco Misterfront 10	now being taken into consideration
0.8 30	d open axy supplement	in the latest Fire Following
TOTAL IN CO.	ab of astrogenos uniqual	Earthquake models, and Golden
	yu, Hi eath month.	Gate Park has a large amount of
-	history in municipal (4) to 10.	both surface and canopy fuel loads.
In Progress	SFFD: Water Supply Officer	Bay Dredging near salt-water
nergo net	Captain Brent Stucker	inlet manifold.
	Port: Shannon Alford	SFFD has been working with the
	Kier , she UTTO and CTRUC	SF Port to schedule dredging
on we will	ring   collectively interect in the	adjacent to the salt-water inlet
	migae 9 full that right	manifold located on piers to ensure
	With City	the St. Francis fireboat has
		adequate draft to perform pump
	pring	operations through a complete 24-
	Division (2005) of the service	hour tidal cycle. SFFD has also
	If half musical entitles successful	requested the area near the Pump
	dies a linvillas e manufacion le	Station No. 1 inlet tunnel to be
		included in Port's dredging
		boundary. This inlet tunnel must be
		kept clear to allow the Pump Station
	methodical Commission of the	to provide seawater to the EFWS.
In Progress	SFFD: Water Supply Officer	SFFD-SFPUC Joint 5" Hose Drill
3,3	Captain Brent Stuckert, B07,	
	5" Hosetender	Preparations have begun for a 5"
	See This see the second of the late of the	Hose Tender Drill involving SFFD
	SFPUC: Manager Bill	and SFPUC. SFPUC will assist with
Tresell.	Teahan, Superintendent Rich	measuring exact pressures and
0116	Gonzales, CDD Engineers.	water flow in the 5" lines to
		determine optimal placement of the
	· ·	5" hose and engines for relay
er XX		pumping operations.
		Relay pumping will be required to
		deliver water long distances and to
	The state of the s	the higher elevations of San
-		Francisco. These preparations will
		increase the City's resilience by
		indicase the Oity's resilience by

Date	Participants	Activity
	mitigating the projected r post seismic ignitions. (T been delayed due to the and will be conducted wh operations can be resum	
In Progress	SFFD: Water Supply Officer Captain Brent Stuckert	Bay Suction Connection Inspection Program
9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SFPUC: Manager Bill Teahan, Superintendent Rich Gonzales, CDD Engineering.	Inspection and maintenance of the 35 Bay Suction Connections that are situated along the San Francisco Waterfront. These connections are used by SFFD engine companies to draft water from the Bay.
In Progress	SFFD: SFFD engine companies, Water Supply Officer Captain Stuckert.  SFPUC: Manager Bill Teahan, Superintendent Rich Gonzales, CDD Engineering.	High Pressure Hydrant Inspection Program  A High Pressure Hydrant Inspection program has been implemented. The SFFD and SFPUC are collectively inspecting and repairing the 1,644 High Pressure Hydrants in the City.

## Maintenance Projects: Fiscal Year 2019 - 2020

Over the past year, the City Distribution Division (CDD) of the SFPUC completed numerous important maintenance activities to ensure that the EFWS is in a state of good repair. A summary of maintenance activities can be found in Table 4 of this report (page 7).

### Update on Memorandum of Understanding

In 2015, the SFPUC and SFFD signed the *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression*. The SFPUC and SFFD are actively collaborating to update this Memorandum of Understanding to better detail and memorialize annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the EFWS. The timeline on this update has been delayed due to Coronavirus response; however, SFPUC and SFFD expect this update to be completed in 2020.

Table 4: Summary of Maintenance Activities

			Astem Valvo Bonovol	us-bencing		Date Range: 019 - June 15, 2020
Facility Type	Facility	Activity Category	Type of Activity	Typical Frequency	Work Performed (Labor Hours)	Total Quantity of Maintenance Activities
			Hydrant Inspections	Collect Data and Inspect Condition Hydrant and Auxiliary Valve	296	Quantity inspected available upon request
		Sould as and it shew lable Phys Historiae and Bandwi Hydran Legals	Condition Assessment*- College Hill Pressure Zone Hydrants and Valves	May 5, 2019 through July 16, 2019	556	932
		Salar HADARIA	Hydrant Corrective Maintenance & Preventative Maintenance Activities	Ongoing	2,413	538
Hydrants Low Pressure Hydrants	ressure	Replace Caps & Chains and Service Hydrants	SFFD Requests	2,513	Quantity serviced and repaired available upon request	
			Hit Hydrants	As Needed	483	57
			Preventative Maintenance	Ongoing by AWSS District	708	Quantity serviced available upon request
		Maintenance	Auxiliary Gate Valve Maintenance	Remove Debris and Uncover Aux. Gate Valves	515.5	98
		New Hydrants Installed	Replace/Install/Relocate Hydrants	As Needed	N/A	233

			Hydrant Inspections	Collect Data and Inspect and Document Condition of King Valves	1,793	Quantity inspected available upon request
	High Pressure Hydrants	Maintenance	Hydrant Maintenance	Upon SFFD Request and Proactive Follow up Work from Inspections	2,966	508
			Rebuild High Pressure Hydrants and Scrap	Corrective - to support CM and Service Hydrant Program	2,015	N/A
	Julianistani Isaan tala Pina	New Hydrants Installed	Install New High Pressure Hydrants	Redevelopment Projects	N/A	3
	Combined Low/High Pressure	Paint Hydrants	Paint Hydrant - Vandalism and Reported by SFFD	Ongoing	4,836	Labor based on Standing Work Orders
Cycto	m Dinas	Replace and Renew Main Pipes	Main Pipe Leaks	As-needed	332	2
Syste	m Pipes	Replace and Renew Hydrant Leads	Hydrant Leads	As-needed	860	5
			Exercise Critical Valves	Once every 2 years	0*	Exercised 63 Critical Valves FY 18/19; To Exercise all valves FY 20/21
Va	alves	Maintenance	Valve Vault Maintenance, Pump Flooded Vaults, Electrical and Mechanical Inspections	Corrective Maintenance based on FY 17/18 Survey	273	Location Details Available Upon Request
			System Valve Renewal	As-needed	783	6
			Altitude Valve Inspections	As-needed	15	-

			Inspect, Test, and Repair Valves/Actuators	As-needed	0	₩ ,
		Ames Valve Testing	Test Ames Valves	Ongoing	476	Quantity inspected available upon request
Pump Stations	PS1	Maintenance	Pump Testing and Backup Generator	Monthly	934	-
	PS2	Maintenance	Pump Testing and Emergency Backup Generator	BiMonthly	16	-
Tanks	Jones Tank	Maintenance	Tank Inspections	Monthly	16	
			Pump Testing and Backup Generator	Monthly	16	-
	Ashbury Tank	Maintenance	Tank Inspections	Monthly	16	- ^
			Pump Testing	BiMonthly	4	-
Reservoir	Twin Peaks Reservoir	Maintenance	Inspect & Fill Twin Peaks Reservoir	As-needed	90	, <u>_</u> _
Cisterns		Maintenance & Inspections	Repair/Replace Cistern Handles, Fill Cisterns	As-needed	357	173
Suction Connections & Manifolds		Maintenance	Connection/Manifold Inspections and SFFD Dive Team Assistance	As-needed	0**	PM program scheduled for FY20/21
Manifold		Maintenance	Fire Boat Testing/Training	As-needed	185	-
Other Support			Instrumentation and Controls Calibration at all AWSS Facilities	Monthly	305	-
		Maintenance/Operations Support	Planning Support and Administration	Field Staff Planning and Supervisorial (Non-Management Labor)	2,057	
			Landscaping & Pest Management	Quarterly	692.5	

	Materials Management	As-needed (Includes only Non-Warehouse Staff Labor Charges)	767	-
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## Notes

<sup>\*</sup> AWSS critical valves were exercised in FY18/19 and are scheduled to be exercised in FY20/21 (two-year cycle)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Bay suction manifolds preventative maintenance program is scheduled for FY20/21

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, In FY2019-2020 SFFD submitted a request for funding to purchase 20 Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) hose tenders, the Board of Supervisors and Mayor funded four new PWSS hose tenders, and the State of California funded one; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the Department of Emergency Management, SFPUC, SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning to provide a consolidated annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire and planned funding from the ten-year Capital Plan for EFWS by June 30 of each year, with the first report due June 30, 2020.



### City and County of San Francisco Tails

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

#### Resolution

File Number:

191029

Date Passed: November 19, 2019

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.

November 08, 2019 Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee -RECOMMENDED

November 19, 2019 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

> Ayes: 11 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

November 19, 2019 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Ayes: 11 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

File No. 191029

I hereby certify that the foregoing **Resolution was ADOPTED AS AMENDED** on 11/19/2019 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

> Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

Unsigned

London N. Breed Mayor

11/27/19

**Date Approved** 

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, not being signed by the Mayor within the time limit as set forth in Section 3.103 of the Charter, or time waived pursuant to Board Rule 2.14.2, became effective without her approval in accordance with the provision of said Section 3.103 of the Charter or Board Rule 2.14.2.

Feggy Newin

For Angela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board

Date

File No. 191029

#### **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

October 15, 2019

The Honorable Garrett L. Wong Presiding Judge Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 400 McAllister Street, Department 206 San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Civil Grand Jury Report - Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System

#### Dear Judge Wong:

The Board of Supervisors' Government Audit and Oversight Committee conducted a public hearing on September 19, 2019, to review the findings and recommendations of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury report, entitled "Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System."

Prior to the Committee meeting, the following City Departments submitted required responses to the Civil Grand Jury:

- Office of the Mayor: Received September 16, 2019;
- General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission: Received September 16, 2019;
- Public Utilities Commission: Received September 11, 2019
- Fire Commission: Received September 12, 2019;
- Fire Department: Received September 16, 2019;
- City Administrator: Received September 16, 2019; and
- Department of the Environment Received September 16, 2019.

2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Board Response Transmittal October 15, 2019 Page 2

During the September 19, 2019 meeting, the Government Audit and Oversight Committee prepared a resolution responding to the requested findings and recommendations identified in the report. The response was prepared by Resolution No. 422-19, enacted on October 11, 2019.

By this message, the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is transmitting Resolution No. 422-19 to your attention.

If you have any questions, please contact John Carroll, Government Audit and Oversight Committee Clerk at (415) 554-4445, or via email to john.carroll@sfgov.org.

Sincerely,

Angela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board

Sophia Kittler, Mayor's Office Kanishka Karunaratne Cheng, Mayor's Office Andres Power, Mayor's Office Sally Ma, Mayor's Office Rebecca Peacock, Mayor's Office Jon Givner, Office of the City Attorney Ben Rosenfield, City Controller Todd Rydstrom, Office of the Controller Peg Stevenson, Office of the Controller Tonia Lediju, Office of the Controller Mark de la Rosa, Office of the Controller Alisa Somera, Office of the Clerk of the Board Debra Newman, Office of the Budget and Legislative Severin Campbell, Office of the Budget and

Legislative Analyst

Reuben Holober, Office of the Budget and Legislative

Jennifer Millman Tell, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst

Rasha Harvey, 2018-2019 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

Ettore Leale, 2019-2020 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

Naomi M. Kelly, City Administrator, Office of the City Administrator

Lvnn Khaw. Office of the City Administrator Brian Strong, Office of the City Administrator Debbie Raphael, Director, Department of the Environment

Peter Gallotta, Department of the Environment Charles Sheehan, Department of the Environment Jeanine Nicholson, Chief, Fire Department Theresa Ludwig, Fire Department

Stephen Nakajo, President, Fire Commission

Maureen Conefrey, Fire Commission

Harlan L. Kelly, Jr., General Manager, San Francisco **Public Utilities Commission** 

Juliet Ellis, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission John Scarpulla, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Christopher Whitmore, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Ann Moller Caen, President, San Francisco Public **Utilities Commission** 

Donna Hood, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission



# City and County of San Francisco Certified Copy

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

#### Resolution

190786

[ Board Response - Civil Grand Jury Report - Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System ]

Sponsor: Mar

Resolution responding to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations contained in the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System;" and urging the Mayor to cause the implementation of accepted findings and recommendations through his/her department heads and through the development of the annual budget. (Clerk of the Board)

10/1/2019 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

Ayes: 11 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

10/11/2019 Mayor - RETURNED UNSIGNED

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution is a full, true, and correct copy of the original thereof on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the offical seal of the City and County of San Francisco.

October 15, 2019

Date

Angela Calvillo

## AMENDED IN COMMITTEE 9/19/19

FILE NO. 190786

RESOLUTION NO. 422-19

[Board Response - Civil Grand Jury Report - Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System]

Resolution responding to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations contained in the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System;" and urging the Mayor to cause the implementation of accepted findings and recommendations through his/her department heads and through the development of the annual budget.

WHEREAS, Under California Penal Code, Section 933 et seq., the Board of Supervisors must respond, within 90 days of receipt, to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations contained in Civil Grand Jury Reports; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with California Penal Code, Section 933.05(c), if a finding or recommendation of the Civil Grand Jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or a department headed by an elected officer, the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the Civil Grand Jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision making authority; and

WHEREAS, Under San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 2.10(a), the Board of Supervisors must conduct a public hearing by a committee to consider a final report of the findings and recommendations submitted, and notify the current foreperson and immediate past foreperson of the civil grand jury when such hearing is scheduled; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 2.10(b), the Controller must report to the Board of Supervisors on the implementation of

recommendations that pertain to fiscal matters that were considered at a public hearing held by a Board of Supervisors Committee; and

WHEREAS, The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" ("Report") is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 190785, which is hereby declared to be a part of this Resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

WHEREAS, The Civil Grand Jury has requested that the Board of Supervisors and the Budget and Legislative Analyst respond to Finding Nos. F6, and F11, as well as Recommendation No. R3, contained in the subject Report; and

WHEREAS, Finding No. F6 states: "Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply;" and

WHEREAS, Finding No. F11 states: "The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R3 states: "The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020;" and

WHEREAS, The Civil Grand Jury has requested that the Board of Supervisors respond to Finding Nos. F4, and F5, as well as Recommendation Nos. R1, R2, R4, R6, R7, and R8, contained in the subject Report; and

WHEREAS, Finding No. F4 states: "The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake;" and

WHEREAS, Finding No. F5 states: "A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R1 states: "By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R2 states: "The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R4 states: "As an interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R6 states: "The SFPUC, the SFFD, and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations

from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R7 states: "The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021;" and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. R8 states: "By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034;" and

WHEREAS, In accordance with California Penal Code, Section 933.05(c), the Board of Supervisors must respond, within 90 days of receipt, to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on Finding Nos. F4, F5, F6, and F11, as well as Recommendation Nos. R1, R2, R3, R4, R6, R7, and R8 contained in the subject Report; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court that they agree with Finding No. F4; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court that they agree with Finding No. F5; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court that they agree with Finding No. F6; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court that they agree with Finding No. F11; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R1 has not been implemented but will be implemented no later than December 31, 2021,

and urges the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and Office of Resilience and Capital Planning to jointly present a detailed plan to the Board of Supervisors by no later than December 31, 2021; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R2 has not been implemented but will be implemented by December 31, 2021, and urges the Departments to include in its detailed plan a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one by no later than June 30, 2034; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R3 has not been implemented but will be implemented in the future, and Supervisor Gordon Mar will issue a request for a Budget and Legislative Analyst report no later than December 31, 2019, and will direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to issue the completed report no later than December 31, 2020; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R4 will not be implemented because while funding for five hose tenders was allocated for FY2019-2020 though both local and state-level actions, implementation of the recommendation in its entirety will depend on the appropriation actions of a future Mayor and Board of Supervisors; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R6 has not been implemented but will be implemented in the future, and urges the completion of a study for adding a salt-water pump stations to be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R7 has not been implemented but will be implemented in the future, and urges that a

completed analysis be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors reports that Recommendation No. R8 has not been implemented but will be implemented in the future, and will analyze by June 30, 2022, in coordination with the Mayor, whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the Mayor to cause the implementation of the accepted findings and recommendations through his/her department heads and through the development of the annual budget.



### City and County of San Francisco Tails

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

#### Resolution

File Number:

190786

Date Passed: October 01, 2019

Resolution responding to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations contained in the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System;" and urging the Mayor to cause the implementation of accepted findings and recommendations through his/her department heads and through the development of the annual budget.

September 19, 2019 Government Audit and Oversight Committee - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

September 19, 2019 Government Audit and Oversight Committee - RECOMMENDED AS AMENDED

October 01, 2019 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

Ayes: 11 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

File No. 190786

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED on 10/1/2019 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

> ← Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

Unsigned

London N. Breed Mayor

10/11/2019

Date Approved

File No. 190786

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, not being signed by the Mayor within the time limit as set forth in Section 3.103 of the Charter, or time waived pursuant to Board Rule 2.14.2, became effective without her approval in accordance with the provision of said Section 3.103 of the Charter or Board Rule 2.14.2.

Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board



525 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415.554.3155 F 415.554.3161 TTY 415.554.3488

September 11, 2019

Sent via U.S. Mail and email to CGrandJury@sftc.org

The Honorable Garrett L. Wong
Presiding Judge
Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
400 McAllister Street, Room 008
San Francisco, CA 94102-4512

Dear Judge Wong:

In accordance with Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05, and pursuant to the request of Mr. Rasha Harvey, Foreperson of the City and County of San Francisco 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury, attached please find the response of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, *Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System.* At its regularly scheduled public meeting of September 10, 2019, the Commission voted to approve the attached responses by Resolution No. 19-0178.

The response of the General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is being sent under separate cover.

The Commission would like to thank the members of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury for their service and their interest in our vital water infrastructure that supports firefighting in all communities in San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Ann Moller Caen

President

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

CC:

Harlan Kelly, SFPUC General Manager

Mayor London Breed

London N. Breed Mayor

Ann Moller Caen

President

Francesca Vietor

Vice President

Anson Moran

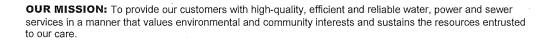
Commissioner

Sophie Maxwell Commissioner

Tim Paulson

Commissioner

Harlan L. Kelly, Jr. General Manager





#### PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

City and County of San Francisco

RESOLUTION NO.

						*							
	WH	EREAS.	O	n Ju	ily 17	, 2019.	the 2018-201	9 Civil G	rand	Jury relea	sed a	report (	entitled.
"Act							Aggressively			•			
			_										

"Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System," a copy of which is on file with the Commission Secretary and has been provided to this Commission for review; and

WHEREAS, The Civil Grand Jury requires written responses from this Commission to the Report's Findings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and Recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10; and

WHEREAS, California Penal Code §933(c) requires such written responses be submitted to the Presiding Judge no later than September 15, 2019; and

WHEREAS, Attached hereto are the Commission's responses to the above stated Findings and Recommendations in the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Commission hereby approves the Commission's responses, attached hereto, to the relevant findings and recommendations of the July 17, 2019 Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" and authorizes and directs the Commission President to submit the response to the Presiding Judge of the Civil Grand Jury by September 15, 2019, as required by California Penal Code §933(c).

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Public Utilities Commission at its meeting of September 10, 2019.

Secretary, Public Utilities Commission

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1 .	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding		(for F1-F6)	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPLC, the SFPLC, the SFPC and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight first in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)		Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan, Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline will be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline will specify the property of the
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Pobile Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	,	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public Infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning to consider the most of the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure postport planning to the capital plan plan process pathers, documents, and balances planned funding for first planting the principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered; (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic enests; and (3) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to a naive periority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entrely 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.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2 .	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The NWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) inlitated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the \$5.48. billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it so one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFPD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1.4 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resillence challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Di Didic Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)		The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SPPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 55 incluty projects within the 54.8 Billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's sessinic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sessinically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	,	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principies to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure lowestments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxillary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisional Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco A Public Utilities Commission fi [September 15, 2019]	vgrae with the inding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFFW) are committed to Increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the city would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900, and the City Intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes, For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Erhance Out High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxillary Water Supply System (AWS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission fi [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the Inding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFFW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bend in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSs system's selsmic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSs range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake existant pipeline design and materials, hydrant, and esterior adversal size the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.		The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sestimically as emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are litered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public asfety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 100-lear Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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 longstrading and highly regarded capital planning process and likely create significant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.

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Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-ourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Dublic Utillites Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is assential 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 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 shout 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, sesmically safe EFWs. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the yestem's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFPL, and the Office of Resillence and Capital Planning should Jointly, present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight first of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)		Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to Fight fries in all justs of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1.0 f each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Undetes available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the SER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	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 2019). These challenges are: Earthquakes, Sea Level Rise (city instead to the complex protection of the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated 2019). These challenges are: 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, sessimically safe EVMS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFO, SFP ublic Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including inflancing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Public Utilities Commission		The commitment of sources for specific uses an specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan in Recommendation 1 will be done on the capital plan and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan in Recommendation of the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan in Recommendation of the Capital Plan in Recommendation of the Capital Plan in Recommendation of the Rec
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight [frees in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires In all parts of San Francisco is comething that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered a part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resillence challenges. Updates available on this timedine would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	(for F1-F6)		President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)		The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital plan infinite many strength of the capital plan timeline. The capital plan pitmeline. The capital plan pitmeline, reduce the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or reguldatory mandates; (2) pursure publics afety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fleefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FB .	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		[for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.		Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.  .
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggress/wely Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high-pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFFD are studying four potential water sources proposed to supply a potable EFWS on the west side of the City which are not located north of Golden Gate Park, which by no means would reduce the proposed system's resillency, reliability, performance, or ability to provide abundant high-pressive water for fire suppression to the Richmond District after a selsmic event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in-city reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 413,000,000 gallons. Additionally, Lake Merced, also located within City (Limits, has an additional approximately 1,000,000,000 gallons. The potable EFWS system for the Westside of San Francisco that is being developed and analyzed would provide that the new EFWS pipeline in the Sunset and Richmond Districts could be supplied from four sources of water at two locations. The first two water sources could be supplied to the EFWS pipeline in the twinsity of Lake Merced, which has a water supply of approximately one billion gallons, and 60° seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetch Regional Water System pipeline. The proposed potable EFWS also is analyzing the inclusion of a second 30,000 gallons per minute pump station in the vicinity of the SFPUC'S Sunset Reservoir that could be supplied water by two sources [1] the 90 million gallon north basin of the Sunset Reservoir, which recently the 90 million gallon north basin of the Sunset Reservoir, which recently the SFPUC Hetch Hetch Regional Water system pipeline.	A POPULATION AND A POPU	the Environment should study adding sait-water	[September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2022.

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Act Now Before It is	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC		Disagree, partially	Fire Response Areas (FRAs) were utilized by SFPUC and SFFD in the planning	R7	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to	President, San Francisco	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this analysis by June 30, 2021.
Too Late:		impart an overly optimistic impression of the	Public Utilities Commission			[for F10]	complete a more detailed analysis of emergency	Public Utilities Commission		!
Aggressively Expand		protection provided.	[September 15, 2019]		by the SFFD for initial alarm response and were called Fire Response Areas		firefighting water needs (including above the-	[September 15, 2019]		]
and Enhance Our					(FRAs). Probable fire demands were developed for each FRA using 1000 sets		median needs) by neighborhood, and not just			1
High-Pressure					of fire demands generated by Charles Scawthorn, PhD using a Monte Carlo		by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to			1
Emergency			ĺ		analysis of fire ignitions and fire growth using the ground motions from the		the Board of Supervisors by no later than	I		
Firefighting Water				}	design earthquake (7.8 magnitude). The fire Ignitions were generated using		June 30, 2021.			· '
System					methods similar to those used for the Community Action Plan for Seismic					· '
[July 17, 2019]				1	Safety (CAPSS) study (ATC 2010). The fire Ignitions subsequently were used					!
}					to develop water demands that were aggregated into the likely fire					1
1					demands for each FRA. The water supplies for each FRA were developed		į			!
					using the reliability modeling tool GIRAFFE, developed at Cornell University					
					by Professor Thomas D. O'Rourke. GIRAFFE performs internal Monte Carlo			1		
					analysis to damage pipes in the system for multiple scenarios. The water					'
				}	supplies developed by GIRAFFE were aggregated into the likely water					'
			1		supplies for each FRA. It should be noted that the likely water supplies for			1		'
			1		each FRA assumed no water from the City's municipal water system					'
					(MWSS), which is quite conservative and highly unlikely even after a seismic					
					event. The reliability score for each FRA is calculated using the sum of all					
					water supplies for each FRA and dividing it by the FRA water demand. The					
					reliability scores do exactly that - estimate how much EFWS water will be					
					available for firefighting demands in a given FRA. The reliability scores are					
					not meant to represent an estimate of the fire protection for a given house,				i	
			1		block, or blocks. Rather it is a measure of the EFWS capacity and demand.					'
					The SFPUC recognizes the need to analyze potential EFWS demands on a					'
1			1		more detailed level, and the agency began the process of doing so.					'
										<del> </del>
Act Now Before It Is	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	The EFWS was built after the 1906 earthquake, and its location, primarily in					
Too Late:		complete development of a high-pressure, mult			the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the					
Aggressively Expand	İ	sourced, seismically safe emergency water	[September 15, 2019]		majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the SFPUC, SFFD,		1			
and Enhance Our		supply for all parts of the City, including poor			and Public Works have made critical improvements to the existing EFWS					
High-Pressure		neighborhoods that historically have not been			system. Expanding the EFWS prior to ensuring that the existing EFWS is					
Emergency	İ	as well protected as the downtown business			resilient and reliable would have contradicted best engineering practices.					
Firefighting Water		district and many richer neighborhoods.			The SFPUC and SFFD are developing plans that would implement a resilient,					
System					robust, and redundant potable EFWS for the Westside of San Francisco. The		1			
[July 17, 2019]					potable EFWS that is being developed and analyzed would propose the					
					best method for bringing a robust and resilient high-pressure firefighting			1		
ł					water system to the Western neighborhoods in San Francisco that is					
					capable of providing water to the SFFD firefighters at the high-pressure					
					needed for firefighters to combat large fires after a seismic event, and is					
					likely to include over 14 miles of new EFWS pipelines and potentially two					
					new pump stations likely to be supplied by four water sources. The SFPUC					
					and SFFD's potable EFWS is being designed in a manner that allows for					
					agility and the flexibility to add new technologies and water sources, and in					
		1			a manner that allows the piping network to be extended in the future to	1			ľ	•
					serve additional areas.	l				
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act Now Before it is on Late: loggressively Expand loggressively Expand loggressively Expand lifth-Pressure lifth-Pressure loggressively loggr	F12	The SPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Since taking over maintenance responsibilities, SFPUC has completed significant maintenance activities. For example, on a monthly basis, saff from the SFPUC test both Pump Station #3 and Pump Station #2. There are finalintenance recommendations provided in the CS-199 study as shown below in Table 7-1 from CS-199. The SFPUC has developed several of the routine maintenance plans recommended in the report or has determined the recommended maintenance practice is not necessary (i.e. flushing of a non-potable water system).	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) Implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) radefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	Public Utilities Commission	Has been Implemented	(a) SFPUC Implements "best practices" for the maintenance of AWS3 assets in collaboration with SFPD, and consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression (MOU), SFPUC will seek SFPD's written approval for "any modifications that could compromise" the system's function as a high pressure firefighting system (MOU, page 2).
				and the state of t	Maintenance Recommendations, CS. 199 Task 11 TM: Maintenance Recommendation 1: Confirm that all AWSS assets are entered into CDD's asset management system and PM's are established SFPUC Response: All AWSS asset locations are entered into CDD's Maximo and GIS databases. PM's are established for regular maintenance.				(b) The AWSS critical valves have been identified and will be exercised every year through the AWSS Critical Valve Exercise Program.
				·	Maintenance Recommendation 2: Perform Regular maintenance and testing SPPUC Response: According to SPPUC Maximo maintenance/testing records, regular maintenance and testing is performed in accordance with maintenance plans.				
				de de la companya de	Maintenance Recommendation 3: Check, flush and repair all suction connections regularly SFPUC Response: All suction connections were assessed 4-5 years ago. Some were cleaned as needed at that time. A high-pressure jetting machine was recently purchased, and personnel is being trained on its use.				
					Maintenance Recommendation 4: Establish pipeline flushing program for AAVS5 SFPUC Response: Non-potable fire-fighting water systems are not typically flushed as part of regular flushing maintenance program. However, flushing naturally occurs when the AAVS5 is utilized approximately 20 times per year.				
-					Maintenance Recommendation S: Establish leak detection program and a pipeline leak database to monitor potential hot spots SFPUC Response: SFPUC maintenance activities have helped reduced EFWS leakage by over 500,000 gallons per day, improving system performance while reducing water waste. A condition assessment project was implemented using Smart 8 all technology. In addition, the system water supply sources are regularly monitored for water levels/filling requirements which will indicate potential leaks in the pipeline system.				
		·			Maintenance Recommendation 6: Establish a cistern inspection, filling and testing program SFPUC Response: A cistern inspection and testing program has been developed for implementation in 2019. In addition, a filling procedure has been established with SFFD.				
1					As part of the AWSS Critical Valve Exercise Program, CDD has identified 66 AWSS valves as "critical" (66 of 1,685 valves, or approximately 4 percent (source: CDD GIS). Critical valves for AWSS were defined based on the following criteral for operational importance:  • Tank bypass valves				
					Tank supply valve from higher pressure to lower pressure tank supply source     Closed control valves to isolate piping within an infirm area     Distribution system divide gate valve, manual operation (sillows higher pressures area to feed that hower pressures area within the distribution.)				

						pressure zone to result increase pressure zone within the distribution system)  **Distribution system divide gate valve, motorized operation (allows higher pressure zone to feed into lower pressure zone within the distribution system)  **Open control valves to allow a single supply source to feed an infirm area **Balancing valve, TP reservoir only (allows the two TP reservoir basins to equalize in leves)  **Critical Valves:**  Critical Valves:**  These EFWS critical valves are broken down by type below. All 56 of the AWS5 critical valves were exercised in 2018-2019 and will be exercised every year.  Valve Type (# of Critical Valves per type):  Ashbury Tank 8y-Pass Valves #1 (Ashbury to Jones) (1)  Ashbury Tank 8y-Pass Valves #1 (Ashbury to Jones) (1)  Close Control Gate Valve (13)  Division Gate Valve (14)  Jones Street Tank 8y-Pass Valves (20)  Motorized Division Gate Valve for Motorized Line Gate Valve (6)  Open Control Gate Valve [Infirm Area] (6)  Twin Peaks East Reservoir Lead Valve (Supply, TP to Ashbury) (1)  Twin Peaks Reservoir Lead Valve (Supply, TP to Ashbury) (1)  Total AWS5 Critical Valves (66)						
	ct Now Before It is	F13	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	There are no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills	R10	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU	President, San Francisco	 		
4 2 2 2 2	oo Late: gagressively Expand nd Enhance Our light-Pressure mergency irofighting Water ystem July 17, 2019]	•	SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		in the MOU; however, there are multiple opportunities to train together during operation, maintenance, and construction of Improvement projects for the AWSS facilities as previously described in the response to the Grand Jury questions sent in May 2019.  The SFPD and SFPUC have had multiple field training opportunities during the maintenance and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the last 5 years. For example, on December 20, 2018, SFPD and SFPUC personnel conducted emergency generator start-up procedures for Pump Station No. 2 (PS2), con April 5, 2018 SFPUC and SFPD performed joint-department full-scale test of AWSS Pump Station No. 1 (PS1) including pumping seawater into an isolated section of the AWSS distribution through system hydrants. On August 29, 2018, SFPUC, SFPD and DPW personnel conducted a seawater drafting drill and confirmation test from the new suction connection at Pier SO. In addition, SFPD and SFPUC periodically test different facilities to assure systems are in good working order, and to train personnel on operations and joint-agency communications. For example, a full-scale emergency exercise was performed between SFPD and SFPUC affel in		between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response sexciese, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	SFFD and SFPUC will work to	general West Wood	
						January 2015 at Islais Creek, which involved the Phoenix Ricebat pumping sea water directly into an Isolated section of the Jones pressure system via AMSS manifold connection. Sea water disharegid from select Mydrants within the Isolated section of the system where pressure and flow were monitored at each discharge point.  The SFFD uses their Disaster Response Manual and Water Supply Manual to provide guidelines for training. Training occurs throughout the year and is						

		spec table large	pond to a hypothetical earthquake event (determine ICS, formulate ciffic objectives, and document findings). It is anticipated that this letop exercise will be repeated at least every other year, and that a jet essels simulation of post-earthquake response will be conducted hin the next two years for SFFD and SFPUC joint-exercise.			
		Divis Plan over resp resp	rebruary 2018 the SFPUC and SFFD staff convened to review the SFPUC's Islon Emergency Operations Plan (DEOP), the CDD's Emergency Action in [SAP), and the CDD's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ERP erview focused on the Incident Command structure specific to CDD staff ponsibilities, communication methods, critical facilities and assets, first ponders for each facility (PWS and AWSS) and updated "critical facilities p" for all major pressure zones.			

Report Title [Publication Date] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)  Files resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Finding Response (Agree/Olsagree) Agree with the finding	Finding Response Text	(for F1-F6)	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects).  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Respondent Assigned by GGI [Response Due Date] President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Recommendation Response (Implamentation) Will be implemented	Recommendation Response Text  Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than Mayor 1 deach odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)		Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		(for F1-F6)	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sestinically sade emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan milenier. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resillence challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resillence; 3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those profrites. Committing to entirely funding a single program out of context and without regard for the trade-offs of that commitment vould be out of step with the City's longstanding and highly regarded capital planning process and likely create significant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It Is Too late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Oisagree, partially	The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the 64.6 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's selsmic reliability, and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reson, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Fire Commission	Disagree, partially	The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and Increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the \$4.8 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's selsmic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.		The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sets microscopic sets and set of the control of the control of the control of the city that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.			The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public Infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan threline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public Infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resillence challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public Infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that folious, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those prioritles. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F3	Approximately 30 disterns have recently been added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for flighting fires following a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	Cisterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFFD in response to a disaster. Cistern locations are strategically located in the City in the event of a major configaration to assist as a "Demarcation line" on some of the City's major thoroughfares. This was realized after the 1906 earthquake. With work accomplished through the ESER bond program, disterns have been seismically improved throughout the City and the overall number of cisterns has increased to approximately 230, providing the Fire Department access to millions of gallons of water in an emergency.	(for F1-F6)	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resillence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906- magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the Infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to light fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Vear Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-unmbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the SERS 2002 plan passes, for this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been added with funds from ESRR bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	Cisterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFFD in response to a disaster. Cistern locations are strategically located in the City in the event of a major configoration to assist as a "Demarcation line" on some of the City's major thoroughfares. This was realized after the 1906 earthquake. With work accomplished through the ESFR hoad program, cisterns have been selsmically improved throughout the City and the overall number of cisterns has increased to approximately 230, providing the Fire Department access to millions of gallons of water in an emergency.	R2  for F1-F6	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seasonically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public Infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on amakysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These Investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resillence; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to 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.

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxillary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not over large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquiste Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFPD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the SER 2020 plan passes, for this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxillary Water Supply system (AWSs), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's selsmic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that Improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1000s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sessimically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on 1 analysts, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These Investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that folion, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.	R5 (for F4)	The SFPB should strategically locate the majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cisterns.	Fire Commission	Will be implemented	The Department is currently finalizing specifications for these units, after which they will go out to hid through the City's procurement processes before construction. It is anticipated the Department will take receipt of these units in the second half of 2020/early 2021. These hose tenders are a heavy-duty apparatus designed to be able to be deployed and moved throughout the City depending on need, giving the Department needed operational flexibility in its response.

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, complex resillence challenges. These challenges are documented in the Resillent 5F strategy (2016) and underlie the strategic efforts of our capital investments as represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated 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 at life in the city. In making decisions about priority investments, San Francisco must keep an eye on all of these challenges, dientify the areas of greatest need across them, and make progress on all fronts simultaneously. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, selsmically safe EPWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SPFUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been Implementing projects to improve the system's selsmic reliability and range of coverage, The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFPD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firelighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	finding	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 cepital investments as represented in the 10-Year Capital Pian (last updated 2019). These challenges are: Earthquakes, Sea Level Rise/Climate Change, Aging Infrastructure, Unaffordsbillty, 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seismically safe EFWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFPUS, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.	R2 {for F1-F6}	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-ressure, multi-sourced, selsmically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan, The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan ha longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and gromote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	Unless the City Increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFBUC, the SFED, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Transics on the event of a 1905-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each oddnumbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]			President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWS3 have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sessincially safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan mineline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resillence; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, selsmirally safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the Clty should purchase the 20 new PWS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FY19-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and priority.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressive Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F7	The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would provide a relatively guick, cost-effective interim means to improve praction of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismirally safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the PY19-20 CIty budget and an allocation from the State. While the Department currently has five older hose tenders spread-out throughout the City, these new units are much more modern and provide the Department with a number of operational benefits, including the following: the capability of pumping and drafting water from any water source; extending the current AWSS system infrastructure; carrying 6,000 feet of hose for deplayment; a S,500 gallon per milute (GPM) or-board water pump and a 3,000 GPM portable submersible water pump; on-board monitor with a 525 foot reach; and four wheel drive. In addition, the Department has been successful in advocating and receiving Federal grant funds to assist with purchasing various WSS equipment flavies, hose, ramps, etc.), and will continue to advocate for alternative sources of funding to increase the inventory of PWSS equipment.		As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FY19-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multivear term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and priority.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firelighting water system.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R6 (for F8-F9	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-wate pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisor by no later than June 30, 2021.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	W⊪ be Implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.

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Act Now Before It Is	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFFD are studying four potential water	R6	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	President, San Francisco	Mill be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021,
Too Late:	1.5	western part of the City do not include any high-	Fire Commission	Disagree, partially	sources proposed to supply a potable EFWS on the west side of the City, which			Fire Commission	will be implemented	SPECC BIRD SEED WIII CONTINUED WINS STORY BY JUNE 50, 2021.
Aggressively Expand		pressure water sources north of Golden Gate	[September 15, 2019]		are not located north of Golden Gate Park, which by no means would reduce	fint to (a)		[September 15, 2019]		
and Enhance Our		Park.	[September 13, 2013]		the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, or ability to provide		water sources, especially on the west side.	September 13, 2013		
High-Pressure		r ol v.	1		abundant high-pressure water for fire suppression to the Richmond District	ļ	Findings and recommendations from this study			
Emergency					after a seismic event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in-city		should be presented to the Board of Supervisors			i
Firefighting Water					reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 413,000,000 gallons.		by no later than June 30, 2021.			
System			1		Additionally, Lake Merced, also located within City Limits, has an additional		by 110 later than Julie 30, 2021.			
					approximately 1,000,000,000 gallons. The potable EFWS system for the					1
[July 17, 2019]					Westside of San Francisco that is being developed and analyzed would provide					
					that the new EFWS pipeline in the Sunset and Richmond Districts could be	1				
			1		supplied from four sources of water at two locations. The first two water					
					sources could be supplied to the EFWS pipeline via a 30,000 gallon per minute					
					pump station in the vicinity of Lake Merced. The two sources being studied for					
			1	*	this pump station are Lake Merced, which has a water supply of approximately					
					one billion gallons, and a 60" seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional					i
1					Water System pipeline. The proposed potable EFWS also is analyzing the					'
					Inclusion of a second 30,000 gallons per minute pump station in the vicinity of					
1 ' 1					the SFPUC's Sunset Reservoir that could be supplied water by two sources: (1)					
					the 90 million gallon north basin of the Sunset Reservoir, which recently					
				1	underwent a \$64 million seismic retrofit, and (2) a 54" seismically resilient		ļ			
					SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional Water system pipeline.				1	
										<u> </u>
Act Now Before  t Is	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	Fire Response Areas (FRAs) were utilized by SFPUC and SFFD in the planning					
Too Late:	. 20	Impart an overly optimistic impression of the	Fire Commission	Disagree, partially	study CS-199. This study divided the City into areas based on those defined by					
Aggressively Expand		protection provided.	[September 15, 2019]		the SFFD for initial alarm response and were called Fire Response Areas (FRAs).					
and Enhance Our		procession provides	[aupteniou/ 20, 2025]		Probable fire demands were developed for each FRA using 1000 sets of fire					
High-Pressure					demands generated by Charles Scawthorn, PhD using a Monte Carlo analysis of				i	
Emergency					fire ignitions and fire growth using the ground motions from the design					
Firefighting Water					earthquake (7.8 magnitude). The fire ignitions were generated using methods	ĺ				
System		ł			similar to those used for the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS)					
[July 17, 2019]				İ	study (ATC 2010), The fire ignitions subsequently were used to develop water					
[00.7 27, 2020]					demands that were aggregated into the likely fire demands for each FRA. The					
1					water supplies for each FRA were developed using the reliability modeling tool					
					GIRAFFE, developed at Cornell University by Professor Thomas D. O'Rourke.					]
					GIRAFFE performs internal Monte Carlo analysis to damage pipes in the system					· ·
1		i			for multiple scenarios. The water supplies developed by GIRAFFE were					
					aggregated into the likely water supplies for each FRA, it should be noted that	1				
			,		the likely water supplies for each FRA assumed no water from the City's					
					municipal water system (MWSS), which is quite conservative and highly					
					unlikely even after a seismic event, The reliability score for each FRA is	1				
					calculated using the sum of all water supplies for each FRA and dividing it by	-				
1					the FRA water demand. The reliability scores do exactly that - estimate how				ľ	
					much EFWS water will be available for firefighting demands in a given FRA. The	1				
				1	reliability scores are not meant to represent an estimate of the fire protection					
					for a given house, block, or blocks. Rather it is a measure of the EFWS capacity					
					and demand. The SFPUC recognizes the need to analyze potential EFWS					
		İ			demands on a more detailed level, and the agency began the process of doing	1				
					so.	١.				
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1			1	I		1	1		1	1

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F11	complete development of a high-pressure, multi-	President, San Francisco File Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The EFWS was built after the 1906 earthquake, and its location, primarily in the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the SFPUC, SFPD, and Public Works have made critical improvements to the existing EFWS system. Expanding the EFWS prior to ensuring that the existing EFWS is resilient and reliable would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFPUC and SFFO are developing plans that would implement a resilient, robust, and redundant potable EFWS for the Westside of San Francisco. The Epotable EFWS that is being developed and analyzed would propose the best method for bringing a robust and resilient high-pressure firefighting water system to the Western neighborhoods in San Francisco that is capable of providing water to the SFFO fireflighters at the high-pressure needed for firefighters to combat large fires after a selsmic event, and is likely to include over 14 miles of new EFWS pipelines and potentially two new pump stations likely to be supplied by four water sources. The SFPUC and SFFD's potable EFWS is being designed in a manner that allows for agility and the flexibility to add new technologies and water sources, and in a manner that allows the piping network to be extended in the future to serve additional areas.				
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggress/wely Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fire[Bhting Water System [July 17, 2019]						By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission (September 15, 2019)	implemented	(a) SFPUC Implements "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets in collaboration with SFED, and consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression (MoU), SFPUC will seek SFPIS written approval for "any modifications that could compromise" the system's function as a high pressure lifterlighting system (MoU, page 2).  (b) The AWSS critical valves have been identified and will be exercised every year through the AWSS Critical Valve Exercise Program.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)						By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be armended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	·	The Fire Department conducts weekly hose/hose tender drills that it rotates through companies throughout the City. The Fire Department will work with the SFPUC to have them in attendance and participate in these drills. SFPD will also commit to working with the PUC to enhance the scope and frequency of trainings in the future for improved collaboration. SFPD and SFPUC will work together to amend the MOU by June 30, 2020.

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# Office of the Mayor San Francisco



LONDON N. BREED MAYOR

September 16, 2019

The Honorable Garrett L. Wong Presiding Judge, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 400 McAllister Street, Room 008 San Francisco, CA 94102-4512

Dear Judge Wong,

In accordance with Penal Code 933 and 933.05, the following is in response to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System. We would like to thank the members of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury for their interest in disaster preparedness and in improving the resiliency of our critical public safety infrastructure to provide robust emergency firefighting to all communities in San Francisco.

San Francisco continues to improve our City's resiliency each day through our ongoing investments in public infrastructure and equipment. Our Capital Planning Program coordinates much of these investments by conducting strategic long-term planning across major programs and projects, including the Emergency Firefighting Water System and Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER). The ESER bonds approved by voters in 2010 and 2014 have funded improvements to cisterns, pipelines, and critical public facilities that improve the City's ability to respond in emergencies and to fight fires. In addition, through the City's annual budgeting process, we will continue weighing resources to improve public safety and the operational readiness and emergency response capabilities of our departments. For example, our most recently adopted FY 2019-20 budget includes funding for five new hose tenders to replace and enhance the Fire Department's aging equipment.

In March 2020, the voters of San Francisco will once again vote on a new \$628.5 million ESER bond measure. Included in the proposal is an investment of an additional \$153.5 million for the Emergency Firefighting Water System.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Civil Grand Jury report findings and recommendations. Moving forward, and as appropriate, the City plans to analyze many of the recommendations as part of our next 10-Year Capital Plan.

A detailed response from the Mayor's Office, City Administrator's Office, Fire Department, Public Utilities Commission, and the Department of the Environment is attached.

Each signatory prepared its own responses and is able to respond to questions related to its respective part of the report.

Andre Brown

London N. Breed Mayor

Harla 2 Talloff

Harlan L. Kelly Jr. General Manager, Public Utilities Commission Jeanine Nicholson Chief, Fire Department

Naomi Kelly City Administrator

Deborah Raphael Director, Department of the Environment

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Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding  (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# (for F#)	Recommendation  (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor,	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] Mayor	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text Ensuring that San Francisco has the
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Findighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, forms at the Auxillary Water Supply system (NWSS), does not cover large source of Supply system (NWSS), does not cover large source of Supply system (SWSS), does not cover large source of Supply system (SWSS), does not source with supply source of Supply supply	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The SFPLA, SFPL, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPV) are committed to increasing the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the property of the first Capacity of Sept. (Sept. Sept.	R1 (for F1-F6)	the SFPLC, the SFSD, and the Office of Installines and of Capit Divaning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed joint to ensure the City will prepared to all plan to ensure the City will prepared to the Capit Divanish of Capit Capit Capit (the plan all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1360-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	[September 15, 2019]	Wal So Employmented Implemented	returning that safe reflection has been will informationar and reconstruct to be well informationar and reconstruct to be well informationar and reconstruction of the safe been so that the safe been so that the safe been safe that the safe been safe safe safe safe safe safe safe safe
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pensure Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F-4	The City's high-resoure emergency water coupley system, known as the Ausilian's Water Supply System (NWSS), does not cover large spread of Super-India Destricts 1.4, 7 and 11, 6.4, 7 and 11, 6.4, 7 and 12, 6.4, 7 and 13, 6.4, 7 and 14, 7 and 14, 7 and	Mayor (Beptember 15, 2019)	Agree with the	The SFPLC, SFPL, and San Francisco Public Versic SFPV) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout 3 in Francisco. Since the protection throughout 3 in Francisco. Since the sassage of the first Entimelulae Seld yet and assaged that the same same self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	92 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 in- broad include a dealed proposal, including  flanning pourses, for the installation within 15  greated a high-pressure, mail-to succeed,  success of a high-pressure, mail-to succeed,  for  the success of the flanning to the  flanning to  flan	Mayor (Baptember 15, 2019)	rodgetta urbs analysis	specific browless for San Francisco's public infestivatives its be wolf of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plant discussed in Network of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plant discussed in Network Plant San Barbard San San San San San San San San San San
Jac Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Epand and Enhance Our High-Pessure Emergency (July 17, 2019)	F5	A high-measure, multi-assured, estemically a be emergency freeling water supply to be costly but is essential to protect the City,	Mayor (Engtember 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect sine Francis, it is important to advanced the protect sine Francis, it is important to advanced the protect sine Francis, it is important to advanced the protect sine francis (as the sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine francis sine franciscon, the forest sine franciscon, the francis sine franciscon, the franciscon sine francis sine franciscon, the franciscon sine franciscon, the franciscon sine franciscon, the franciscon sine franciscon, the franciscon sine sine franciscon sine franciscon sine sine franciscon sine sine franciscon sine sine franciscon sine sine franciscon sine sine franciscon sine sine sine sine sine sine sine sin	R1 [for F1-F6]	the SFPU, the SFPD, and the Office of Reciliance and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisions a detailed and the September of Supervisions and the September of Supervisions and the September of Supervisions and the September of September	Nayer (September 15, 2019)	Wil be	Resuring 64t San Francisco has the ininfrastructure and resources to be well propaged to fight fires in all parts of San francisco is semething that will be a feasure of Americanico is semething that will be a feasure of Administrative Coule 3.20, that Plan must be constituted to the Mayor and Sbaard no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for grapmoral in later than May 1. The respected procentation would be delivered as part of that proporal in later than May 1. The respected procentation would be delivered as part of that the control of the con
Act Now Before it Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our Enwired Committee of Environment Fireflighting Waster System [July 17, 2019]	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, selemically seleminary and emergency free figure water supply will be costly but to essential to protect the City.	Mayor (Baptember 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	As the City consider was constraint to present sin Francisco. It is important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilient acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilient acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilient acknowledge. These clearly compiler resilient to the steady of the compiler resilient acknowledge our multiple compiler resilient to the compiler resilient to the compiler resilient acknowledge of the compiler acknowledge of the compile	R2 (for F1.F6)	The plan discussed in Recommendation fit and building financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a light plant of the p	Mayor (Suppember 15, 2019)	Requires kirther analysis	The commitment of isources for specific uses on specific termines for San Franchook public infrastructure is the work of the 10-fear Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-fear Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-fear Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-fear Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-fear Capital infrastructure is the 10-fear Capital infrastructure profession will be denoted expenses gathere, socurrents, and basiness planned infrastructures profession in the 10-fear Capital infrastructures profession in the 10-fear Capital infrastructures profession in the 10-fear Capital infrastructures profession in the 10-fear Capital infrastructures and infrastructures in the 10-fear infrastructure in the 10-fear infrastructure in the 10-fear infrastructure in the 10-fear infrastructure in the 10-fear infrastructure in the 10-fear infrastructure in 10-fear infrastructures in 10-fear infrastructur

Act Now Before It is Too late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Priedighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	rs .	A high-resizance, multi-sourced, petermically a Serverger or the control of the control of the control of the control of the cost of the c	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	As the CIR's considers what is excented to present send reaction, it is important to acknowledge our muldiple, compiler resilience and consideration of the contraction [for FS, FG, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayer and the Board of Superiors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a light-research, malifi-account, and should be superior to the Control of	Mayor (Geptember 15, 1019)	Will be implemented	The enable)s will be performed as part of the CTy 3 Dever Calpul Plan development (CTy 3 Dever Calpul Plan development process. The next full update to the Capital Plan till be submitted to the Mayer and Stoppen to the Capital Plan later than March 1, 2011, for approved no later than May 1, 2021.	
Act Now Befare It Is Too Lates: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Energency Freelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		unites the City Increases hundre levels; I will be several cleased; I.e., after the USIGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the counterparts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, selamically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of fixeus ESE bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2000, the Mayor, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI, the SPILVI process to the Geodesia of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the CBIV is well prepared to flight likes hall plant to SPILVI provided the event of a 1900-magnitude (7.8) carthquak to 1900-magnitude (7.8) carthquak to	[September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Franchico has the infrastructure and recourses to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Franchicos is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Pfan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Pfan must be submitted to the Nayor and Board no later than March 10 elected and disturbed year for supread later that when the found of the third produced the term of the produced
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Market Sweet Market July 17, 2019]	F6	Unlets the City increases funding levels, I well be served ideaded; i.e., after the USGs predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) belong the server in the control of the contro	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Diagree, wholly	Decisions about pregramming and funding levels of flume SER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the complementary sources that could support the capanish of the AMSS have yet to be made.	R2 (far F1-F6)	The plan discussed in Recommendation fit about finding a depaid or process, including financing courses, for the Installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, mark-boutcome, and the source of the pressure of a high-pressure, mark-boutcome for the pressure of the Course of the Co	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses a specific dimellion for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 20 New Capita. The plan discussed in Recommendation in the plan discussed in Recommendation in the plan discussed in Recommendation based on analysis, will be done on the capital lands discussed in the capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned infrastructure portfolia and across San Francisco's relience dislanges. The Capital reliancies of the plan discussed in the capital lands of the profession of the plan of the capital public the profession of the plan of the capital lands of the profession of the plan of the capital lands of the profession of the plan of the capital lands of the profession of the plan of the capital lands of the profession of the capital lands of the profession of the capital lands of the capital lands of the capital lands of the capital lands of the capital lands of the capi
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several discases (i.e., after the USGS predicts once or mare major sarthquake will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, midscareds, sebrically safe omergency firetighting water supply.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Olsogree, wholly	Decident about programming and funding levels of fuure ESFS bonds and other complementary bonners that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R4 {for F6-F7}	As interfin measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new 1995 Shoet under body requested by the 3973, to replace and espand to currently inadequate inventory.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The fire Department has been ellocated landing by purches he units through funds from the PTI9-30 City budget and an alocation from the PTI9-30 City budget and an alocation to State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is seamed in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the apparatus. Each hose tender cast SI million out, and we need to welph purchase or additional hose tenders to other budget request and printing.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [Judy 17, 2019]	f6	Unless the City Increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predict one or more major enafthysises will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seleminally sife emergency fireflighting water supply.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future EEER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than tune 80, 2012, the Mayor and the Board of Supendrose should analyze whether to propose a seenante bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, scattiscally said emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2024.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the (IV)s 10-Year Capital Plan devolopment process. The next full update to the Capital Plan will be submitted to the Mayer and Board no later than March 1, 2021, for approval no late than fixed than 1, 2021.
Act New Before It is Too late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out 16th - Pressure Emergency Fireffighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F11	The City does not have a timefare to find and complete development of a high-processor of a high-processor, make some processor of a high-processor, make some processor of the processor of the complete development of the City Christoffe poor relighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	Major (September 15, 2019)	Diagree, partially	The EYEV see built after the SDIG earthweaks, and to location, primarily the the northeest portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the contain of the melging of the city's population at that titine. Since 2010, the SPIPUC, SPTD, and SPIEV see the SPIEV spieves are stored to the costs of BYM spieves are suiting that the cabing the SPIEV spieves are suiting the title cabing the SPIEV spieves are suiting the three cabing the SPIEV spieves are suiting the spieves and spieves are considered to the spieves and spieves and coveraging paints that would implement an endline, no-bust, and redundant postable EYEV spieves the spieves and spieves and coveraging paint and redundant postable EYEV spieves the spieves and analyzed vould propose the bost reducted for the postable EYEV spieves the spieves and contained the spieves and analyzed vould propose the bost reducted for the right spieves are the spieves and analyzed vould propose the bost reducted for the right spieves are the spieves and the spieves	#8 [for F5, F6, F11]	by no laster than June 20, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Superiors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-ourced, solitorisally sale emergency water system for this part of the City that don't nurnershy have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2014.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the CITY's 10 Year Capital Pland development process. The next full update to the Capital Will be submitted to the Mayer and Board in a later than March 1, 2021, for appreval no list than May 1, 2021.

Report Title		Finding	Respondent Assigned by	Finding Response		Raf	Recommendation	Respondent Assigned by	Recommendation Response	Recommendation Response Text
[Publication Date]	F#	(text may be dupilcated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	(GS) [Response Due Date]	(Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Yext	[for F#]	(text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	CGJ [Response Due Date]	(Implementation)	Ensuring that San Francisco has the
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency FireInghiting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fives resulting from an earthquake represents spigificant risk of bidespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilites Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding		81 [for P1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Major, the SPUC, the SPIC, and the Office of Recillence and Capital Planning through global Planning through global Planning and Global Planning a	General Manager, San Frandsce Public Utilitet Commission (September 15, 2019)	implemented	Informativativa and recovaries to the well recognized to fight from all parts of San Franchos to stored-hing that will be a focus of the next 30-Vera Classifi Plan. Fer Administrative Code 3.30, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayer and Board on later than March 10 resh odd-numbered year for supervised in the Mark Hot Ny. The recented precentation would be delivered as parts of the supervised in the March May. I The recented precentation would be delivered as parts of the precentation would be delivered as parts of the precentation would be delivered as parts of the precentation would be delivered as parts of the delivered of the supervised to the supervised of the supervised of the supervised and trends out that the SERS 2020 plan passes, for the resized, pref. (you'll give this recommendation with the Capital Plan. and published. The City Will give this recommendation with the Capital Plan. and published.
Act Now Before It is Too late; Too late; Aggresolvely Espand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F3	Fives exclusing from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widelognout dismage and petential less of life in San Francisco.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Hillites Garmitosion (Suptember 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding		R2 [for P1-P6]	The plan ideusated in Recommendation fit I while Mindle Mindle Geolegic Proposal, Mindleng Renarding Sources, for the Installation within 15 years of a high-pressym, multi-sources, circle installation within 15 years of a high-pressym, multi-sources, discimically sale emergency water system for those parts of the City That don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2014.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Regules further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific trues on specific truellates for San Franciscos public infestructures is the work of the LOYest Capital infestructures is the work of the LOYest Capital Film. The plant docused in Recommendation i will be acknowledged in the Capital Film, and based on analysis, will be often on the capital plant models. The similar design plants specific plants are some public infestructures portfolio and aeross San Franciscos's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to qualific the prioritisms of public infestructure investments. These investments are tiernet; 17) across the public selection of public infestructure investments. These investments are tiernet; 17 across public selective and enhance resiliences (1) across selection of public infestructures investments. These investments are tiernet; 13 across plant and across the capital plants and the selection of public infestructures (1) promote economic development. In the across plants and across the failow, the City will continue to analyse priority projects and regions and deferrity sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entirely funding a public poregram and feerrity sources to advance through a size of the contribution for the priorities of the committees and the size of the contribution would be out of steps with the landing process and likely review significant analysis process.
Act Now Before It is Too Lake: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friedighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly voluneable to damage from a new earthquake and is mot a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisca Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The MWSA has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Inspresement Program (MSP) inlitated by the SPOUL. The gash of WSP included or reduce values believed to the water system to damage from earth quades and increase oreself water with the most program of the spoul of th	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than Describer \$1,2000, the Mayor, the SPULP, the SPILP, and the Office of Recillence and Capital Planning should jointly represent to the Sear of Supervisors a detailed plan on excess the Capital Planning should jointly represent to the Search of Supervisors a detailed plan on excess the City is well presented to flight limit to all plant of Search Fortendous in the sevent of a 15000 magnitude (7.3) certifiquakte.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infiniteraturus and recourses to be well prepared to fight first in all parts of San Francisco is smerting that will be a locus of the next 15 or Graphal San Polar Organia San Polar more the substituted to the Mayor and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on later than Marts 1 of early and Board on part of that prefer to early a series of the prefer to early a series of the prefer to early a series of the San Marts 1 of early and the series of the San Marts 1 of early and the series will be series of the San Marts 1 of early and the series of the San Marts 1 of early will series with the Capital Plan, and push back the terrinders to be cerebre 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too late: Appressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure High-Pressure Emergency System (July 137, 2019)	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly witherable to damage from a major activates and star activates and six as reliable source for water supply for fireflighting after a mujor earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Dkagee, pardahy	The MWS5 has been zignificantly upgraded in the last IS years through the Water Supply in the last IS years through the Water Supply in the last IS years through the Water Supply in the last IS years through the WSF Included by relative to the SPUIC. The pask of WSF Included for reduce of the WSF Included	R2 [far F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed prepasal, including the characteristic propersity including the characteristic properties of the insulation within 15 colonically of the properties of the characteristic properties of the characteri	General Manager, San Franchico Public Lettities Commissian (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of source for specific uses on specific transfaces from the commitment of the production of the productio
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Audilary Water supply system, known as the Audilary Water Supply System (Most), does not cover large parts of System's class (System's Audilary City System's	General Manager, San Franctico Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The SFPLIC, SFPD, and San Francisco Public Works (BFVV) are committed to intreasing file works (BFVV) are committed to intreasing file to the stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014 are set of the City would are agree of our section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The stage of the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Next Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014. The Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged to the Section 2014 are staged t		by no later than December 31, 2010, the Mayor, the SIFUC, his SPC, build be Officed of the SIFUC, his SPC, build be Officed of the SIFUC, his SPC, build be Officed of the SIFUC, his SPC, build fill being should jointly present to the Beach of Signerthorn a design did not be some of the SIFUC of SIFUC of the SIFUC of	General Manager, San Francisco Pullic L'Ullibre Commission (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	Easting that San Francisco has the infortraturation and recourses to the well proposed to flight first in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next SOYear Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.00, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayer and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested prevenession would be delivered as part of that Plant's submission to something all proposed proposed on the control of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed of proposed prop

Jack Now Before It Is Too Lates: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out High-Pressure Emergency Firefliphing Water System (July 17, 2018)	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply vactors, mouses the Auxiliary Water Supply vactors, mouses the Auxiliary Water Supply vactors of Supprecisional Districts 1, 4, 7 and 13, roughly one-child of the City's developed area. As a result, thereaft in the City's developed area. As a result, thereaft water water water water and a result of the City's developed area. As a result, thereaft water are not developed area. As a result, thereaft water are not developed area. As a result, thereaft water are not one carried water and the city's protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Seneral Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The SPEV_CSFQ, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPV), are committed to Interesting five protection throughout San Francisco. Since the prosecotion throughout San Francisco. Since the prosecotion throughout San Francisco. Since the prosecotion of San San San San San San San San San San	R2 (for F1-F6)	The plan discussed in Recommendation III actually including includ	General Managor, San Francisco Public Utilifer Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific toxes on specific timeline, for San Franciscos y sublic infrastructure is the work of the 30 Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 30 Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 30 Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 30 Year Capital Film, and bear the same of the 30 Year Capital planning the 30 Year Capital planning process graphers, (document, and bearines shared particle, side-convent, of the shared particle, side-convents
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Enrollpating Water System (July 17, 2019)	75	A fligh-invessive, multi-sourced, scientically as be emergency. The flighting water supply to be costly but it is essential to protect the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilide Garmitistian (September 12, 2019)	Agree with the (finding	As the CITY considers what is exemital to present San Franchico, it is important protect San Franchico, it is important consideration of advanced on unfulfulle, compiler retillines of sealing search of the consideration of the Residence Structure (Lind) and undertaint of the Residence Structure (Lind) and undertaint of the Consideration of the	R1 [far FI-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2010, the Mayor, the SPUP, the SPIP, and the Office of Rodifleron and Capital Planning thould jointly represent to the Second of Supervisions a detailed present to the Second of Supervisions a detailed for the SPIP, and the SPIP of	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2015)	Will be	Ensuring that san Fonction has the Ininfrattructura and recovers to be well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San rearrandous is something that will be a focus of Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must be understand to Code 3.20, that Plan must the than Nath 1 of each odd-without have for the share of the San San San San San San San San San San
Act Now Before It is Yoo Late: Aggressively Expanded and Enhance Gurf and Enhance Gurf infight-Pressure Enhancement Worter Systems [July 17, 2019]		A high-mesone, multi-sauced, scientially afe- erregroup (fine)ing water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	General Manager. San Francisco Public Utilisies. Commissioni (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	As the CEV presention what is exential to presented suffrances, list important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilience suffaces, list important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilience and the continuence of the continuence	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation fit is chould include a desided proposal, including finanding sources, for the Installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, caterinally safe emergency water system for particularly safe emergency water system for particularly safe emergency water system for particular safe safe safe safe safe safe safe one. Lie., by no later than June 30, 2014.	General Managor, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	the commishment of sources for specific turning in 5 can Francisco y public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure in 10-Year Capital infrastructure poerfolio and arrans sand infrastructure poerfolio and arrans San Francisco is reclinere challenges. The Capital infrastructure poerfolio and arrans San Francisco is reclinere challenges. The Capital infrastructure poerfolio and arrans San Francisco is reclinere challenges. The Capital pulse of the Proteints of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure poerfolio and arrans sand infrastructure received in the 10-Year Capital infrastructure investments. These investments are stored: (1) address single and/or regulatory mandates; (2) preserve assets and promote satisfacility of the 10-Year Capital Pika and those that follow, the City will conduct to analyze protein control and programm and feedingly sources to advance those pricinities. Committing the center and workers of pricing and programs and feedingly sources solven commissions. Committing the center and workers of pricing and in the protein content and workers of pricing and in the protein content and workers of pricing and highly regarded capital planning process and likely versus egisparted various publishing arouses and highly regarded capital planning process and likely versus egisparted various and highly regarded capital planning process and likely versus egisparted various and highly regarded capital planning process and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likely versus egisparted various and likel
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City normance handing levels, it will be several ideaceds. E.u., after the USGS predicts on extended and extend	General Manager, San Frandscar Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future SES bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	Redillence and Capital Planning chould Jointy represent to the Beach of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City Is well prepared to flight feer, in all past of San Francisco in the event of a 1500-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	Ensuring but San Francisco has the initiatraturary and resources to be well prepared to fight first in all part of San Francisco to fight first in all part of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 30 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative (ced San, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1, of each odd-numbered year for approval in later than May 1. The requested presentation would be deviceed as part of that service that the service of the service of the part of the service
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Fredighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	P6	Unlets the City heresees funding levels, I well to several decades []. After the USSS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occup before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, schmically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 25, 2015)	Disagree, whelly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of time SES bonds and other complementary sources that could support the complementary sources that could support the repansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-#6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1. Jacobiel Include a development of including financing sources, for the inputation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, calculation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, calculation leading a series of the pressure of the comment of the	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2015)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific twose no specific twendings for San Franciscos y subility infrastructure is the work of the LOYect Casiol Infrastructure is the work of the LOYect Casiol Infrastructure is the work of the LOYect Casiol Film, and the LOYect Casiol Film, and the LOYect Casiol Film, and better of analysis, will be done on the capital planning process graphene, document, and balances planned subtract on analysis, and balances planned partners, document, and balances planned process graphene, document, and balances planned process grantees, document, and balances planned process grantees of sequences challenges. The Capital Plan has foregated for funding funding principles to programs. These investments are tiernet; (1) quadretic special partners of special principles with the capital planned and programmatic receits and programmatic evolution and programmatic conditions of the case of th

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R6 (for F8-F9)	The SPPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt- water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the	General Manager, San	Disagree, partially	While It is true that the SEPUC and SEFD are	R6	this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.  The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	General Manager, San	Will be	SFPUC and SFFO will complete this study by
Tou Luke Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out High Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System (July 17, 2019)		western par of the City do not include any high- pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission [Bestember 15, 2019]		sudying four patiental water sources proposed to supply a patient EVFG on the work pict of the City, which are not located north of Golden Gate Park, which no means would recibe the proposed systems' resiliency, reliability, performance, and ability to provide abundant of the proposed patients' and proposed systems' resiliency, reliability, performance, and patient part of the Reliability of provide abundant of Reliability of the Reliability of the Reliability of the Reliability of the Reliability of the Reliability of the Reliability, with a total water capacity of approximately 4 J.000,000.00 gallions, and ability of the Reliability	[for F8-F9]	the Environment should soully define salf- water pump salfonts to Improve the results of the State of the State of the Con- redundancy of water sources, specially on the west table. Fidding and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supprivious by no later than time 30, 2021.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	implemented	hune 20, 2021.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Enrollment Country of the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974). The Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollment Country (Fig. 1974) is a second to the Pressure Enrollmen	F10	The reliability across being used by the SFPUC Impact an overly administic Impression of the protection provided.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilides Commission (September 15, 2019)	Cleagree, partisity	Fine Reposition & Average (FRA) were sulfised by SPEVL and SPTO in the planning study (C-1936. This study divided the City Into areas based on those defined by the SPTO for fridat all surface (SPEVL) and SPTO in the SPTO for fridat all surface (SPEVL) and SPTO in the SPTO for install sufficient and surface (SPEVL) and SPTO in the SPTO for install sufficient surface (SPEVL) and SPTO in the SPTO in th	87 [for F10]	The SPEUs hould (a) continue to efforts to complete a more decided analysis of unexpensive from the continue to the continue t	General Manger, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Will Ee	SPUC and SPTD will complete this analysis. by June 3 0, 2021.
Act Now Sefore It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggresolvely Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflything Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a bineller to fund and complete development of a high-prescripe, complete, and the complete development of a high-prescripe, milit-tourved, sharhcally sale emergency was a superior of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	General Manger, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Otagree, purdolly	The EPWs was built after the 1900 earthquast, and the location, primarily in the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the constant of the majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the 5PPUL, SPPL, and Public Works have made of titted in improvements to the existing EPWS system. Expanding the SWS polyron excepting that the existing EPWS prior to ensuring that the existing EPWS a realisert and reliable would favor contracted the strength of the					
Act. New Before 115 Too Late: Aggressively Expande and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F12	The SEPL has not developed a number of the roution maintenance given recommending plan recommending plan recommending and 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AVES views are "fortifical" and therefore require increased attention.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utillities Cammissian (September 15, 2019)	Chagree, wholly	Sone siking over maintenance responsibilities, SPUCh has completed digilization maintenance activities. For example, on a monthly basis, staff much spSPUC test both Pump Station #1 and Pump Station #2. There are 6 maintenance recommendations provided in the CS-198 study as shown blowl in Table 7-1 from CS-198. The SPUCh has developed overeind of the recipit realization pulsar recommendation private in the CS-198 study as shown blowl in Table 7-1 from CS-198. The SPUCh has developed overeind of the responsibilities and the complete maintenance plants recommended in their responsibilities and the complete maintenance plants recommendation (L. Confirm that Table 1-1 from the CS-198 study and the CS-198 study and the CS-198 study are contained and the CS-198 study are extended in CS-198 study are extended into COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-198 study are extended from COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-198 study are contained from COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-198 study are contained from COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-198 study are contained from COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-198 study are contained from COO's Maximum and CS-198 for CS-	R9 [for £12]	By no laster Phan December 31, 2020 the SPPU. Of the SPPU. Of the SPPU. Chould (a) Implement "Test practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and of the SPPU. Chould (a) Implement "Test practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and the SPPU. Chould (a) Implement "Test practices" of "Test practices" and "Test pract	General Managor, San Francisco Public Utilibre Commission (September 15, 2019)	Ns been implemented	(a) SPIVC (Implements "best practices" for the maintenance of Not Seaset In collaboration with SFIP, and consistent with the terms of the Memoranthum of Inderstanding Regerflam (Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Procee

Act Now Before it is	F1.3	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the	General Manager, San	Disagree, partially	There are no formal protocol putlining specific	R10	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU	General Manager, San	Will be	SFFD and SFPUC will work together to amend
Too Late:	l	SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct	Francisco Public Utilities	1	joint AWSS exercises or drills in the MOU;	[for F13]	between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be	Francisco Public Utilities	Implemented	the MOU by June 30, 2020.
Aggressively Expand	l	joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no	Commission	1	however, there are multiple apportunities to	1	amended to include a detailed roadmap for	Commission		
and Enhance Our	1	formal protocol autlining specific joint AWSS	[September 15, 2019]	1	train together during operation, maintenance,		annual emergency response exercises, including	[September 15, 2019]		
High-Pressure	i	exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster			and construction of improvement projects for		simulated disaster and earthquake drills			
Emergency		scenarios, such as a major earthquake.			the AWSS facilities as previously described in		Involving the AWSS and the PWSS.			
Firefighting Water		1			the response to the Grand Jury questions sent	1				
System	1			1	In May 2019.					
[July 17, 2019]	l			1			į			
	Į.	*			The SFFD and SFPUC have had multiple field		1			
				1	training opportunities during the maintenance		1			
1	l	1	1	1	and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the last	1	1			
	l				5 years. For example, on December 20, 2018,				[	
	i				SFFD and SFPUC personnel conducted	1				
	l				emergency generator start-up procedures for					
	l		1		Pump Station No. 2 (PS2). On April 5, 2018					
	i		1		SFPUC and SFFD performed joint-department	1				
	l				full-scale test of AWSS Pump Station No. 1 (PS1)	i				
	l				Including pumping seawater into an isolated					
	l		1		section of the AWSS distribution through					
1	l	1	)	ļ	system hydrants. On August 29, 2018, SFPUC,	1				
			1		SFFD and DPW personnel conducted a seawater				ſ	
1					drafting drill and confirmation test from the					
			1		new suction connection at Pier 50. In addition,	1				
					SFFD and SFPUC periodically test different					
1					facilities to assure systems are in good working					
,			1		order, and to train personnel on operations and	1				
			1		Joint-agency communications. For example, a					
	l				full-scale emergency exercise was performed				1	
1	J	J	1	1	between SFFD and SFPUC staff in January 2016	ì			I	

r	1	I	Т	Г		Т	T	Respondent Assigned by	Recommendation	
Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGI [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	[Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] Chief, San Francisco Fire	Recommendation Response (Implementation) Will be	Recommendation Response Text  Ensuring that San Francisco has the
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Files residing from an earthquake represents spiriture and an extra spiriture and an extra spiriture and part of the spiriture and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no lister than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFDLP, the SFDLP, the SFDLP, and the Office of RedIllence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Redind of Systemston as detailed present to the RedIllence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Section of Systemston as detailed present to the Section of Systemston as the Section of Section 1 (1997) and the Section 1 (	Chief, san Francisco Fre Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be	estuding the Sand rendered rate to be early recognized to high risks of all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a forus of Francisco is something that will be a forus of the next 30°Fez (12stal Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.70), that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Bloard not letter than March 1.0f each odd-numbered var of superval no laster than Nat 1.1 The requested pretentation would be delivered as part of that superval no laster than Nat 1.1 The requested pretentation would be delivered as part of that pretentation would be a pretentation of the supervalue of pretentation of the supervalue of pretentation of the supervalue of pretentation of p
Act Now Before It Is Too Later. Too Later. Too Later. Too Later. Too Later. Too Later.	F1	Receive utiling from an earthquake represent a ignificant file of widespress d'amage and potential liose of life in san Prandisco.	Department (September 15, 2015)	Agree with the finding		RZ [for F1-F6]	finanding sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-source, years of a high-pressure, multi-source, castendially safe emerginery water system for those parts of the CVI What don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chek, San Francisco Pire Department (September 15, 2019)	Requires further	The commitment of sources for specific trues on specific true and is offered in Francisco St. specific true and is contractive is the work of the 10-Year Capital Inflastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The pland secures of in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be denor on the capital planning process purpose, documents, and basiness planned before the planting process processes of the planting process processes of the planting process processes of the planting process planting the planting process planting the planting process planting the planting process planting the planting process planting the planting process planting the planting planting processes planting the planting planting processes planting the planting planting processes planting
Act Now Before It Is Too late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The manifold water supply system (NWSS) is lightly while nable to damage from a mily earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Olsogree, partfolly	The MWS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 vers of twospile white Version the last 15 vers of twospile white Version Proportion (NSP) Initiated by the SPUL-The paids of WSP Inciduded to reduce valence/blffly of the water system to damage from the last of the valence of the last of the valence of the last of the valence within the SA is Billion dollar reorgam. The WSP was the largest capital prosparm ever understands only San Francisco, and one of the raptor, Additionally, it is one of the only compensation and strategic laffractured water systems is often as the same strategic valence in Section 15 very last of the sally compensation with the last of the sally compensation with the last of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sally compensation of the sall compensation of t	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPILPL, the SPI	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be	Enouring but San Franchos has the inforstructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all part of San Franchos is summing that will be a focus of the next 20 feet against Fahr Fahr must be provided by the second of the next 20 feet against Fahr Fahr must be provided by the second of the next 20 feet against Fahr Fahr must be provided by the second of the second o
Act Now Before It Is Too Lake: Too Lake: Aggressively Gasand Aggressively Gasand Aggressively Gasand High-Presence Free Indian Company (1997) Free Indian Water System [July 27, 2015]	F2	The municipal water outpily system (AMVSS) is highly witherable to durage from a multi-continuation and output of the continuation and is output of the continuation and is output of the continuation and is output of the continuation of the contin	Chief, San Francisco Pire Department (September 15, 2019)	Okagree, pardolly	The NAVIS has been significantly sugressed in the local LS years frough the Water Septime to the local LS of the lS of the l	R2 [for F1-F6]	The glan discussed in Recumendation R1 thould include a detailed proposal, including Francian (an including procease), including Rearning, sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, and sources, and sources, and sources, and sources, and sources, and sources, and sources yet and present the source system for those parts of the full thrush of the "unreality sources" and the source of the source o	Glef, San Francisco Piec Preparament [Saptember 15, 2019]	Regules further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses as concilic timelipse for San Francisco's public inflastructures is the work of the LDY-sar Capital Inflastructures is the work of the LDY-sar Capital Inflastructures is the work of the LDY-sar Capital Inflastructures is the work of the LDY-sar Capital Inflastructures is the dense on the application of the LDY-sar Capital Inflastructures profit and sharines planned funding for needs across the public inflastructures profit loan discrete Splanned funding for needs across the public Inflastructures profit loan discrete Splanned funding for needs across the public Inflastructures profit loan discrete Splanned funding for needs across the public inflastructures profit loan discrete Splanned for public Inflastructures (LD) advance publicated with the publication of public Inflastructure (Inflastructure Investments, Three Investments are telenets; CD) advance publicated with the publication of public Inflastructures (LD) advance planned and programmatic needs; and the publication of public Inflastructures (LD) advance planned and programmatic needs; and publication of publication (LD) advance planned and programmatic needs; and programs and deeptify sources to the needs of the CD (LD) advance planned and programmatic needs; and programs and deeptify sources to the needs of the committee of the public view of the public view and splanned programmatic needs; and without repair do not an advance profit of the commitments would be out of step with the CTys' long-panding and highly repetited capital planning process and likely verse stigitality value and publication value publifies observed in the protfolio.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our . High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F3	Approximately 30 observes have recently boen added with funds from ISSR bonds, but citation only have to to about a neur of water only have to to about a neur of water by and thus do not provide sufficient water for flighting fires following a major cartinquake.		Agree with the finding	Cistems serve as one of many Important tools for use by the SFFD in response to a distance from the SFFD in response to a distance in Chern location are strategically located in the Cay'n the event of a major candingsation to actions as a "Omerandation Line" on some of The cardinary of the Cay of	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 33, 2010, the Mayor, the SFPU, the SPPU, which the Office of Resilience and Castal Parking photologically present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed present to the Board of Supervisors and the Stage to Stage of the well present of the Office of the Stage to Stage of the well present on the event of 11505-magnitude (7.8) rearriquable.	Chlef, San Francisco Pire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	Greating that San Franctico has the infestructure and resources to be well infestructure and resources to be well infestructure and resources to be well inspected for fight resources of the next Source of the next Source Capital Plan. For execution of the next Source Capital Plan. For execution of the next Source Capital Plan. For execution of the source of the so

Act Now Before It i. Too Late: Aggressively Expand and finithance Our High-Pressure Finishment of the Comment Finishment of the Comment System [July 17, 2019]	s F3	Approximately 30 cistorns have recently been added with funds from ESR bonds, but cistory only have use to about a hour of water to comply and thus do not provide utilities with the following a major earthquake.	Chiel, San Frandsco Fige Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	Cistems serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFFD in response to a disaster. Observe based one see strategically located to City in the events of a estrategically located to City in the events of a major configuration to successful as "Description than one of The City's major than ough stees." It is ware native of the city of the county of the city. This was realized to compare the city of the ci	R2 [far F1-F6	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1, should include a detailed proposal, including flamoding source, for the Installation Michael Stranding Source, for the Installation Michael Stranding Source, for the Installation Michael Stranding Source, and Source Source, multi-described, source described in Source Source, source Source, so		Soquires further smalypis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific threathers for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 1D/Frac Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 Plan The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 When the school plan is the school plan in Recommendation 1 When the school plan is the school plan in the capital standard in the school plan in the capital standard school plan in the school plan
Act New Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Sur High-Pressur Emergency Emergency Excligating Water System (July 17, 2019)		The Clfy Stagly pressure emergency value in supply specifies, forms as the Auditary Values Supply Streets, forms as the Auditary Values Supply Streets (AVSS), does not core large parts of Suppressional Detercts 1, 2, 7 and to provide the clfs of the Clfy Seweleped area. As a evalual, these districts are not adversely protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Obel, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	he 6FD/L, SFD, and Ser Francisco Public.  Works (SFW) was committed to increasing flor streeting throughout, Ser Francisco, Street the suspension of the streeting throughout, Ser Francisco, Streeting the suspension of the Service	RL [for F1-F6]	the SFEV.C, the SFFO, and the Office of Recilitines and Galaf Panning chould jointly present to the Board of Supervivors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well present and to light first to all joints of San Francisco in the event of a 3006-magnitude (7.8) certificials.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Repartment (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	Counting that San Francisco has the informationary and responses to be well interested to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is sententing that will be a focus of the next 16-Year Capital Plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Plan. Per Administratives (e.g. all. plan. Per Plan. Mayor and Board no laser than Mort 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no laser than Mort 2. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning errors San Francisco's resilience familience years (e.g. all. plan. Pla
Act Now Before 1: 12 Too Late: Aggressively Espanse Aggressively Espanse Aggressively Espanse High-Pressure High-Pressure Fly Aggressively Aggressively System [July 17, 2019]	F-4	The Clip's high-pressure emergency vaster supply system, some size hauffall Water Souph's System, some size hauffall Water Souph's System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Suppression Distracts 3, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the Clip's developed area. It is supply one-third of the Clip's developed area. Provided from five short or major certification protected from fives after a major certification.	Chief, Sn Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2015)	Agree with the finding	The SEPILC, SEPIL, and San Francisco Public Works (SEPIV) are committed to innersating file protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the season of the Site Sarchivade Saleke and Emergency Mesopone Bond in 2010, the three season of the Site Sarchivade Saleke and Emergency Mesopone Bond in 2010, the other season of the season of th	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation F1 involved including inhoused including interposal, including inhoused including inhoused including inhoused including inhoused in the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, isolationally safe emergency water system of its chief including safe emergency water pytems of the other parts of the CV years don't Courament's have one, i.e., by no later than June 10, 4594.	Chief, San Francisco Fre Department (Beptember 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific intension for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Vera Capital Infrastructure is the work of the 10-Vera Capital Final. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be astronovietiged in the Capital Final, and value of the Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Plan Capital Final Plan Final Fin
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Extand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Energency Energency Herieflything Water System (July 17, 2019)	F4	The CITY's high-pressure emergency waster scopilly system, known as the Auditory News Journal of the City of the C	Chef, San Francisco Fire Department Experiment 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFMC_SFTO, and an Franctice Public Works SFMO year committed to stores sing five North SFMO years are sentimed to stores sing five North SFMO years and SFMO years and SFMO years and Emergency Response Bond in 2000, the three spendeds have been implementing projects to Improve the AWSS system's sealantic reliability and range of overages, chinhanding the AWSS range of overage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will contribute to develop and implements projected utilities on the original system design. There have been many interpretabilities that the province size of the system of the original system design, but have been many checked provinces and provinces are some size of the system of the original system design, but of under the system of the original system design, but of under the system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system of the original system original system or the original system original syste	R5 [for F4]	The SPFO should strategically locate the majority of the PMSS have sometimes in areas that the stream configuration of the stream configuration and or distern.	[September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	The Department is currently finalizing specifications for these units, ofter which they specifications for these units, ofter which they specifications for these units in the specification of the second fair of 2000/perity 2021. These hose tenders are a heavy-duty apparatus designed to be able to be deplayed and moved throughout the Ling depending on need, glying the Department needed operational flexibility in its response.
Act now Before it is foo late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our high-Precisive Friedling Water System [July 17, 2015]		A high-pressure, multi-coursed, sedimically as the more more more firefully as the more more firefully as the costly but is essential to protect the City.	Chef, San Franktoo Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the fleding	As the City considers what is exemblal to protect Sun Francisco, it is limportant consenses that includes it is limportant collection advanced and multiple, compiler resilience and consenses and consenses are consensed in the Realizer's treating reliable grant and extending the consenses are consensed in the CoT of accidated living limited and protection and the CoT of accidated living understand 2019. These challenges are: Earthquiste, See Lord Reinforders Change, Aprile richestuture, Unstituted and the consenses are consensed in the consense of the consenses are consensed in the consense and the consenses are consensed in the consenses are consenses and the co	R1 [forF1-F6]	By no Start than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPTUL, the SPTU, and the Office of Resillations and Capital Planning behalf planning as obtained as the SPTUL the SPTUL and STAR SPTUL THE SPTUL THE STAR SPTUL THE S	(hlef, San Francisco Pire Dobarrment (September 13, 2019)	Will be irrelemented	Ensuring that San Francheo has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight lites in all parts of \$5 and francheo is commenting that will be a focus of francheo is commenting that will be a focus of francheo in the property of the property of the focus of the property

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Act Now Before It is Too Late. Py Espand and Eshames (or Heave It is an expensive It is the It is a market It is a market It is Emergency Fire(Bything Water System (July 17, 2019)	PS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, sebmically safe energency fireflighting water supply will be county but it is essential to pretent the Chy.	Department (Suppermber 15, 2015)	Approvide the finding	As the CDV perceives what is executed to proceed that Facilities, it is important to settlement of the CDV perceives and the CDV perceives and the CDV perceives and the Residence of the Residen	R2 [for P1-F6]	The plan efficience of in Recommendation 81 should include a deadled reprocals, fellowing financing pourses, for the Installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, costmically rate emergency water system for those parts of the cry that don't nurmod hy have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chief, San Francisco Pier Oppartment (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific traves in contribution of the contribution of t
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Example and Enhance Our High-Pressure Energency Prefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F6	Unleas the City Increases funding levels, I will be several decade it. On either this USS predicts on or or more major entribusikes will occur? on or or more major entribusikes will occur? All properties of the contribusion of	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Olsagree, wholly	levels of future SER bonds and other complementary sometists the could support the organization of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 11, 2000, the Markov for the SPUC, the SPUC and the Officer of Markov for the SPUC, the SPUC and the Officer of Markov for the SPUC and the SPUC and the SPUC present to the Board of Spucer for so detailed plant to ensure the CIVI is well present of plant to ensure the CIVI is well present of 1 3 1000-magnitude (7,8) cartinquake.	Department (September 15, 2019)	Implemented	Inflastructure and resources to be well respected to fight first not laptor to \$5 an franction to something that will be a focus of franction to something that will be a focus of the next 10-feet 20 feet 12 days and the production of the something that the production of the production of the something that the approval no later than 146y 1. The resourcist production to later than 146y 1. The resourcist production of the something that the final submission to enable holistic planning acress 35 and franction or sealing the later land to the something that the factor of the something that the factor of the something that the something that the factor of the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something that for the something for the something
Act New Before It is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out High-Pessure Emergency Pressure Emergency Water right 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City Increases funding levels, I well to be several decades [i.e., after the USSS predicts one or more major cardiousless will occur) before the scuther parts of the City Nava a high-pressure, multi-sourced, reformedity after emergency finelighting water supply.	Chief, San Francisco Pire Oppartment (September 15, 2019)	Diagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of luture SES bonds and offer complementary sources that could support the organishm of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [[or F1-∓6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation 13 biological process of including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sources, for the control of the process of a high-pressure, multi-sources, calculationary and entire the process of a high-pressure, multi-sources, claim facility and remorgancy water system for the process of th	Chef, San Prancisco Pre Department (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commisterent of sources for specific turnels not Soar Franchasts you'll inflammature is the work of the LO Year Capital Inflammature is the work of the LO Year Capital Inflammature is the work of the LO Year Capital Inflammature is the work of the LO Year Capital Inflammature is the source of the Commission of the Capital Inflammature is the Capital Inflammature is the Capital Inflammature is personal to the Capital Inflammature is personal to the Capital Inflammature is personal inflammature inflammature inflammature is the Capital Inflammature inflammature is the Capital Inflammature inflam
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency FireRighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USSS predicts one or more nargie and enthroughes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have because the southern parts of the City have because the southern parts of the City have been	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decidence about programming and funding level of finnes SES bunch and other previous of finnes SES bunch and other complementary sources that could support the orpanision of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R4 [for F6-F7]	As loadern measure, by no later than I une 30, 2021, the City should burshase the 30 men. PWSS hose tenders being requested by the PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SPG1, to replace and expand its currently nadequate Inventory.	Chief, San Francisco Five Department (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The fire Department has been allocated (funding to packed for units through funds from the PT3-20 City budget and an allocated from the PT3-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contrave the contravent for hose tenders a multi-year term contract for hose tenders as not all-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for pocurement of the appearance. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need the weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and pricipity.
Jet Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out High-Pressure Expanding Vision of the Fire High-Pressure Expanding Vision (July 17, 2019) System [July 17, 2019]	F	The edisting Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) Inventors (Inadequate, Investing in more PWSS) hose tenders would provide a relatively quide, cost-fleetive historiem means to Improve protection of the southern and vectors parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, selbmically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	Chel, San Francisco Pro Department (Suppermber 15, 2019)	Agree with the	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purches the units brough funding from the PTI-3-DIC fity hudget and an ellocation from the PTI-3-DIC fity hudget and an ellocation from the State, which the Department currently has the elden have brenden spread-out throughout the City, these new units are much more modern and provide the Department with contract the properties of the City of the PTI-4-DIC fit of the PTI-4-DIC	R4 (for F6-F7)	As Interfer messare, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should pursase she 20 new PWSS hose tunders being requested by the PWSS hose tunders being requested by the SPTD, to replace and cansual its currently inadequate inventory.  The SPPLY, the SPTD and the SP Department of	Chef. San Francisco Pier Department (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to puches for even lib through funds from the F13-20 City budget and an allocated from the F13-20 City budget and an allocated more than the state. The Department for currently working with the Office of Common and Co
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FB	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firellighting water system.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Oepartment [September 15, 2019]	Agree with tho finding		R6 (for F8-F9)	The SPRUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment brould study adding salr- water pump stations to Improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Gepartment (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.

Act Now Before It is	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the	Chilef, San Francisco Fire	Disagree, partially	While It is true that the SFPUC and SFFO are		The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of		Will be	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by
Too Late Aggressively Expand and Snhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Emergency Foreighting Waser Special Parks (1997) (July 17, 2019)		western par of the CIty do not Include amy high- pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	Department (September 15, 2019)		studying four potential water sources proposed to supply a potate PEVS on the west side of the City, which are not located nonth of Golden to start Park, which you means would reduce part Park, which we not located nonth of Golden Start Park, which you means would reduce part Park, which you want to be proposed to the Park Park Park Park Park Park Park Park		the Environment should study adding salf- water purps station to fingmore the redundancy of water sources, sendoily on the redundancy of water sources, sendoily on the states study should be presented to the floating Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Opparment (September 15, 2019)	inglemented	June 30, 2021.  SPFUC and SFFD will complete this analysis by
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency For Lighting Water (July 17, 2019)	F10	The "rollshifty score" being used by the SPIVL impart an overly optimistic lempression of the protection provided.	Department (September 15, 7029)	Diagree, partially	role negotions areas; privaly were studies or y.  POSITUL and SETTO the by planning pushed to be provided to those defined by the SETO for Initial alarm representations and the SETO for Initial alarm representations are seen as the SETO for Initial alarm (FRAL). Probable fire demands were developed seen each FRAL value TOOD sets of fire demands generated by Charles Seawhorn, PhD using a Monte Carlo analysis of fire fightions and fire growth using the ground motions from the design earthquark of Amagehinady. This fire growth using the ground motions from the design earthquark of Amagehinady. This fire growth using the ground motions from the design earthquark of Amagehinady. This fire growth was the set of the growth of t		complete a more detailed analysis of comorgancy fivelights water needs [Individual above the median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FAA and (b) provents completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Gepatrment [September 15, 2019]	implomented	June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Epand and Enhance Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our High-Penner Our	F11	The City does not have a simplifier to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, esteroically sale emergency water supply for all parts of the City. Mulding the superance of the City. Mulding the superance of the City. Mulding the superance of the City. Mulding the superance of the City. Mulding the superance of the city of the superance of the city of the superance of th	Chief San Franckoo Fre Department (September 13, 2019)	Gisagree, pardally	The ETWA was built after the 1900 centinguisty and to location, primarily in the northeast, and to location, primarily in the center of the control of the control of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the motivation of the control of the motivation of the control of the motivation of the existing ETWA is not seen as the existing ETWA is present on the existing ETWA is present on the existing ETWA is not seen as the existing ETWA is not seen as the existing ETWA is not seen as the existing ETWA for the Westalde would have controlled the existing ETWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible ETWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible eTWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible eTWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible eTWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible eTWA for the Westalde of San Frencisco. The possible exists and reciliarly high-pressure freshighters waster systems to the Westalde neighborhoods in the SFTD Intelligence at the High-pressure freshighter waster systems to the Westalde or the High-pressure freshighter and the High-pressure freshighters as the High-pressure freshighter and the High-pressure freshighters and the High-pressure freshighters and produced over 1 and filled or the High-pressure freshighters and for wet the high-pressure freshighters and the High-pressure freshighters and the High-pressure freshighters and the High-pressure freshighters and the waster sources. The SFTPL and and have a source and it is not find that the state of the High-pressure freshighters and the fortune to serve additional areas.		·			
Jack New Before It Is for Later New Texts of Later Agares/NeV Expand and Enhance Court High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F13	In the 2025 MOU between the 25°C and the 5°PUL, the two agendes agreed to continue joint and the state of the state of the state joint and 5°C trainings annually, but there is no formal protected underline specific [solid residence] exercises or drifts using hypothetical distanter scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	Chel, San Francisco Fire Department. [Saptember 15, 2019]	Disagree, particily	There are no formal protocol outsthring spedific point. AWSS searcies or drills in the Mo (II). Newexp, there are multiple opportunities to the control of the control of the control of the control and unanturation of improvement projects for the AWSS facilities as previously sectorized in the response to the Grand Jury questions sent in May 2015.  The SFFS and SFFUC have had multiple field than the control of the control of the control of the standing apportunities during the mediatenance and starts-up estings of AWSS facilities in the last SFPS and SFFUC have had multiple for the standing apportunities during the mediatenance and starts-up estings of AWSS facilities in the last SFPS and SFFUC have had multiple for the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control full-coale test of AWSS trump Station No. 1(5) and SFFUC and SFFU of periodically the collection of the AWSS control of the	R10 [for F13]	boxween the SPPUC and the SPFO choulds be ammeded to Include a detailed readmin for annual emergency response services, including instructed classes and extractives deligibility for annual emergency response services. Including instructed classes and extractives deligibility for an extractive and including the AWSS and the PWSS.	Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be	The Fire Department conducts weekly hospitate that official that it rotates through companies throughout the CID, The File Department will have with the SPFU to have them In attendance and participate in these distillations of the CID and the CID
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High Precaure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]						R9 [for F12]	Se no later than December 31, 2000 the SPUC, with the addice and subject to the approach of the SPSQ, should (a) Invalement. Test practices for the maintenance of NWSS assets, and of the redding which AWSS valves in the systems are "critical," and, therefore, require most attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	Department	Has been Implemented	(a) SFPL (involences "box poactions" for the maintenance of ANOS access for obligations are maintenance of ANOS access for obligation with SFPL), and consistent with the terms of the Memoraculum of Indonestanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Seams Rollsted to First Suppression (MOLD), SPPLO will need SFPLY Suppression (MOLD), SPPLO will need SFPLY Suppression (MOLD), SPPLO will need SFPLY Suppression (MOLD), SPPLO will need SFPLY Suppression (MOLD), SPPLO will need to see the seam of the SPPLO will need to see the see that the seam of the SPPLO will need to see the see that the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the SPPLO will need to see the seed of the seed

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#F	Finding [text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent offects]	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agroe/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Ethanes Our High-Pressure Emergency Fixelighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F6	Unites the City Increases funding levels; I will be several decades [Lev., after the USS5 predicts one or more major earthquakes will occup before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seleminally, safe energency fireflighting water supply.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Olsagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and hunding levels of future ESE bands and other complementary sources that could support the organishm of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R1 (for F1-F6)	Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointy recent to the Board of Supervisors a debiled plan to cursue the City is well peopared to flight little in all parts of Son Francisco in the event of a 3006-magnitude (7.8) earthquisk.	City Administrator (September 15, 2019)	Will be Implemented	Ensuring that San Franchisco has the Initiativitative and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Franchisco is sometime fire in all parts of San Franchisco is sometime flat will be a Focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan, Fernanchos is sometime flat will be a Focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan, Fernanchos is sometime flat of the Mayor and Board no later than Marich 11 de called an individual parts of the Mayor and Board no later than Marich 11 de called an international parts of the manufacture of the Capital Plan Parts and the second of the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan Parts and the Capital Plan and push lack the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act New Before it is Too Late: Aggresolvely Espands and Enhance Our Before Committee of the Energency FineIghting Water System July 17, 2019	F6	Unless the City Increases funding levels, I will be several decaded in After the USSS predicts on or mire major extribusibles will occup before the southern parts of the City Yahava a Rollyn man and the City Yahava a Rollyn man and the City Yahava a Rollyn man and the City Man and City and the City of	[September 15, 2019]	Disagree, whelly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future SEA bonds and other clevels of future SEA bonds and other complementary sources that could support the organization of the AWSS have yet to be made.		The plan discussed in Recommendation fit in thould limitude a detailed proposal, including liseaching sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, for years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, for the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Clip Administrator (September 15, 2019)		The commitment of issures for specific used in specific lumination (Fas Francisco 2 public infestructure is the work of the ID-Terc capital infestructure is the work of the ID-Terc capital infestructure is the work of the ID-Terc capital infestructure is the commendation. I should be a supported in the commendation of the control of the commendation of the control of the commendation of the control of the commendation of the control of the commendation of the control of the commendation of the control of the co
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be severel decade (i.g., a her the USS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the sushern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, selsmically safe emergency fire-fighting water supply.	City Administrator (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about pregramming and funding levels of future ERR bonds and other to predict the control of the control of complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.		By no later than lune 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Superivices should analyze whether to propose a separate band for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, selsmitally safe amergency water system for those parts of the City March don't currently have one, with a target date of compelling construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Will be Implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the (Gry 10 Year Captal Pland development process. The next full update to the Capital Plan will be submitted to the Mayer and Board not later than March 1, 2021, for approval no later than May 1, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Kanad and Enhance Our High-Pressure Exterlighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		The City does not have a timeline to find and momphete development of a high-pressure, multi-coursed, solarmically safe emergency multi-coursed, solarmically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City. Piculaing poor neighborhoods that historikally have not business district and many richer multiplication of the city was not provided to the course of the city of th	City Administrator (September 15, 2019)		The EFWs was built after the 1906 certification and its location, primarily in the nentheast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the contact of the majority of the city's possible to contact of the majority of the city's possible to at that them. Since 2010, the SFWL SFWL SFWL and SFW to the contact of the majority of the city's possible to the contact of the majority of the city's provided to the contact of the majority of the city's provided to the contact of	RS [forF5,F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayer and the Board of Superfices, should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-measure, multi-auroral, excellentative and the state of the st	CITy Administrator (Responses 15, 2019)		The analysis will be performed as part of the Orig's 50°Fect pagin be development process. The next full update to the Capital Pain process. The next full update to the Capital Pain will be submitted for be Mayor and Robin to submitted the Mayor and Robin later than May 1, 2021, for approval no later than May 1, 2021.

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Yext	Ruf [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is							The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	Director, San Francisco		Not applicable to the San Francisco Department
Too Late:						(far F8-F9)	the Environment should study adding salt-	Department of the	implemented	of the Environment
Appressively Expand							water pump stations to improve the	Environment	because it is not	
and Enhance Our							redundancy of water sources, especially on the	[September 15, 2019]	warranted or	1
High-Pressure							west side. Findings and recommendations from	}	reasonable	
Emergency							this study should be presented to the Board of			
Firefighting Water			i				Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.			
System	1								}	1
(July 17, 2019)		[ [				1 1				ł

## Civil Grand Jury 2018-19 Report:

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System

> John Scarpulla SFPUC



### What is the EFWS?

- Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS): A highpressure 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

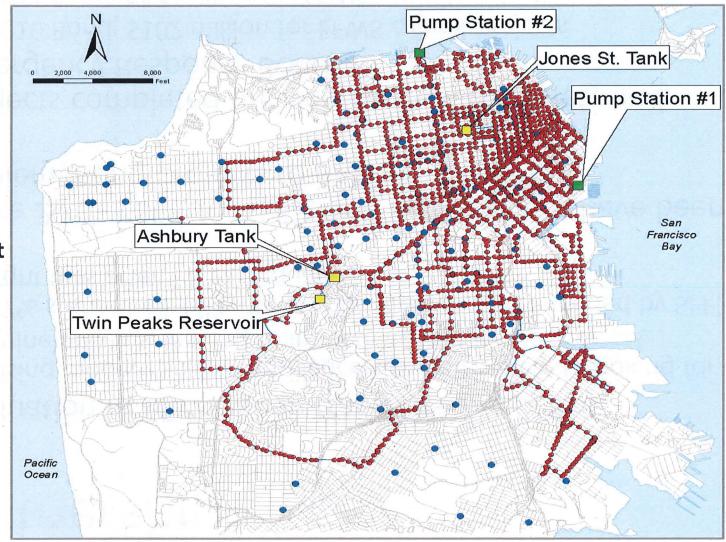
> Hydraulic Modeling utilized to guide decision making.





## Original EFWS Map

33
Seismically
Reliable
Valves
Throughout
System











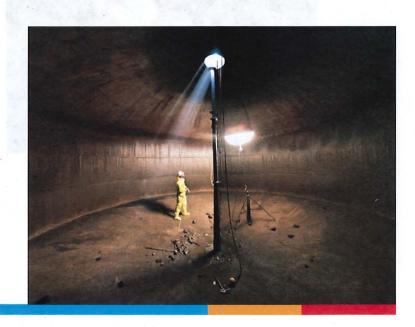
## Partnership

- > 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



## 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





## 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

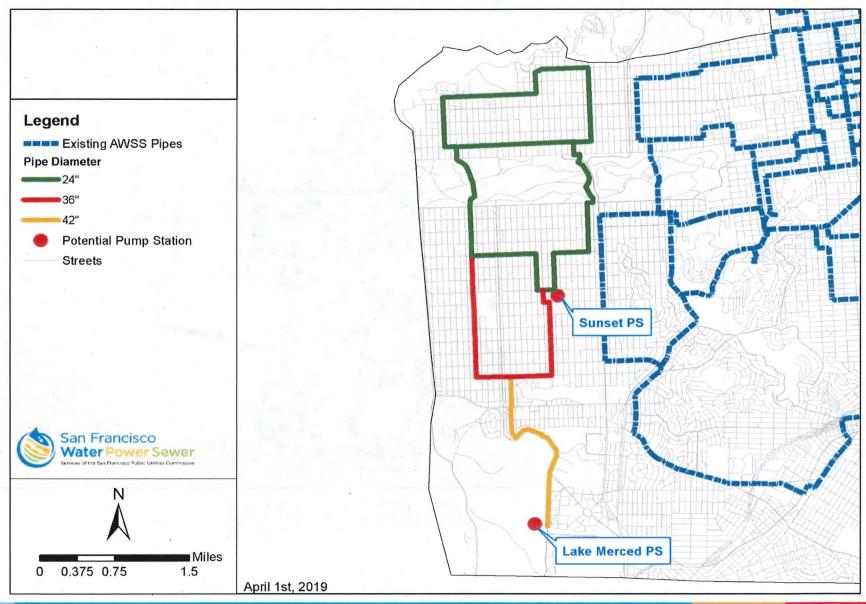


# Preliminary List of Potential Projects

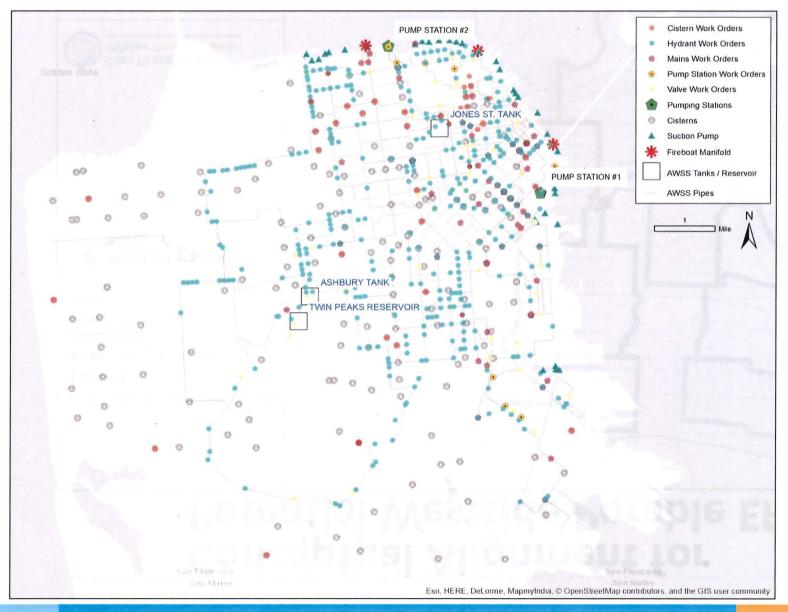
- Developed a preliminary list of potential projects that SFPUC and SFFD continue to develop and analyze
- > Preliminary projects range in scope:
  - Pipeline projects
  - New water sources
  - > Infirm area projects
- Citywide with a focus in areas that have limited access to the EFWS



#### **Conceptual Alignment for Potential Westside Potable EFWS**



## Maintenance Activities





## Moving Forward

- Continue to implement EFWS projects using remaining 2014 ESER Bonds: estimated completion end of 2021
- Continue to perform routine and high-quality maintenance on the EFWS to ensure it is in good working order: **ongoing**
- 5 Hose Tenders in FY19-20 Budget (4 in City Budget, 1 from State)
- Continue to conduct regular emergency response trainings with all applicable City agencies, while also working collaboratively to enhance the scope and frequency of trainings: ongoing
- Memorialize a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises in SFFD-SFPUC Memorandum of Understanding: 6/30/2020



## Moving Forward Cont'd.

- SFPUC and SFFD complete seawater pump station study: 6/30/2021
- SFPUC to continue efforts to complete more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs within neighborhoods: 6/30/2021
- Develop a robust and thorough plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 7.8 earthquake: 12/31/2021
- Quarterly presentations to SFPUC Citizen Advisory Committee and increased community meetings: ongoing



## EFWS in the Capital Plan

- Recent Funding
  - > ESER 2010: \$102.4 million
  - > ESER 2014: \$54.1 million
- > FY2020-29 Capital Plan
  - > ESER 2020: \$153.5 million
  - SFPUC Funds
  - Future ESER Funds







## Thank you







#### **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

DATE:

September 16, 2019

TO:

Members of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

SUBJECT:

2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury report, entitled

"Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-

Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System"

We are in receipt of the following required responses to the San Francisco Civil Grand Jury report released July 17, 2019, entitled: "Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System." Pursuant to California Penal Code, Sections 933 and 933.05, named City Departments shall respond to the report within 60 days of receipt, or no later than September 15, 2019.

For each finding the Department response shall:

- 1) agree with the finding; or
- 2) disagree with it, wholly or partially, and explain why.

As to each recommendation the Department shall report that:

- 1) the recommendation has been implemented, with a summary explanation; or
- 2) the recommendation has not been implemented but will be within a set timeframe as provided; or
- 3) the recommendation requires further analysis. The officer or agency head must define what additional study is needed. The Grand Jury expects a progress report within six months; or
- 4) the recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation.

The Civil Grand Jury Report identified the following City Departments to submit responses (attached):

- Office of the Mayor:
  - Received September 16, 2019;
- General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission: Received September 16, 2019;
- Public Utilities Commission:
  - Received September 11, 2019
- Fire Commission:
  - Received September 12, 2019;

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System Office of the Clerk of the Board 60-Day Receipt September 16, 2019 Page 2

- Fire Department: Received September 16, 2019; and
- City Administrator: Received September 16, 2019.
- Department of the Environment Received September 16, 2019.

These departmental responses are being provided for your information, as received, and may not conform to the parameters stated in California Penal Code, Section 933.05 et seq. The Government Audit and Oversight Committee will consider the subject report, along with the responses, at a hearing on September 19, 2019.

Honorable Garrett L. Wong, Presiding Judge Sophia Kittler, Mayor's Office Kanishka Karunaratne Cheng, Mayor's Office Andres Power, Mayor's Office Sally Ma, Mayor's Office Rebecca Peacock, Mayor's Office Jon Givner, Office of the City Attorney Ben Rosenfield, City Controller Todd Rydstrom, Office of the Controller Peg Stevenson, Office of the Controller Tonia Lediju, Office of the Controller Alisa Somera, Office of the Clerk of the Board Debra Newman, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Severin Campbell, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Reuben Holober, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Jennifer Millman Tell, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Rasha Harvey, 2018-2019 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury Lori Campbell, 2017-2018 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

Naomi M. Kelly, City Administrator, Office of the City Administrator Lynn Khaw, Office of the City Administrator Brian Strong, Office of the City Administrator Debbie Raphael, Director, Department of the Environment Peter Gallotta, Department of the Environment Charles Sheehan, Department of the Environment Jeanine Nicholson, Chief, Fire Department Theresa Ludwig, Fire Department Stephen Nakajo, President, Fire Commission Maureen Conefrey, Fire Commission Harlan L. Kelly, Jr., General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Juliet Ellis, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission John Scarpulla, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Christopher Whitmore, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Ann Moller Caen, President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Donna Hood, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission



LONDON N. BREED MAYOR

September 16, 2019

The Honorable Garrett L. Wong Presiding Judge, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 400 McAllister Street, Room 008 San Francisco, CA 94102-4512

Dear Judge Wong,

In accordance with Penal Code 933 and 933.05, the following is in response to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System. We would like to thank the members of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury for their interest in disaster preparedness and in improving the resiliency of our critical public safety infrastructure to provide robust emergency firefighting to all communities in San Francisco.

San Francisco continues to improve our City's resiliency each day through our ongoing investments in public infrastructure and equipment. Our Capital Planning Program coordinates much of these investments by conducting strategic long-term planning across major programs and projects, including the Emergency Firefighting Water System and Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER). The ESER bonds approved by voters in 2010 and 2014 have funded improvements to cisterns, pipelines, and critical public facilities that improve the City's ability to respond in emergencies and to fight fires. In addition, through the City's annual budgeting process, we will continue weighing resources to improve public safety and the operational readiness and emergency response capabilities of our departments. For example, our most recently adopted FY 2019-20 budget includes funding for five new hose tenders to replace and enhance the Fire Department's aging equipment.

In March 2020, the voters of San Francisco will once again vote on a new \$628.5 million ESER bond measure. Included in the proposal is an investment of an additional \$153.5 million for the Emergency Firefighting Water System.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Civil Grand Jury report findings and recommendations. Moving forward, and as appropriate, the City plans to analyze many of the recommendations as part of our next 10-Year Capital Plan.

A detailed response from the Mayor's Office, City Administrator's Office, Fire Department, Public Utilities Commission, and the Department of the Environment is attached.

Each signatory prepared its own responses and is able to respond to questions related to its respective part of the report.

Indu Brown

London N. Breed Mayor

Harla & Welly.

Harlan L. Kelly Jr. General Manager, Public Utilities Commission

Jeanine Nicholson Chief, Fire Department

Naomi Kelly City Administrator

Deborah Raphael Director, Department of the Environment

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, rown as the Auxillary Water Supply system (NWSS), does not over large barst of Supprivation Iboritists 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The SFPLC, SFPD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPV) are committed to nicreasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safeky and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three spanning searches have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seamin crelability and range of coverage; chinancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agreeds will continue to develop and the committee of the city and the committee of the city would be continued to develop and continue to devel	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPDLY, the SPTL, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all grants of an Francisco in the event of a 1506-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 10 each odd-number of the March 10 each of the March 10 each of the March 10 each of the March 10 each of the March 10 each of the March 10 each of the March 10 each 1
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Freelighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, novan as the Auxillany Water Supply system (NWSS), does not over large parts of Supprivation (Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not allegative protected from these after a major earthquake.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The SPEUC, SPED, and San Francisco Public Works (SPPV) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection throughout San Francisco. Since the protection of the Section	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, estimically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelies for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process for the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process to the capital plan than constructure portfolio and across San planting for medical plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritizen of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1a) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) advance planted and programmatic needs, and 5) promote economic development in the next LD-trac Capital Plan and those that follow, the committent was advanced to the properties and programs and identify courses to advance those priorities. 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 crase is egificiant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically see mergency freelings water supply to be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor (September 15, 2015)	Agree with the finding	As the CRY considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilience shellenges. These challenges are documented in the Reallienges are documented in the Mellienges are documented in the Mellienges. The CRY continues are represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated 2019). Here challenges are used to the strategy (CRIO), and underlient say represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated 2019). Here challenges are Earthquakes, Sea Level Resignation, and Social Anging Infrastructure, Unifordicability, and Social Anging Infrastructure, Unifordicability, and Social Anging Infrastructure, Unifordicability, and Social Melling Uniford Social Plan (India Compiler, and their failty) to make all file in the City, Ima 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 prefers on all fronts simultaneously. The City has taken significant steps pained 2010 to ensure that City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seminally and Erros. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Personal Compiler Compiler Social	R1 [for F1-F6]	Sy no laster than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPEUP, the SPFI, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Beard of Supervisors a deligible plan to ensure the CIV is well prepared to flight fires in all grants of San Francisco in the event of a 1506-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor [september 15, 2019]	Wil be	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a Gous of the next 10 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.00, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 20 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 20 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 20 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than March 20 each odd-number of work of the Code of the Co
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seimically safe emergency freeling water supply to be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor (September 15, 2015)	Agree with the finding	As the CRY considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilience valuelineges. These challenges are documented in the Realliences are documented in the Realliences are accounted to the transpect (2016) and underflent set strategic (2016) and underflent set strategic (2016) and underflent set strategic (2016). The compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compiler consideration of the compileration state and 2010 to ensure that the satisfication of the compileration state of the compile	R2 [for F1-F6]	The glan discussed in Recommendation £1 and a should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 5 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor (september 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	the commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathesis, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public landing for needs across the public plan than the public plan of the public plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1a) address legal and/or regulatory madrates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) address legal and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs, and projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entirely projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entirely projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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 valinerabilities desewhere in the portfolio.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late:  Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure High-Pressure Fixed Part of the	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our mittple, complex resilience challenges. These challenges are documented challenges. These challenges are documented to the Realized States() 2003 and underline as represented in the 10-rear Capital Plan (but updated 2019). Here challenges are: Earthquakes, Sea Level Rise/Climate Change, danging infrastructure, unfarfordability, and Social inequity. All of these challenges represent continues of the control of th	R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-source in the section call yet a mercine produce of the City and the section of the City and the section of the City and the section of the City and the section of the City and the section of the City and the section of the cit	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the Ciry's 10-Year Capital Plan development process. The next full update to the Capital Plan will be submitted to the Mayor and Board not later than March, 2021, for approval no later than March, 2021, f
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City Increases funding levels, it will be several decades its., after the 1955 pt. will be several decades its., after the 1955 pt. one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions, about programming and funding levels of future SES bonds and other complementary sources that could support the sepansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R1 [for F1-F6]	Synol Jater than December 31, 2000, the Major, the STPUC, the STPL and the Office of Rediffere, and the Office of Rediffere, and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors 4 design seems the City is well prepared to flight free; and Japarts of Sun Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 dech od-dnumbered year for approval no later than March 10 dech od-mumbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City andit Synt project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will synt for this reason, the City will synt fin, an prohibact the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades it, after the USSS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occup before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-ourred, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	Mäyor [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESE bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The glan discussed in Recommendation R1 about linclude a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, estimically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plant timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portion and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principes to re- investments. These investments are tiered: (1) advance public safety and enhance resilience; (3) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promotes sustainability; (4) advance planned and prongrammatic needs; and (3) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze princit to advance those protries. Committing to entirely funding a single program out of context and without regard for the trade-offs of the City's longstanding and highly regarded capital planning process and likely creat esignificant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGs predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) selfore the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-borrect, desirably safe energiency freelighting water supply.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future EER bonds and other complementary owners that could support the expansion of the ANYSS have yet to be made.	R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the first should purchase the 20 new YMSS hose tenders being requested by the 97th, or explace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FT3-0 (c) thought and an allocation from the FT3-0 (c) throught and an allocation from the size. The Department is currently seen to the size of the size
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sebincially safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R8 (for F5, F6, F11)	By no later than lune 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sesmically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	the analysis will be performed as part of the City's 10-Year Capital Plan development process. The neat full update to the Capital Plan will be submitted to the Mayor and Board not later than March 1, 2021, for approval no later than May 1, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Out- High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a bimilite to find and complete development of high-pressure, multi-sourced, setsmically safe emergency water supply for all pains of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	Mayor (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The FTVS was built after the 1900 earthquist and its location, primarily in the northeast portion of 3sh Francisco, corresponds to the contained of the majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the sFTVC, SFTD, and Public Works have made critical improvements to the existing ETVS system. Expanding the 1905 prior to ensuring that the existing ETVS is resilient and reliable would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFTVC critical SFTVD are developing plans that would implement a few for the strength of the	R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	Syno later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Sperious should analyse whether to propose a separate bond for the whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-ourzed, ssimically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the CDY's 10-Year Capatile Pland Revelopment process. The next full update to the Capital Pland wellow the Submitted to the Mayor and Board not later than March 1, 2021, for approval no later than May 1, 2021.

Report Title [Publication Date]	FII	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
ACL Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Irrelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquise represent a significant risk of deepered damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPPUC, the SPTO, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly represent to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight free; and plant of San Francisco in the event of a 1006-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must submitted to the Mayor and Board no late han March 10 each odd-numbered year approval no later than May 1. The request presentation would be delivered as part of Plan's submission to enable holistic planing closes of the plant of the control of production of the plant of minimum submission of minimum submission of products of for this reason, the City will sync this seconnectation with the Capital Plan, an push back the timeline to December 31, 20
ACI Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FI	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of deeperand damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation f1 inhould include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-presure, multi-sourced, estemically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	General Manager, San Trancisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2015)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific up- specific timelines for San Francisco's publinfastructure is the work of the 10-Year of Jean. The plan discussed in Recommenda will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommenda will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, based on analysis, will be done on the plan timeline. The capital planning proces gathers, documents, and balances planne unfastructure portfolio and across San unfastructure portfolio and across San unfastructure portfolio and across San guide the prioritization of public infrastru investments. These investments are tiere paralocs's resilience challenges. The prancisco's resilience challenges. The prancisco's resilience challenges the prancisco's resilience challenges the prancisco's resilience challenges the prancisco's resilience challenges the prancisco's resilience challenges the preserve assets and promote sustainabil advance planned and programmatic need projects and programs and identify source advance those priorities. Committing toe to advance those priorities. Committing toe to advance those priorities committed to the commitment would be out of step with t City's longstanding and highly regarded c underabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It Is Too Agree: Too Agrees and the Agree State of the Agree State of the Agree A	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly valuerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The MWS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 yeas rhough the Water Supply insprovement Program (WSPI) initiated by the SPICT. The goals of WSPI included to reduce value rability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 55 in-city projects within the 54.8 billion-odliar program. The WSPI was the largest capital program ser undertaken by saf francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSPI utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUL, the SFPL, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly may be seen and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight free; and plants of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	essuring that San Francisco has the infestraturize and essources to be well prepared to flight free in all parts of San Francisco is someting that will be a found to the next 10 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Cost 3.0, that Plan must submitted to the Mayor and Board no lat than March 13 of each odd-mumbered year approvan to later than May 1. The reques presentation would be delivered as part Plan's submission to enable holistic plan across San Francisco's resilience challenge Updates available on this timeline would included. The City pannot discuss the pro and timeline until the SER 2000 plan pa For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, as possible to the control of the recommendation with the Capital Plan, as possible to the control of the possible to the control of the recommendation with the Capital Plan, as possible to the control of the possible to the control of possible to the cont
Act Now Before It is Too state: Too state: Too state: Manual State: And Thinkne Or High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly valuerable to dismage from a migor water supply from the migor water supply for fireflighting after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, partially	The MW3S has been significantly upgraded in the last 13 years through the Water Supply the Water Supply the Water Supply with the Water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water Supply water to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 55 in-City projects within the 54.8 Billion-dollar program New Water Supply water Supply water Supply water supply water supply water supply water supply water supply water infrastructure programs in the announced water infrastructure programs in the announced water infrastructure water infrastructure of water infrastructure water infrastructure water infrastructure of water infrastructure water infrast	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including a should be added and the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the plan of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific specific unselline for San Francocció pub specific timelines for San Francocció pub specific timelines for San Francocció pub Francocció specificació de la comenda de la companio del companio del compa
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency irrelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Audilary Water Supply System (MSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-that of the City's developed. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from files after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPV) are committed to increasing free protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agences have been implementing projects to the proper to HeAVSS system's seemic reliability among of coverage to all areas of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the advances of the City working the city of the City working the city of the City working the city of the City working the City of the City working the City of the City working the City of the City working the City of the City working the City of the City working the City of the Cit	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resellinece and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City well prepared to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City well prepared to; the well prepared fries in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1966-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well propresend to flight free; and parts of San Francisco is something that will be a foot the next 10 + Vera Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must sometime to the Mergy and Robard on the March 1 of each odd numbered ye other New York of the Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Autillary Water Supply system (MSS), does not cover give parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed and As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPV) are committed to increasing five protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's sestimic religious and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage of coverage at all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will remove upon the residence of the remove the control of the state of the remove and implement projects utilizing new and proven the reading of the remove the removal of the	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including flanding source, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sestimically safe engreency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned unding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Prancisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tered; (1) address legal and/or regulatory manaless. (2) ensure public sallerly and enhance resilience; (3) prioritized and public infrastructure investments. These investments are tered; (1) ensure public sallerly and enhance resilience; (3) promote exconomic development. In the rest 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority concepts and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	B	A high-pressure, multi-sources, estimically as the emergency friending water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francios. It is important to acknowledge our multiple, complex resilients callenges. The callenges are documented in the Reallenges are documented in the Reallenges are documented in the Reallenges. The continues are represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last updated 2019). Here challenges are capital Plan (last updated 2019). Here challenges are capital Plan (last updated 2019). Here challenges are carefully as the challenges are challenges are callenger property, and their challenges are late in the City. Im 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 profits of the control of the challenges are consistent of the control of the challenges and in the City has a ship the control of the challenges and the control of the challenges and the control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are control of the challenges and the challenges are controlled and the challenges are controlled and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the challenges are challenges and the chall		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Major, the SPUC, the SPID, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fire; and plant of Sian Francisco in the event of a 1306-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Trandsso Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2015)	Will be implemented	crisuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 1.0 Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Major and Board no later than March 1 of each od-numbered year for approval no later than March 1 of each od-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested parts of the part of the parts of the
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Emergency Expending Water System [July 17, 2019]	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, estemically as the emergency friending water supply will be costly but it is essential to protect the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilient callenges, the callenges are documented in the Resilient 5's strategy (2015) and underlied the strategic efforts of our capital investments as represented in the 10-Year Capital Plan (last Esthewakes, See Level Res/Climate Change, Aging Infrastructure, Unaffordability, and Social Insulput, All of these challenges represent meaningful threats to San Franciscans, their opporty, and their ability to make all file 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 prosect and afforts simultaneously. The City has taken simulations of the control of the fact San San San San San San San San San San	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-phesix multi-sourced, estemically safe emergency water system for those parts of the Cybra don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelies for San Francisco public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process studies of the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process should be capital plan timeline. The capital planning process should be capital plan timeline. The capital planning process should be capital plan has longstanding fundamental plan timeline. The capital planning process to guide the prioritismic challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritismic challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the given profit plan timeline that the capital plan and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote connomic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, registed my programs and deentily sources to advance those priorities. Committent to 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 crease isguificant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades [e.g., after the USS of the cone or more major earthquakes will occup before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESF bands and other levels of future ESF bands and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.		By no later than December 11, 2020, the Mayor, the SPUC, the SPIC, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a decipied plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all pasts of San Francisco in the event of a 1006-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Insuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than Mays. 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be fused to the submission of the San San Francisco's part of that plan for the submission of the San San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be fused timeline until the SER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this commendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, I will be several decades [i.e., after the USSS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sesmically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of Inture ESE bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 housed include a delayed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-phere, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for house parts of the Cybra don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than sune 30, 2034.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelies for San Francisco public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital season of the capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital infrastructure portfolio and across San Indiang for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Pland Granding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Granding for needs of the profit of the capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulation of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) ensure public sallerly and enhance resilience; (3) ensure public sallerly and enhance resilience; (3) ensure public sallerly and enhance resilience; (3) deviace planned and programmatic needs and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and program and identifys sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entirely funding a single program and identifys ources to advance those promittes. Committing to entirely funding a single program and identifys ources to advance those program and identifys ources to advance those program and identifys ources to advance those program and identifys ources to advance those program and identifys ources to advance those program and identifys ources to advance planned to the control of the program and identifys ources to advance planned to the control of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identifies of the program and identif

	F8	D. d d 1 1 4 6 6	C	A (tab. ab		R6	The CERTIC AND CERTIFICATION OF December 1	C	Will be	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	18	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency fireflighting water system.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding			The SFPUC, the SFP and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission	will be implemented	SPUL and SH10 will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too List. Too L	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)	Deagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFPD are studying flour potential water accuracy proposed studying flour potential water accuracy proposed studying flour potential water accuracy proposed for City, which are not obseled noth of Golden Gate Park, which by no means would reduce the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, or ability to provide abundant high-pressure water for resuppression to the Richmool Buttird after a sessinic event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in-city reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 43 (20,000) gailon to the company of the proposed system's proposed services of San Francisco this in Lipid Company (20,000). The services of San Francisco this in Lipid Company (20,000), and an additional approximately 43 (20,000). The services of San Francisco this is included that the new EPVS pipeline in the Sunnet and Michael San San San San San San San San San San	R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt- terms of the SFPUC, the SFPUC and the SFP	Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	SPPUC and SPFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Diagree, partially	Fine Reprome Areas (FRA) were utilized by SPEVL and SPEI to the planning study CS-199. This study divided the City into areas based on those defined by the SPEI for Initial standard response and were called Fire Response Areas and were called Fire Response Areas (SPEA). Probable fire demands were developed for each FRA using 1200 sets of fire demands sequented by Charles Sewhorth, PhD using a Monte Carlo analysis of fire ignitions and fire specific and analysis of fire ignitions and the specific sequented by Charles (SPEA). Probable fire Areas (SPEA) and SPEA (SPEA) a	R7 [for F10]	The SFPL/Should (a) continue its efforts to complete amore detailed analysis of emergency fireflighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2015)	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this analysis by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friedlyting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-present of the complete development of a plant of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Diagree, partially	The ETW was built after the 1906 earthquake and its location, promarily in the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the STPUC, STPD, and Public Worsh have made critical improvements to the existing ETWS system. Expanding the PURS yipit or essenting ETWS systems, paparing the STPUC and STPU and S					
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Tressure Emergency Freelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F12	The SFPL has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended and 2014 report (Cs-199), and has not adequately defined which AVRS valves are "Critical" and therefore require increased attention.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilites Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Since taking over maintenance responsibilities, SPUPU. has completed spillificant maintenance activities. For example, on a monthly basis, staff from the SPIVE Lets to thir hump Station of 1 and Pump Station #2. There are 6 maintenance teachmentations provided in the CS-199 study as shown below in Table 7-1 from CS-199. The saintenance places recommended in the report or has determined the recommended maintenance practice in not necessary (i.e. flushing of a non-postable water system). Maintenance Recommendations, CS. 199 Task 11 The: Maintenance Recommendation 1: Confirm that all AMSS assets are entered into COTO: saset at AMSS and the state of the confirmation of SPIVE Responser. All AMSS is used boardons are entered into COTO shades on SPIVE Responser. All AMSS assets boardons are entered into COTO shades AMSS and the state of the complete places and the state places are stabilished for regular maintenance. Maintenance Recommendation 2: Perform Regular maintenance and testing SPIVE Responser. According to SPIVU Maximo maintenance places in maintenance and testing is performed in accordance with maintenance plans. Maintenance Recommendation 3: Check, flush Maintenance.	R9 [for F12]	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SPPU.  With the advice and subject to the approach the SPFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "Critical," and, therefore, require menury attention and priority in the SPPUC's maintenance plans.	Francisco Public Utilities	Has been implemented	(a) SFPLC implements "best practices" for the maintenance of ANSS sasest in collaboration with SFD, and consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Inderstanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply systems Related to FSF Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFFD SUppression (MOU), SFPLC will se

Act Now Before It Is	F13	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the	General Manager, San	Disagree, partially	There are no formal protocol outlining specific	R10	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU	General Manager, San	Will be	SFFD and SFPUC will work together to amend
Too Late:		SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct	Francisco Public Utilities		joint AWSS exercises or drills in the MOU;	[for F13]	between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be	Francisco Public Utilities	implemented	the MOU by June 30, 2020.
Aggressively Expand		joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no	Commission		however, there are multiple opportunities to			Commission		
and Enhance Our		formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS	[September 15, 2019]		train together during operation, maintenance,		annual emergency response exercises, including	[September 15, 2019]		
High-Pressure		exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster			and construction of improvement projects for		simulated disaster and earthquake drills			
Emergency		scenarios, such as a major earthquake.			the AWSS facilities as previously described in		involving the AWSS and the PWSS.			
Firefighting Water					the response to the Grand Jury questions sent					
System					in May 2019.					
[July 17, 2019]										
					The SFFD and SFPUC have had multiple field					
					training opportunities during the maintenance					
					and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the last					
					5 years. For example, on December 20, 2018,					
					SFFD and SFPUC personnel conducted					
					emergency generator start-up procedures for					
					Pump Station No. 2 (PS2). On April 5, 2018					
					SFPUC and SFFD performed joint-department					
					full-scale test of AWSS Pump Station No. 1 (PS1)					
					including pumping seawater into an isolated					
					section of the AWSS distribution through					
					system hydrants. On August 29, 2018, SFPUC,					
					SFFD and DPW personnel conducted a seawater					
					drafting drill and confirmation test from the					
					new suction connection at Pier 50. In addition,					
					SFFD and SFPUC periodically test different					
					facilities to assure systems are in good working					
					order, and to train personnel on operations and					
			1		joint-agency communications. For example, a	1				
			1		full-scale emergency exercise was performed	1				
					between SFFD and SFPUC staff in January 2016					
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Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Furelighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R1 [for F1-F6]	Syn o laster than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPUPL, the SFTP, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a delegal plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight frees will give the service of the STP of th	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is Something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later submitted to the Mayor and Board no later han March 10 each od-in-unbreed year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience fuelhelengs.  Included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline unlike ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will your this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Freelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of despread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding			The plan discussed in Recommendation £1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 5 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sesmically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of isources for specific uses on specific tunels on specific tunels on Stan Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The pland isources of intermediation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gapthers, documents, and badances planned based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gapthers, documents, and badances planned across San Infrastructure portfolio and across San Jean San San San San San San San San San S
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	The MWS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the less 15 Years IN WSIP included for reduce valuerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the 54.8 billion dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San franction, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the anion. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a yadditionally, it is unique because the WSIP willied a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seimic Level of Service.	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPEU, the SPFI, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a delegal plan to ensure the CIV is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of Son Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The city cannot discoss the project for this reason, the City will yone this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Freelighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (NWSS) in highly valurizable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for fireflighting after a major earthquake.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	The MWS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply improvement Program (WSP) initiated by the SPUCL. The goals of WSP included to reduce valuerability of the water system to damage from entripulsars and increase overall water system reliability. There were 15 in-city projects with the 54.5 billional dollar program. The undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the major that the state of the system reliability, and one of the notion of the system of the s	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, estimically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific users on specific users on specific users on specific specific spublic infrastructure is the work of the 1D-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gapthers, documents, and badances planned based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gapthers, documents, and badances planned unfarstructure portfolio and across San unfarstructure portfolio and across San unfarstructure portfolio and across San did across San planned and process the specific specific planning between the specific planning and promote usualinability. (4) advance public safety and enhance realistners; (3) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (3) promote economic development. In the next 1D-lear Capital Plan and those that follow, respects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F3	Approximately 30 cistents have recently been added with funder from ESER Bonds, but offer mSER Bonds, but offer supply and and thus do not provide sufficient water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for flighting fires following a major earthquake.		Agree with the finding	Gaterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the STF0 in response to a disaster. Gatern locations are strategically located in the City in the event of a major conflagration to assist as a "Demarcation Line" on some of The City's major thoroughtees. This was reading dealer the 1906 earthquake. With work accomplished throughtees. This was reading content to the complete the complete the STF0 and program, colleren have been seismically improved colleren has increased to approximately and providing the Fire Department access to millions of gallons of water in an emergency.		Syn o laster than December 31, 2020, the Major, the SPUPL, the SPTP, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Beach of Supervisors a delegal plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight frees will glast of Servisors a desired from the event of a 1506-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each ode-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested year for approval no later than May 1. The requested parts of the code of the parts of parts of the code of the code of parts of pa

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Espand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Emergency Water System [July 37, 2019]	F3	Approximately 30 cistems have recently been added with funds from ESR bonds, but cistems only have up to about a hour of water byen and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	Cisterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFTD in response to a disaster. Cistern location are strategically located in the Cily in the event of a major confligation to assist as a "Demanciation Lise" on some of The Cily's major throughfares. This was realized accomplished throughfares. This was realized accomplished throughfares the Cily improved throughout the Cily and the overall number of cisterns has increased to approximately 320, providing the Fife Department access to millions of gallons of water in an emergency.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, ostionizally sade energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than tune 30, 2094.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the Drycar Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital based on analysis, will be done on the capital based on analysis, will be done on the capital capital plan shares, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are lettered, (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) and several public silience planned and programmatic needs; and (3) promote commit development, in the next 10 Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will confluence to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. Committing to entirely funding a single program out of context and without regard for the trade-offs of what commitment would be out of step with the City will confluence and highly regulated capital.
ACI, Now Before It Is Too late: Aggressively Expand aggressively expand and the pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, somen the flexibility Water Sopph's System (AWSS), does not cover large start of Suppressional Instricts 1, a 7, and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area, are assult, these districts are not adequated, protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The STPLC_STPC, and San Francisco Public Works (STPV) are committed to increasing five orderion throughout San Francisco. Since the bassage of the first Earthquake Saffey and Enregency Response Bond in 2010, the three bassage of the first Earthquake Saffey and Enregency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's sessimic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS system's Sessimic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS single of coverage to all areas of the City would range of coverage. Enhancing the AWS in the City with the City of the City would be an advantage of the City would be applied to the City would be applied to the City would be applied to the City would be applied to the City would be applied to the City would be applied to meet the performance standards of the STPL.		Syno later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFV/L, be SFT and the Office of Resilience, and Exportise of Resilience, and Capital Finning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a deligation to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires; and japan 50 fan Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	insuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to light fires in all parts of San Francisco is commenting that will be a fous of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than Mays 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESR 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
ACI, Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friedlything Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure mergenery water supply system, some at the Auxiliany Water Supply system (MVSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisional Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, three districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SPIUC, SPED, and San Francisco Public Works (SPPV) are committed to increasing free protection throughout San Francisco. Since the possage of the first Earthquake Safeky and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three processing agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's selsmic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the Avistic Sangle of coverage to all reads of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and three processing of the city would be continued to the city and some continued to the city and some continued to the city and continue to develop and continued to the city and some continued to the city and city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and continued to the city and city	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1.  Anoul include adealed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 2 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sesimically safe emergency water system for those parts of the CV that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	the commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelies of Soa Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Final. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portion and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The public infrastructure protriols and across the public sind process of the public state of the public state of the public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered; (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) advance public safety and enhance resilience; (3) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze protriots. Committing to entirely 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 likey create significant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
ACI, Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Exhaustic Aggressively Expand and Exhaustic Aggressively Expand Aggressively Expanding Aggressive Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, nown as the Audilany Water supply system (AWSS), does not cover large super of Supervision (Intertes 1, a 7, and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area as a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Agree with the finding	The STPLC_STPL and San Francisco Public Works (STPV) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first sarthquakes Saffley and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three passage of the first sarthquakes Saffley and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage, chanakoning the city and range of coverage, chanakoning the city and range of coverage. Enhankoning the Comparison of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, jurdancis, and seismic valves since the early 1000, and the City intends to use the test possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the 5FTD.	RS [for F4]	The SFD should strategically locate the magnity of the PMSS locate tunders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cistems.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	The Department is currently finalizing specifications for these units, after which they will go out to bid through the City's procurement processes before construction. It is anticipated the Department will take receipt of these units in the second half of 2000/early 2021. These hose tenders are a heavy-duty apparatus designed to be able to be deployed and moved throughout the City depending on need, giving the Department needed operational flexibility in its response.
ACL Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friendly Emergency Friendly Fressure Emergency Firendly Friendly	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, estemically and emergency freeling water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francio, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, compiler resilience challenges. These challenges are documented in the Realisengs are to columented the threat of the City of	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no lister than December 31, 2009, the Mayor, the SPDUP, the SPTUP, the SPTUP, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Beach of Supervisors a deligible of Supervisors a deligible of Supervisors a deligible of Supervisors a deligible of Supervisors and Supervisors and Supervisors and Part of Supervis	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval into their than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval into their than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval into their than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval into their than March 1 of each odd-number (1) approved in the March 1 of the San Submission to each of the San San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the SER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is important to acknowledge our multiple, complex resilience	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital
and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)					challenges. These challenges are documented in the Reallend's strategy (2016) and underlie the strategy efforts of our capital investments are represented in the DYear Capital Pain (last updated 2019). These challenges are: Earthquake, Sea Level Res/Climate Change, Aging Infrastructure, Unaffordsibility, and Social inquelly, All of these challenges represent meaningful threats to San Franciscan, their property, and their ability to make a file in the City. In making desistoria shoul priority or a similar of the control of the		years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, sessimally safe engency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.			Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital planting process gathers, documents, and balances planting in process gathers, documents, and balances planted indirect process. The capital planting process gathers, documents, and balances planted infrastructure portfolio and across San practices of the process of the pr
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unlets the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades [Le., after the USSD predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	[September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of Inture ESF bands and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPEUP, the SPFI, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Beach of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the CIV is well prepared to flight free; sail glants of son Francisco in the event of a 1506-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	cinsuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience fadelings.  Included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the SER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It is Too Late:  Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Teoelighting Water Systems (July 17, 2019)		Unless the City increases funding levels, I will be several decades [Le., after the USOS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	Department (September 15, 2019)	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of Inture ESE bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation fit about include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-source, lestimically safe emergency water system for the state of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the comments of the plant of the plant of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2094.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Department (September 15, 2019)	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific tursels on specific tursels on Span Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 1D-Year Capital infrastructure is the work of the 1D-Year Capital Flan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital staken, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Jean Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments are tiered; (1a) address legal and regulation of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered; (1a) address legal and regulation of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered; (1a) address legal and regulation of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered; (1a) address legal and and promotes ustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and event 10-year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identity sources to advance those priorities. 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 craste is egificant vulnerabilities elsewhere in the portfolio.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, I will be several decades [i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of Inture ESE bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.		As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PMVSs hose tenders being requested by the 57FF, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purches five units through funds from the F193-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and printly.
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		The existing Portable Mater Souph System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Inventing in more PWSS host tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western part of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourcest, steinmically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase the units through funds from the PTI3-20 City budget and an allocation from the PTI3-20 City budget and an allocation of the State White the Department currently has five didner hose tenders spread-out throughout the City, these new units are revent a contraction of the PTI3-20 City of the State of the State of the State of Operational benefits, including the following: the capitality of pumping and addrafting water from any water source; extending the current AWS system infrastructure; carrying 6,000 feet of hose for deployment; a 5,000 GPM protrate Josephson water pump and a 3,000 GPM protrate Jose	[for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the 579Tb, to replace along most successful inadequate inventory.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the P193-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term Administration to develop a multi-year term administration to develop a multi-year term administration will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost St million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and priority.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency fireflighting water system.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding			The SFPUC, the SFPD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	SFPLC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Emergency Englishing Water System (July 17, 2019)	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFFD are studying four potential water sources proposed to supply a pollable FIVS on the west side of the City, which are not located north of Golden Cate Park, which by no means would read the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, a pollably to provide abundant. It is the property of the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, a pollably to provide abundant. Bit is the property of the Richmond District after a session event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in city reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 1,000,000,000 gallions. The potable FIVS system for the Westerder of Sin Francisco that is being developed and analyzed would provide that the new EFVS popilies in the Sumerico that is being developed and analyzed would provide that the new EFVS popilies in the Sumerico that is being developed and analyzed would provide that the new EFVS popilies in the Sumerico that is water sources could be supplied from four sources of water at two locations. The first worker sources could be supplied to the EFVS propilies via a 3,000 gallion per minute pump station in the vicinity of Lake Merced. The two ources being studies of this pump station are Lake Merced, which has a water supply of supromanely one being spalions, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalions, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalions, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalion gallone, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalions, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalions, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalion gallone, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalion gallone, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalione, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione, and a 80° manual propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione propromanely one being spalione propro	R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the vest side. Finding and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Sopervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water (July 17, 2019)	F10	The "reliability cores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	Fine Response Areas (FRAs) were utilized by SPICL and SFIO in the planning study C-319. This study divided the City into area based on those defined by the FST Dor initial standard response and were called Tire Response Areas and the SPICL and SPICL AND SPICL AND SPICL AND SPICL AND SPICL AND SP	R7 (for F10)	The SPEUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency fireflighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Chef, San Francisco Fre Department [September 15, 2019]	Will be	SFPLC and SFPD will complete this analysis by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	The EFMS was built after the 1906 earthquake, and its location, primarily in the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the majority of the cryl's population at that time. Since 2010, the SFMC, SFMC, and Tabulte Works have made critical improvements to the existing EFMS system. Expanding the Majority of the cryl's properties to the existing EFMS system. Expanding the Service of the SFMC and SFMC are developing pladle would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFMC and SFMC are developing pladle would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFMC and SFMC are developing pladle would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFMC and SFMC are developing plant that would improve the SFMC and SFMC are developing plant that would improve the SFM removed propose the best method for brigging arobust and resilient high-pressure firelighting water system to the Western engilethories at the high-pressure needed for firelightens to combat large fires a section event, and is lakely to include affect to the SFMC infection and is likely to include and SFMC special plant for the SFMC infection and its likely to include and SFMC special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special plant for the significant special position in the significant special plant for the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the significant special position in the					
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Pirefighting Water System [July 17, 2015]	F13	in the 2015 MOU between the SFTD and the SFTD, and the SFTD, and the SFTD, the two against agreed to conduct joint AWST trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlings specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	Intere are no formal protectol outsitines specific nor MXSS exercises or drills in the MXD!, however, there are multiple opportunities to the control together during operation, maintenance, and construction of improvement projects for MXSS facilities as previously described in the response to the Grand Jury questions sent in MXP 2019.  The STF0 and STFUC have had multiple field straining opportunities during the maintenance and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the starting opportunities during the maintenance and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the starting opportunities of the STFUC personnel conducted emergency generates start-up procedures for Pump Station No. 2 (F32). On April 13, 2018 STFUC and STFUC personnel conducted for the starting opportunities of the STFUC personnel conducted services the starting opportunities of the STFUC personnel conducted services of the STFUC personnel conducted a sewater during unique of the starting opportunities of the STFUC personnel conducted a sewater during drill and confirmation sets from the mew suction connection at Pier SD. In addition, STFU and STFUC personnel conducted a sewater during drill and confirmation sets from the mew suction connection at Pier SD. In addition, STFU and STFUC personnel conducted a sewater during drill and confirmation sets from the mew suction connection at Pier SD. In addition, STFU and STFUC personnel conducted as sewater during drill and confirmation sets from the mew suction connection at Pier SD. In addition, STFU and STFUC personal configuration to previous and province and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the strain and succession of the st		Syn o Lister than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SPTO, and the SPTO should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for ammusal emergency response serveries, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	Chlef, San Francisco Fire Departmental (September 15, 2019)	Will be implemented	The Fire Department conducts weekly hose/hose tender drills that it rolates through companies throughout the City. The Fire Department will work with the SPFUC have them in attendance and participate in these drills. SFFD will also commit to working with the FUC to enhance the scope and frequency of trainings in the future for improved collaboration. SFFD and SFPUC will work together to amend the MOU by June 30, 2020.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]						R9 [for F12]	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFVD. with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFVD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFVDC's maintenance plans.	Department	Has been implemented	Igh SFPLC implements "best practices" for the maintenance of ANSS sasets in collaboration with SFD, and consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Inderstanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply systems Related to Fire Suppression (MOU), SFPLC will seek SFPD's written approad for "any modifications that a high pressure fireflighting system (MOU), page 2,101 Teles ANSS critical valves have been identified and will be exercised every year through the ANSS Critical Valves Exercise Program.

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, I will be several decades [Le., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of Inture ESEs bands and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R1 [for F1-F6]	By no lister than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SPDUC, the SPDU, the SPDU, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Beard of Supervisors a detailed joint to ensure the CIV is well prepared to flight free; wall gata to Sensure the CIV is well prepared to flight free; wall gatant 50 far francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 10 desh odd-numbered year for approval no later than Mayb. 1 The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience faellenges. Included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESF8 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, I will be several decades [i.e., after the USSS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding leaves of Inture ESEs bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 indusing discussed in Recommendation R1 indusing financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-source, discinnicially safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no latter than June 30, 2034.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific tunels on specific tunels on Specific tunels of San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gaptimes, documents, and balances planned subjects, documents, and balances planned subjects, and subjects, and subjects, and subjects of the subject of the
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several deachs (i.e., after the USS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.		Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESR bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, satismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	The analysis will be performed as part of the CIPY, 10-Perc Facilate Plan development process. The next full update to the Capital Plan will be submitted to the Mayor and Sourh ont later than March 1, 2021, for approval no later than May 1, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is TOO Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Friefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund accomplete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Diagree, partially	The ETW was built after the 1906 earthquake and its location, primarily in the northeast portion of 3an Francisco, corresponds to the location of the majority of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the STPUC, STPD, and Polici Works have made critical improvements to the existing ETWS system. Expanding the "PUS spirot on estimating that the easing ETWS price and the straining that the easing ETWS and the straining ETWS and the straining expension of the straining ETWS and the straining ETWS and redeveloping faints that would implement a resilient, robust, and redundant potable ETWS for the Westside of Sin Francisco. The ETWS can desire system to the best method for bringing a robust and resilient high-pressure frefightings in the straining expension of the		By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Superious should analyse whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-ourced, seismically safe energency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2094.	City Administrator [September 15, 2019]	Will be	The analysis will be performed as part of the CIPY's 10-Year Capital Pland development process. The next full update to the Capital Pland will be submitted to the Mayor and Board not later than March 1, 2021, for approval no later than Mary 1, 2021.

Report Title [Publication Date]	FII	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]						[for F8-F9]		Department of the Environment [September 15, 2019]		Not applicable to the San Francisco Department of the Environment

From: <u>Anatolia Lubos</u>
To: <u>Carroll, John (BOS)</u>

Subject: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Response (by the Commission President) to the 2018-2019 AWSS

Report

**Date:** Friday, September 13, 2019 10:14:02 AM

Attachments: President Caen Letter to CGJ.pdf

**From:** Civil Grand Jury < CGrandJury@sftc.org> **Sent:** Wednesday, September 11, 2019 11:11 AM

To: Anatolia Lubos <ALubos@sftc.org>

Subject: FW: Response of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand

Jury Report

From: Hood, Donna

Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2019 11:10:54 AM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

**To:** Civil Grand Jury

Cc: Kelly Jr, Harlan; Breed, London (MYR)

Subject: Response of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury

Report

MARNING: This email was generated from an external source. You should only open files from a trustworthy source.

#### Good Morning,

In accordance with Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05, and pursuant to the request of Mr. Rasha Harvey, Foreperson of the City and County of San Francisco 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury, attached please find the response of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, *Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System*.

Thank you,

Donna Hood

Commission Secretary

San Francisco Water, Power and Sewer/Services of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

525 Golden Gate Ave., 13th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94102

415-554-0761 (direct)

http://sfwater.org/

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525 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415.554.3155 F 415.554.3161 TTY 415.554.3488

September 11, 2019

Sent via U.S. Mail and email to CGrandJury@sftc.org

The Honorable Garrett L. Wong Presiding Judge Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 400 McAllister Street, Room 008 San Francisco, CA 94102-4512

Dear Judge Wong:

In accordance with Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05, and pursuant to the request of Mr. Rasha Harvey, Foreperson of the City and County of San Francisco 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury, attached please find the response of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, *Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System.* At its regularly scheduled public meeting of September 10, 2019, the Commission voted to approve the attached responses by Resolution No. 19-0178.

The response of the General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is being sent under separate cover.

The Commission would like to thank the members of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury for their service and their interest in our vital water infrastructure that supports firefighting in all communities in San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Ann Moller Caen

President

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

cc: Harlan Kelly, SFPUC General Manager

Marko

Mayor London Breed

London N. Breed Mayor

Ann Moller Caen President

Francesca Vietor

Vice President

Anson Moran

Commissioner

Sophie Maxwell Commissioner

> Tim Paulson Commissioner

Harlan L. Kelly, Jr. General Manager



#### PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

City and County of San Francisco

RESOLUTION NO. 19-0178

	WH	EREAS,	On.	July 17	, 2019	, the 20	18-201	9 Civil (	Grand .	Jury rel	eased a	report entitled,
"Act	Now	Before	It I	s Too	Late:	Aggre	ssively	Expand	and	Enhand	ce Our	High-Pressure
Emer	gency	Firefigl	nting	Water	Syste	em," a	copy	of which	h is o	n file	with th	e Commission

Secretary and has been provided to this Commission for review; and

WHEREAS, The Civil Grand Jury requires written responses from this Commission to the Report's Findings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and Recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10; and

WHEREAS, California Penal Code §933(c) requires such written responses be submitted to the Presiding Judge no later than September 15, 2019; and

WHEREAS, Attached hereto are the Commission's responses to the above stated Findings and Recommendations in the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Commission hereby approves the Commission's responses, attached hereto, to the relevant findings and recommendations of the July 17, 2019 Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" and authorizes and directs the Commission President to submit the response to the Presiding Judge of the Civil Grand Jury by September 15, 2019, as required by California Penal Code §933(c).

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Public Utilities Commission at its meeting of September 10, 2019.

Secretary, Public Utilities Commission

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1		President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		[for F1-F6]		President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the \$4.8 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	[for F1-F6]		President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commissio [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the \$4.8 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  Will be implemente Will be implemente Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.

Act Now Before It Is	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe	President, San Francisco	Agree with the	As the City considers what is essential to protect San Francisco, it is	R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, President, San Francisco	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]			Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		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 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seismically safe EFWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.		the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	emergency firefighting water supply will be	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	finding	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 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seismically safe EFWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts			Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	•	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commissio [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		[for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high-pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFFD are studying four potential water sources proposed to supply a potable EFWS on the west side of the City, which are not located north of Golden Gate Park, which by no means would reduce the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, or ability to provide abundant high-pressure water for fire suppression to the Richmond District after a seismic event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in-city reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 413,000,000 gallons. Additionally, Lake Merced, also located within City Limits, has an additional approximately 1,000,000,000 gallons. The potable EFWS system for the Westside of San Francisco that is being developed and analyzed would provide that the new EFWS pipeline in the Sunset and Richmond Districts could be supplied from four sources of water at two locations. The first two water sources could be supplied to the EFWS pipeline via a 30,000 gallon per minute pump station in the vicinity of Lake Merced, which has a water supply of approximately one billion gallons, and a 60" seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System pipeline. The proposed potable EFWS also is analyzing the inclusion of a second 30,000 gallons per minute pump station in the vicinity of the SFPUC's Sunset Reservoir that could be supplied water by two sources: (1) the 90 million gallon north basin of the Sunset Reservoir, which recently underwent a \$64 million seismic retrofit, and (2) a 54" seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional Water system pipeline.	[for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.

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12 Mannar that allowe the highest to be extended in the future to	
serve additional areas.	

Act Now Before It Is oo Late:	F12	The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	Disagree, wholly	Since taking over maintenance responsibilities, SFPUC has completed significant maintenance activities. For example, on a monthly basis, staff	R9 By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, President, San Francisco Has been [for F12] with the advice and subject to the approval of Public Utilities Commission implemented	(a) SFPUC implements "best practices" for the maintenant of AWSS assets in collaboration with SFFD, and consistent
aggressively Expand		2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately	[September 15, 2019]		from the SFPUC test both Pump Station #1 and Pump Station #2. There are	the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" [September 15, 2019]	with the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding
nd Enhance Our		defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and	[September 15, 2019]		6 maintenance recommendations provided in the CS-199 study as shown	for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b)	Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco
ligh-Pressure		therefore require increased attention.			below in Table 7-1 from CS-199. The SFPUC has developed several of the	redefine which AWSS valves in the system are	Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression (MOU)
· ·		therefore require increased attention.			routine maintenance plans recommended in the report or has determined	"critical," and, therefore, require more	SFPUC will seek SFFD's written approval for "any
mergency							
Firefighting Water					the recommended maintenance practice is not necessary (i.e. flushing of a	attention and priority in the SFPUC's	modifications that could compromise" the system's
System					non-potable water system).	maintenance plans.	function as a high pressure firefighting system (MOU, pag
July 17, 2019]					Marinton and Decomposed debiases CC 400 Tools 44 TM		(h) The ANGS evitical code as heart identified and will
					Maintenance Recommendations, CS. 199 Task 11 TM:		(b) The AWSS critical valves have been identified and will
					Maintenance Recommendation 1: Confirm that all AWSS assets are entered		exercised every year through the AWSS Critical Valve
					into CDD's asset management system and PM's are established		Exercise Program.
					SFPUC Response: All AWSS asset locations are entered into CDD's Maximo		
					and GIS databases. PM's are established for regular maintenance.		
					Maintenance Recommendation 2: Perform Regular maintenance and		
					Maintenance Recommendation 2: Perform Regular maintenance and		
					testing		
					SFPUC Response: According to SFPUC Maximo maintenance/testing		
					records, regular maintenance and testing is performed in accordance with		
					maintenance plans.		
					Maintenance Recommendation 3: Check, flush and repair all suction		
					connections regularly		
					SFPUC Response: All suction connections were assessed 4-5 years ago.		
					Some were cleaned as needed at that time. A high-pressure jetting machine		
					was recently purchased, and personnel is being trained on its use.		
					was recently purchased, and personner is being trained on its use.		
					Maintenance Recommendation 4: Establish pipeline flushing program for		
					AWSS		
					SFPUC Response: Non-potable fire-fighting water systems are not typically		
					flushed as part of regular flushing maintenance program. However, flushing		
					naturally occurs when the AWSS is utilized approximately 20 times per		
					year.		
					Maintenance Recommendation 5: Establish leak detection program and a		
					pipeline leak database to monitor potential hot spots		
					SFPUC Response: SFPUC maintenance activities have helped reduced EFWS		
					leakage by over 500,000 gallons per day, improving system performance		
					while reducing water waste. A condition assessment project was		
					implemented using Smart Ball technology. In addition, the system water		
					supply sources are regularly monitored for water levels/filling requirements		
					which will indicate potential leaks in the pipeline system.		
					Maintenance Recommendation 6: Establish a cistern inspection, filling and		
					testing program		
					SFPUC Response: A cistern inspection and testing program has been		
					developed for implementation in 2019. In addition, a filling procedure has		
					been established with SFFD.		
					As part of the AWSS Critical Valve Exercise Program, CDD has identified 66		
					AWSS valves as "critical" (66 of 1,685 valves, or approximately 4 percent		
					(source: CDD GIS). Critical valves for AWSS were defined based on the		
					following criteria for operational importance:		
					• Tank bypass valves		
					Tank supply valve from higher pressure to lower pressure tank supply		
					source		
					Closed control valves to isolate piping within an infirm area		
					• Distribution system divide gate valve, manual operation (allows higher		
			1		proceure zone to feed into lower proceure zone within the distribution	1 1	

					system)  Distribution system divide gate valve, motorized operation (allows higher pressure zone to feed into lower pressure zone within the distribution system)  Open control valves to allow a single supply source to feed an infirm area Balancing valve, TP reservoir only (allows the two TP reservoir basins to equalize in level) Critical Valves: These EFWS critical valves are broken down by type below. All 66 of the AWSS critical valves were exercised in 2018-2019 and will be exercised every year.  Valve Type (# of Critical Valves per type): Ashbury Tank By-Pass Valves (10) Ashbury Tank Supply Valve #1 [Ashbury to Jones] (1) Close Control Gate Valve (15) Division Gate Valve (14) Jones Street Tank By-Pass Valves (10) Motorized Division Gate Valve or Motorized Line Gate Valve (6) Open Control Gate Valve [Infirm Area] (6) Twin Peaks East Reservoir Lead Valve [Supply, TP to Ashbury] (1) Twin Peaks West Reservoir Lead Valve [Supply, TP to Ashbury] (1) Total AWSS Critical Valves (66)			
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F13	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	There are no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills in the MOU; however, there are multiple opportunities to train together during operation, maintenance, and construction of improvement projects for the AWSS facilities as previously described in the response to the Grand Jury questions sent in May 2019.  The SFFD and SFPUC have had multiple field training opportunities during the maintenance and start-up testing of AWSS facilities in the last 5 years. For example, on December 20, 2018, SFFD and SFPUC personnel conducted emergency generator start-up procedures for Pump Station No. 2 (PS2). On April 5, 2018 SFPUC and SFFD performed joint-department full-scale test of AWSS Pump Station No. 1 (PS1) including pumping seawater into an isolated section of the AWSS distribution through system hydrants. On August 29, 2018, SFPUC, SFFD and DPW personnel conducted a seawater drafting drill and confirmation test from the new suction connection at Pier 50. In addition, SFFD and SFPUC periodically test different facilities to assure systems are in good working order, and to train personnel on operations and joint-agency communications. For example, a full-scale emergency exercise was performed between SFFD and SFPUC staff in January 2016 at Islais Creek, which involved the Phoenix Fireboat pumping sea water directly into an isolated section of the Jones pressure system via AWSS manifold connection. Sea water discharged from select hydrants within the isolated section of the system where pressure and flow were monitored at each discharge point.  The SFFD uses their Disaster Response Manual and Water Supply Manual to provide guidelines for training. Training occurs throughout the year and is ongoing. In March 2018, the SFPUC sponsored a tabletop drill focused on CDD emergency response in coordination with SFFD response. Participants were asked to utilize Incident Command Structure (ICS) principles to	[for F13] between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	SFFD and SFPUC will work together to amend the MOU by June 30, 2020.

	respond to a hypothetical earthquake event (determine ICS, formulate specific objectives, and document findings). It is anticipated that this tabletop exercise will be repeated at least every other year, and that a larger scale simulation of post-earthquake response will be conducted within the next two years for SFFD and SFPUC joint-exercise.		
	In February 2018 the SFPUC and SFFD staff convened to review the SFPUC's Division Emergency Operations Plan (DEOP), the CDD's Emergency Action Plan (EAP), and the CDD's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ERP overview focused on the Incident Command structure specific to CDD staff responsibilities, communication methods, critical facilities and assets, first responders for each facility (PWS and AWSS) and updated "critical facilities map" for all major pressure zones.		

From: Anatolia Lubos
To: Carroll, John (BOS)

**Subject:** Fire Commission Response to 2018-2019 AWSS Report

**Date:** Friday, September 13, 2019 10:03:24 AM

Attachments: Copy of Fire Commission Nakajo AWSS Matrix of Findings and Recommendations Response 190904.xlsx

**From:** Civil Grand Jury < CGrandJury@sftc.org> **Sent:** Thursday, September 12, 2019 1:24 PM

**To:** Anatolia Lubos <ALubos@sftc.org> **Subject:** FW: Civil Grand Jury Report

From: Conefrey, Maureen (FIR)

Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2019 1:24:22 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

**To:** Civil Grand Jury

Cc: Rasha Harvey; Steve Nakajo (sknakajo@yahoo.com); Nicholson, Jeanine (FIR)

Subject: RE: Civil Grand Jury Report

MARNING: This email was generated from an external source. You should only open files from a trustworthy source.

Here's the correct document.

Maureen Conefrey Fire Commission Secretary (415) 558-3451

From: Conefrey, Maureen (FIR)

Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2019 11:45 AM

To: CGrandJury@sftc.org

**Cc:** Rasha Harvey < r.harvey@sfcgj.org>; Steve Nakajo (sknakajo@yahoo.com) < sknakajo@yahoo.com>; Nicholson, Jeanine (FIR) < jeanine.nicholson@sfgov.org>

**Subject:** Civil Grand Jury Report

Dear Honorable Garrett L. Wong,

Please see attachments. I will also send by U.S. Mail.

Sincerely,

Maureen Conefrey Fire Commission Secretary (415) 558-3451

Report Title [Publication Date]  Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F# F1	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)  Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree) Agree with the finding	Finding Response Text	[for F1-F6]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Recommendation Response Text  Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding			The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital Plan, and based on lanalysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, partially	The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP) initiated by the SFPUC. The goals of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city projects within the \$4.8 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic Level of Service.	[for F1-F6]		President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

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Act Now Before It Is	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	The MWSS has been significantly upgraded in the last 15 years through the	R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco	Requires further	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific
Too Late:	гZ	highly vulnerable to damage from a major	Fire Commission	bisagree, partially			should include a detailed proposal, including	Fire Commission	analysis	timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of
Aggressively Expand		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water			of WSIP included to reduce vulnerability of the water system to damage from	[101 1 1-10]	financing sources, for the installation within 15	[September 15, 2019]	unuiyaia	the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation
and Enhance Our		supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	[5546111001 13, 2013]		earthquakes and increase overall water system reliability. There were 35 in-city	1	years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	[500)(01100113, 2013]		1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on
High-Pressure		supply for mengitting after a major cartingaake.			projects within the \$4.8 billion-dollar program. The WSIP was the largest		seismically safe emergency water system for			analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital
Emergency					capital program ever undertaken by San Francisco, and one of the largest		those parts of the City that don't currently have			planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned
Firefighting Water					water infrastructure programs in the nation. Additionally, it is one of the only		one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.			funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and
System					comprehensive and strategic infrastructure programs targeted specifically at		one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.			across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has
[July 17, 2019]										= -
[July 17, 2019]					improving a water system's seismic reliability and resiliency. Additionally, it is unique because the WSIP utilized a 7.8 magnitude earthquake as its seismic					longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered:
					Level of Service.					(1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public
					Level of Service.					safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote
										sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs;
										and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year
										Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to
										analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to
										advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been	President, San Francisco	Agree with the	Cisterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFFD in response	R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor,	President, San Francisco	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources
Too Late:		added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns	Fire Commission	finding	to a disaster. Cistern locations are strategically located in the City in the event					to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is
Aggressively Expand		only have up to about an hour of water supply	[September 15, 2019]	8	of a major conflagration to assist as a "Demarcation Line" on some of The	(	and Capital Planning should jointly present to	[September 15, 2019]		something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan.
and Enhance Our		and thus do not provide sufficient water for	[September 15, 2015]		City's major thoroughfares. This was realized after the 1906 earthquake. With		the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to	[500,000,000,000]		Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to
High-Pressure		fighting fires following a major earthquake.			work accomplished through the ESER bond program, cisterns have been		ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in			the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-
Emergency		ingreing mes rollowing a major car anquaker			seismically improved throughout the City and the overall number of cisterns		all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-			numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested
Firefighting Water					has increased to approximately 230, providing the Fire Department access to		magnitude (7.8) earthquake.			presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's
System					millions of gallons of water in an emergency.		magnitude (7.6) eartiiquake.			submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's
[July 17, 2019]					inimions of gallons of water in an emergency.					resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would
[July 17, 2015]										be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline
										until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will
										sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back
										the timeline to December 31, 2021.
										the timeline to becember 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been	President, San Francisco	Agree with the	Cisterns serve as one of many important tools for use by the SFFD in response	R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco	Requires further	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific
Too Late:	гэ	added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns	Fire Commission	finding	to a disaster. Cistern locations are strategically located in the City in the event		·	Fire Commission	analysis	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		imaing		[101 F1-F6]			dildiysis	timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of
Aggressively Expand		only have up to about an hour of water supply	[September 15, 2019]		of a major conflagration to assist as a "Demarcation Line" on some of The		financing sources, for the installation within 15	[September 15, 2019]		the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation
and Enhance Our		and thus do not provide sufficient water for			City's major thoroughfares. This was realized after the 1906 earthquake. With		years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,			1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on
High-Pressure		fighting fires following a major earthquake.			work accomplished through the ESER bond program, cisterns have been		seismically safe emergency water system for			analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital
Emergency					seismically improved throughout the City and the overall number of cisterns		those parts of the City that don't currently have			planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned
Firefighting Water					has increased to approximately 230, providing the Fire Department access to		one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.			funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and
System					millions of gallons of water in an emergency.					across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has
[July 17, 2019]										longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of
										public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered:
										(1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public
						1				safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote
										sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs;
						1		1		and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year
						1				Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to
						1				analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to
						1				advance those priorities. Committing to entirely funding a single
						1				program out of context and without regard for the trade-offs of
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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The SFPUC, SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the AWSS system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. Enhancing the AWSS range of coverage to all areas of the City would require the allocation of funds to do so. The three agencies will continue to develop and implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the City intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	FS	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	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 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seismically safe EFWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.		By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	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 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. The City has taken significant steps since 2010 to ensure that the City has a high-pressure multi-sourced, seismically safe EFWS. Since the passage of the first Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, SFPUC, SFFD, SF Public Works have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design.	R2 [for F1-F6]		President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	 Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	[for F1-F6]	the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Ensuring that San Francisco has the infrastructure and resources to be well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco is something that will be a focus of the next 10-Year Capital Plan. Per Administrative Code 3.20, that Plan must be submitted to the Mayor and Board no later than March 1 of each odd-numbered year for approval no later than May 1. The requested presentation would be delivered as part of that Plan's submission to enable holistic planning across San Francisco's resilience challenges. Updates available on this timeline would be included. The City cannot discuss the project and timeline until the ESER 2020 plan passes. For this reason, the City will sync this recommendation with the Capital Plan, and push back the timeline to December 31, 2021.

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R2 [for F1-F6] from F1-F6] fro	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The commitment of sources for specific uses on specific timelines for San Francisco's public infrastructure is the work of the 10-Year Capital Plan. The plan discussed in Recommendation 1 will be acknowledged in the Capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital Plan, and based on analysis, will be done on the capital plan timeline. The capital planning process gathers, documents, and balances planned funding for needs across the public infrastructure portfolio and across San Francisco's resilience challenges. The Capital Plan has longstanding funding principles to guide the prioritization of public infrastructure investments. These investments are tiered: (1) address legal and/or regulatory mandates; (2) ensure public safety and enhance resilience; (3) preserve assets and promote sustainability; (4) advance planned and programmatic needs; and (5) promote economic development. In the next 10-Year Capital Plan and those that follow, the City will continue to analyze priority projects and programs and identify sources to advance those priorities. 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.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Disagree, wholly	Decisions about programming and funding levels of future ESER bonds and other complementary sources that could support the expansion of the AWSS have yet to be made.	R4 As interim measure, by no later than June 30, [for F6-F7] 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FY19-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and priority.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FY19-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. While the Department currently has five older hose tenders spread-out throughout the City, these new units are much more modern and provide the Department with a number of operational benefits, including the following: the capability of pumping and drafting water from any water source; extending the current AWSS system infrastructure; carrying 6,000 feet of hose for deployment; a 5,500 gallon per minute (GPM) on-board water pump and a 3,000 GPM portable submersible water pump; on-board monitor with a 525 foot reach; and four wheel drive. In addition, the Department has been successful in advocating and receiving Federal grant funds to assist with purchasing various PWSS equipment (valves, hose, ramps, etc.), and will continue to advocate for alternative sources of funding to increase the inventory of PWSS equipment.	[for F6-F7] 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Requires further analysis	The Fire Department has been allocated funding to purchase five units through funds from the FY19-20 City budget and an allocation from the State. The Department is currently working with the Office of Contract Administration to develop a multi-year term contract for hose tenders so in the case that additional funding is secured in future years, the Department will be able to reduce the amount of time for procurement of the apparatus. Each hose tender cost \$1 million each, and we need to weigh purchase of additional hose tenders to other budget request and priority.
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Agree with the finding		R6 [for F8-F9] The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.

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Act Now Before It Is	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	While it is true that the SFPUC and SFFD are studying four potential water	R6	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	President, San Francisco	Will be implemented	SFPUC and SFFD will complete this study by June 30, 2021.
Too Late:		western part of the City do not include any high	Fire Commission		sources proposed to supply a potable EFWS on the west side of the City, which	[for F8-F9]	· -	Fire Commission		
Aggressively Expand		pressure water sources north of Golden Gate	[September 15, 2019]		are not located north of Golden Gate Park, which by no means would reduce		pump stations to improve the redundancy of	[September 15, 2019]		
and Enhance Our		Park.			the proposed system's resiliency, reliability, performance, or ability to provide		water sources, especially on the west side.			
High-Pressure					abundant high-pressure water for fire suppression to the Richmond District		Findings and recommendations from this study			
Emergency					after a seismic event. San Francisco is unique in that there are 11 in-city		should be presented to the Board of Supervisors			
Firefighting Water					reservoirs, with a total water capacity of approximately 413,000,000 gallons.		by no later than June 30, 2021.			
System					Additionally, Lake Merced, also located within City Limits, has an additional					
[July 17, 2019]					approximately 1,000,000,000 gallons. The potable EFWS system for the					
					Westside of San Francisco that is being developed and analyzed would provide					
					that the new EFWS pipeline in the Sunset and Richmond Districts could be					
					supplied from four sources of water at two locations. The first two water					
					sources could be supplied to the EFWS pipeline via a 30,000 gallon per minute					
					pump station in the vicinity of Lake Merced. The two sources being studied for					
					this pump station are Lake Merced, which has a water supply of approximately					
					one billion gallons, and a 60" seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional					
					Water System pipeline. The proposed potable EFWS also is analyzing the					
					inclusion of a second 30,000 gallons per minute pump station in the vicinity of					
					the SFPUC's Sunset Reservoir that could be supplied water by two sources: (1)					
					the 90 million gallon north basin of the Sunset Reservoir, which recently					
					underwent a \$64 million seismic retrofit, and (2) a 54" seismically resilient SFPUC Hetch Hetchy Regional Water system pipeline.					
					SPPOC Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System pipeline.					
Act Now Before It Is	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	Fire Response Areas (FRAs) were utilized by SFPUC and SFFD in the planning					
Too Late:		impart an overly optimistic impression of the	Fire Commission		study CS-199. This study divided the City into areas based on those defined by					
Aggressively Expand		protection provided.	[September 15, 2019]		the SFFD for initial alarm response and were called Fire Response Areas (FRAs).					
and Enhance Our					Probable fire demands were developed for each FRA using 1000 sets of fire					
High-Pressure					demands generated by Charles Scawthorn, PhD using a Monte Carlo analysis of					
Emergency					fire ignitions and fire growth using the ground motions from the design					
Firefighting Water					earthquake (7.8 magnitude). The fire ignitions were generated using methods					
System					similar to those used for the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS)					
[July 17, 2019]					study (ATC 2010). The fire ignitions subsequently were used to develop water					
					demands that were aggregated into the likely fire demands for each FRA. The					
					water supplies for each FRA were developed using the reliability modeling tool					
					GIRAFFE, developed at Cornell University by Professor Thomas D. O'Rourke.					
					GIRAFFE performs internal Monte Carlo analysis to damage pipes in the system					
					for multiple scenarios. The water supplies developed by GIRAFFE were					
					aggregated into the likely water supplies for each FRA. It should be noted that					
					the likely water supplies for each FRA assumed no water from the City's					
					municipal water system (MWSS), which is quite conservative and highly					
					unlikely even after a seismic event. The reliability score for each FRA is					
					calculated using the sum of all water supplies for each FRA and dividing it by					
					the FRA water demand. The reliability scores do exactly that - estimate how					
					much EFWS water will be available for firefighting demands in a given FRA. The					
					reliability scores are not meant to represent an estimate of the fire protection					
					for a given house, block, or blocks. Rather it is a measure of the EFWS capacity					
					and demand. The SFPUC recognizes the need to analyze potential EFWS					
					demands on a more detailed level, and the agency began the process of doing					
					50.					
			1					1		

VSS Page 6 of 7

Act Now Before It Is	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and	President, San Francisco	Disagree, partially	The EFWS was built after the 1906 earthquake, and its location, primarily in the	ı		l		
Too Late:	LII	complete development of a high-pressure, multi		0 / 1	northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the majority					
Aggressively Expand		sourced, seismically safe emergency water	[September 15, 2019]		of the city's population at that time. Since 2010, the SFPUC, SFFD, and Public					
and Enhance Our		supply for all parts of the City, including poor	[September 15, 2015]		Works have made critical improvements to the existing EFWS system.					
High-Pressure		1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1								
1 -		neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business	`[		Expanding the EFWS prior to ensuring that the existing EFWS is resilient and reliable would have contradicted best engineering practices. The SFPUC and					
Emergency		· ·			= =:					
Firefighting Water		district and many richer neighborhoods.			SFFD are developing plans that would implement a resilient, robust, and					
System					redundant potable EFWS for the Westside of San Francisco. The potable EFWS					
[July 17, 2019]					that is being developed and analyzed would propose the best method for					
					bringing a robust and resilient high-pressure firefighting water system to the					
					Western neighborhoods in San Francisco that is capable of providing water to					
					the SFFD firefighters at the high-pressure needed for firefighters to combat					
					large fires after a seismic event, and is likely to include over 14 miles of new					
					EFWS pipelines and potentially two new pump stations likely to be supplied by					
					four water sources. The SFPUC and SFFD's potable EFWS is being designed in a					
					manner that allows for agility and the flexibility to add new technologies and					
					water sources, and in a manner that allows the piping network to be extended					
					in the future to serve additional areas.					
Act Now Before It Is						R9	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC,	President, San Francisco	Has been	(a) SFPUC implements "best practices" for the maintenance of
Too Late:							with the advice and subject to the approval of	Fire Commission		AWSS assets in collaboration with SFFD, and consistent with the
Aggressively Expand						` '	the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices"	[September 15, 2019]	•	terms of the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding
and Enhance Our							for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b)			Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply
High-Pressure							redefine which AWSS valves in the system are			Systems Related to Fire Suppression (MOU), SFPUC will seek
Emergency							"critical," and, therefore, require more attention			SFFD's written approval for "any modifications that could
Firefighting Water							and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.			compromise" the system's function as a high pressure
System							and priority in the 511 oc 3 maintenance plans.			firefighting system (MOU, page 2).
[July 17, 2019]										(b) The AWSS critical valves have been identified and will be
[July 17, 2019]										· ·
										exercised every year through the AWSS Critical Valve Exercise
										Program.
Act Now Before It Is			<u> </u>			R10	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU	President, San Francisco	Will be implemented	The Fire Department conducts weekly hose/hose tender drills
Too Late:							between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be	Fire Commission		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
						[101 F13]		[September 15, 2019]		that it rotates through companies throughout the City. The Fire
Aggressively Expand							amended to include a detailed roadmap for	[September 15, 2019]		Department will work with the SFPUC to have them in
and Enhance Our							annual emergency response exercises, including			attendance and participate in these drills. SFFD will also commit
High-Pressure							simulated disaster and earthquake drills			to working with the PUC to enhance the scope and frequency of
Emergency							involving the AWSS and the PWSS.			trainings in the future for improved collaboration. SFFD and
Firefighting Water										SFPUC will work together to amend the MOU by June 30, 2020.
System										
[July 17, 2019]										
								1		

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#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:

Mayor and Members of the Board of Supervisors

CC:

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM:

Anatolia Lubos, Grand Jury Administrative Analyst

DATE:

July 18, 2019

SUBJECT:

Civil Grand Jury Report, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively

Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water

System"

The previous version of the aforementioned Civil Grand Jury report as received and distributed on Monday, July 15, 2019 was incomplete and omitted Appendices F to R (inclusive).

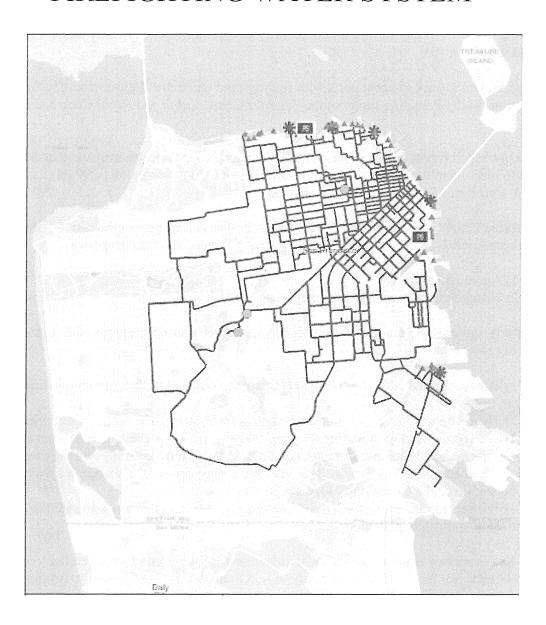
Enclosed is the complete report.

BOARD OF SUPER VISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

7019 JUL 18 PM 4: 09



## ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE: AGGRESSIVELY EXPAND AND ENHANCE OUR HIGH-PRESSURE EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTING WATER SYSTEM





#### THE CIVIL GRAND JURY AND ITS OPERATIONS

California state law requires that all 58 counties impanel a Grand Jury to serve during each fiscal year. California Penal Code Section 905; California Constitution, Article I, Section 23

The Civil Grand Jury investigates and reports on one or more aspects of the County's departments, operations, or functions. *California Penal Code Sections 925, 933(a)* 

Reports of the Civil Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed by name. *California Penal Code Section 929* 

The Civil Grand Jury issues reports with findings and recommendations resulting from its investigations to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court. *California Penal Code Section* 933(a)

Each published report includes a list of those elected officials or departments that are required to respond to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court within 60 or 90 days as specified. *California Penal Code Section 933* 

California Penal Code Section 933.05 is very specific with respect to the content of the required responses. Under Section 933.05(a), for each finding, the response must:

- 1) Agree with the finding, or
- 2) Disagree with it, wholly or partially, and explain why.

Similarly, under Penal Code Section 933.05(b), for each recommendation, the responding party must report that:

- 1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary of the implemented action; or
  - 2) The recommendation has not been implemented but will be within a set timeframe; or
- 3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation of what additional study is needed, and the timeframe for conducting that additional study and the preparation of suitable material for discussion. This timeframe may not exceed six months from the date of publication of the Civil Grand Jury's report; or
- 4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation.

Any San Francisco resident who is a US citizen and is interested in volunteering to serve on the Civil Grand Jury for the City and County of San Francisco is urged to apply. Additional information about the San Francisco Civil Grand Jury, including past reports, can be found online at <a href="http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/index.html">http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/index.html</a>.



#### **MEMBERSHIP ROSTER**

RASHA HARVEY (Foreperson)

JANET ANDREWS HOWES (Parliamentarian)

LINDA BADGER

ANDREW BENJAMIN

GORDON CRESPO

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NONA RUSSELL

RANDALL SMITH (Recording Secretary)

KAAREN STRAUCH BROWN

RUSH STURGES

MARTHA SUTHERLIN

JASON TAM

MICHAEL WIXTED

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

San Francisco is one of the most vulnerable cities in the world, and certainly in the United States, to the risk of fire following an earthquake. In 1906, the City suffered tremendous destruction and devastation from the fires that followed a major earthquake. Over 3,000 people died and approximately 28,000 buildings were destroyed. In 1995, the 6.9-magnitude Kobe, Japan earthquake ignited over 100 fires, with several large conflagrations and major fire damage. We know the question is when, not if, another major earthquake will strike San Francisco and ignite numerous fires.

The Civil Grand Jury believes it is essential that we take prompt and aggressive action to expand and enhance our defenses against the inevitable fires following an earthquake before it is too late. All parts of the City – north and south, east and west, rich and poor, downtown and residential neighborhoods – deserve to be well protected against this catastrophic risk.

Today, the City has a seismically safe high-pressure Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) -- separate and distinct from the low-pressure municipal water supply system (MWSS) -- that provides excellent firefighting protection to parts of the City. However, large parts of the City, such as the outer Richmond, outer Sunset, and Bayview/Hunters Point, among others, do not have a high-pressure AWSS and are not nearly as well protected.

Plans to develop a seismically safe high-pressure AWSS for the western portions of our City are now moving forward. But even though City leaders have known about this issue for decades, the City still does not have concrete plans or a timeline to provide a more robust emergency firefighting water supply for all parts of the City that need one.

In 2014, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimated there is a 72 percent chance of one or more magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes striking the Bay Area between 2014 and 2043. Earlier this year Mayor London Breed announced that planning for such a disaster is a priority. But at our current pace and funding levels, expansion of a high-pressure AWSS to currently unserved parts of the City will not be completed for another thirty-five (35) years or more—well after the USGS predicts we will be struck by one or more major earthquakes.

The Civil Grand Jury makes the following recommendations, among others which are more fully discussed herein:

- The City should be prepared to fight fires in all parts of the City in the event of a repeat of a 1906 size earthquake;
- The City should aggressively develop a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target completion date of no later than 2034;
- As an interim measure, the City should immediately replace and expand its inventory of Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) hose tenders, which are comparatively cheap, can be acquired much more quickly than the high-pressure AWSS, and were essential in fighting the 1989 Loma Prieta fire, but are now past their useful life;
- The new PWSS hose tenders should be strategically placed in those areas of the City that do not have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply.

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#### BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

No one knows when the next large earthquake is coming. But it is coming.

#### A. Fire Following Earthquake Is a Major Risk to The City

"San Francisco will sustain major damage from fires following future earthquakes, in addition to the damage caused by shaking." As explained in a 2010 report prepared for the City,

In San Francisco, over 90 percent of buildings are constructed from wood, many of them directly touching their neighbor buildings. Earthquakes in places with this type of construction have caused the two largest peacetime urban fires in history: in 1906 in San Francisco and in 1923 in Tokyo.<sup>2</sup>

A main reason the 1906 fire was so devastating is that the earthquake destroyed much of the water system.<sup>3</sup>

Fires following earthquakes remain a major threat today. In 1994, approximately 110 fires were ignited after the Northridge earthquake in Los Angeles County, even though it was "only" a 6.7-magnitude earthquake. In 1995, the 6.9-magnitude Kobe, Japan earthquake ignited over 100 fires, with several large conflagrations and major fire damage. In Kobe "broken water"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Applied Technology Council (ATC) ATC 52-1, Here Today—Here Tomorrow: The Road to Earthquake Resilience in San Francisco, Potential Earthquake Impacts, prepared for the Department of Building Inspection, CCSF, under the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS) Project (2010) ("ATC 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts"), <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf">https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf</a> at p. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> *Id*.; footnote omitted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Scawthorn, C., O'Rourke, T. D. & Blackburn, F., *The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire---Enduring Lessons for Fire Protection and Water Supply*, Earthquake Spectra, Volume 22, S135-S158 (2006) ("Scawthorn, O'Rourke & Blackburn, 1906 Lessons"), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf</a>; see also Scawthorn, C., Water Supply In Regard to Fire Following Earthquake, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center, College of Engineering, University of California, sponsored by the California Seismic Safety Commission, Berkeley (2011) ("PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake"), <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a> at p. 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See discussion in Scawthorn, C., SPA Risk LLC, *Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake Potential for San Francisco, California*, prepared for the Applied Technology Council on behalf of the Department of Building Inspection City and County of San Francisco (October 2010 Rev. 1) ("Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco"), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 7; PEER 2011. Weter Supply Following Forthquake, https://poor.berkelay.edu/sites/documt/files/wyshpager.2011. 08

<sup>2011,</sup> Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a> at pp. 12-17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a> at pp. 17-19; ATC, 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts, <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf">https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf</a> at p. 25.

mains left the fire department helpless, and fires destroyed more than 7,000 buildings."<sup>6</sup> A magnitude 7.9 earthquake would be an estimated 10 times larger than a magnitude 6.9 earthquake, and would release approximately 31 times more energy.<sup>7</sup>

San Francisco is by far the most densely populated large city in California and is the second most densely populated large city in the country.<sup>8</sup> With mostly wood construction in many areas, this dense City remains at significant risk.<sup>9</sup>

#### B. AWSS Background and Current Status

After the 1906 earthquake and its devastating fires, the City built an independent emergency water supply for firefighting, known as the AWSS.<sup>10</sup>

The AWSS is a separate, non-potable emergency firefighting water supply system that at present consists of approximately 135 miles of high-pressure (HP) pipelines, 230 cisterns, two above-ground storage tanks, a reservoir, and two salt-water pumping stations. <sup>11</sup> Applying a "belt

People sometimes confuse Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) and AWSS, or use them interchangeably. EFWS is the broader concept, including all emergency sources of water and the means for delivering them. AWSS is sometimes described as including cisterns, and other times not. Compare CS-199, at p. 7, ("AWSS is a water supply system consisting of pipelines, cisterns, reservoir, storage tanks, and salt-water pump stations.") <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a> with AECOM, Westside Emergency Firefighting Water Systems Options Analysis Report, January 5, 2018 ("2018 Westside Options Analysis"), at pp. 10-13, 20 (differentiating between EFWS and AWSS, and discussing cisterns as a supplement to but not part of AWSS), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> ATC 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts, https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf at p. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See the United States Geological Survey's "How Much Bigger ....?" Calculator, located at <a href="https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/calculator.php">https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/calculator.php</a>, where one can compare the relative size and strength of different magnitude earthquakes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See generally SFPUC, Frequently Asked Questions—Fire Suppression Water Systems, dated November 2017 "SFPUC 2017 FAQ", <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507">https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507</a> attached as Appendix N; see also Scawthorn, O'Rourke & Blackburn, 1906 Lessons, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf</a>

<sup>11</sup> AECOM / AGS, a Joint Venture, CS-199 Planning Support Services for Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) Project Report (Final Report), February2014 ("CS-199"), at p. 7, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>; SFPUC Fact Sheet, dated Summer 2012, located at <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=2501">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=2501</a> and printed March 6, 2019. The online Fact Sheet is outdated, as the City has added approximately 30 more cisterns through the 2010 and 2014 ESER bonds. The SFFD also has three large capacity fireboats berthed at Pier 22 ½ and an additional, smaller fireboat berthed at the San Francisco Marina Yacht Harbor.

and suspenders" approach, if the City's MWSS mains break leaving low-pressure hydrants useless, firefighters will have access to other sources of water, including the Twin Peaks Reservoir and the Bay. Unlike the MWSS, AWSS pipelines were designed to withstand movement from an earthquake. 12

The AWSS is "remarkably well designed to furnish large amounts of water for firefighting purposes under normal conditions and contains many special features to increase reliability in the event of an earthquake." The AWSS is "designed to provide water at higher pressures than the potable water system, allowing firefighters to use water from the AWSS hydrants without requiring a fire engine." <sup>14</sup>

Another of the key features of the AWSS is its redundancy. The HP AWSS was designed with both a redundant water supply and a gridded main system. <sup>15</sup> This feature provides a more reliable emergency water supply system, allowing potential pipe breaks to be bypassed. <sup>16</sup> As succinctly stated by an outside expert, "the AWSS achieves high reliability by having multiple sources, a highly redundant network and special piping and valves." <sup>17</sup>

The AWSS was originally built over 100 years ago, at a time when the northeast portion of the City contained both the central business district and the majority of the City's population. <sup>18</sup> As a result, the multi-sourced, HP AWSS pipeline network primarily covers just the northeastern part of the City. <sup>19</sup>

The City has been considering expanding the HP AWSS for decades. For example the Analysis by the Ballot Simplification Committee of 1986's Proposition A, Fire Protection Bonds, specifically noted that parts of the City were not served by the HP AWSS:

This report will use EFWS as the broader concept, and will generally use AWSS to refer to the HP AWSS (the 135 miles of pipelines and associated facilities but not including cisterns), although we will not change quotes. This distinction is important, as there are cisterns in the southern and western portions of the City, but not the HP AWSS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> CS-199, at p. 8, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at p. 80; see also Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="https://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">https://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at pp.12-15.

 $<sup>^{14}~2018</sup>$  Westside Options Analysis, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a> at p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> *Id.*, at p. 37.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> C. Scawthorn, January 5, 2018 memorandum to D.Myerson & S.Huang of SFPUC re Review of "Westside Emergency Firefighting Water System Options Analysis" "Scawthorn 2018 memo"), https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740.

 $<sup>^{18}</sup>$  See SFPUC 2017 FAQ, Question 2, at <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507">https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507</a> , a copy of which is attached as Appendix N.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> *Id*.

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Since the 1906 earthquake and fire, the San Francisco Fire Department has had programs to improve its fire protection system. A bond issue in 1977 paid for the most recent improvements, including an extension of the high pressure firefighting water system which operates independently from the City's domestic water supply. However, there are still parts of the City which are not served by that high pressure system.<sup>20</sup>

In June 2003, the 2002-2003 Civil Grand Jury recommended that the HP AWSS be extended "to serve all parts of the City." Yet three decades after the 1986 bond and 16 years after the prior Civil Grand Jury report, many neighborhoods still do not have HP AWSS pipelines. Plans are moving forward to fund a new HP AWSS using potable water on the west side through an upcoming Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond (ESER) issuance, but at the City's current pace it will take approximately 35 years or more to build out a HP AWSS pipeline system that serves all neighborhoods, including the southern portions of the City. The City does not have a plan with a firm timeline for completion of this work or firm plans to fund all the work that needs to be done.

#### C. Problem Statement

Certain parts of the City, such as the northeast quadrant, are well protected against the risk of fires following an earthquake. These well-protected areas have a multi-sourced, redundant, Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS), including the HP AWSS. Unfortunately, other parts of the City are protected only by the low-pressure MWSS and by cisterns, which are not

The 1986 Ballot Simplification Committee Analysis explained the proposal for Proposition A as paying for improvements including extending the high-pressure system and installing a high-pressure pump station at Lake Merced. Proposition A passed, but large areas of the City still do not have the protection of the independent high-pressure water system, and Lake Merced still does not have a high-pressure pump station. A copy of the Analysis by the Ballot Simplification Committee of the 1986 Proposition A is attached as Appendix L.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> 2002-2003 Civil Grand Jury for the City and County of San Francisco, Keeping the Faucets Flowing: Water Emergency Preparedness In San Francisco (June 2003), http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2002 2003/Keeping the Faucets Flowing Water Emergency.pdf, at p. 2.

Neighborhoods currently without HP AWSS hydrants include Bayview Heights, Crocker Amazon, Excelsior, Ingleside, Merced Manor/Parkside, Mission Terrace, Oceanview, Outer Mission, Outer Richmond, Outer Sunset, Portola, Sea Cliff, Stonestown, and Sunnyside. A map showing the current layout of HP AWSS pipelines is on the cover and is attached as Appendix I.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> March 4, 2019 and March 11, 2019 SFPUC presentations and accompanying materials provided to the Emergency Firefighting Water System Management Oversight Committee. The amount of funding potentially available through the 2020 ESER bond and through water rates has been increased since the March 2019 Emergency Firefighting Water System Management Oversight Committee meetings. Thus, it *may* now be somewhat less than the 35 years presented in March. It has been difficult to tie down the City's "pace of funding" given there are no firm long term plans and the amount of funding available through an ESER bond can and does change. Although 35 years may be off somewhat, it remains the best (indeed only) current articulation of pace of funding and a timeline provided to the Civil Grand Jury.

nearly as reliable for fighting fires following a major earthquake and, unlike the HP AWSS, need fire engine support to effectively deliver water to a fire.<sup>24</sup>

The problem addressed in this report is how to ensure that all parts of the City – north and south, east and west, rich and poor, downtown and residential neighborhoods – are well protected from fires following earthquakes before it is too late.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

Members of the Civil Grand Jury conducted interviews with representatives of:

- The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- The San Francisco Fire Department
- The San Francisco Department of Public Works
- The San Francisco Office of Resilience and Capital Planning
- The San Francisco Department of the Environment
- The San Francisco Fire Commission
- The Board of Supervisors

Members of the Civil Grand Jury also conducted interviews with:

- Retired members of the San Francisco Fire Department
- A retired fire chief from a local jurisdiction
- Technical experts in the fields of engineering, wildfires, and water supply for fighting fires after earthquakes
- Concerned community members

Members of the Civil Grand Jury reviewed numerous planning and engineering reports specifically focusing on the AWSS or the PWSS, listed in Appendix D.

Members of the Civil Grand Jury also reviewed the relevant parts of articles, publications and reports regarding fires following earthquakes and related issues. These more general sources, some of which discuss the AWSS or PWSS but are not solely focused on them, are listed in Appendix E. <sup>25</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> See discussion of expected problems of relying on a municipal water supply system in Section D of the Discussion, at pp. 18-20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Several of these publications are technical papers, and the Civil Grand Jury is comprised of lay citizens. When we cite or refer to technical papers it is generally for the conclusions or other non-technical information; we do not purport to be knowledgeable regarding the intricacies of fire spread models or the like.

#### DISCUSSION

Succinctly stated, "water supply is critical to firefighting." Without a reliable water supply, the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) cannot be realistically expected to fight fires following a major disaster such as an earthquake.

# A. San Francisco is Highly Vulnerable to Fires Following a Major Earthquake

San Francisco is highly vulnerable to fire after an earthquake, more than any other city in the country.

As explained in a 2008 article for the International Association for Fire Safety Science,

Densely built environments are highly vulnerable to disasters. Common problems include: (a) narrow streets enabling fire to spread easily from one building to another; (b) streets cluttered with collapsed buildings in an earthquake restricting fire engine access; (c) shortage of open spaces which function as fire breaks or evacuation sites; (d) older and less robust wooden houses that easily collapse and burn in an earthquake ....<sup>27</sup>

San Francisco has significantly higher population density than any other county in California, as shown in Figure 1 on the next page: <sup>28</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Himoto, K., Akimoto, Y., Hokugo, A., and Tanaka, T., Risk and Behavior of Fire Spread in a Densely-built Urban Area, International Association for Fire Safety Science (2008), <a href="http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.1000.9412&rep=rep1&type=pdf.">http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.1000.9412&rep=rep1&type=pdf.</a> at pp. 267-268 (parenthetical reference omitted). San Francisco does have streets that operate as fire breaks: Market St., Van Ness Ave., Geary St. (west of Gough), Dolores St., Mission St, 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Park Presidio Blvd., Alemany Blvd., and Third Street.

 $<sup>^{28} \ \</sup> See \ \underline{https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/california/population-density\#chart} \ .$ 

Figure 1
Population Density By County



Similarly, based on 2016 data, San Francisco is the eighth densest city in the country with a population above 50,000, and other than New York City is the densest city with a population above 100,000:<sup>29</sup> See Figure 2, below.

Figure 2
Population Density by City

Search:						
City	Population Density (Persons/S Mile)	equare 2016 Population		l Area (Squ Miles)	are	
Union City, New Jersey	54,138	69,296	1			
West New York, New Jersey	52,815	53,343	1			
Hoboken, New Jersey	42,484	54,379	1			
New York, New York	28,211	8,537,673	303			
Passaic, New Jersey	22,424	70,635	3			
Somerville, Massachusetts	19,738	81,322	4			
Huntington Park, California	19,561	58,879	3			
San Francisco, California	18,581	870,887	47			
Jersey City, New Jersey	17,860	264,152	15			
Paterson, New Jersey	17,438	147,000	8			
Cambridge, Massachusetts	17,316	110,651	6			
East Orange, New Jersey	16,528	64,789	4			

San Francisco also has many narrow streets, and buildings that will almost certainly collapse in an earthquake and obstruct many streets, blocking traffic including fire engines. We also have a heavy concentration of older, wooden homes that are densely concentrated and highly flammable.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> https://www.governing.com/gov-data/population-density-land-area-cities-map.html.

 $<sup>^{30}</sup>$  ATC 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts,  $\underline{\text{https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf} \text{ at p. 25.}$ 

This is not just the Civil Grand Jury's perspective. Many experts, and numerous witnesses interviewed by the Civil Grand Jury, have opined that San Francisco faces "the most serious conflagration risk" and "will sustain major damage from fires following future earthquakes..."<sup>31</sup>

In July 2010, SPA Risk LLC (Dr. Charles Scawthorn, principal) prepared a report entitled, *Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake Potential for San Francisco, California*, for the Applied Technology Council (ATC) on behalf of the City's Department of Building Inspection.<sup>32</sup> The report concluded that San Francisco is at "significant risk" due to fire following earthquake, and that the SFFD's fire engines<sup>33</sup> "will almost certainly not be able to respond to all post-earthquake fires, which are estimated to be about 100 on average (with a 10% chance of as many as 140) for a magnitude 7.9 San Andreas event."<sup>34</sup>

A key table in that 2010 report is copied below:

Table 1

Bounds for Losses to Buildings Due to Fire Following Earthquake<sup>35</sup>

	25% - 75% Confidence Range		
	Ignitions	Loss \$ billions	Total Burnt Building Floor Area
			Mill. Sq. ft.
San Andreas Mw 7.9	68 ~ 120	\$ 4.1 ~ \$ 10.3	11.2 ~28.2
San Andreas Mw 7.2	52 ~ 89	\$ 2.8 ~ \$ 6.8	7.7 ~ 18.6
San Andreas Mw 6.5	48 ~ 70	\$ 1.7 ~ \$ 5.1	4.7 ~ 14.0
Hayward Mw 6.9	27 ~ 46	\$ 1.3 ~ \$ 4.0	3.6 ~ 11.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> See, e.g., Scawthorn, C., Fire following earthquake: Estimates of the conflagration risk to insured property in greater Los Angeles and San Francisco, All-Industry Research Advisory Council, Oak Brook, Ill. (1987), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf</a>, at p. iii ("Scawthorn 1987"); ATC 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts, <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf">https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf</a> at pp. vi, 25-29.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> SFFD now has 44 frontline fire engines, and 19 relief engines, according to information provided by the SFFD. At the time of the 2010 report, the City apparently had 42 frontline engines.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 2. A copy of the Abstract (or summary) of that report is attached as Appendix K.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Ibid. These estimates already take into account the AWSS system as it existed in 2010 (i.e., prior to the addition of more cisterns and other work performed under the 2010 and 2014 ESER bonds). The damage estimates do not include business interruption losses, loss of tourism or loss of property tax revenues.

As explained in that report, there is significant uncertainty regarding how many fires might be ignited following an earthquake, and the extent of damage they are likely to cause. One of the key variables is completely outside the City's control: wind. In 1989, the City was extremely lucky that there was no wind.<sup>36</sup> Indeed, "stronger wind conditions would have resulted in much greater fire spread in the Marina..."<sup>37</sup>

According to the 2010 report, there is a 25% chance that fires and damages could fall below the ranges in Table 1 on the preceding page, and an equal likelihood that they could exceed the ranges in that table.<sup>38</sup> Earlier this year (2019) the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) engaged Dr. Scawthorn to update his analysis, but that update will not be completed until after this report has been issued. However, the key is not the precise numbers but "their overall magnitude."<sup>39</sup> Indeed, given the escalation in Bay Area home values over the last decade, one can only assume that the dollar loss estimates will increase substantially.

# B. The USGS Warns the San Francisco Bay Area Has a High Likelihood of a Major Earthquake

In 2014, the USGS estimated there is a 72 percent chance of a 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake striking the Bay Area by 2043. This was based on a new model, commonly referred to as the third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, or UCERF3. 14

Small earthquakes occur more frequently than large earthquakes.<sup>42</sup> According to the updated model, the probability that an earthquake magnitude 6.0 or larger will occur in the San Francisco region before 2043 is 98 percent. By comparison, the probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or larger is 72 percent for the same area, and the probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 7.0 or larger is 51 percent. <sup>43</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Scawthorn and Blackburn, Performance of the San Francisco Auxiliary and Portable Water Supply Systems in the 17 October 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, presented at Fourth U.S. National Conference on Earthquake Engineering May 20-24, 1990.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> *Id.*, at p. 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 2, attached as Appendix K.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> See USGS, Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043, Fact Sheet 2016-3020 (2016) (version 1.1), https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf, attached as Appendix G.

 $<sup>^{41}</sup>$  UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System, Fact Sheet 2015-3009 (2015)  $\underline{\text{https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/pdf/fs2015-3009.pdf}}, \text{ attached as Appendix F.}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> USGS, Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043, Fact Sheet 2016-3020 (2016) (version 1.1), https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf, attached as Appendix G.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System, Fact Sheet 2015-3009 (2015) https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/pdf/fs2015-3009.pdf , attached as Appendix F.

Table 2 below is a simplified version of a table from a USGS fact sheet showing the likelihood of one or more events of varying size for the San Francisco region within the next 30 years based on this new model:<sup>44</sup>

Table 2
San Francisco Region Section of Table from March 2015 USGS Fact Sheet 2015-3009

San Francisco Region			
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	Average repeat time (years)	30-year likelihood of one or more events	
5	1.3	100%	
6	8.9	98%	
6.7	29	72%	
7	48	51%	
7.5	124	20%	
8	825	4%	

Although these figures are for the region, and not just the City and County of San Francisco, the predictions are sobering. To put these predictions in perspective, the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake had a magnitude of 6.9, and, even though the epicenter was approximately 60 miles from San Francisco, it was the largest earthquake to strike the City since 1906. <sup>45</sup> Using the USGS online calculator, <sup>46</sup> a 7.5 magnitude earthquake, which has a 20% chance of happening by 2043, would be almost four times bigger than Loma Prieta, and would release almost eight times the energy. An 8.0 magnitude earthquake would be over 12.5 times bigger than Loma Prieta, and would release almost 45 times the energy. And this is without addressing the risk that the next major earthquake's epicenter could be much closer than 60 miles away.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> *Id.*, at p.4; Table 2 above is a simplified version of Table 1 of Fact Sheet 2015-3009, attached as Appendix F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> See USGS, M 6.9 October 17, 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, <a href="https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/events/1989lomaprieta/">https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/events/1989lomaprieta/</a>; USGS, M 6.9 - Loma Prieta, California Earthquake, <a href="https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/nc216859/executive">https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/nc216859/executive</a>.

The USGS has also warned that the pace of large earthquakes is likely to increase:

In the 50 years prior to 1906, there were 13 earthquakes with a magnitude between 6 and 7, but only 6 earthquakes of similar magnitude in the 110 years since 1906. The rate of large earthquakes is expected to increase from this low level as tectonic plate movements continue to increase the stress on the faults in the region.<sup>47</sup>

The warnings and predictions from the USGS should be a wake-up call to all of us.

# C. The Existing High-pressure AWSS System Only Covers Part of the City

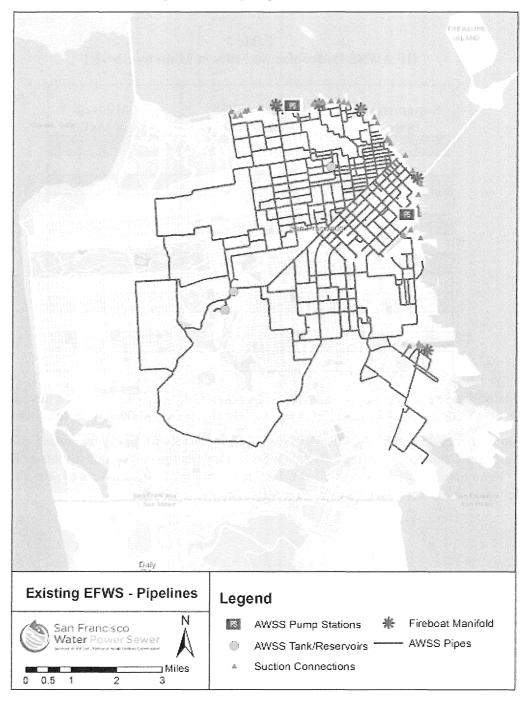
The history and condition of the existing HP AWSS have been described in detail in multiple other reports. 48 Figure 2, on the following page, shows the location of the HP AWSS: 49

<sup>47</sup> USGS, Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043, Fact Sheet 2016-3020 (2016) (version 1.1), <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf</a>. See also Aster, R., <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">California's Outlook as a see also Aster, R., <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">California's Outlook as a see also Aster, R., <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">California's Outlook as a see also Aster, R., <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">California's Outlook as a see also Aster, R., <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">California's Other drought: A major earthquake is overdue, The Conversation (January 30, 2018), <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf">https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf</a>. See also Aster, R., <a href="https://california's other drought: A major earthquake is overdue, The Conversation">California's Current Earthquake Hiatus is an Unlikely Pause, Seismological Society of America, published April 3, 2019, <a href="https://www.seismosoc.org/news/californias-current-earthquake-hiatus-is-an-unlikely-pause/">https://www.seismosoc.org/news/californias-current-earthquake-hiatus-is-an-unlikely-pause/">https://www.seismosoc.org/news/californias-current-earthquake-hiatus-is-an-unlikely-pause/</a>, printed on April 5, 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> See, e.g., CS-199, at pp. 7-11, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>; Scawthorn, O'Rourke & Blackburn, 1906 Lessons, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf">https://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf</a>; Madsen, M., Reports on an Auxiliary Water Supply System for Fire Protection for San Francisco, California (1908), <a href="https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/4743f327acfd4ba7">https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/4743f327acfd4ba7</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Map supplied by the SFPUC on May 7, 2019.

Figure 3
Map of Existing High-Pressure AWSS



On a district by district basis, Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11 are not nearly as well protected by the HP AWSS as, for example, Districts 3 or 6:<sup>50</sup> See Table 3 below.

Table 3
HP AWSS Hydrants and Miles of Main by District

Supervisorial District	# of AWSS Fire Hydrants	Miles of AWSS Mains
1	42	5
2	170	14
3	327	23
4	3	0
5	188	16
6	366	27
7	79	7
8	110	9
9	110	9
10	222	18
11	24	1
TOTAL	1641	130

In fact, six of the eleven Supervisorial Districts, Districts 1, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 11, each have less than ten miles of AWSS mains. Districts 1, 4, and 11 each have less than 50 AWSS fire hydrants.

The areas not protected by the HP AWSS would need to rely primarily on getting emergency firefighting water supplies from the City's MWSS through its low-pressure hydrants or from cisterns. For a number of reasons detailed below, these resources are unlikely to provide adequate water to protect residents from fires after a major earthquake.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Data provided by SFPUC on March 13, 2019.

# D. The Municipal (Domestic) Water Supply System Is "Highly Vulnerable to Catastrophic Failure" 51

No one knows with certainty what will happen in a major earthquake. But common sense says we should look at past experience and listen to experts when they warn us not to rely on the MWSS for firefighting following an earthquake.

As explained in a 2009 report prepared for the SFPUC,

By their nature, domestic water mains are more vulnerable to earthquake damage. Numerous service connections and the jointed construction that is the industry norm contribute to their vulnerability.<sup>52</sup>

San Francisco has made a tremendous effort to improve and seismically reinforce its regional and local water system by means of the \$4.8 billion Water System Improvement Project (WSIP).<sup>53</sup> The WSIP is one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation and the largest infrastructure program ever undertaken by the City. Among its objectives has been reducing the water system's vulnerability to earthquakes, with a particular emphasis on seismically reinforcing the regional delivery system, transmission mains, and reservoirs.<sup>54</sup>

Although the WSIP greatly enhances the reliability of the MWSS, and in particular the transmission mains and reservoirs, the 2009 report emphasizes that, unlike the HP AWSS, the local MWSS system is vulnerable to a major earthquake due to the numerous branches and service connections that can break and drain the system.<sup>55</sup>

This has been borne out by experience in San Francisco and elsewhere. In the 1906 earthquake, an estimated 23,000 breaks in the MWSS resulted in the loss of water and pressure. <sup>56</sup> In the much smaller 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, there were 69 main breaks and 54 service

<sup>51</sup> See SF Fire Commission Resolution 2010-01, <a href="https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf">https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01</a> attached as Appendix M.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Metcalf & Eddy, at p. 18, <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a>. The SFPUC has initiated a planning study to better understand the current level of reliability of the entire potable distribution system, focusing on backbone pipes, but that study will take several years to complete.

<sup>53</sup> See SFPUC's WSIP webpage, https://sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=114.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> See, e.g., list of WSIP projects at <a href="https://sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=968">https://sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=968</a> .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Metcalf & Eddy, at pp. 18-19, <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-dee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-dee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a>. The Civil Grand Jury is not questioning the importance or the efficacy of the WSIP, which is essential to rapidly restoring potable water service to residents following an earthquake. But fire suppression needs an immediately available supply of water, which the MWSS is unlikely to be able to provide following a major earthquake.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, p. 6. Other reports have provided somewhat different, but still extremely high estimates. Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at p. 13 [over 28,000 breaks, including service breaks]. But whatever the precise number of water main breaks in 1906, the earthquake devastated the water supply system which contributed to the horrific fires that nearly destroyed the City.

connection breaks in the Marina district alone.<sup>57</sup> Because of these breaks, low-pressure hydrants located in the Marina could not provide adequate water or pressure for firefighting.<sup>58</sup>

Other recent major earthquakes have also caused substantial damage to municipal water supply systems. In the 6.7-magnitude 1994 Northridge earthquake, there were over 1,000 water main breaks and over 100 fires. <sup>59</sup> In the 6.9-magnitude 1995 Kobe, Japan earthquake, "water loss seriously impaired firefighting." <sup>60</sup> There were over 2,000 breaks in the underground piping, and large fires burned freely due to lack of water. <sup>61</sup> Similarly, in the 2011 Eastern Japan earthquake there was extensive damage to water supply lines. <sup>62</sup> Even the relatively small 6.0-magnitude 2014 South Napa earthquake "highlighted the vulnerability of water and wastewater systems to earthquake-related ground failure, the additional fire hazards that earthquake-related water system failures can pose, and the fiscal challenges that public agencies face in improving the seismic resiliency of these systems, both pre- and post-earthquake." <sup>63</sup>

Experts have predicted that in a future major San Francisco earthquake, the MWSS could sustain over 1,000 breaks.<sup>64</sup> Various reports have said it in different ways, but the clear takeaway is that the MWSS should not be relied upon to save the City from fires following a major earthquake:

- "MWSS pipes will sustain damage in certain areas of the City, which will impair the ability to deliver water for firefighting."<sup>65</sup>
- "In such an emergency it is likely that the potable water distribution system would be compromised by pipe breaks and leaks." 66

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> CS-199, at p. 11, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>; see also O'Rourke, T.D., Lessons Learned For Lifeline Engineering From Major Urban Earthquakes, presented at Eleventh World Conference on Earthquake Engineering (1996) ("O'Rourke, Lessons Learned").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Scawthorn, C., Porter, K., and Blackburn, F., Performance of Emergency-Response Services After the Earthquake, chapter in The Loma Prieta, California, Earthquake of October 17, 1989, Marina District, T.D. O'Rourke editor, USGS Professional Paper 1551-F (1992)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at p. 16; O'Rourke, Lessons Learned, at p. 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> O'Rourke, Lessons Learned, at p. 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles</a> scawthorn.pdf, at pp. 18-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles-scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles-scawthorn.pdf</a>, at p. 24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup> Johnson, L. and Mahin, S., The 6.0 M<sub>w</sub> South Napa Earthquake of August 24, 2014: A Wake-up Call for Renewed Investment in Seismic Resilience across California, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center prepared for the California Seismic Safety Commission, CSSC Publication 16-03, PEER Report No. 2016/04 (2016), https://ssc.ca.gov/forms\_pubs/cssc\_603peer201604\_final\_7\_20\_16.pdf, Finding 2.3, at p. iii.

<sup>64</sup> Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf at p. 2.

<sup>65</sup> CS-199, p. 11, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055.

- "...the usual firefighting water supplies will almost certainly fail..."<sup>67</sup>
- "World renowned scientists, whose area of expertise is the modeling of the destructive effects of earthquakes on underground infrastructure, have identified the domestic water system of San Francisco as highly vulnerable to catastrophic failure in the event of a major Bay Area earthquake." 68

Moreover, unlike AWSS hydrants, low-pressure hydrants connected to the MWSS require a fire engine to extract and pump the water to sufficient pressure for firefighting.<sup>69</sup> Given that fire engines are likely to be in high demand and potentially overwhelmed in a major earthquake, this is yet another reason why an alternative source of water is necessary.<sup>70</sup>

### E. Cisterns Provide Limited Protection

Cisterns are underground tanks, unconnected to any water source. <sup>71</sup> Typically, cisterns in San Francisco hold approximately 75,000 gallons of water. <sup>72</sup>

The City has 229 cisterns located throughout the City, as shown by Figure 4 on the next page<sup>73</sup>:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>66</sup> 2018 Westside Options Analysis, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a> at p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles</a> scawthorn.pdf, at p. 39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> SFFC Resolution 2010-01, p. 1, <a href="https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf">https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf</a> and attached as Appendix M.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055, at pp. 55-56.

 $<sup>^{70}</sup>$  Scawthorn, O'Rourke & Blackburn, 1906 Lessons, at pp. S153-1S54,  $\underline{\text{http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf}}\,.$ 

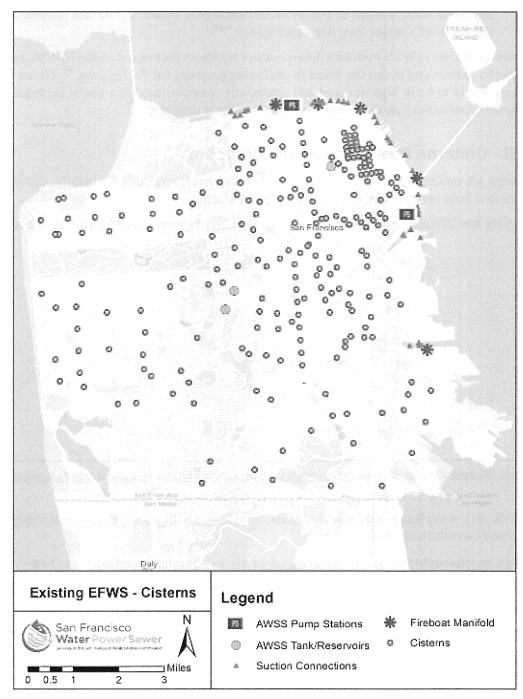
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> CS-199, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>, at p. 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> See SFFD Water Supplies Manual, <a href="http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water\_supplies\_manual.pdf">http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water\_supplies\_manual.pdf</a>, at pp. 4.1, 6.13-6.17; PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at p. 77.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> Map provided by SFPUC on May 7, 2019.

Figure 4

Map of Existing Cisterns



By Supervisorial District, the breakdown of cistern locations is listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Cisterns by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial District	Cisterns
1	17
2	23
3	46
4	12
5	20
6	26
7	12
8	27
9	21
10	20
11	5
TOTAL	229

Notably, Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, which currently have the fewest miles of HP AWSS pipelines, also have the fewest cisterns. This is especially true of District 11, with only one mile of AWSS main pipeline and only five cisterns. <sup>74</sup>

Cisterns provide a valuable backup or "last resort" in the event of damage to the MWSS and AWSS. In the 1994 6.7-magnitude Northridge earthquake, the MWSS suffered over 1,000 water main breaks. Firefighters used backyard swimming pools as water supply sources. In the 1906 earthquake, San Francisco's 23 cisterns were credited with saving a major building in the Financial District when the water mains broke. The same of the MWSS and AWSS are sufficiently saving a major building in the Financial District when the water mains broke.

Cisterns, however, have limited capacity<sup>77</sup> and are therefore unlikely to be effective against serious fires following a major earthquake. In the 1995 6.9-magnitude Kobe earthquake,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> In recent years, the SFPUC has built 30 additional cisterns, funded by the 2010 and 2014 ESER bonds. These 30 new cisterns are included in the totals in the above table. Half of these new cisterns were strategically located in the Richmond and Sunset districts, which now have 17 and 12 cisterns, respectively, to begin to address concerns that those areas of the City were inadequately protected. SFPUC 2017 FAQ, Question 4, <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507">https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507</a>.

PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at pp. 12-17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> Scawthorn 1987, http://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf, at p. S140.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> SFFD Water Supplies Manual, <a href="http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water-supplies-manual.pdf">http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water-supplies-manual.pdf</a>, at pp. 4.1, 5.6-5.7.

however, the city's 968 cisterns provided little help to firefighters because they drained in 10 minutes. 78

San Francisco's typical cistern would drain within an hour of continuous firefighting.<sup>79</sup> Given that on average it takes several hours to put out a four-alarm fire,<sup>80</sup> cisterns cannot be expected to successfully fight post-earthquake conflagrations in parts of the City not protected by AWSS. In addition to providing limited firefighting water, cistern water must be extracted and pressurized by an engine, requiring more staff and time to deploy than, for example, AWSS hydrants.<sup>81</sup>

## F. The PWSS Inventory Needs to Be Modernized and Expanded

In addition to the MWSS and cisterns, the SFFD intends to rely on the City's Portable Water Supply System, or PWSS, to fight fires in non-AWSS areas.

In the 1980s, the SFFD developed and implemented the PWSS, an above-ground, large-diameter hose system used to move water great distances from a water source to a fire. PWSS units consist of a hose tender, or truck, equipped with approximately one mile of large-diameter five-inch hose (larger than the normal three-inch hose), along with a portable pump, portable hydrants that allow water to be distributed from a large-diameter hose, and other essential firefighting equipment. With its portable pump, a hose tender can be used to draft and pressurize water from alternative water sources, such as lakes, lagoons, a fireboat (as in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake), cisterns, or even broken water mains. It can also be used to extend the reach of the HP AWSS system to blocks or neighborhoods without a HP hydrant. 83

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at pp. 17-19. San Francisco's cisterns are larger than Kobe's, but the point remains they are only good for a limited duration. *Id.*, at p. 77.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>, at p. 77.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> Information provided by SFFD.

<sup>81</sup> CS-199, at pp. 13, 56, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055.

Scawthorn, O'Rourke, Blackburn, S150-151. A detailed description of the PWSS can be found in Scawthorn, C. and Blackburn, F. (1990), Performance of the San Francisco Auxiliary and Portable Water Supply Systems in the 17 October 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, presented at Fourth U.S. National Conference on Earthquake Engineering May 20-24, 1990, and provided by SFPUC. The PWSS and its five-inch hoses are different from a prior, abandoned concept of a Flexible Water Supply System, using massive, 12-inch hoses in lieu of expanding the HP AWSS. That concept was proposed in AECOM / WRE, a Joint Venture, CS-229 Task 16 and 19, Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) Spending Plan for the Earthquake Safety Emergency Response (ESER) 2014 Bond (November 2015), <a href="https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8246">https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8246</a>. It was abandoned as impractical after concerns over, among other things, how 12-inch diameter hoses would block traffic.

Figure 6-1 on page 83 of CS-199, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>, is a map of the City showing how the PWSS can be used to expand the areas protected by the AWSS. Figure 6-1 assumes certain extensions of the AWSS

Currently, there are only five PWSS hose tenders, three of which are located in the "unprotected areas"<sup>84</sup> of the Sunset district and Hunter's Point. In the SFFD's opinion, the PWSS hose tenders are "past their useful life."<sup>85</sup> The newest hose tender, housed in the Sunset, is 27 years old. The second newest, in Hunter's Point, is over 30 years old. The remaining three are over 45 years old. <sup>86</sup>

Firefighters and emergency response experts have been calling for a large-scale expansion of the PWSS for years. <sup>87</sup> In January 2010, the San Francisco Fire Commission (SFFC) issued Resolution 2010-01, encouraging the SFFD to pursue approximately \$10 million in grant funding to expand the PWSS. The SFFC recognized that the City's MWSS is highly vulnerable to a catastrophic failure in the event of a major earthquake, and that the AWSS does not cover the entire City. The SFFC declared that the PWSS has been proven effective in the aboveground transmission of water for firefighting, that the PWSS can work in conjunction with and supplement the AWSS, and that the City did not have a sufficient number of units to supply all areas of the City where the AWSS does not extend. <sup>88</sup> Unfortunately, that grant was not funded, and the City has not yet purchased any additional PWSS hose tenders. <sup>89</sup>

Also in 2010, the Applied Technology Council issued several reports as part of the City's Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety, or the "CAPSS Project." Among its recommendations was one similar to ours: Improve emergency water supply systems to cover those neighborhoods not served by the HP AWSS. As explained in that report,

The Auxiliary Water Supply System provides a redundant water system for fighting fires after earthquakes and at other times, and incorporates many earthquake resistant features in its design. However, this system covers only northern and eastern City neighborhoods, those that were developed in the early

that do not presently exist, and does not take into consideration the limited size of the existing PWSS inventory. As a result, Figure 6-1 in CS-199 overstates the current level of protection, but does show what could be accomplished with a larger inventory of PWSS hose tenders.

These areas are of course not completely unprotected, but as discussed above they do not have a HP AWSS. The City's outside expert AECOM/AGS, A Joint Venture, has referred to the portion of the City protected by the HP AWSS as the "Protected Area." See CS-199, at p. 8, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055

<sup>85</sup> Information provided by SFFD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Information provided by SFFD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> See Fire Dept.'s Ace in the Hole, San Francisco Independent, January 31, 1990, attached as Appendix Q.

 $<sup>^{88}</sup>$  SFFC Resolution 2010-01, <a href="https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf">https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf</a>

<sup>89</sup> Information provided by SFFD.

According to the CAPSS website, CAPSS was started in the Department of Building Inspection beginning in 1998, and was a nine-year, \$1 million study to understand, describe, and mitigate the risk San Francisco faces from earthquakes. CAPSS produced an extensive analysis of potential earthquake impacts as well as community-supported recommendations to mitigate those impacts. See <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/capss">https://sfgov.org/esip/capss</a>.

part of the last century when the system was constructed. The City needs adequate, reliable water sources to fight post-earthquake fires in all neighborhoods. There are a number of options to improve the water supply in neighborhoods not served by the Auxiliary System, including expanding the City's Portable Water Supply System, which can be deployed wherever needed. This important issue needs to be addressed as soon as possible. (Emphasis added)<sup>91</sup>

In 2014, outside consultant AECOM/AGS, a Joint Venture, advised the City that "[a]dditional PWSS units would be a prudent investment for SFFD/SFPUC."92

The SFFD submitted a request for funding to purchase 20 newly designed PWSS hose tenders in the fiscal year 2019/2020 budget, but the Civil Grand Jury understands that only four new PWSS hose tenders are included in the Mayor's May 31, 2019 two-year budget proposal. The proposed new SFFD hose tenders are designed to be more efficient and maneuverable than older models, with four-wheel drive to overcome obstacles on roads, the ability to carry up to 6,000 feet of five-inch fire hose, and only one firefighter required to operate each vehicle. Each vehicle will have a high-volume onboard water pump, and a portable submersible water pump. Both pumps will be able to draft water from the Bay, reservoirs, or other water sources. These new hose tenders could be connected together to carry water over many miles of the City. The SFFD estimates these new PWSS vehicles, fully equipped with hoses and appliances would cost approximately \$1 million per vehicle.

Given the time required to build or extend a HP pipeline system, acquiring additional PWSS hose tenders is a practical intermediate step to enhance fire protection throughout the City. The SFFD advised the Civil Grand Jury that additional PWSS hose tenders could be acquired and in service within a year or so, or at the outside two years. The failure to obtain grant monies should not stop the City from making this important investment in public safety.

Although the Civil Grand Jury recommends immediately replacing and expanding PWSS units, this is not a long-term solution. A successful PWSS deployment requires a nearby water source, and personnel to unwind a mile of heavy, five-inch-diameter hose through potentially

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Applied Technology Council (ATC) ATC-52-2, Here Today—Here Tomorrow: The Road to Earthquake Resilience in San Francisco, A Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (2010), prepared for the Department of Building Inspection, CCSF, under the (CAPSS) Project, at pp. 53-54, <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9757-atc522.pdf">https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9757-atc522.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> CS-199, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a> at p. 85. Although this report referred to the PWSS as an investment in the colloquial sense, the PWSS is not a fixed asset and thus does not involve a capital expenditure. As such, purchasing new hose tenders will need to come from city funds, not bonds. The Civil Grand Jury nevertheless believes that acquiring more PWSS hose tenders is long overdue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>93</sup> Information provided by SFFD. The City's budget process is of course ongoing. It is therefore uncertain whether the Board of Supervisors will approve sufficient funding for the four new units or conversely whether the Board of Supervisors will increase the funding for purchasing new PWSS units. We also understand that a request for funding for PWSS hose tenders has been made to state officials, but at this time the SFFD does not know if that request has been approved.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>94</sup> Information provided by SFFD.

congested and damaged city streets. <sup>95</sup> Moreover, although hose tenders can draft water from the Bay, they are not designed for use in the ocean – the only unlimited water source on the west side of the City. <sup>96</sup> Given these challenges, PWSS is essentially an important but temporary "Plan B."

## G. Efforts to Expand the High-Pressure AWSS Need to Be Accelerated

As discussed in Section B above, the USGS estimates there is a 72 percent chance of a 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake striking the Bay Area before 2043. <sup>97</sup> In early April of 2019, USGS researchers issued a new study warning that "the next 100 years of California earthquakes along [the San Andreas, San Jacinto and Hayward] faults could be a busy one." Each year we delay construction of an expanded HP AWSS we are gambling, pushing our luck that a major earthquake won't hit before we're ready.

City departments, including the SFPUC, which assumed jurisdiction over the operation and maintenance of the AWSS from the SFFD in 2010, have been analyzing the reliability of the EFWS and the possible expansion of the HP AWSS for over a decade. An analysis in 2009 indicated that the EFWS was "47% reliable, and thus only able to provide about half of the water needed for city-wide firefighting following a 7.8 earthquake." In actuality, and as discussed in Section I below, the SFPUC's consultant's metric is overly optimistic: a 50% score really means that we will have about half of the water needed to meet *median* firefighting demands following a 7.8-magnitude earthquake. Put differently, if the firefighting demands are above the median estimate, this analysis indicates that even with a score of 99% there will be insufficient water to meet the demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> Metcalf & Eddy (2009), <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a>, at pp. 4-5; information provided by SFFD.

According to the SFFD, there is no known SFFD access to the ocean on the western side of the City, but SFFD is continuing to investigate potential access areas where it might be able to use a PWSS unit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> See USGS, Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043, Fact Sheet 2016-3020, https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> See *California's Current Earthquake Hiatus is an Unlikely Pause*, Seismological Society of America, published April 3, 2019, <a href="https://www.seismosoc.org/news/californias-current-earthquake-hiatus-is-an-unlikely-pause/">https://www.seismosoc.org/news/californias-current-earthquake-hiatus-is-an-unlikely-pause/</a>, printed on April 5, 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> See e.g., Metcalf & Eddy (2009), <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a>, CS-199 (2014), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>, CS-229 (2015), <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8246">https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8246</a>, 2018 Westside Options Analysis (2018), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a>, among other reports.

 $<sup>^{100}</sup>$  SFPUC FAQ, Question No. 3, <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507">https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507</a> and attached as Appendix N.

<sup>101</sup> See pages 35-36 below.

Figure 5, below, shows EFWS reliability by so-called Fire Response Areas (FRAs)<sup>102</sup> as of 2010, i.e., prior to recent improvements.

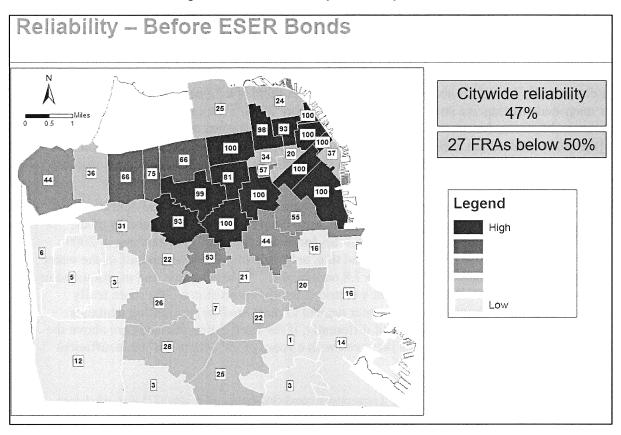


Figure 5
Map of EFWS Reliability Scores by FRA as of 2010<sup>103</sup>

Figure 5 shows that as of 2010 the majority of the City scored below 50%, and in some cases far below. In 2010 and again in 2014, voters approved Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bonds. The 2010 ESER bonds provided approximately \$102 million for the EFWS, and the 2014 ESER bonds provided \$54 million. The money was spent on assessing the existing HP AWSS, rehabilitating and upgrading core facilities (existing water storage tanks, pipelines, salt-water pumping stations) that needed seismic strengthening or other repairs or improvements, adding 30 cisterns, and other tasks. <sup>104</sup>

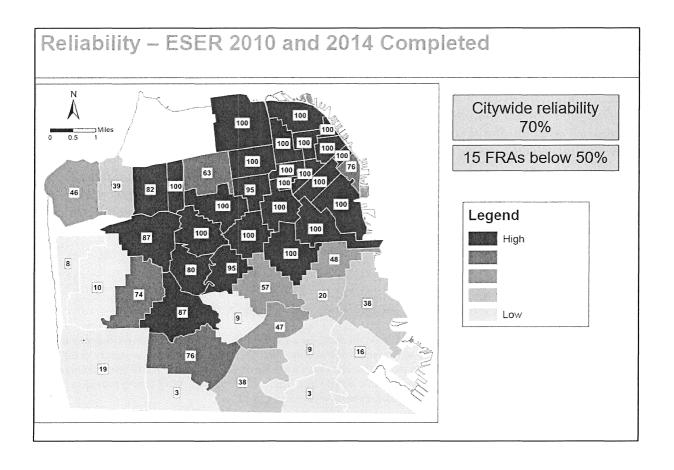
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> The SFFD divides the City into 46 areas for initial alarm response, also referred to as Fire Response Areas or FRAs. A map showing the different FRAs is attached as Appendix J.

Map supplied by SFPUC. Identical map, except for legend, in AECOM / AGS, JV, Auxiliary Water Supply System Planning Study Summary, <a href="https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4907">https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4907</a> at p.3.

A February 26, 2019 status list provided by the SFPUC for the various projects undertaken pursuant to the 2014 and 2014 ESER bonds, showing which are in planning, in design, in construction, complete, canceled or

The result has been significantly improved EFWS reliability scores, as shown by Figure 6:

Figure 6
Map of EFWS Reliability Scores by FRA After 2010 and 2014 ESER Bond Work
Completed 105



The SFPUC has performed important work in analyzing what needs to be done and by repairing existing facilities. But today, nine years after the 2010 CAPSS report called for action as soon as possible, 16 years after the 2002-2003 Civil Grand Jury called for expanding the HP AWSS to the entire City, almost 33 years after the 1986 Fire Protection Bonds Analysis stating

postponed is attached as Appendix O. See also Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bond, Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee Reports & Quarterly Reports, found at <a href="http://www.sfearthquakesafety.org/eser-reports.html">http://www.sfearthquakesafety.org/eser-reports.html</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> This map assumes completion of work in progress, which is expected by late 2020 according to the SFPUC. The SFPUC has retained outside experts to update the anticipated water demands by FRA but that work has not been completed.

the improvements would include extending the HP AWSS and installation of a HP pump station at Lake Merced, and over a hundred years after the AWSS system was first built, we are still decades away from reliably protecting all neighborhoods.

Over the past year, the SFPUC has made substantial progress in developing plans to improve EFWS on the west side. Specifically, the SFPUC and the SFFD propose to develop a new, separate AWSS system using potable water ("Potable AWSS") for the western part of the City. The Potable AWSS approach contemplates a dual-purpose pipeline, independent from the existing HP AWSS network. The Potable AWSS would function as a potable water transmission main during normal operations and would provide HP emergency firefighting water supply for major fires. The new pipeline would provide "daily reliability and water quality benefits as well as a post-earthquake potable water supply to the Richmond and Sunset districts", the new pipeline would automatically be isolated from the remainder of the potable distribution system and converted to a dedicated HP system, similar to the existing or conventional AWSS. To increase reliability, the new pipeline would be made of modern, seismically reliable material. To

The SFPUC currently anticipates having approximately \$195 million, <sup>110</sup> from water rates and from an expected 2020 ESER bond (assuming voter approval), to spend on extending the HP AWSS and improving EFWS reliability over the next five to seven years. <sup>111</sup> The current Potable AWSS proposal is divided into two phases, as the projected \$195 million is insufficient to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> 2018 Westside Options Analysis, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740 at pp. 7, 10, 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> *Id.*, at p. 8. The Potable AWSS would eliminate the need for a project that the SFPUC had been planning to supply potable water to the Richmond District, saving up to \$30 million. *Id.* Today the potable water supply to the Richmond District depends on two transmission mains that run north from the Sunset District. One of those mains was built in 1915. The other was recently replaced with a ductile iron main. The Potable AWSS would provide a third transmission main, built with modern earthquake resistant pipe. *Id.*, at p. 13.

<sup>108</sup> A detailed description of the Potable AWSS concept can be found in CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055, CS-229, https://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8246, and 2018 Westside Options Analysis, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740. The actual proposal has evolved over time, so the alignment discussed in those 2014, 2015 and 2018 reports has changed, as have the water sources. This plan is still under review and the alignment may well change again before the plan is finalized and ready for any required public hearings or environmental or other review. But the underlying concept of a Potable AWSS and how it would operate remains the same.

New pipe would be so-called Earthquake Resistant Ductile Iron Pipe (ERDIP), the most seismically reliable pipe available. ERDIP pipe performed admirably in several recent Japanese earthquakes See Scawthorn 2018 memo, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a> at p. 6, re ERDIP pipe.

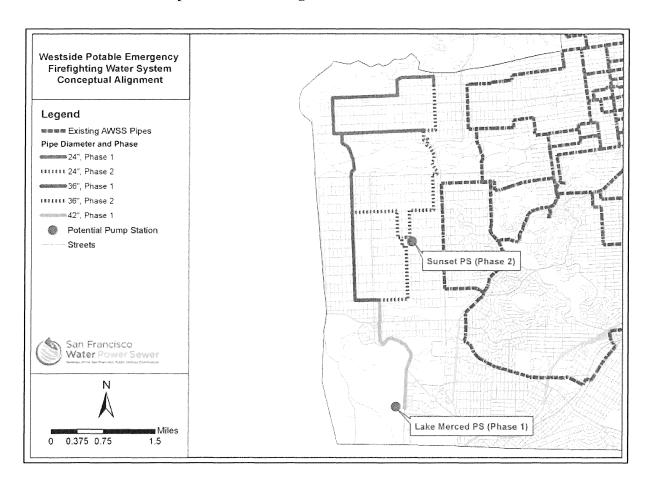
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> Information supplied by the SFPUC. The \$195 million is adjusted for inflation as the build out will occur over several years. This is roughly equivalent to \$160 million in 2018 dollars according to the SFPUC.

Meetings with SFPUC representatives. The Board of Supervisors approved the 2020-2029 ten-year Capital Plan at its April 30, 2019 meeting. See <a href="https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/bag043019\_minutes.pdf">https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/bag043019\_minutes.pdf</a>. The new ten-year Capital Plan can be found at <a href="http://onesanfrancisco.org/the-new-plan/overview">https://onesanfrancisco.org/the-new-plan/overview</a>.

complete the entire project. Phase 1 involves adding approximately 8.6 miles of new pipe. 112 A conceptual potential pipe alignment would extend north from Lake Merced along the west side, through the western portion of the Sunset and Richmond districts, and then have two pipelines head east, one immediately south of the Presidio and one in the southern Richmond district. 113

A conceptual potential alignment of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 is shown in Figure 7 below: 114

Figure 7
Conceptual Potential Alignment for Potable West Side AWSS



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>112</sup> Information provided by SFPUC. The phasing and the potential, proposed or conceptual alignment discussed above and on the following pages are still in the planning stages and are subject to change. Detailed designs have not yet been completed, much technical analysis remains to be done, and the project has not yet undergone environmental reviews.

<sup>113</sup> The current furthest west AWSS pipeline is located east of Park Presidio Boulevard.

Provided by the SFPUC on April 10, 2019. See footnote 121 on page 32.

The Potable AWSS pipeline network would tie into an existing, recently seismically reinforced, potable 60-inch transmission main, providing a source for normal, potable-water operations. The proposed Phase 1 also includes adding a new HP pumping station at Lake Merced. Although the water in Lake Merced is deemed non-potable, Lake Merced contains approximately a billion gallons or more, making it an excellent source of water for emergency firefighting purposes. 117

The SFPUC and SFFD's future west side plans (Phase 2) include an additional 5.6 miles of pipeline for better coverage and potentially an additional pumping station at Sunset Reservoir, for another source in case of a broken pipe or other emergency. However, the SFPUC and the SFFD do not anticipate having the additional approximately \$120 million 119 needed to complete that portion of their plan until the next round of ESER bonds, which may not be for another five to seven years or even longer. 120

Unfortunately, the Potable AWSS on the west side only addresses the EFWS deficits on the west side of the City. Many other City neighborhoods along its southern part, from Park Merced in the west to Visitacion Valley in the east, will be no closer to having a multi-sourced, seismically reliable HP AWSS or substantially enhancing their neighborhood's EFWS even if this westside Potable AWSS plan moves forward.

According to the SFPUC, this transmission main connects to both (a) the Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County and to the 9'6" Crystal Springs Bypass tunnel, which is supplied by Calaveras Reservoir, San Antonio Reservoir, and the SFPUC's upcountry water sources (Hetch Hetchy, Don Pedro, etc.). These potable water sources were seismically reinforced by the SFPUC's Water System Improvement Program (WSIP), a \$4.8 billion program to improve water system reliability, including seismic reliability. See SFPUC webpage on WSIP, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=114">https://www.sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=114</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>116</sup> Like the conceptual potential pipeline alignment, the size, location and design of any new pumping station is at present unknown and uncertain. The Civil Grand Jury understands that the Potable AWSS project is currently moving forward with design, technical studies, environmental and management reviews, but is of course also dependent upon approval of necessary funding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>117</sup> Information provided by SFPUC; see also V. Matuk and N. Salcedo, Lake Merced Hydrology and Water Quality, http://online.sfsu.edu/bholzman/LakeMerced/water.htm ("Estimates of the capacity of the lake also vary greatly from a low of 768 million gallons to high of 1.93 billion gallons."). The Sunset pumping station shown in the figure on the preceding page is being considered as a potential part of Phase 2.

Per the SPFUC, the Sunset Reservoir Pumping Station will also be connected to a seismically reinforced, potable 54-inch transmission main. Unlike the northeast quadrant, where the AWSS pipeline system is a grid and thus provides an excellent measure of redundant support in case of a broken pipe, the proposed Potable AWSS would not be a grid. The lack of redundant pipelines creates a somewhat higher level of risk. However the use of modern ERDIP significantly reduces the risk of pipeline failure, and having redundant water sources provides additional comfort as it would enable back-feeding and reduces the risk of a potential single point of failure. 2018 Westside Options Analysis, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a> at p. 37.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> This cost estimate is in 2018 dollars. Unless otherwise stated, all cost estimates provided by the SFPUC, SFFD and SFDPW to the Civil Grand Jury for work on the EFWS system and discussed in this report are in 2018 dollars.

Even if new bonds are issued in five to seven years, design and construction of the new pipelines and new pumping station would take several more years.

The limited scope of the SFPUC's current plans is the result of budgetary constraints. The Mayor and the Board of Supervisors determine what bond proposals are placed before the voters, how frequently, and what is included. The SFPUC and the SFFD must operate within the financial constraints they are given.

The SFPUC has rough estimates showing that extending the high-pressure AWSS throughout the City-or building separate but functionally equivalent Potable AWSS systems in areas without a HP AWSS-will cost approximately \$500 million in addition to the funds already targeted for Phase 1 of the Potable West Side system, as discussed above. <sup>121</sup> The SFPUC is not presently planning a programmatic City-wide expansion; it merely has developed a rough list of possible projects for various parts of the City that are not presently served by the HP AWSS (as well as other projects to reinforce or otherwise improve the HP AWSS system in those areas that are currently served by the HP AWSS). <sup>122</sup>

This roughly \$500 million estimate is a huge amount of money, but as discussed in Section A above, the risk of incurring the costs from a major, inadequately-fought fire is far greater.

First and foremost is the risk to human life. In 1906, an estimated 3,000 people lost their lives, and 225,000 were left homeless. The City is obviously much better prepared today, with

This Candidate EFWS Projects list is an internal SFPUC document: it is a list of potential project alternatives provided by the SFPUC staff to the EFWS Management Oversight Committee. The list contains potential projects that could be implemented in the future if approved by the EFWS Management Oversight Committee, if funding is made available, and if and when they go through the required environmental review. Due to the preliminary nature of the list, some of the estimated costs on this candidate project list are merely planning level estimates and would likely change if the SFPUC decided to move forward with a detailed design for a given project. Some of these projects, such as the Potable AWSS on the west side, are moving forward towards completion of design and technical studies and required environmental review based on management direction and the anticipated availability of funds. However, others are still simply candidate project alternatives that management may never proceed with.

This May 8 Candidate EFWS list also includes various proposals and potential projects to improve the seismic safety of the approximately 20 miles of HP AWSS pipes in the so-called infirm zones, as well other supply or proposed projects under consideration unrelated to any potential HP AWSS expansion. May 8, 2019 Candidate EFWS Project list attached as Appendix P; see CS-199, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a> at p. 31 for a map of infirm zones.

Although the original AWSS system was designed to be seismically strong, and to survive an earthquake, it was designed shortly after the 1906 earthquake and installed by 1913. Most of the AWSS pipelines fared well during the Loma Prieta earthquake, although that was 60 miles away and not as big an earthquake as we will someday face. See, e.g., PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a> at pp. 9-12. Accordingly, no one knows for certain how the existing AWSS will fare in a major earthquake, especially in liquefaction areas or so-called infirm zones. The infirm zone projects, which are estimated to cost \$135 million, involve installing new, backbone ERDIP pipe in each infirm zone, so that even if the existing AWSS pipe fails there will be at least one reliable major high-pressure pipeline in each area. Information provided by SFPUC; see also Appendix P.

<sup>121</sup> See "Candidate EFWS Projects" list dated May 8, 2019, attached as Appendix P. The actual total of projects related to system expansion is approximately \$485 million, plus the \$160 million for Phase 1 of the Westside project, for a total of \$645 million. We have rounded the \$485 million up to \$500 million for the sake of simplicity and in recognition of the fact that these are all very preliminary high level estimates.

The recently approved 2020-2029 ten-year Capital Plan does not designate nearly enough money for EFWS to complete a City-wide expansion of the HP AWSS system. See <a href="http://onesanfrancisco.org/the-new-plan/overview">http://onesanfrancisco.org/the-new-plan/overview</a>

fire suppression systems, the existing HP AWSS, and modern building standards. Yet the 2017 North Bay fires and the 2018 Camp fire that destroyed the town of Paradise demonstrate how destructive and fast-moving fires can be under windy conditions. <sup>123</sup> In 1906, residents fled to the south and the west, to relatively uninhabited portions of the City that did not burn. Today, the entire City is densely populated and there would literally be no place for residents, especially our many senior citizens, to run to escape a fast-moving conflagration.

Second, in terms of property value, San Francisco has billions of dollars at risk. As discussed in Section A of this report, and in particular Table 1, a 2010 report prepared for the City estimated the range of losses due to fire following an earthquake could exceed \$10 billion for a 7.9-magnitude event – in 2010 dollars. The damage estimates in Table 1 do not include business interruption losses, loss of tourism or loss of property tax revenues, all of which would undoubtedly be substantial. 124

The substantial increase in San Francisco property values over the last decade undoubtedly increases the potential losses. In light of the dire consequences we face, the approximately \$650 million price tag to expand the HP AWSS throughout the City (which includes Phase 1 of the proposed Potable AWSS on the west side), seems well worth the expenditure.

The Civil Grand Jury is not in a position to know whether each of the SFPUC's potential projects is essential, how the costs will change after detailed design work, further studies and environmental reviews, or whether more cost-efficient approaches exist. We are also not in a position to weigh the relative merits of the approximately \$320 million in non-expansion-related projects on the SFPUC's Candidate EFWS Projects list. But we do know that the current approach is taking too long. The SFPUC itself estimates that build-out of the AWSS "would take ~ 35 years using current funding rate assuming 5 year bond cycle." 126

The most recent public timeline provided by the SFPUC is in CS-199, and is most as the various projects have evolved over time. However, that timeline relies upon the issuance of

<sup>123</sup> As discussed above, wind is a major factor in fire spread. See, e.g., Kearns, F. and Moritz, M., *The Conversation* (November 16, 2018), <a href="https://theconversation.com/how-fierce-fall-and-winter-winds-help-fuel-california-fires-106985">https://theconversation.com/how-fierce-fall-and-winter-winds-help-fuel-california-fires-106985</a>; Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco, <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeOct2010.pdf</a> at pp. 8-9, 15, 18-19. The 1923 Tokyo earthquake and subsequent fires are probably the most devastating in peacetime, with substantially greater loss of life (an estimated 140,000 killed) than the 1906 earthquake. See Eidinger, J. Editor, Fire Following Earthquake, Revision 11 (2004), <a href="http://home.earthlink.net/~eidinger">http://home.earthlink.net/~eidinger</a>, downloaded from the internet on March 6, 2019 at pp. 1-2, 19-23; see also Great Tokyo Earthquake of 1923, at <a href="http://factsanddetails.com/japan/cat26/sub160/item2226.html">http://factsanddetails.com/japan/cat26/sub160/item2226.html</a>. Among the reasons for the devastation in Tokyo were winds of approximately 28 miles per hour at the time of the earthquake, with increasing wind throughout the day.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> See CS-199, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a> at pp. 95-97.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>125</sup> See May 8, 2019 Candidate EFWS Projects list, attached as Appendix P.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>126</sup> SFPUC Emergency Firefighting Water System, Management Oversight Committee presentation dated March 4, 2019, at p. 32. The City is not committed to a five year bond cycle, so it could be even longer, although the increased level of funding in the proposed 2020 ESER bond indicates that things may be moving more rapidly.

ESER bonds every five to seven years, through and including a 2045 bond issuance, such that work would not be completed until 2049. 127

Either way, this means that areas of our City, such as District 11, would not be as well protected as other areas, and would not have a HP AWSS in place if, as predicted by the USGS, a major earthquake hits the Bay Area before 2043.

Accordingly, the Civil Grand Jury recommends a major acceleration of these efforts, such that all areas of the City are protected by a seismically sound, multi-sourced, HP emergency water firefighting system within 15 years, i.e., by no later than 2034.

## H. The Bottom Line: Act Fast, but Ensure Redundancy

Among the most important factors in designing an EFWS is redundancy. This is true whether the City chooses to extend the existing AWSS or to adopt a different approach. Regardless of the specific plan, there must be multiple, redundant sources of water such that if one source fails or a pipe breaks, firefighters have other means to obtain necessary water supplies.

In the Loma Prieta earthquake the Marina district was saved by the combination of the PWSS and a fireboat, or "the backup to the backup." Unpredictable stuff happens, especially in a major earthquake, and redundancy is necessary. 129 This means not just looped pipe systems but also multiple sources of water. One of the great ironies of the 1906 earthquake is that San Francisco is surrounded by water yet it burned due to a lack of water.

The original HP AWSS was designed with both a redundant water supply and a gridded main system. <sup>130</sup> The system in the northeast quadrant of the City "seeks high post-earthquake

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Figure 5-1, *Preferred Alternative Planning Level Schedule*, from CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055 at p. 71, and attached as Appendix R.

<sup>128</sup> See Scawthorn, C., Porter, K., and Blackburn, F., Performance of Emergency-Response Services After the Earthquake, chapter in The Loma Prieta, California, Earthquake of October 17, 1989, Marina District, T.D. O'Rourke editor, USGS Professional Paper 1551-F (1992); Scawthorn, C. and Blackburn, F., Performance of the San Francisco Auxiliary and Portable Water Supply Systems in the 17 October 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, presented at Fourth U.S. National Conference on Earthquake Engineering May 20-24, 1990, and provided by SFPUC; Blackburn, F., Report on Firefighting Requirements Following Earthquake and Current Proposals by the SFPUC (2018).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>129</sup> See, e.g., Metcalf & Eddy, <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-dee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-dee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a> at p. 20; CS-199, at p. 11 ("Multiple redundancies in fire water supply systems are necessary."), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> 2018 Westside Options Analysis, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740 at p. 37.

reliability via multiple sources of supply."<sup>131</sup> Those sources include two above-ground storage tanks, a reservoir, two salt-water pumping stations, plus several fire boat manifolds if needed. <sup>132</sup>

Many citizens have called for installing a salt-water pump station or stations on the west side, arguing that the ocean provides an unlimited source of water. <sup>133</sup> A salt-water pump station north of Golden Gate Park would also provide geographic diversity of water sources, as the other proposed pumping stations and HP water sources are all south of Golden Gate Park. Dr. Scawthorn, the City's consultant, has asserted that a salt-water pump station on the west side "would be very beneficial." <sup>134</sup>

The Civil Grand Jury recognizes that this may raise environmental and other issues, and may or may not be necessary in light of the potential use of Lake Merced. Nevertheless, the Civil Grand Jury strongly believes in having redundant and geographically diversified water sources, and developing a robust water source in the northwest quadrant of the City seems to us to be beneficial. Other areas of the City have added protection from the SFFD's four fireboats, which can be connected to the PWSS to provide an alternate water supply, as in Loma Prieta. Unfortunately, fireboats are not designed to work in the open water of the Pacific Ocean, and PWSS hose tenders cannot practically drive onto beaches to draft water from the ocean. For these reasons, a salt-water pumping station on the west side seems particularly appropriate.

The need for further EFWS projects is underscored by two additional considerations, discussed more fully below. First, the reliability scores cited in the SFPUC's consultant's reports over-state how effective our current plans are likely to be upon completion. Second, these scores – and our safety – are predicated on being able to properly maintain and operate the existing AWSS assets, especially critical assets, so they are ready when needed.

<sup>131</sup> Scawthorn 2018 memo, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740 at p. 2.

<sup>132</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055, at pp. 7-8.

<sup>133</sup> Pendergast, T, *Plan to Protect Neighborhood Abandoned*, Richmond Review (November 2017), <a href="https://sfrichmondreview.com/2017/11/02/plan-to-protect-neighborhoods-abandoned/">https://sfrichmondreview.com/2017/11/02/plan-to-protect-neighborhoods-abandoned/</a>; Fracassa, D, *SF Moves to Build Water System to Fight Fires for When the Worst Hits*, San Francisco Chronicle (February 11, 2018), <a href="https://www.sfchronicle.com/politics/article/SF-moves-to-build-water-system-to-fight-fires-12605847.php">https://www.sfchronicle.com/politics/article/SF-moves-to-build-water-system-to-fight-fires-12605847.php</a>; Doudiet, T., *Commentary—Sound the Fire Alarm!*, Richmond Review / Sunset Beacon (November 3, 2017), <a href="https://sfrichmondreview.com/2017/11/03/commentary-thomas-w-doudiet/">https://sfrichmondreview.com/2017/11/03/commentary-thomas-w-doudiet/</a>; Wuerfel, N., *Commentary—SFPUC Misleads Public*, Richmond Review / Sunset Beacon (November 13, 2018), <a href="https://sfrichmondreview.com/2018/11/13/commentary-nancy-wuerfel-2/">https://sfrichmondreview.com/2018/11/13/commentary-nancy-wuerfel-2/</a>.

<sup>134</sup> Scawthorn 2018 memo, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740, at p. 7.

Any plan to add a salt-water pump station would need to be responsive to concerns about reducing or even eliminating if possible any impacts on marine life.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> Information provided by the SFFD.

### I. Current FRA Reliability Scores Promote Overconfidence

The SFPUC's and the SFFD's goal is to provide a certain Level of Service (LOS) for emergency firefighting water supply throughout the City. In particular, the SFPUC has articulated the following LOS objective:

AWSS will reliably provide water to supply the "probable fire demands" after a magnitude 7.8 San Andreas earthquake. Each FRA will have a minimum of 50% reliable water supply to meet probable fire demands. The Citywide average will be a minimum of 90% reliable water supply to meet probable fire demands. <sup>137</sup>

The Civil Grand Jury agrees with the goal that the City should be prepared to fight fires following a magnitude 7.8 San Andreas earthquake. However, we are concerned with the current measures of "reliability." As discussed below, the "reliability scores" being used by the City create a misleadingly optimistic impression and imply a false precision.

As explained in CS-199, "[i]n the context of this study, reliability is defined as the percentage of the water demand met by AWSS high-pressure system and other sources." Put differently, the reliability score methodology "does not actually represent an estimate of reliability but is a ratio of the EFWS capacity and demand." <sup>139</sup>

The ratio of capacity and demand is a useful measure, but the scores being used are overly optimistic in that the estimated "demand" used is the *median* estimated demand. <sup>140</sup> By definition, half the time one would expect worse conditions and therefore greater demand for water to fight fires. Using a demand estimate that is by definition insufficient half the time is not truly preparing for a repeat of the 1906 earthquake.

The problem of using the median demand is exacerbated by the wide variation in the potential number of fires, fire size, and water demands. <sup>141</sup> As just one example, San Francisco was lucky that there was little to no wind during the Loma Prieta earthquake. Yet as any resident of our City knows, the City often experiences significant wind conditions.

Another problem with the reliability scores is that they ignore where in the FRA a fire is, as well as the size of each FRA. For example, the southeastern portion of the City has several geographically large FRAs. <sup>142</sup> Although water may be able get to the northern part of a particular FRA, the southern part of that FRA may not be as well protected. In addition, the

<sup>137 2018</sup> Westside Options Analysis, at p. 7, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=117400">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=117400</a>; CS-199, at p. 102, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>138</sup> CS-199, at p. ix, <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>.

<sup>139</sup> Scawthorn 2018 memo, at p. 6, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>140</sup> *Id.*, at p. 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>141</sup> *Id.*, at p. 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>142</sup> See map of FRAs, attached as Appendix J.

demand represents the water supply need for an entire FRA, and the scores assume that the SFFD "would utilize the Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) or engine relays to distribute the water supply within the FRA to the actual ignition locations." This is an unrealistic assumption, given the City's current inventory of only five old PWSS hose tenders, and the likely demand on fire engines in a major earthquake with a multitude of fires.

The SFPUC is in the process of analyzing potential EFWS demands on a more detailed level, and has shared some of the preliminary results with the Civil Grand Jury. The Civil Grand Jury supports this approach and recommends that the SFPUC continue its efforts to make a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA.

## J. Maintenance and Training Issues

#### 1. Maintenance Issues

AWSS assets must be well maintained in order to be operational during an emergency. A 2014 study prepared for the SFPUC by its outside consultants AECOM/AGS, a Joint Venture found "maintenance deficiencies" because routine maintenance plans had not been established for all AWSS assets. Instead, maintenance was being performed on an "as needed" basis. 144

During our investigation, the Civil Grand Jury learned that the SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in the 2014 report. <sup>145</sup> The SFPUC assured us that it has done a good job at maintaining AWSS, and disagrees with some of the recommendations in that 2014 report. Nevertheless, the SFPUC has yet to develop routine maintenance plans for some important AWSS assets.

As an example, the report recommended the SFPUC adopt plans to regularly exercise all AWSS system valves. <sup>146</sup> In response, the SFPUC expressed a "goal" to exercise critical valves every two years. <sup>147</sup> It has defined "critical valves" to include only 66 out of the approximately 1,685 valves in the HP AWSS system. <sup>148</sup> SFPUC personnel acknowledge that its current approach is not a "best practice," and that valves should likely be exercised on a regular basis. SFPUC personnel also acknowledge that its definition of what constitutes a "critical" valve requiring more frequent testing is probably too narrow. <sup>149</sup>

<sup>143 2018</sup> Westside Options Analysis, at p. 37, https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>144</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055 at pp. 15-16, 24-26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>145</sup> Information provided by SFPUC.

<sup>146</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055 at p. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>147</sup> Information provided by SFPUC.

<sup>148</sup> Ibid.

<sup>149</sup> Interviews with SFPUC personnel.

In another instance, the 2014 report recommended that all suction connections be cleaned on a regular basis. <sup>150</sup> The SFPUC noted that suction connections were cleaned in 2014, but that the agency had not adopted a routine maintenance plan. <sup>151</sup>

Now that the SFPUC has had time to focus on the condition of the AWSS, the Civil Grand Jury recommends that it utilize "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, including valves and suction connections, and that the SFPUC, with the help of the SFFD, redefine which valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in its maintenance plans.

### 2. Coordinated Training and Drills

Another recommendation in CS-199, the 2014 report prepared for the SFPUC by its outside consultant AECOM/AGS, a Joint Venture, was that the SFPUC "prepare an emergency response program and conduct training exercise [sic]." The report also recommended that SFPUC staff be trained on the AWSS system, including "communications, operational strategies," and "emergency response requirements." Both of these recommendations were given "high" priority, and assessed to entail "low" ongoing cost. <sup>154</sup>

In 2015, the SFFD and the SFPUC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") regarding the operation and maintenance of water-supply systems related to fire suppression. <sup>155</sup> In Section C, entitled "Coordinated Emergency Operations Between the SFWD and SFFD", the MOU requires that "All members of the SFWD … must be trained in the AWSS and the AWSS SCADA system along with the SFFD Water Supply manual." <sup>156</sup> The MOU also specifies that "[t]he SFFD and the SFWD will collaborate for annual training on system operations and appropriate shut-down procedures during and after firefighting operations." <sup>157</sup> The MOU, therefore, requires the SFPUC and the SFFD to coordinate to train all SFWD personnel on the

<sup>150</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055, at pp. 15-16, 24-26, 88, 135. There are approximately35 suction connections along the bay that allow engine pumpers to draw by suction from the bay, and a suction line with low-pressure hydrants along Fulton St. that draws from lakes in Golden Gate Park. Some of these suction connections are located on the bottom of the Bay and can be filled with silt or marine organisms that would interfere with water pumping.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>151</sup> Interviews with SFPUC personnel.

<sup>152</sup> CS-199, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055, at pp. x, 88.

<sup>153</sup> Ibid.

<sup>154</sup> Ibid.

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression, dated June 1, 2015 and signed in September 2015.

<sup>156</sup> Id., at Section C.1.

<sup>157</sup> Id., at Section C.3.

AWSS system and on other available water supply sources to fight fires in emergencies. It also requires coordinated, *annual* training on emergency operation of the system.

In 2017, the SFPUC updated its Emergency Response Plan. A review of the Plan, however, offers little detail on the type of exercise conducted or how often exercises might be conducted in the future. Similarly, although CS-199 identified the need for emergency training and a training exercise, CS-199 did not provide details as to the scope or frequency of any training exercises.

In the past several years the SFFD and SFPUC have taken advantage of many opportunities for joint training concomitant with their joint operation and maintenance of AWSS assets. For example, the two agencies test Pump Stations 1 and 2, on a monthly basis. The agencies also meet after greater-alarm fires to discuss coordination, and how to improve operations in the field. In addition, the SFFD and SFPUC have, on occasion, conducted joint emergency trainings involving earthquake disaster scenarios. In 2018, for example, they engaged in a "tabletop exercise" where high-level staff members were asked to respond to a hypothetical earthquake scenario to test their understanding of the emergency command structure.

The SFPUC anticipates that it will repeat this joint tabletop exercise at least every other year, and that it will conduct larger-scale simulations of post-earthquake emergency response procedures with the SFFD within the next two years. There is no formal document, however, outlining specific joint exercises or drills to be conducted by the two agencies.

In the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, human error was cited by some as a reason why AWSS was not available to fight fires in the Marina. A 2011 survey of California fire and water agencies concluded, generally speaking, that "[f]ire and water department liaison is not very good" and that "[e]mergency firefighting water supply is not a focus." Moreover, the report found that fire departments are not "regularly drilled for the very difficult task of moving water from the alternative water sources to the fire scene." 162

The Civil Grand Jury believes that the City would be well served if the SFPUC and SFFD worked together to design and implement annual "hands-on" drills to make certain that their staff is prepared to use all available resources to fight fires after an earthquake. Accordingly, the Civil Grand Jury recommends that the MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD be amended to include a more detailed roadmap for emergency response exercises to be held, City-wide,

<sup>158</sup> Information provided by SFPUC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>159</sup> City Distribution Department (CDD) Earthquake Response Plan (updated December 2017), https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/s77bd1c3318e4355b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>160</sup> See, e.g., Scawthorn, C., Porter, K., and Blackburn, F., Performance of Emergency-Response Services After the Earthquake, chapter in The Loma Prieta, California, Earthquake of October 17, 1989, Marina District, T.D. O'Rourke editor, USGS Professional Paper 1551-F (1992).

PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake, <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a> at p. 75. By contrast, both the SFPUC and the SFFD have indicated that they currently enjoy excellent communication.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>162</sup> *Id*.

annually. In addition to tabletop scenarios, these exercises should include hands-on field testing in the operation of AWSS assets and PWSS units.

### CONCLUSION

Over one hundred years ago, our City was destroyed by fire following an earthquake. Luckily, our predecessors learned from this catastrophe. They aggressively undertook to design, fund, and quickly build a supplemental emergency water supply system that provided firefighters with multiple options if one or more water sources were compromised – "belt and suspenders." They gave us an excellent emergency water system to protect our wonderful, seismically vulnerable City.

We have, however, long outgrown the protective reach of the system we inherited. Now it is our turn to aggressively implement measures to extend protections to reach all San Francisco neighborhoods. The time to act is now, before it is too late.

#### **FINDINGS**

- F1. Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.
- F2. The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.
- F3. Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.
- F4. The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.
- F5. A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.
- F6. Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.
- F7. The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.
- F8. Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.
- F9. Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high-pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.
- F10. The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.
- F11. The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.
- F12. The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.

F13. In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.
- R2. The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.
- R3. The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.
- R4. As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.
- R5. The SFFD should strategically locate the majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cisterns.
- R6. The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.
- R7. The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.
- R8. By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.
- R9. By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.

R10. By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.

#### REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the Civil Grand Jury requests responses as follows:

From the following City and County agencies and departments within 60 days:

- Office of the Mayor
  - o Findings 4, 5, 6, and 11
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 4, and 8
- General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
  - o Findings 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10
- Chief, San Francisco Fire Department
  - o Findings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10
- Office of the City Administrator
  - o Findings 6 and 11
  - o Recommendations 1, 2 and 8
- Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator
  - o Findings 6 and 11
  - o Recommendations 1, 2 and 8
- Director, San Francisco Department of the Environment
  - o Recommendation 6
- Budget and Legislative Analyst Office, Board of Supervisors
  - o Findings 6 and 11
  - o Recommendation 3

From the Board of Supervisors and other governing bodies within 90 days:

- Board of Supervisors
  - o Findings 4, 5, 6 and 11
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
  - o Findings 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10
- San Francisco Fire Commission
  - o Findings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
  - o Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10

#### GLOSSARY AND TABLE OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ATC Applied Technology Council. A non-profit corporation whose mission is to develop and promote state-of-the-art, user-friendly engineering resources and applications for use in mitigating the effects of natural and other hazards on the built environment, and which prepared reports in 2010 for the City under the CAPSS Project.
- AWSS Auxiliary Water Supply System. An independent emergency firefighting system built after the 1906 earthquake. The AWSS at present consists of approximately 135 miles of high-pressure (HP) pipelines, 230 cisterns, two above-ground storage tanks, a reservoir, and two salt-water pumping stations. The AWSS HP pipelines can supply water at pressures up to 300 psi via hydrants with black, red or blue tops, depending upon location.
- CAPSS Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety. According to the CAPSS website, CAPSS was started in the Department of Building Inspection beginning in 1998, and was a nine-year, \$1 million study to understand, describe, and mitigate the risk San Francisco faces from earthquakes. CAPSS produced an extensive analysis of potential earthquake impacts as well as community-supported recommendations to mitigate those impacts.
- CCSF City and County of San Francisco
- CDD City Distribution Division. The division of the SFPUC responsible for maintenance of both the MWSS and the AWSS.
- DWSS Domestic Water Supply System, also referred to as the Municipal Water Supply System, MWSS, or the potable water system. The SFPUC supplies potable (drinking) water throughout the City. The MWSS (DWSS) is a low-pressure system, typically ranging between 50 and 70 psi. The MWSS is also the primary supply for firefighting via fire hydrants with white tops.
- ERDIP Earthquake Resistant Ductile Iron Pipe. A modern type of pipe that is believed to be earthquake resistant and that has been subjected to several major earthquakes in Japan without any observed failures.
- EFWS Emergency Firefighting Water System. All emergency sources of water and the means for delivering them. Includes HP AWSS pipelines, cisterns, PWSS and fireboats.
- ESER Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response. ESER bonds are generally issued every five to seven years to address to fund repairs and improvements to infrastructure that allow the City to respond more quickly and effectively to a major earthquake or other disaster.

FRA Fire Response Area. The SFFD divides the City into 46 areas for initial alarm response, referred to as Fire Response Areas or FRAs.

HP High-pressure

LOS Level of Service

MOU A Memorandum of Understanding between the SFPUC and the SFFD Regarding Operation and Maintenance of San Francisco Water Supply Systems Related to Fire Suppression, dated June 1, 2015 and signed in September 2015.

MWSS Municipal Water Supply System, also referred to as the Domestic Water Supply System, DWSS, or the potable water system. The SFPUC supplies potable (drinking) water throughout the City. The MWSS is a low-pressure system, typically ranging between 50 and 70 psi. The MWSS is also the primary supply for firefighting via fire hydrants with white tops.

PEER Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center

PSI Pounds per square inch

PWSS Portable Water Supply System. A mobile above-ground large (five-inch) diameter hose system transported on trucks (hose tenders). A hose tender truck can carry approximately 5000 feet of five-inch hose. A more thorough description is provided at pages 23-26. The PWSS is not to be confused with the flexible water supply system, an idea for 12-inch diameter hoses that was abandoned as impractical.

SCADA Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition. A computer system for gathering and analyzing real time data. SCADA systems are used to monitor and control a plant or equipment in industries such as telecommunications, water and waste control, energy, oil and gas refining and transportation.

SFDPW San Francisco Department of Public Works

SFFC San Francisco Fire Commission

SFFD San Francisco Fire Department

SFPUC San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

SFWD San Francisco Water Department

USGS United States Geological Survey

WSIP Water System Improvement Program. The WSIP is a \$4.8 billion dollar, multiyear program to upgrade the SFPUC's regional and local water systems. The WSIP, which is over 96% complete, is one of the largest water infrastructure programs in the nation and the largest infrastructure program ever undertaken by the City.

#### **APPENDICES**

- A. Table of Findings and Recommendations
- B. Table of Findings with Required Responses
- C. Table of Recommendations with Required Responses
- D. List of Reports Specifically Focusing on the City's AWSS or PWSS
- E. List of Additional Reports Reviewed
- F. USGS, UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System, Fact Sheet 2015-3009 (2015) https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/pdf/fs2015-3009.pdf
- G. USGS, Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043, Fact Sheet 2016-3020 (2016) (version 1.1), https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2016/3020/fs20163020.pdf
- H. Map of Existing EFWS, with HP AWSS, Cisterns and other Assets
- I. Map of Existing HP AWSS system
- J. Map of SFFD Fire Response Areas
- K. Abstract (page 2) from Scawthorn 2010, Analysis of Fire Following Earthquake for San Francisco,
  - $\underline{http://www.sparisk.com/documents/SPASanFranciscoCAPSSFireFollowingEarthquakeO}\ \underline{ct2010.pdf}$
- L. Analysis by the Ballot Simplification Committee of 1986 Proposition A.
- M. San Francisco Fire Commission Resolution 2010-01, dated January 14, 2010, <a href="https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf">https://sf-fire.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/2446-Resolution%202010-01%20PWSS%20Grant%20Funding.pdf</a>
- N. SFPUC 2017 FAQ, <a href="https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507">https://sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11507</a> printed March 6, 2019
- O. SFPUC EFWS 2010 and 2014 ESER bond project status as of February 26, 2019
- P. SFPUC Candidate EFWS Project list dated May 8, 2019
- Q. Fire Dept.'s Ace in the Hole, San Francisco Independent, January 31, 1990
- R. Figure 5-1, *Preferred Alternative Planning Schedule*, from CS-199, at p. 71, https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055.

### APPENDIX A TABLE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **Findings**

- F1. Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.
- F2. The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.
- F3. Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.
- F4. The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.
- F5. A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.
- F6. Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.

### Recommendations

- R1. By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.
- R2. The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.
- R3. The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.

Findings	Recommendations			
F6. Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	R4. As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.			
F7. The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.				
F4. The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	R5. The SFFD should strategically locate the majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cisterns.			
F8. Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.  F9. Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high-pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	R6. The SFPUC, the SFFD, and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.			
F10. The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	R7. The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.			

Findings	Recommendations			
F5. A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	R8. By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency water			
F6. Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.			
F11. The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.				
F12. The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.	R9. By no later than December 31, 2020, the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.			
F13. In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	R10. By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.			

## APPENDIX B TABLE OF FINDINGS WITH REQUIRED RESPONSES

Findings	Required Responses
F1. Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	<ul> <li>Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> </ul>
F2. The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
F3. Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.	<ul> <li>Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
F4. The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
F5. A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>

Findings	Required Responses
F6. Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.  F7. The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Budget and Legislative Analyst Office, Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> </ul>
provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	San Francisco Fire Commission
F8. Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
F9. Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high-pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>

Findings	Required Responses
F10. The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.  F11. The City does not have a timeline to	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
fund and complete the development of a high- pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Budget and Legislative Analyst Office, Board of Supervisors</li> </ul>
F12. The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> </ul>
F13. In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX C TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REQUIRED RESPONSES

Recommendations	Required Responses
R1. By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator</li> </ul>
R2. The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator</li> </ul>
R3. The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short-term and the long-term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.	<ul> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Budget and Legislative Analyst Office, Board of Supervisors</li> </ul>

Recommendations	Required Responses
R4. As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.  R5. The SFFD should strategically locate	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
the majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cisterns.	<ul> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire         Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
R6. The SFPUC, the SFFD, and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	<ul> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> <li>Director, San Francisco Department of the Environment</li> </ul>
R7. The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above the median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	<ul> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> </ul>
R8. By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multisourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034	<ul> <li>Office of the Mayor</li> <li>Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Office of the City Administrator</li> <li>Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Administrator</li> </ul>

Recommendations	Required Responses
R9. By no later than December 31, 2020, the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>
R10. By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	<ul> <li>General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>San Francisco Public Utilities Commission</li> <li>Fire Chief, San Francisco Fire Department</li> <li>San Francisco Fire Commission</li> </ul>

### APPENDIX D List of Reports Specifically Focusing On the City's AWSS or PWSS

2002-2003 Civil Grand Jury for the City and County of San Francisco, Keeping the Faucets Flowing: Water Emergency Preparedness In San Francisco (June 2003), <a href="http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2002">http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2002</a> 2003/Keeping the Faucets Flowing Water Emergenc y.pdf

AECOM / AGS, a Joint Venture, CS-199 Planning Support Services for Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) Project Report (Final Report) (February 2014) ("CS-199"), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055">https://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=5055</a>

AECOM / AGS, JV, Auxiliary Water Supply System Planning Study Summary, prepared for SFPUC (February 2014),

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AECOM / WRE, a Joint Venture, CS-229 Task 16 and 19, Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) Spending Plan for the Earthquake Safety Emergency Response (ESER) 2014 Bond (November 2015) ("CS-229"),

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AECOM, Westside Emergency Firefighting Water Systems Options Analysis Report (January 5, 2018) ("2018 Westside Options Analysis"), https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740

Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bond, Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee Reports & Quarterly Reports, found online at <a href="http://www.sfearthquakesafety.org/eser-reports.html">http://www.sfearthquakesafety.org/eser-reports.html</a>

Madsen, M., Reports on an Auxiliary Water Supply System for Fire Protection for San Francisco, California (1908), <a href="https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/4743f327acfd4ba7">https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/4743f327acfd4ba7</a>

Metcalf & Eddy / AECOM, Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) Study, prepared for Capital Planning Committee, City and County of San Francisco (2009) ("Metcalf & Eddy"), <a href="http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00">http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ucldc-nuxeo-ref-media/b2754026-dded-4ee6-b24c-2cf837f3bc00</a>

San Francisco Department of Public Works, Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) Pipeline Assessment, Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond 2010, prepared for SFPUC (May 11, 2017), <a href="https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/684778cd4b46406e">https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/684778cd4b46406e</a>

Scawthorn, C., January 5, 2018 memorandum to D.Myerson & S.Huang of SFPUC re Review of "Westside Emergency Firefighting Water System Options Analysis", (Scawthorn 2018 memo"), <a href="https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740">https://www.sfwater.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=11740</a>

Scawthorn, C. and Blackburn, F., Performance of the San Francisco Auxiliary and Portable Water Supply Systems in the 17 October 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, presented at Fourth U.S. National Conference on Earthquake Engineering May 20-24, 1990, and provided by SFPUC

### APPENDIX E List of Additional Reports Reviewed

Applied Technology Council (ATC) ATC 52-1, Here Today—Here Tomorrow: The Road to Earthquake Resilience in San Francisco, Potential Earthquake Impacts, prepared for the Department of Building Inspection, CCSF, under the Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS) Project (2010)("ATC 52-1, Potential Earthquake Impacts"), <a href="https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf">https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9753-atc521.pdf</a>

Applied Technology Council (ATC) ATC-52-2, Here Today—Here Tomorrow: The Road to Earthquake Resilience in San Francisco, A Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety, prepared for the Department of Building Inspection, CCSF, under the (CAPSS) Project (2010), https://sfgov.org/esip/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/9757-atc522.pdf

Aster, R., <u>California's other drought: A major earthquake is overdue</u>, *The Conversation* (January 30, 2018), <u>https://theconversation.com/californias-other-drought-a-major-earthquake-is-overdue-90517</u>

Blackburn, F., Report on Firefighting Requirements Following Earthquake and Current Proposals by the SFPUC (2018)

City Distribution Department (CDD) Earthquake Response Plan (updated December 2017), <a href="https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/s77bd1c3318e4355b">https://sfpuc.sharefile.com/share/view/s77bd1c3318e4355b</a>

Eidinger, J. Editor, Fire Following Earthquake, Revision 11 (2004), <a href="http://home.earthlink.net/~eidinger">http://home.earthlink.net/~eidinger</a>, downloaded from the internet on March 6, 2019

Himoto, K., Akimoto, Y., Hokugo, A., and Tanaka, T., Risk and Behavior of Fire Spread in a Densely-built Urban Area, International Association for Fire Safety Science (2008), http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.1000.9412&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Johnson, L. and Mahin, S., The 6.0 M<sub>w</sub> South Napa Earthquake of August 24, 2014: A Wake-up Call for Renewed Investment in Seismic Resilience across California, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center prepared for the California Seismic Safety Commission, CSSC Publication 16-03, PEER Report No. 2016/04 (2016), <a href="https://ssc.ca.gov/forms\_pubs/cssc\_603peer201604\_final\_7\_20\_16.pdf">https://ssc.ca.gov/forms\_pubs/cssc\_603peer201604\_final\_7\_20\_16.pdf</a>

Kearns, F. and Moritz, M., <u>How fierce fall and winter winds help fuel California fires</u>, *The Conversation* (16 November, 2018), <u>https://theconversation.com/how-fierce-fall-and-winter-winds-help-fuel-california-fires-106985</u>

Li, W., Wang, D., and Zhao, K., Research on Urban Post-earthquake Fire, presented at Sixth China-Japan-U.S. Trilateral Symposium on Lifeline Earthquake Engineering (2013) <a href="https://ascelibrary.org/doi/10.1061/9780784413234.008">https://ascelibrary.org/doi/10.1061/9780784413234.008</a>

Moritz, M., California Needs To Rethink Urban Fire Risk, Starting with Where It Builds Houses, in The Conversation (December 13, 2017), <a href="https://theconversation.com/california-needs-to-rethink-urban-fire-risk-starting-with-where-it-builds-houses-88825">https://theconversation.com/california-needs-to-rethink-urban-fire-risk-starting-with-where-it-builds-houses-88825</a>

O'Rourke, T.D., Lessons Learned For Lifeline Engineering From Major Urban Earthquakes, presented at Eleventh World Conference on Earthquake Engineering (1996)

San Francisco Fire Department Emergency Operations Plan

San Francisco Fire Department Water Supplies Manual (2008), <a href="http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water-supplies-manual.pdf">http://ufsw.org/pdfs/water-supplies-manual.pdf</a>

Scawthorn, C., Coordinated Planning and Preparedness for Fire Following Major Earthquakes, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center, College of Engineering, University of California, sponsored by the California Seismic Safety Commission, Berkeley (2013), <a href="https://ssc.ca.gov/forms-pubs/webpeer-2013-23-scawthorn.pdf">https://ssc.ca.gov/forms-pubs/webpeer-2013-23-scawthorn.pdf</a>

Scawthorn, C., Water Supply In Regards to Fire Following Earthquakes, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center, College of Engineering, University of California, sponsored by the California Seismic Safety Commission, Berkeley (2011) ("PEER 2011, Water Supply Following Earthquake"), <a href="https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf">https://peer.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/webpeer-2011-08-charles\_scawthorn.pdf</a>

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Scawthorn, C., Fire following earthquake: Estimates of the conflagration risk to insured property in greater Los Angeles and San Francisco, All-Industry Research Advisory Council, Oak Brook, Ill. (1987), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf</a> or for a copy, <a href="https://www.sparisk.com/documents/AIRACFFEs.pdf">click here</a>.

Scawthorn, C., Fire Following Earthquake Aspects of the Southern San Andreas Fault Mw 7.8 Earthquake Scenario. *Earthquake Spectra* 27 (2), 419-441 (2011), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/pubs/Scawthorn-2011-ShakeOut-FFE.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/pubs/Scawthorn-2011-ShakeOut-FFE.pdf</a>

Scawthorn, C., *Fire Following Earthquake, Supplemental Study for the ShakeOut Scenario.* The ShakeOut Scenario: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2008-1150, California Geological Survey Preliminary Report 2, version 1.0, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1324, California Geological Survey Special Report 207 version 1.0. U. S. Geological Survey and California Geological Survey, Pasadena (2008), Scawthorn-2008-ShakeOut-FFE

Scawthorn, C., Fire Following the M<sub>w</sub> 7.0 HayWired Earthquake Scenario, in Detweiler, S.T., and Wein, A.M., eds., *The HayWired Earthquake Scenario—Engineering Implications*. Scientific Investigations Report 2017–5013–I–Q. Reston, VA: United States Geological Survey, ch. P, pp. 367-400 (2018), at <a href="https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20175013">https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20175013</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20175013">www.sparisk.com/pubs/HayWired-2018-vol2.pdf</a>

Scawthorn, C., O'Rourke, T. D. & Blackburn, F. T., *The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire---Enduring Lessons for Fire Protection and Water Supply*. Earthquake Spectra, Volume 22, S135-S158 (2006) ("Scawthorn, O'Rourke & Blackburn, 1906 Lessons"), <a href="http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf">http://www.sparisk.com/documents/06Spectra1906SFEQandFire-EnduringLessonsCRSTDOFTB.pdf</a>.

Scawthorn, C., Porter, K., and Blackburn, F., Performance of Emergency-Response Services After the Earthquake, chapter in The Loma Prieta, California, Earthquake of October 17, 1989, Marina District, T.D. O'Rourke editor, USGS Professional Paper 1551-F (1992)

U.S. Geological Survey, UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System, Fact Sheet 2015-3009 (2015) <a href="https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/pdf/fs2015-3009.pdf">https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/pdf/fs2015-3009.pdf</a>

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# Appendix F









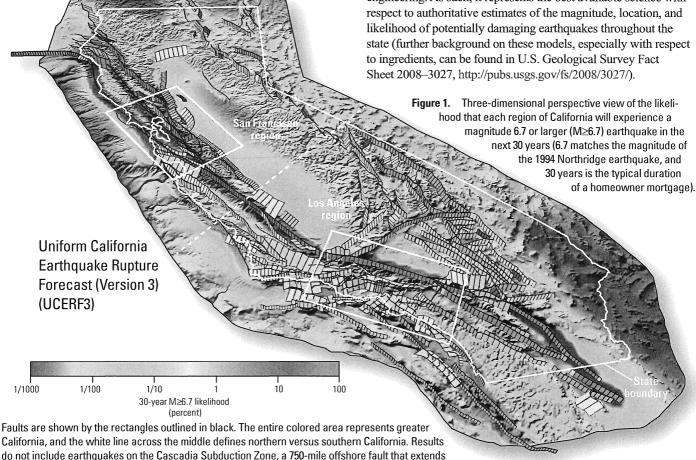
### **UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System**

 $oldsymbol{W}$ ith innovations, fresh data, and lessons learned from recent earthquakes, scientists have developed a new earthquake forecast model for California, a region under constant threat from potentially damaging events. The new model, referred to as the third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, or "UCERF3" (http://www.WGCEP.org/ UCERF3), provides authoritative estimates of the magnitude, location, and likelihood of earthquake fault rupture throughout the state. Overall the results confirm previous findings, but with some significant changes because of model improvements. For example, compared to the previous forecast (UCERF2), the likelihood of moderate-sized earthquakes (magnitude 6.5 to 7.5) is lower, whereas that of larger events is higher. This is because of the inclusion of multifault ruptures, where earthquakes are no longer confined to separate, individual faults, but can occasionally rupture multiple faults simultaneously. The public-safety implications of this and other model improvements depend on several factors, including site location and type of structure (for example, family dwelling compared to a long-span bridge). Building codes, earthquake insurance products, emergency plans, and other risk-mitigation efforts will be updated accordingly. This model also serves as a reminder that damaging earthquakes are inevitable for California. Fortunately, there are many simple steps residents can take to protect lives and property.

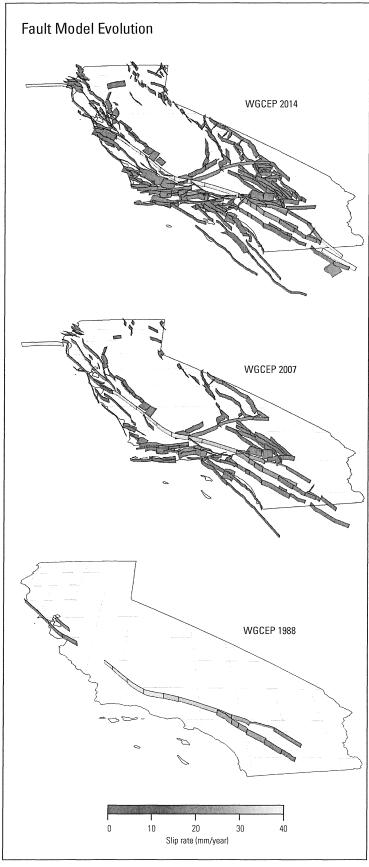
### What is UCERF3?

California is sandwiched between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates, with the former migrating northwest about two inches per year compared to the latter. The plate boundary is far from smooth, reflecting more of a fragmented zone locked in a tectonic battle over which areas will give way, producing some of the steepest mountain ranges in the world. The sliding between plates is also not steady, but rather plays out in fits and starts with periods of rest interrupted by sudden slip along cracks in the Earth. These "fault ruptures" in turn cause the ground to shake, much like the ripples that radiate from a pebble tossed in a pond, and it is this shaking that causes the most damage in earthquakes.

Two kinds of scientific models are used to help safeguard against earthquake losses: an Earthquake Rupture Forecast, which tells us where and when the Earth might slip along the state's many faults, and a Ground Motion Prediction model, which estimates the subsequent shaking given one of the fault ruptures. UCERF3 is the first type of model, representing the latest earthquake-rupture forecast for California. It was developed and reviewed by dozens of leading scientific experts from the fields of seismology, geology, geodesy, paleoseismology, earthquake physics, and earthquake engineering. As such, it represents the best available science with respect to authoritative estimates of the magnitude, location, and likelihood of potentially damaging earthquakes throughout the state (further background on these models, especially with respect to ingredients, can be found in U.S. Geological Survey Fact



about 150 miles into California from Oregon and Washington to the north.



**Figure 2.** Changes with time of the inventory of faults used in California earthquake forecast models (WGCEP, Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities).

### Why a New Earthquake Forecast Model?

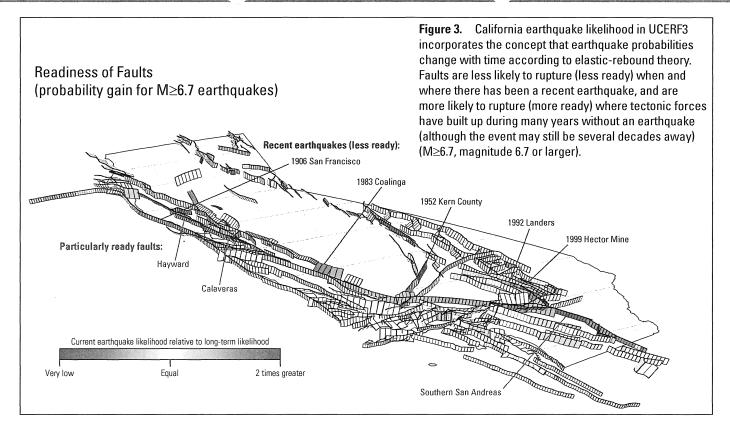
All scientific models, including earthquake rupture forecasts, are an approximation of the physical system they represent, in the same way that "the map is not the actual territory" (Korzbski, 1931). UCERF3 represents the latest model from the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP) (WGCEP, 2014), which also released forecasts in 1988, 1990, 1995, 2003, and 2007. This historical progression of models reflects increasingly accurate, detailed, and sophisticated representations of a particularly complex natural system.

A puzzling feature of previous models has been a forecasted rate of moderate-sized earthquakes (between magnitude 6.5 and 7.0) that is up to a factor of two higher than that observed historically. The first discovery of this discrepancy, by the 1995 WGCEP, was particularly disturbing in that one such event, the magnitude 6.7 1994 Northridge earthquake, had just surprised many as the costliest earthquake in U.S. history. In fact, the prospect of such events becoming more frequent contributed to an ensuing homeowner-insurance-availability crisis, as most insurance providers opted to pull out of the market altogether, rather than comply with a state law requiring they offer an earthquake option with each policy. This insurance availability crisis was ultimately solved in 1996 with the legislative creation of the California Earthquake Authority (http://www.earthquakeauthority.com), which has since become the largest earthquake insurance provider in the state. However, the discrepancy between the forecast rate and the observed rate at moderate magnitudes has remained through the most recent previous study (WGCEP, 2007), and scientists have hotly debated whether this is real or a result of some model limitation.

Recent earthquakes have fortunately provided clues. For example, the Northridge earthquake occurred on a previously unrecognized fault, which motivated scientists to search for other faults and quantify those that might be capable of producing damaging earthquakes. The effort has paid off. Whereas the 1988 WGCEP considered only 16 different faults, albeit the main ones, by the time of the WGCEP 2007 effort there were about 200. With UCERF3, there are now more than 350 fault sections in the model, thanks in part to using space-based geodesy where geologic data are limited. This historical progression is shown in the fault model evolution figure at left.

Another clue with respect to the moderate-magnitude rate discrepancy is that many recent earthquakes have plowed past previously inferred fault-rupture boundaries. That is, past models have generally assumed that earthquakes are either confined to separate faults, or that long faults like the San Andreas can be divided into different segments that only rupture separately. However, all three of the most-recent, largest earthquakes in California ruptured right past such boundaries, jumping from one fault to another as multifault ruptures. These were the 1992 magnitude 7.3 Landers, the 1999 magnitude 7.2 Hector Mine, and the 2010 magnitude 7.2 El Mayor–Cucapah earthquakes. The 2011 magnitude 9.0 Tohoku, Japan earthquake also violated previously defined fault-segment boundaries, resulting in a much larger fault-rupture area and magnitude than expected, and contributing to the deadly tsunami and Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Given these observations, the possibility of multifault ruptures clearly needed to be considered in our new model. In fact, as the inventory of California faults has grown over the years, it



has become increasingly apparent that we are not dealing with a few well-separate faults, but with a vast interconnected fault system. In fact, it has become difficult to identify where some faults end and others begin, implying many more opportunities for multifault ruptures. As a consequence, UCERF3 now considers more than 250,000 different fault-based earthquakes, including multifault ruptures, whereas UCERF2 had about 10,000, and previous models had far fewer. Because we still lack a complete inventory of faults, UCERF3 (and UCERF2 before it) also includes the possibility of earthquakes on unrecognized faults elsewhere in the region.

Solving for the rate of all possible ruptures in the interconnected fault system represented a significant challenge. The UCERF3 methodological breakthrough, referred to as the "grand inversion," allowed us to not only solve for the rate of each earthquake rupture, but to also draw upon a broader range of observations in doing so. For example, the previous rate discrepancy at moderate-magnitudes was turned into part of the solution. That is, because the total plate-tectonic deformation is generally well known, any increase in the rate of larger, multifault ruptures must come with a consequent reduction in rates at lower magnitudes. The grand inversion

manages the overall plate-tectonic, fault-system budget mathematically, adding whatever multifault ruptures are needed to eliminate the rate discrepancy at moderate magnitudes. So, not only does UCERF3 include the types of multifault ruptures seen in nature, but doing so has also eliminated the overprediction of moderate-sized events, implying the latter was simply a manifestation of the isolation and segmentation of faults in the previous models.

UCERF3 also includes the notion of fault "readiness," where earthquake likelihoods go down on faults that have recently ruptured, and build back up with time as tectonic stresses reaccumulate. Although this concept, known formally as Reid's elastic rebound theory (Reid, 1911), has been around for more than a century, applying it in a model that includes multifault ruptures also proved challenging. A new methodology was therefore developed, which also relaxes the requirement that the date-of-last event be known where applied. That is, we may not know when the most recent event occurred on many California faults, but we do know that it had to have been prior to 1875 (the year when reliable recordkeeping began). Being able to account for this "historic open interval" for events that precede 1875 allowed us to quantify fault readiness throughout

the entire fault system (fig. 3), rather than being limited to only a subset of faults as in previous studies.

There are many uncertainties in both the data and scientific theories that go into UCERF3, and alternative values for each element can lead to a different forecast. Consequently, UCERF3 is not a single model, but rather a collection of 5,760 different viable models. The results presented in the next section represent an average of these forecasts. Calculating grand-inversion results for all the models required the use of super computers, as they would have taken more than 8 years on a single desktop computer.

## What Are the Results, and How Do They Differ from Previous Estimates?

UCERF3 results for various regions and faults of interest are shown in the figures and tables here. How have expected earthquake rates changed from the previous model? Overall, the results confirm earlier findings (California is earthquake country), but with some important refinements in certain areas. Considering the entire region, the average time between magnitude 6.7 and larger earthquakes has gone from 1 every 4.8 years in UCERF2, to 1 about every 6.3 years in UCERF3, representing a 30 percent decrease in the new forecasted

Table 1. Average time between earthguakes in the various regions together with the likelihood of having one or more such earthquakes in the next 30 years (starting from 2014). Values listed in parentheses indicate the factor by which the rates and likelihoods have increased, or decreased, since the previous model (UCERF2). "Readiness" indicates the factor by which likelihoods are currently elevated, or lower, because of the length of time since the most recent large earthquakes (see text). These values include aftershocks. It is important to note that actual repeat times will exhibit a high degree of variability, and will almost never exactly equal the average listed here.

	Greate	er Calif	ornia re	gion	
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	Average		30-year likelihood of one or more events		Readiness
5	0.12	(0.7)	: 100%	(1.0)	1.0
6	1.2	(0.9)	100%	(1.0)	1.0
6.7	6.3	(1.3)	>99%	(1.0)	1.0
7	13	(1.3)	93%	(1.0)	1.0
7.5	52	(1.0)	48%	(1.0)	1.1
8	494	(0.8)	7%	(1.5)	1.2

	Southe	rn Cali	fornia r	egion	
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	Average		30-year likelihood of one or more events		Readiness
5 :	0.24	(0.7)	100%	(1.0)	: 1.0
6	2.3	(0.9)	100%	(1.0)	1.0
6.7	12	(1.5)	93%	(1.0)	1.0
7	25	(1.4)	75%	(0.9)	1.1
7.5	87	(1.2)	36%	(0.9)	1.2
8	522	(0.4)	7%	(2.5)	1.3

	Northe	rn Cali	fornia re	egion	
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	repea	rage at time ars)	30-y likelih one or eve	ood of more	Readiness
5	0.24	(0.7)	100%	(1.0)	1.0
6	2.4	(0.9)	100%	(1.0)	1.0
6.7	12	(1.2)	95%	(1.0)	1.0
7	25	(1.2)	76%	(1.0)	1.1
7.5	92	(0.9)	28%	(1.1)	1.0
8	645	(0.8)	5%	(1.4)	1.1

	San	Francis	sco regi	on		
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	repea	rage at time ars)	30-year likelihood of one or more events		Readiness	
5	1.3	(0.7)	100% (1.0)		1.0	
6	8.9	(1.0)	98%	(1.0)	1.0	
6.7	29	(1.1)	72%	(1.1)	1.1	
7	48	(0.9)	51%	(1.3)	1.1	
7.5	124	(0.7)	20%	(1.6)	0.9	
8	825	(0.7)	4%	(1.9)	1.0	

Los Angeles region								
Magnitude (greater than or equal to)	repea	rage at time ars)	30-year likelihood of one or more events		ı	Readiness		
5 :	1.4	(0.6)	: 100%	(1.0)	:	1.0		
6	10	(1.1)	96%	(1.0)	Ė	1.0		
6.7	40	(2.1)	60%	(8.0)	Ė	1.1		
7	61	(2.0)	46%	(0.7)	:	1.2		
7.5	109	(1.3)	31%	(0.9)	:	1.3		
8	532	(0.4)	7%	(2.5)	:	1.3		

rate (and note that most of these events occur in remote areas of the state). For magnitude 8 and larger, on the other hand, the rate has increased by 20 percent in UCERF3, with an expected repeat time of 494 years for UCERF3, down from 1 every 617 years in UCERF2. These changes are a direct and expected manifestation of including multifault ruptures in UCERF3. A more careful analysis of historical seismicity has also produced an increased rate for magnitude 5 and greater earthquakes, going from about 5.8 per year in UCERF2 to 8.3 per year in UCERF3. All of these trends are similar to those seen in various subregions of the state, with differences being slightly more dramatic for the Los Angeles area because that region has a large number of faults that can now host multifault ruptures.

Results are also expressed in terms of the likelihood of experiencing one or more earthquakes in the next 30 years, the duration of a typical home mortgage, and these values also take fault readiness into consideration (how long it has been since the most recent event). As in UCERF2, the likelihood for magnitude 6.7 and larger earthquakes somewhere in the entire region remains near certainty (greater than 99 percent). The likelihood is 7 percent for magnitude 8 and greater, a 50 percent increase over UCERF2, resulting from both the inclusion of multifault ruptures and the particular readiness of some large faults.

One particularly ready fault is the Southern San Andreas, which contributes to its continued status of being the most likely to host a large earthquake. Specifically, it has a 19 percent chance of having one or more events larger than magnitude 6.7 in the next 30 years near Mojave, Calif. The comparably low values for the Northern San Andreas, such as 6.4 percent near San Francisco, are partly because of the relatively recent 1906 earthquake on that fault. In fact, probabilities on two other Bay Area faults, the Hayward-Rodgers Creek and the Calaveras, currently rival or exceed those on the Northern San Andreas, in part because they are both relatively ready.

Compared to the previous model, UCERF2, the San Jacinto fault has a three-fold decrease in the likelihood of magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquakes. Much of this decrease is because of the inclusion of more multifault ruptures, as indicated by the factor of 57 increase in the likelihood of magnitude 8 and larger earthquakes. In other words, the fault has traded some moderate-sized events for rare larger ones.

The Calveras fault, on the other hand, has a three-fold increase in the likelihood of magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquakes. In UCERF2 most Calaveras events were well below magnitude 6.7, so the inclusion of multifault ruptures in UCERF3 has increased the frequency of earthquakes above magnitude 6.7.

We have only touched on a few of the more important changes between UCERF2 and UCERF3, and have highlighted only some of the influential factors. Many more are currently understood, and scientists will be further analyzing results and testing assumptions for years to come.

So what do these changes imply with respect to seismic hazard, the likelihood of ground shaking, as well as for seismic risk, the threat to the built environment with respect to fatalities and economic losses? The answer turns out to be entirely dependent on what you are concerned about. For example, increasing the likelihood of large multifault earthquakes, which consequently reduces the likelihood of moderate-sized events, may increase the risk to tall buildings or large bridges, but actually lower the risk to residential homes.

As a consequence, it is difficult to make generalizations about the hazard or risk implications of UCERF3 without first specifying both asset types and their locations. Conclusions will vary depending on whether you are designing a single family dwelling in Sacramento, retrofitting the San Francisco—Oakland Bay Bridge, considering the location of a nuclear power plant, laying pipeline across the San Andreas Fault, or considering aggregate losses over a large insurance portfolio. The practical implications will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

### What Next?

UCERF3 can now be used to evaluate seismic hazard and risk in California. In fact, it has already been used for the 2014 update of the U.S. Geological Survey National Seismic Hazard Maps (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/), which in turn are used in building codes. The California Earthquake Authority, which is required by law to use the best available science, will use UCERF3 to evaluate insurance premiums charged to customers, as well as their own level of reinsurance. UCERF3 will be used in many other risk mitigation

Tabulated values represent the likelihood of having one or more earthquakes in the next 30 years (starting from 2014).

[At the points on the fault indicated by white circles. M≥6.7 means magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7, and likewise for the other two magnitude thresholds. %, percent. Values listed in parentheses indicate the factor by which the likelihoods have increased, or decreased, relative to the previous model (UCERF2), where "--" means the previous value was zero. "Readiness" indicates the factor by which probabilities are currently elevated, or lower, because of the length of time since the previous large earthquake]

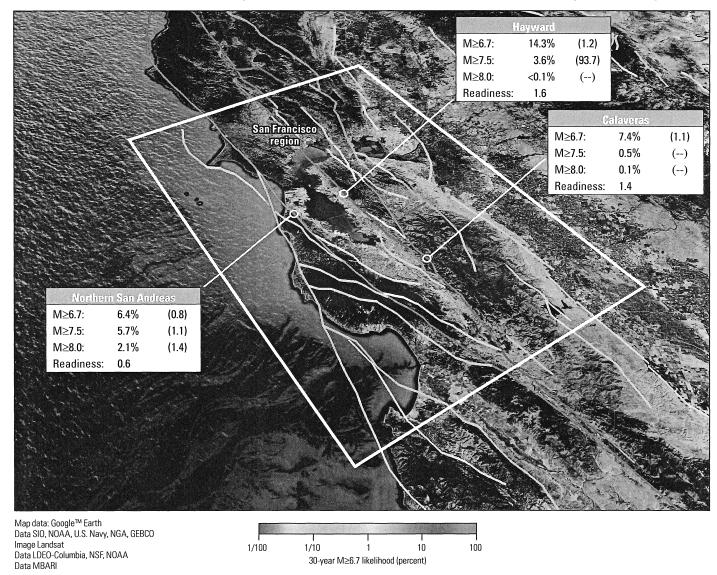


Figure 4. Likelihood of magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes in the next 30 years, from 2014, on the faults near San Francisco, Calif.

efforts in the years to come, including engineering design of buildings and lifelines, loss estimation for catastrophic bonds and other risk-linked securities, and emergency preparedness, all of which have the ultimate goal of increasing public safety and community resilience.

UCERF3 should also serve as a reminder that California is earthquake country, and residents should always be prepared. Simple safeguards include practicing "drop, cover, and hold on," securing items in your home and workplace that could fall

during an earthquake, and storing sevendays worth of food and water. Homeowners can also consider structural retrofits, such as bolting the house to its foundation, as well as earthquake insurance options. For further guidance on how to prepare for, survive, and recover after big earthquakes, follow the Seven Steps to Earthquake Safety (http://www.earthquakecountry.org/ sevensteps).

Although UCERF3 is a clear improvement over the previous model (UCERF2), it is still an approximation

of the natural system. For example, it does not model the earthquake-triggering process that produces aftershocks, even though we know such events can be large and damaging. Through the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (http://www.nehrp.gov), the U.S. Geological Survey and its partners will continue to conduct research aimed at improving our understanding of fault behavior and estimates of earthquake hazard in the future.

Tabulated values represent the likelihood of having one or more earthquakes in the next 30 years (starting from 2014).

[At the points on the fault indicated by white circles.  $M \ge 6.7$  means magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7, and likewise for the other two magnitude thresholds. %, percent. Values listed in parentheses indicate the factor by which the likelihoods have increased, or decreased, relative to the previous model (UCERF2), where "--" means the previous value was zero. "Readiness" indicates the factor by which probabilities are currently elevated, or lower, because of the length of time since the previous large earthquake]

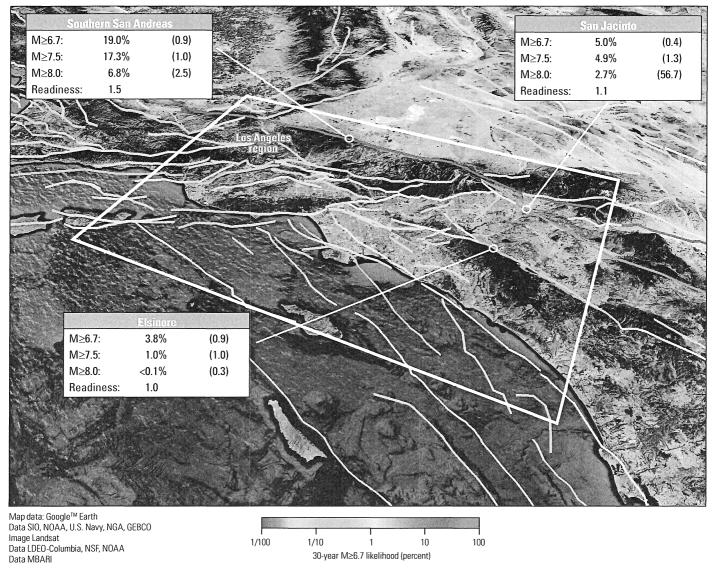


Figure 5. Likelihood of magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes in the next 30 years, from 2014, on the faults near Los Angeles, Calif.

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-Authors: Edward H. Field and members of the 2014 WGCEP

Cooperating organizations: Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) California Geological Survey (CGS) California Earthquake Authority U.S. Geological Survey

#### **Additional Resources:**

For general earthquake information contact: 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747) http://earthquake.usgs.gov/http://ask.usgs.gov

SCEC Education and Outreach: 213-740-3262

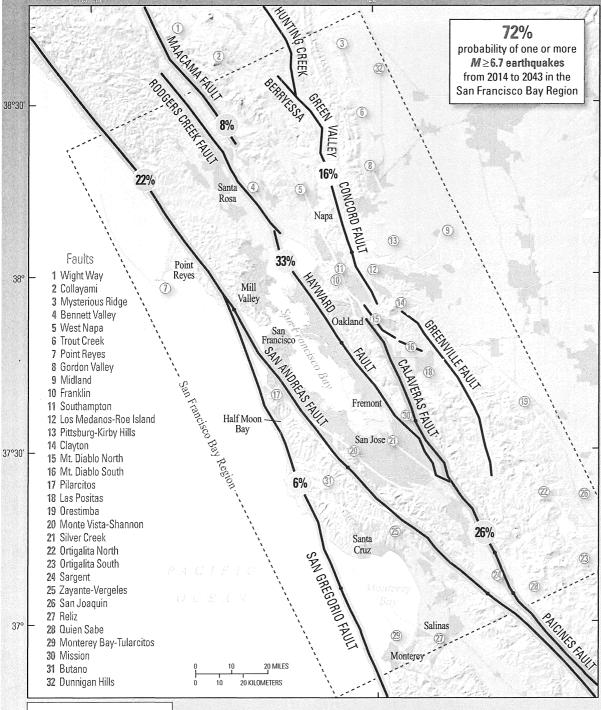
For UCERF3 information see: http://www.WGCEP.org/UCERF3

For technical questions contact: Edward (Ned) Field: field@usgs.gov

# Appendix G



### Earthquake Outlook for the San Francisco Bay Region 2014–2043



sing information from recent earthquakes, improved mapping of active faults, and a new model for estimating earthquake probabilities, the 2014 Working Group on California Earthquake **Probabilities updated** the 30-year earthquake forecast for California. They concluded that there is a 72 percent probability (or likelihood) of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater striking somewhere in the San Francisco Bay region before 2043. Earthquakes this large are capable of causing widespread damage; therefore, communities in the region should take simple steps to help reduce injuries, damage, and disruption, as well as accelerate recovery from these earthquakes.

Building damaged in 2014 South Napa earthquake. Photograph by Erol Kalkan, U.S. Geological Survey.



Fact Sheet 2016–3020 Revised August 2016 (ver. 1.1)

#### **EXPLANATION**

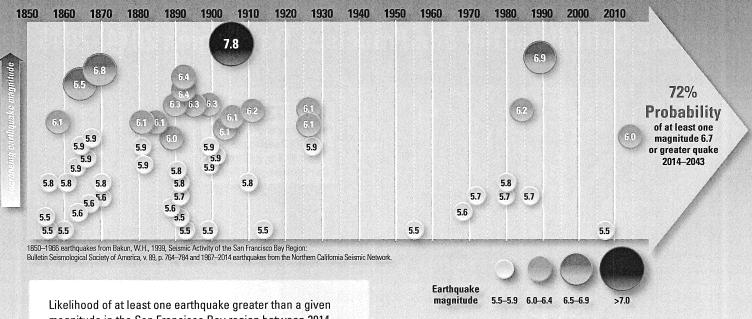
Major plate boundary faults

3 Lesser-known smaller faults

Urban areas

Map of known active faults in the San Francisco Bay region. The 72 percent probability of a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake includes the well-known major plate-boundary faults, lesser-known faults, and unknown faults. The percentage shown within each colored circle is the probability that a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake will occur somewhere on that fault system by the year 2043. The probability that a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake will involve one of the lesser-known faults is 13 percent.

### San Francisco Bay Region Earthquake Timeline



Likelihood of at least one earthquake greater than a given magnitude in the San Francisco Bay region between 2014 and 2043.

Magnitude ( <i>M</i> )	30-year likelihood of at least one earthquake in the San Francisco Bay region			
<i>M</i> ≥ 6.0	98 percent			
$M \ge 6.7$	72 percent			
$M \ge 7.0$	51 percent			
$M \ge 7.5$	20 percent			

Timeline of magnitude 5.5 and greater earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay region 1850–2014. In the 50 years prior to 1906, there were 13 earthquakes with a magnitude between 6 and 7, but only 6 earthquakes of similar magnitude in the 110 years since 1906. The rate of large earthquakes is expected to increase from this low level as tectonic plate movements continue to increase the stress on the faults in the region.

### **Earthquake Preparedness Helps**

Early Sunday morning on August 24, 2014, the residents of Napa, California, were jolted awake by a strong, magnitude 6.0 earthquake. Within 30 minutes, the staff of Becoming Independent, a nonprofit organization that helps adults with intellectual disabilities lead independent lives, called the people they serve in the affected area. The staff quickly visited all of the clients that needed help with cleanup and making their homes safe, a task made easier because both groups were trained in disaster preparedness and the clients had emergency kits with needed supplies on hand. The South Napa earthquake shifted houses off their foundations, damaged chimneys, started fires, and broke water mains throughout the city, causing hundreds of millions of dollars in economic losses. Many historic masonry buildings in downtown Napa were damaged. The earthquake was the largest in the San Francisco Bay region since the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta

earthquake and a clear reminder of the seismic vulnerability of the region. The staff and clients of Becoming Independent showed that understanding and preparing for these events can improve how we live with future earthquakes.

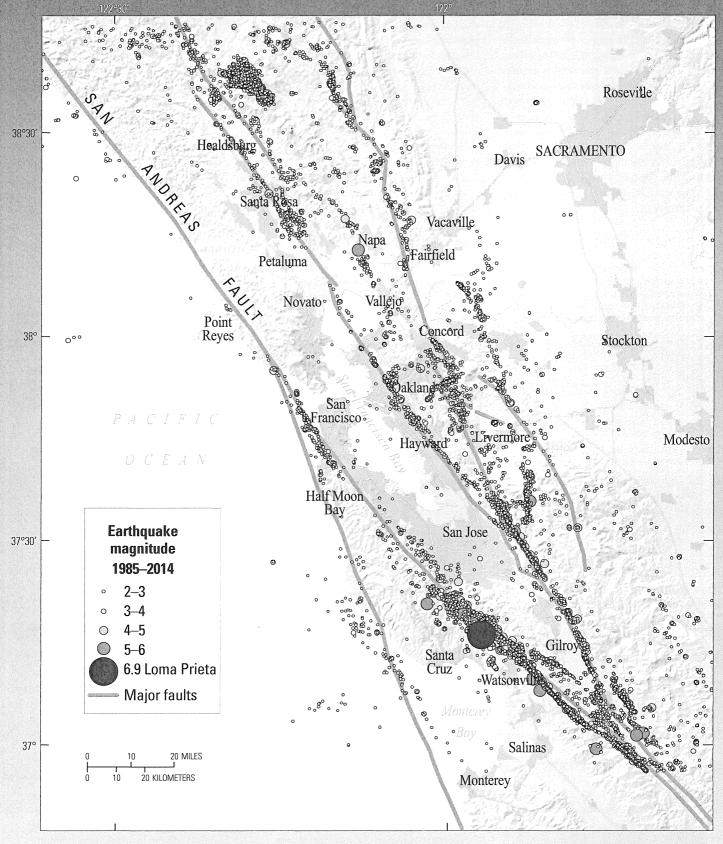
### Why Does the San Francisco Bay Region Have Earthquakes?

The same geologic process that is responsible for the San Francisco Bay region's beautiful coastlines, bays, hills, and valleys is also the primary driving force for earthquakes along faults in the region. The Bay region is located within the active boundary between the Pacific and the North American tectonic plates, where the Pacific plate slowly and continually slides northwest past the North American plate. The San Andreas Fault, on which two magnitude 7.8-7.9 earthquakes have occurred in historical time, including the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, is the fastest slipping fault along the plate boundary.

Other major plate boundary faults in the San Francisco Bay region include the Hayward, Rodgers Creek, Calaveras, Maacama, San Gregorio, Concord, Green Valley, and Greenville Faults.

### How Do Scientists Calculate Earthquake Probability?

Scientists rely upon a variety of techniques to help understand the rate and magnitude of past earthquakes in order to estimate the likelihood of future earthquakes. The Global Positioning System (GPS) and other land surveying and geologic techniques have allowed scientists to make more accurate measurements of how the current plate motionstotaling 1.6 inches per year across the San Francisco Bay region—distribute stress onto these individual faults. Balancing plate motions with the slip during large earthquakes and slow creep on faults allows scientists to calculate average rates of earthquake occurrence over periods of hundreds to thousands of years. (Continued on page 4)



Map of earthquakes greater than magnitude 2.0 in the San Francisco Bay region from 1985–2014. Small earthquakes occur on both major faults (shown by the gray lines) and minor faults (not shown). Because of the variability of fault geometry, earthquakes at depth do not always coincide with the mapped faults at the Earth's surface. There are sections of major faults, particularly the San Andreas Fault, with few or no small earthquakes but they will produce large earthquakes in the future. Compiled from the Northern California Seismic Network.

(Continued from page 2). A trench excavated across the Hayward Fault in Fremont revealed evidence of 12 large earthquakes over the past 1,900 years. The time interval between these earthquakes ranged from about 100 to 210 years. Historical records indicate that the most recent large earthquake on this fault occurred in 1868. However, detailed information about other past earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay region is difficult to obtain because seismograph records only go back to about 1900, historical accounts are sparse before 1850, and there are limited locations where faults can be trenched to identify and date prehistoric earthquakes.

Calculating accurate earthquake probabilities for short periods, such as 30 years, is also challenging. Although the 30-year time interval is convenient for humans, it is much less than the average time between large earthquakes on these faults, which can range from hundreds to thousands of years. The rate of large earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay region was high in the late 1800s but dropped abruptly after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake on the San Andreas Fault. Scientists believe that the post-1906 earthquake rate decreased because the large amount of slip along the San Andreas Fault in 1906 temporarily reduced the stress on

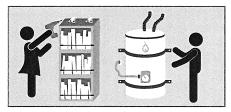
many of the faults in the region. However, the ongoing motion of the tectonic plates began rebuilding stresses after the 1906 event, and earthquakes larger than magnitude 5.5 resumed during the second half of the 20th century. Future large, damaging earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay region, similar in size to the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1906 San Francisco earthquakes, may or may not be accompanied by the level of earthquake activity observed in the late 1800s.

The 2014 Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast version 3 (http:// pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/) provides an updated estimate of the likelihood of large earthquakes in California over a 30-year time window from 2014 to 2043. The forecast accounts for how fast stress is accumulating on each fault due to plate motions and the time since its most recent large earthquake(s). In updating the probability calculations, scientists used a more complete set of faults for the San Francisco Bay region than those used in the previous (2008) calculations, adding 32 smaller faults to the 5 major fault systems. The new study has also incorporated more options for how multiple faults might rupture together in large earthquakes.

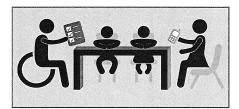
### Seven Steps to Earthquake Safety

#### **PREPARE**

Before the next big earthquake we recommend these four steps that will make you, your family, or your workplace better prepared to survive and recover quickly:



**Step 1: Secure your space** by identifying hazards and securing moveable items.



Step 2: Plan to be safe by creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.



**Step 3: Organize disaster supplies** in convenient locations.



Step 4: Minimize financial hardship by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

#### **SURVIVE**

During the next big earthquake, and immediately after, is when your level of preparedness will make a difference in how you and others survive and can respond to emergencies:



**Step 5: Drop, Cover, and Hold On** when the earth shakes.



**Step 6: Improve safety after earthquakes** by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

#### **RECOVER**

After the immediate threat of the earthquake has passed, your level of preparedness will determine your quality of life in the weeks and months that follow:



Step 7: Reconnect and Restore. Restore daily life by reconnecting with others, repairing damage, and rebuilding community.

Adapted from Seven Steps To Earthquake Safety http://earthquakecountry.org/sevensteps/

### Probabilities of Earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay Region

Smaller earthquakes occur more frequently than larger earthquakes. The probability that an earthquake of magnitude 6.0 or larger will occur before 2043 is 98 percent. The probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or larger in the San Francisco Bay region is 72 percent, and for at least one earthquake of magnitude 7.0 or larger it is 51 percent. These probabilities include earthquakes on the major faults, lesser-known faults, and unknown faults.

The probability of a large earthquake occurring on an individual fault in the San Francisco region is lower than the probability of an earthquake occurring anywhere in the region. The faults in the region with the highest estimated probability of generating damaging earthquakes between 2014 and 2043 are the Hayward, Rodgers Creek, Calaveras, and San Andreas Faults. In this 30-year period, the probability of an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or larger occurring is 22 percent along the San Andreas Fault and 33 percent for the Hayward or Rodgers Creek Faults. Individual sections of these faults have lower probabilities for large earthquakes to occur (continued on page 6);

Maps showing intensity of ground shaking for the South Napa and 1989 Magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquakes. The black lines show the location of fault Loma Prieta Earthquake Roseville slip at depth. The maps illustrate how the area subjected to strong shaking increases with increasing Healdsburg **SACRAMENTO** earthquake magnitude. Saint Helena Santa Rosa Vacaville Napa Petaluma Vallejo Point Concord Reyes Stockton Oakland San Francisco Modesto Hayward Half Moon Bay San Jose Shaking effects Damage to engineered structures and buildings Damage to older houses, chimneys, and masonry Gilroy Santa Objects thrown from shelves, water sloshed Watsonville Sleepers wakened, felt by almost everybody Felt by some people Salinas 2014 Magnitude 6.0 in tall buildings Monterey South Napa Earthquake Fault rupture 38°30 Healdsburg **SACRAMENTO** Santa Rosa Vacaville Napa Fairfield PACIFIC OCEANVallejo Novato Point Reyes 38° Oakland San Francisco Fremont 20 KILOMETERS Half Moon Damaged building in downtown Bay Napa. Photograph by Erol Kalkan, San Jose U.S. Geological Survey.

#### **Additional Earthquake Resources**

American Red Cross - Bay Area (http://www.redcross.org/local/northern-california-coastal)

Association of Bay Area Governments (http://resilience.abag.ca.gov/earthquakes/)

Bay Area Earthquake Alliance (http://bayquakealliance.org/)

California Earthquake Authority (http://www.californiarocks.com/)

California Geological Survey

(http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/geologic hazards/earthquakes)

Did You Feel It? (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/dyfi/)

Earthquake Country Alliance (http://earthquakecountry.org/)

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country (http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/2005/15/)

ShakeAlert – An Earthquake Early Warning System for the United States West Coast (http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2014/3083/)

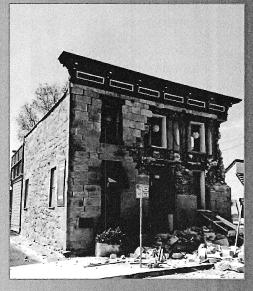
ShakeMap (http://www.cisn.org/shakemap/nc/shake/index.html)

ShakeOut.org (http://www.shakeout.org/california/bayarea/)

Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Fault version 3 Fact Sheet (http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2015/3009/)

United Policyholders (http://www.uphelp.org/)

USGS Real-Time Earthquakes (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/map/)



Damaged building in downtown Napa. Photograph by Erol Kalkan, U.S. Geological Survey.

(continued from page 5) however, an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or larger will cause strong shaking over a broad area. Therefore, it is important to estimate the probability of a large earthquake occurring anywhere in the San Francisco Bay region.

### What is the Likelihood That an Earthquake Will Affect You?

Earthquake probabilities are only one component in the evaluation of earthquake hazards. Higher magnitude earthquakes have broader areas of intense shaking and cause more damage than lower magnitude earthquakes. In a magnitude 6.0 earthquake, strong shaking and damage are confined to a localized area, as illustrated by the 2014 South Napa earthquake. In comparison, the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma

Prieta earthquake caused damage over a region nearly 100 miles long. Local soil and geologic conditions, bedrock type, quality of building construction, and susceptibility to flooding (caused by dam or levee failure) can also affect the amount of damage at a particular site. This was dramatically demonstrated by the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, which devastated vulnerable parts of Oakland and San Francisco, more than 50 miles from the fault rupture.

### How Can You Protect Yourself and Your Family?

Taking simple steps before and during earthquakes can help protect you and your family, as well as speed your recovery from an earthquake. Before the next earthquake:

- Assess your home and work space, identify hazards, and secure moveable items.
- Create an emergency plan and organize disaster supplies to sustain you and your family for 72 hours or longer.
- Practice "Drop, Cover, and Hold On" to protect yourself when the ground begins to shake. Learn and practice what to do at home, work, or in school.
- Stay prepared by repeating these steps on a regular basis. For example, reassess your preparedness every year and participate in the annual Great California ShakeOut drill on the third Thursday in October.



Lack of adequate shear walls on the garage level exacerbated damage to this building at the corner of Beach and Divisadero in the Marina District, San Francisco, during the October 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

Brad T. Aagaard, James Luke Blair, John Boatwright, Susan H. Garcia Ruth A. Harris, Andrew J. Michael, David P. Schwartz, and Jeanne S. DiLeo

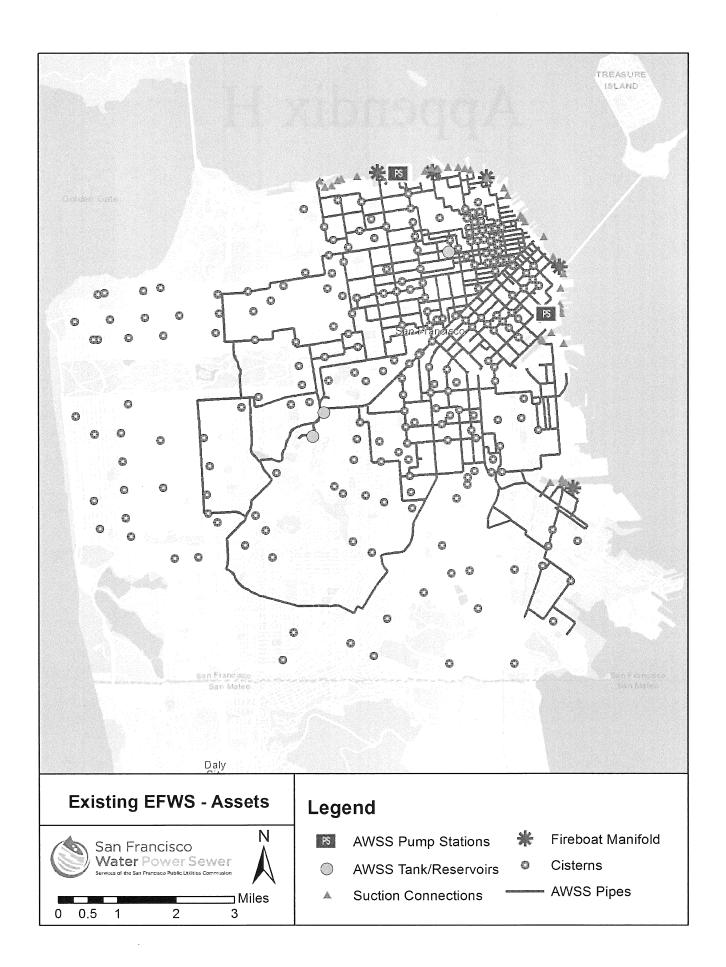
Edited by *Kate Jacques* and *Carolyn Donlin* 

For more information contact: 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)

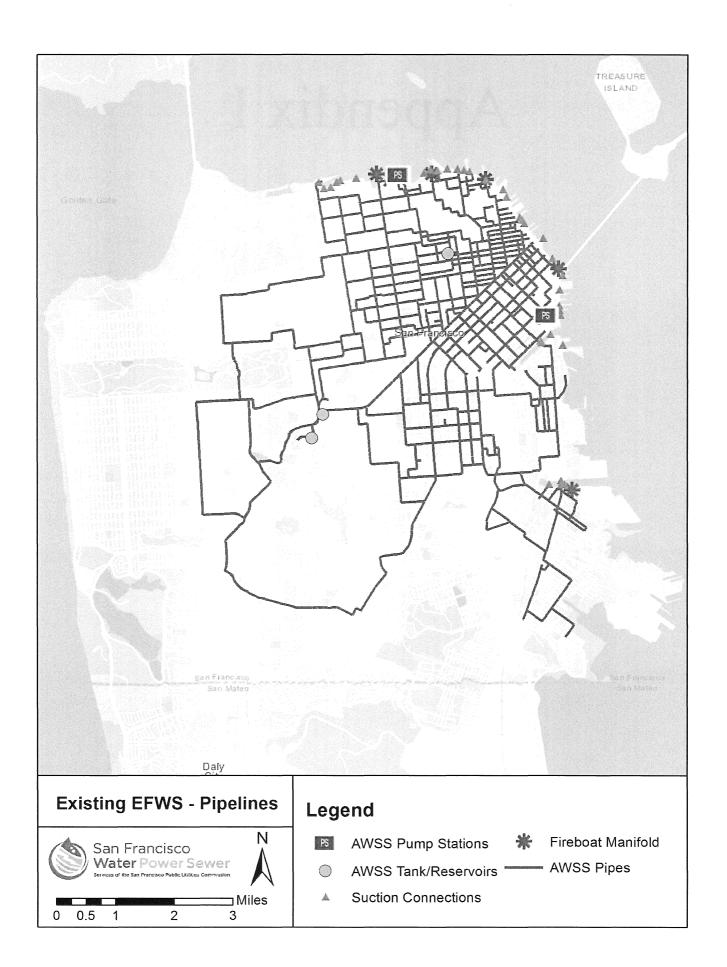
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https://www.facebook.com/ USGeologicalSurvey https://twitter.com/USGS

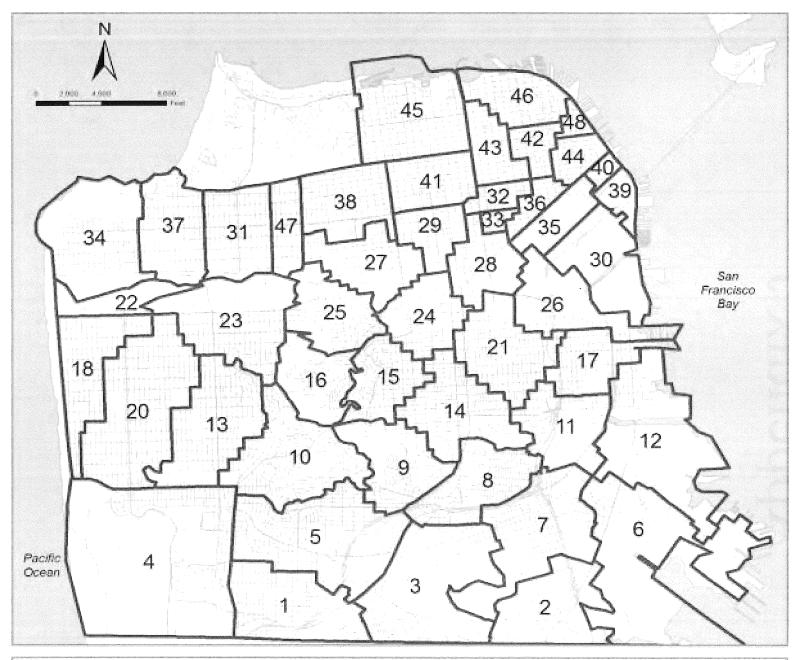
## Appendix H



# Appendix I



# Appendix J





# Appendix K

#### Abstract

San Francisco is at significant risk due to fire following earthquake. This report analyses fire following earthquake for San Francisco as part of a larger project undertaken by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection entitled Community Action Plan for Seismic Safety (CAPSS). This specific report, on fire following earthquake, has been conducted with the support and assistance of the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD).

A stochastic model for analyzing fire following earthquake for San Francisco has been developed, utilizing data received from CAPSS, SFFD and others, to assess fire following earthquake impacts due to four earthquake scenarios; magnitude 7.9, 7.2 and 6.5 events on the San Andreas fault near San Francisco, and a magnitude 6.9 event on the Hayward fault. These events cause high ground motions in San Francisco that result in ground failure in many parts of the City - ground motions are particularly high in the western part of San Francisco, which was not yet built up in 1906 and therefore is not protected by the special high pressure SFFD Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS). Depending on the specific earthquake scenario, these ground motions and ground failures are estimated to cause over 1,000 breaks in the potable water system, so that SFFD's AWSS and cisterns will be the only source of firefighting water in many parts of the City. The AWSS itself will sustain some damage, forcing SFFD to fall back to cisterns only in some places. At the same time, SFFD's 42 fire engines will almost certainly not be able to respond to all the post-earthquake fires, which are estimated to be about 100 on average (with a 10% chance of as many as 140) for the magnitude 7.9 San Andreas event. As a result, the methodology employed here estimates ignitions, building burnt areas and dollar losses for the four scenario events. These results are presented in Table A-1 as ranges within which losses will fall half (i.e., 50%) of the time (correspondingly, half the time the losses will be outside - that is, either more or less) than the indicated ranges:

Table A-1
Bounds for Losses to Buildings due to Fire Following Earthquake

	25% ~ 75% Confidence Range							
	Ignitions	Loss \$ billions	Total Burnt Building Floor Area mill, Sq. ft.					
San Andreas Mw 7.9	68 ~ 120	\$ 4.1 ~ \$ 10.3	11.2 ~ 28.2					
San Andreas Mw 7.2	52 ~ 89	\$ 2.8 ~ \$ 6.8	7.7 ~ 18.6					
San Andreas Mw 6.5	48 ~ 70	\$ 1.7 ~ \$ 5.1	4.7 ~ 14.0					
Hayward Mw 6.9	27 ~ 46	\$ 1.3 ~ \$ 4.0	3.6 ~ 11.0					

For example, for the Mw 7.9 event, essentially a repeat of the 1906 earthquake, losses will on average be about \$7.6 billion, and half the time will be more than \$4.1 billion and less than \$10.3 billion. More detailed results are presented in the report, but the significance of these results is not in their precision, but rather in their overall magnitude. The model producing these results was validated by application to the 1989 Loma Prieta event, and examined for methodological and parametric sensitivity, with satisfactory results.

A number of opportunities exist for reducing the fire following earthquake in San Francisco, including further improvements in reliability of post-earthquake water supply, further support for NERT, and greater training for this problem for SFFD officers and firefighters.

# Appendix L



#### **PROPOSITION A**

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1986. To incur a bonded indebtedness of \$46,200,000 for the improvement of the fire protection system within the City and County of San Francisco.

YES 273



# **Analysis**

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Since the 1906 earthquake and fire, the San Francisco Fire Department has had programs to improve its fire protection system. A bond issue in 1977 paid for the most recent improvements, including an extension of the high pressure firefighting water system which operates independently from the City's domestic water supply. However, there are still parts of the City which are not served by that high pressure system.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition A would authorize the City to borrow \$46,200,000 by issuing general obligation bonds. This money would pay for improvements in San Francisco's fire protection system. These improvements would include extending the high pressure system, construction of new cisterns in residen-

tial areas, installation of a high pressure pump station at Lake Merced, construction of an emergency operations center, and other projects. The interest and principal on general obligation bonds are paid out of tax revenues. Proposition A would require an increase in the property tax.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want San Francisco to issue general obligation bonds totalling \$46,200,000 to make certain improvements in the City's fire protection system.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want San Francisco to issue bonds for these improvements in the City's fire protection system.

### Controller's Statement on "A"

City Controller John C. Farrell has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition A:

"Should the proposed Resolution be authorized and when all bonds shall have been issued on a twenty (20) year basis and after consideration of the interest rates related to current municipal bond sales, in my opinion, it is estimated that approximate costs would be:

 Bond Redemption
 \$46,200,000

 Bond Interest
 38,808,000

 Debt Service Requirement
 \$85,008,000

"Based on a single bond sale and level redemption schedules, the average annual debt requirement for twenty-two (22) years would be \$3,864,000 which amount is equivalent to approximately one and twenty hundreths cents (\$0.0120) in the current tax rate."

## How "A" Got on the Ballot

On July 28 and August 4 the Board of Supervisors voted 8-0 in favor of the ordinance placing Proposition A on the ballot.

The ordinance was signed by Mayor Dianne Feinstein on August

THE FULL LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION A APPEARS ON PAGE 96

NOTE: YOUR POLLING PLACE MAY HAVE CHANGED. PLEASE REFER TO MAILING LABEL ON BACK COVER. 

### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

In 1906, as dawn was about to break on April 18, a giant earthquake hit the City, touching off 52 separate fires. Those downtown swiftly joined in a huge conflagration that swept westward from the waterfront, leaving much of the City in ruins.

If another major quake strikes—(and seismic experts say it will, but they can't pinpoint when), the City must be prepared.

Our firefighters must have sufficient water to fight spreading fires and quickly to control them. That's the only way our City will survive.

In 1906, water mains broke and left the City defenseless.

Proposition A will assure adequate water in every neighborhood throughout the City.

Proposition A will provide \$46 million in general obligation bonds to expand and improve emergency water supplies throughout

the City. Residential areas will be provided with underground cisterns, and the high-pressure water supply system will be extended. Suction hose connections to City lakes, San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean will provide additional millions of gallons of water.

These emergency fire-fighting water supplies are necessary to protect our homes, schools, hospitals, churches and other structures from the threat of fire that inevitably comes with a monstrous quake.

This increased fire protection will benefit the entire City and all who live, work and vist here.

Vote Yes on Proposition A.

Dianne Feinstein, Mayor

#### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

As a result of the earthquake and fire in 1906, San Francisco suffered great destruction and devastation from the conflagration which followed, including the destruction of 28,000 buildings.

Due to broken water mains caused by the earthquake, the San Francisco Fire Department was unable to stop the fire from getting out of control.

Proposition A will provide for the expansion of a high pressure fire-fighting water system to the residential districts of the City, which will be critical in emergency situations.

Underground cisterns also will be constructed in the outer residential districts to provide emergency water supply in areas not served by the high pressure system.

High pressure system gate valves will be motorized with emergency battery powerpacks so they can be opened and closed in an emergency when normal power is disrupted.

Suction connections will be provided to San Francisco Bay, the Pacific Ocean, and City lakes so that fire department pumpers can quickly connect and pump water from these large bodies of water to any fires.

A pumping station for the high pressure system will be con-

structed at Lake Merced to provide an important source of water from the western part of the City.

An Emergency Operations Center will be built to provide a command center for operations in earthquakes and other major disasters.

The recent fire and explosion in the Hunter's Point district demonstrated the critical need for water supplies in a major fire. The broken water main caused by the explosion severely hampered the Fire Department in controlling this major fire. This is an example of what can happen when normal water supplies are disrupted.

Increased earthquake activity in California demonstrates the importance of this Proposition.

The fire department can function only if an adequate water supply exists. Proposition A will provide an emergency fire-fighting water supply for the City, and ensure that fires will not get out of control due to lack of water, following an earthquake.

We urge all citizens to vote yes on Proposition A. This is protection for your home and your City.

-Submitted by the Board of Supervisors

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

The Fire Commission and Chief of Department urge a YES vote on Propositon A—a \$46.2 million Earthquake Preparedness Program.

This construction Program is designed to provide an updated and expanded emergency water supply system so that all areas of the City and County of San Francisco will be protected in case of a conflagration following an earthquake or other disaster.

The major components of the Program are: high-pressure water supply extensions, underground cisterns, pumping station, emergency operations center, suction hose connections to the Bay and lakes, and a study to determine fire station reconstruction needs and their earthquake safety.

Help the San Francisco Fire Department provide increased fire protection. VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Henry E. Berman, President, Fire Commission Curtis McClain, Vice President, Fire Commission Juanita Del Carlo, Commissioner, Fire Commission Richard J. Guggenhime, Commissioner, Fire Commission Anne S. Howden, Commissioner, Fire Commission Emmet D. Condon, Chief of Department



#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

San Franciscans will not forget, nor should they, the tragic Bayview/Hunter's Point fire on April 4, 1986. Coincidentally, two earthquakes rocked the Bay Area in the weeks following the Bayview fire.

Following the Bayview fire, I requested Board of Supervisors hearings to investigate the adequacy of San Francisco's emergency water supply in the Bayview, Ingleside, Balboa Terrace, Oceanview, Lakeside, Forest Hill, Crocker-Amazon, St. Francis Wood, West Portal, Diamond Heights, Visitacion Valley, Merced Manor, Excelsior, Portola, Silver Terrace, Miraloma Park, Forest Knolls, Inner Sunset, Lakeshore Acres, Monterey Heights, and Outer Mission neighborhoods, and to implement a program to correct deficiencies in our emergency firefighting capabilities. From these hearings and deliberations of the Fire Commission, Proposition A emerged.

#### VOTE YES ON A.

Proposition A is a \$46,200,000 general obligation bond issue to construct a comprehensive emergency water supply system and an emergency operations center for firefighting in the event of a disaster.

That may seem like a lot of money, but it represents, in this case, a prudent, far-sighted investment in San Francisco's future. Unfortunately, we can't guarantee another Bayview-type fire won't happen. But we can be better prepared if one does happen, and significantly reduce the risk to life and property in the Bayview, Hunter's Point, the Outer Mission, and all of the West of Twin Peaks area.

Please vote "Yes" on A.

Quentin L. Kopp, Supervisor

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Earthquakes are a major concern to all of us who live in California, and a potential cause of disaster for San Francisco. Following a major earthquake it is highly likely that multiple fires will occur. San Francisco with its highly congested blocks of wooden buildings would face a conflagration (fire storm), if a major earthquake caused water supplies to be disrupted.

Proposition A, as an Earthquake Preparedness measure, is very important for San Francisco. It will provide for Emergency Water Supply necessary for fire fighting.

. We urge all citizens to VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Bruce Bolt, Professor of Seismology
Karl V. Steinbrugge, Past Chairman
California Seismic Safety Commission
Charles Scawthorn, Structural Engineer
Joe J. Litehiser, Seismologist
Donald H. Cheu, M.D., Vice Chairman
Governor's Earthquake Task Force

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

We support this important Earthquake Preparedness Program. VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Willie L. Brown, Jr., Speaker of Assembly
Michael Hennessey, Sheriff
Morris Bernstein, President, Airports Commission
Douglas Engmann, Commissioner, Board of Permit Appeals
E. L. Friend, President
Anne Halstead, Commissioner, Port Commission

Thomas E. Horn, President, War Memorial Board of Trustees Melvin D. Lee, Commissioner, Redevelopment Commission Robert J. McCarthy, Vice President, Board of Permit Appeals Al Nelder, Commissioner, Police Commission Michael Salarno, Member, S.F. Parking Commission William K. Coblentz, Attorney Gordon J. Lau, Attorney Steven L. Swig, Attorney

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Fire Protection for San Francisco's neighborhoods is a vital factor. Emergency Water Supplies for fire fighting are necessary so that the Fire Department can provide ample protection to our homes in the event an earthquake damages water mains as occurred in 1906.

Proposition A will expand and improve the Fire Department's Emergency Water Supplies.

- Suction hose connections for pumpers will be provided to City lakes, S.F. Bay and Pacific Ocean.
  - Underground cisterns will be provided in residential areas.
  - The High-Pressure System will be extended to outer residen-

tial districts.

The cost of Proposition A is .0120 cent per \$100 valuation on the property tax; this means a home valued at \$150,000 would pay \$17.16 per year for this protection. This is highly cost effective insurance for our homes.

We urge all citizens to VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Marguerite A. Warren James J. Walsh, Jr. Dorothy Agnes McDougall Andrew Jones George L. Newkirk Jess T. Esteva Dolph Andrews Norman V. Wechsler



### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

Fire Protection and Earthquake Preparedness concern all school officials in San Francisco.

Proposition A is an important program that will provide Emergency Water Supplies For Fire Fighting throughout the City.

When a major earthquake strikes, the Fire Department must have a dependable water supply to protect our families, homes and schools.

Earthquakes cannot be stopped, but we must have water to stop the fires that will occur. We ask all citizens to join us and VOTE YES ON PROPO-SITION A.

Myra A. Kopf, President, Board of Education
A. Richard Cerbatos, Vice President, Board of Education
Libby Denebeim, Member, Board of Education
Joanne Miller, Member, Board of Education
Benjamin Tom, Member, Board of Education
Sodonia M. Wilson, Member, Board of Education
Rosario Anaya, Member, Board of Education
Ernest C. Ayala, President, S.F. Community College Board
Al Vidal, Principal, Washington High School

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Improved and expanded Emergency Water Supplies for fire fighting in San Francisco are a necessary factor to prevent another conflagration (fire storm) from sweeping the City as occurred in 1906.

Our central business and financial districts are the economic heart of the City, the residential districts contain the homes of our citizens.

Proposition A provides increased fire protection to our high-rise

buildings and our homes.

Earthquake preparedness and protection from the ravages of fire concern us all. As civic leaders of San Francisco we urge all citizens to VOTE YES ON PROPOSITON A.

Lee Dolson, General Manager, Downtown Association James R. Bronkema, President, Embarcadero Center

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

We can bet that most of you have seen the circles of bricks encompassing certain intersections in some neighborhoods in San Francisco. These circles mark underground water cisterns that were constructed "after" the devastating earthquake and fire in 1906. Many neighborhoods in San Francisco built after 1912 are NOT serviced by this alternate water system.

Proposition A would provide a City-wide emergency water supply system to protect our homes and neighborhoods.

We cannot prevent earthquakes but we can take precaution against fire. . . the biggest threat to San Francisco.

We urge a YES vote on Proposition A... fire protection for our families no matter where they may be in our City.

Nancy Honig Roxanne Mankin Jane McKaskle Murphy Bernice E. Avala Cheryl Arenson Gina Moscone Jonnie B. Johnson

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Earthquake Preparedness and increased fire protection are of vital concern to all citizens of San Francisco.

#### VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Robert Bacci Michael Bernick Susan Bierman Frank T. Blackburn Rev. Dr. Amos C. Brown Sally Brunn Stafford Buckley Michael Chan Charles D. Cresci Rosemary DeGregorio Todd Dickinson H. Welton Flynn Ron Huberman Ralph Hurtado David Jenkins Agar Jaicks Carole Migden
Polly V. Marshall
Alicia Wang
Thomas F. McDonough
Thony Kilroy
Leroy King
David Looman
Christopher Martin
Peter Mezey
Marilyn Miller
Jeff Mori
Sandy Mori
Yoshio Nakashima

Mitchell Omerberg Edward J. Phipps Linda Post Thelma Shelley Robert J. Tully Yori Wada Evelyn Wilson Pansy Panzio Waller Bruce W. Lilienthal Jim Wachob

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Pure self interest dictates that we provide an abundant and surplus supply of "fire protection" water for EVERY part of San Francisco, not just half of it! VOTE YES!

W. F. O'Keeffe, Sr., San Francisco Taxpayers Association



#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Emergency water supplies for fire fighting are vital for San Francisco. On April 4, 1986, an explosion and fire occurred in the Bayview District, causing nine deaths. The disrupted water supply caused by the explosion, severely hampered the Fire Department in controlling this fire.

In the event of a major earthquake it is highly likely that water mains will be damaged throughout San Francisco. Proposition A will provide for 94 underground cisterns to be built in residential areas where few emergency water supplies now exist. The Bayview fire demonstrated the need for emergency water supplies for fire fighting.

Protect your neighborhood and home.

#### VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Concerned Citizens for Improved Fire Protection

Michael Frew, Chairman John Holt

Robert L. Kreuzberger Ed F. Patterson Michael S. Newman Mel S. Newman Jack R. Brower August J. Nevolo

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

San Franciscans remember what happened in 1906. The fires that occurred after the earthquake swept the City and left many thousands of people homeless.

Proposition A is a common sense program to provide Emergency Water Supplies for Fire Fighting throughout the City. This would ensure that fires would not get out of control due to lack of water supply.

This \$46.2 million bond issue needs a two-thirds vote. As a former member of the Board of Supervisors and neighborhood businessman, I urge all citizens to vote for this important program. It is protection for your family, home and city at a very low cost; it makes sense in both human and economic terms.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

John Barbagelata, Realtor

### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A assures San Francisco residents of on-going preparation which is the best defense against a major disaster—earthquake, conflagration, or an explosion.

San Francisco Fire Fighters regard this measure as the first-step in the earthquake preparedness program.

Control disaster with expanded fire protection!
San Francisco Fire Fighters urges a YES vote on Proposition A.

James T. Ferguson, President, San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

Fire Protection is a serious concern for all citizens of San Francisco. We, the working Fire Chiefs of San Francisco are well aware of what happened in 1906, when fires occurring after the great earthquake burned thousands of buildings and left over 200,000 homeless.

The quake caused hundreds of breaks in water mains and the lack of water supplies prevented the Fire Department from controlling the fire.

We do not want this to happen again.

Proposition A will provide Emergency Water Supplies for Fire Fighting. The following installations will be placed in our neighborhoods to protect our homes.

- 94 underground cisterns will be built.
- 56 suction hose connections for pumpers will be provided to City lakes, S.F. Bay and Pacific Ocean.
- The High-Pressure System will be extended to residential areas.

• Improvements to tanks, reservoirs, pump stations, including a new pump station at Lake Merced and an Emergency Operations Center.

The recent fire in the Bayview District that took nine lives demonstrated how important water supplies can be. The damaged water supply caused by the fire and explosion seriously hampered Fire Department efforts to control this major fire.

We as the working Fire Chiefs who actually run the day-to-day field operations in San Francisco urge all citizens to support this important measure.

**VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.** 

John W. Flaherty
President, The San Francisco Fire Chiefs Association
Gary J. Torres
Secretary, The San Francisco Fire Chiefs Association

#### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

Fire safety can be improved by voting FOR Proposition A and AGAINST BART director Eugene Garfinkle. BART's a fire trap.

Tom Spinosa, BART Board candidate



#### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

Earthquake Preparedness and Fire Protection are vital factors for all citizens.

#### **VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.**

A. Cecil Williams, Glide United Methodist Church Bob Barry, President, S.F. Police Officers Association William Corvin, President, California Steam Company J. M. Eaneman, President, AMC Cancer Research Board of Directors George Foos, Chairman, Great Western Value Centers Rev. John L. Green, Chaplain, S.E. Fire Department Albert S. Samuels, Jr., Past President, Market Street Project Harvey Matthews, Bayview-Hunter's Point Democratic Club Arthur Goedewaagen, President, Sunset-Parkside Education & Action Committee

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Prior to the Great Earthquake and Fire of 1906, San Francisco Fire Chiefs had always insisted the City was not prepared for a major disaster. History proved them correct. Today, 80 years later, San Francisco's preparation is still not adequate.

When each of us was Chief of Department, we emphasized the need for the additional preparedness necessary to prevent a sweeping fire storm or catastrophic disaster. That state of preparedness has yet to be attained. However, Proposition A offers a once-in-alife opportunity to protect life and property, through preparation, at an extremely minimal cost. This opportunity should not be missed.

Proposition A will provide the necessary water supplies vital to preventing another conflagration of the 1906 magnitude!

Proposition A will expand the high-pressure firefighting water

supply system beyond the commercial areas into the residential neighborhoods!

Proposition A will greatly improve fire defenses not only in the western part of San Francisco but City-wide as well!

Proposition A will ensure that San Francisco is no longer one of the few remaining major cities with a sub-standard Emergency Operations Center for command and control during disasters and earthquakes!

As former San Francisco Fire Chiefs, we urge you to VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION A.

William F. Murray, Chief, San Francisco Fire Department, Retired Keith P. Calden, Chief, San Francisco Fire Department, Retired Andrew C. Casper, Chief, San Francisco Fire Department, Retired

#### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

- Yes on Proposition A.
- Local fire chiefs have warned about grave BART fire catas-

trophe dangers. End disregard of public safety.

—San Franciscans for BART Safety

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

This is a vital issue for San Francisco. Emergency Water Supplies for Fire Fighting must be provided throughout the City.

Many fires will occur if a major earthquake strikes San Francisco.

The Fire Department needs a water suply to prevent a conflagration (fire storm) from occurring again, as it did in 1906.

Earthquakes are a geologic fact of life and cannot be prevented, but we can prepare for the fires that will occur, this makes sense for all citizens. **VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.** 

Philip S. Day, Jr.

Director, San Francisco Office of Emergency Services Richard Eisner, Earthquake Preparedness Consultant Jelena Pantelic, Chairperson, Disaster Preparedness Committee Joe Posillico, Emergency Services, Salvation Army Peter Ashen, Disaster Director, American Red Cross

### **ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A**

San Francisco Council of Civic Organizations endorsements:

Proposition A—YES
Proposition M—YES

Terence Faulkner

President, San Francisco Council of Civic Organizations

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Earthquake Preparedness and providing Emergency Water Supplies for Fire Fighting are of vital importance to San Francisco.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A.

Donald J. Birrer, Director of Public Works Frank M. Jordan, Chief of Police Dean Macris, Director of Planning
Rudy Nothenberg, General Manager, Public Utilities
William Stead, General Manager, Municipal Railway
David Werdegar, M.D.M.P.H., Director of Public Health
James D. Cooney, General Manager, S.F. Water Department

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

# Appendix M

## FIRE COMMISSION

### City and County of San Francisco Gavin Newsom, Mayor

Victor Makras, President Stephen A. Nakajo, Vice President George Lau, Commissioner Andrea Evans, Commissioner



698 Second Street San Francisco, CA 94107 Telephone 415.558.3451 Fax 415.558.3413 Monica Quattrin, Commission Secretary

# SAN FRANCISCO FIRE COMMISSION RESOLUTION 2010-01

ENCOURAGING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT TO PURSUE GRANT FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9.785 MILLION FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TO EXPAND THE DEPARTMENT'S PORTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, The uniformed employees of the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) respond to approximately 100,000 incidents a year; and,

WHEREAS, It is the responsibility of the SFFD and its members to protect the lives and property of the citizens of San Francisco from the effects of natural disasters; and,

WHEREAS, The United States Geological Survey has issued increasingly frequent warnings of the high probability of a potentially catastrophic earthquake in the San Francisco Bay Area during the next thirty years; and,

WHEREAS, World renowned scientists, whose area of expertise is the modeling of the destructive effects of earthquakes on underground infrastructure, have identified the domestic water system of San Francisco as highly vulnerable to catastrophic failure in the event of a major Bay Area earthquake; and,

WHEREAS, World renowned scientists, whose area of expertise is the modeling of the spread of fire following earthquakes in modern urban settings, have predicted that there is a high likelihood that San Francisco will be subject to multiple simultaneous conflagrations following a major Bay Area earthquake; and,

WHEREAS, The assessed value of the real estate in San Francisco subject to property taxation exceeds \$100 billion; and,

WHEREAS, The spread of fire following earthquakes in a modern urban setting typically is responsible for as much as 75% of the total dollar loss that results; and,

WHEREAS, Loss of life following an earthquake in a modern urban setting is greatly exacerbated by the effects of resultant fires in buildings where occupants have been trapped by structural collapse; and,

WHEREAS, The Auxiliary Water Supply System does not cover the entire geographic areas of the City and County of San Francisco; and,

WHEREAS, The SFFD's Portable Water Supply System has been proven effective in the above-ground transmission of water for fire fighting purposes; and,

WHEREAS, The Portable Water Supply System works in conjunction with and can supplement the existing Auxiliary Water Supply System, and therefore the Portable Water Supply System is capable of partially mitigating the possible lack of domestic water system availability following a major earthquake; and,

WHEREAS, the number of units currently comprising the SFFD's existing Portable Water Supply System is not adequate to supply all areas of San Francisco where the Auxiliary Water Supply System does not extend; and

WHEREAS, the proposed design for expanding the Portable Water Supply System has been shown to be a highly cost effective and functionally adaptable method of providing the means by which firefighters can attack multiple conflagrations simultaneously;

WHEREAS, the SFFD is working with Senator Dianne Feinstein and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi in seeking these grant funds, now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fire Commission encourages the Fire Department to actively pursue grant funds in the amount of \$9.785 million from the Federal government, to expand the Portable Water Supply System and train SFFD uniformed members, the Fire Reserve, and other members of the community who may assist the SFFD in times of disaster.

Adopted at the Regular Meeting of the San Francisco Fire Commission on January 14, 2010.

Ayes:

4 (Makras, Nakajo, Lau, Evans)

Nays:

0

Monica Quattrin, Commission Secretary

# Appendix N

# Frequently Asked Questions - Fire Suppression Water Systems



1) What is the Auxiliary Water Supply System, and what is its primary function?

The Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) is a non-potable fire-suppression water system that was built the decade following the catastrophic 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The purpose of the AWSS is to provide the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) with a high-pressure fire suppression water system that can be utilized during large fires. The system is vital for protection against the loss of life, homes, and businesses from fire following an earthquake and non-earthquake multiple-alarm fires.

There are two aspects of the AWSS that are critical to its success:

- Distribution infrastructure: The AWSS consists of over 135 miles of high-pressure pipeline and hydrants. The system utilizes approximately 30 seismically-reliable motorized valves, allowing the SFPUC to valve off sections of the system, to ensure that pressure is maintained in areas where fires are occurring.
- 2. The water supply that feeds into the AWSS distribution infrastructure. The primary source of the AWSS is the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy Water System.

The original AWSS system consisted of three reservoirs and two seawater pumping stations. Their capacities:

- 10.5 million gallon Twin Peaks Reservoir,
- · 0.5 million gallon Ashbury Heights Tank, and
- · 0.75 million gallon Jones Street Tank.
- Seawater pump station #1: 10,000 GPM (located in SOMA)
- Seawater pump station #2: 10,000 GPM (located near Aquatic Park)

In 2010, the management of the AWSS was transferred to the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). A shared goal of the SFPUC and SFFD is doing the following to expand and improve the reliability of the water supply serving the AWSS. The agencies have undertaken the following to do so:

- 95% completion of the \$4.8 billion Water System Improvement Program (WSIP), providing robust seismic upgrades to the pipelines, reservoirs, and infrastructure that supply water to San Francisco and the greater Bay Area;
- Added a larger pipe to increase the speed of re-filling the Twin Peaks reservoir from the 11 million gallon Summit Reservoir;
- Connecting the 70 million gallon South Basin of the University Mound Reservoir to AWSS (expected completion in 2018);
- Replaced the engines and installed remote control capabilities for Seawater pump station #1 to allow for remote operation;
- Structural and seismic upgrades of Seawater pump station #2 (expected completion in 2020);
- Designing the installation of a pump station at Lake Merced to feed into the AWSS in the future if funding is available;

- Analyzing the usage of the 90 million gallon North Basin of Sunset Reservoir as a water Supply for a Potable AWSS in the Sunset and Richmond Districts; and
- Investigating the installation of a seawater pump station at Ocean Beach to serve as a secondary source of water for fire suppression for the Sunset and Richmond Districts.

In addition to the AWSS, the SFPUC's low-pressure drinking water system and its low-pressure hydrants, as well as approximately 180 cisterns throughout San Francisco, can be pumped and utilized by SFFD Fire Trucks for fire-suppression.

2) Is the AWSS located throughout San Francisco? If not, why?

The AWSS was built after the 1906 earthquake, and its location, primarily in the northeast portion of San Francisco, corresponds to the location of the central business district and the majority of the city's population at that time.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), SFFD, and San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) are committed to increasing fire protection throughout San Francisco. Since the passage of the Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response Bond in 2010, the three agencies have been implementing projects to improve the system's seismic reliability and range of coverage. The three agencies will continue to implement projects utilizing new and proven technologies that improve upon the original system design. There have been many advancements in earthquake resistant pipeline design and materials, hydrants, and seismic valves since the early 1900s, and the SFPUC intends to use the best possible technology available to meet the performance standards of the SFFD. Please standby for future updates to the SFPUC webpage for images, graphics, and maps showcasing the original AWSS system, recent upgrades, and future projects.

3) Who manages the AWSS, the SFPUC or the SFFD? How does the SFFD know that the AWSS system is being adequately and reliably maintained?

The SFFD owned and managed the AWSS and the fire hydrants on the potable water system from the early 1900s until 2010. During this time the SFFD collaborated with staff from San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) to implement upgrades to the system. In 2010, the AWSS was transferred to the SFPUC, the City's experts in water supply piping systems. By bringing in the SFPUC to work with SFFD and SFPW, City leaders created an interagency team with all of the expertise needed to manage, operate, and update the AWSS.

The SFFD is considered the end user of the system, and therefore system improvements and expansion completed by SFPUC must meet the rigorous and high-quality standards of the SFFD. The SFFD and SFPUC meet monthly to discuss operations of the AWSS, report on maintenance activities, review capital and developmental project design and status, and communicate on policies and procedures that affect both departments.

This partnership presents the best of both worlds for San Franciscans. The women and men of SFFD are internationally-recognized for their expertise, experience, and bravery in fighting fires. Similarly, the SFPUC, with its Hetch Hetchy Water System, is recognized as one of the top water agencies in the world. The SFPUC has hundreds of engineers that are experts in designing, expanding, and improving water systems. Additionally, the SFPUC has over 80 plumbers and dozens of construction management experts in-house that are dedicated to providing high-quality maintenance and oversight of the construction projects needed to keep the AWSS functioning for the SFFD's use.

With the two agencies working together, in partnership with SFPW, the City of San Francisco has the experts it needs to successfully operate, expand, and improve the AWSS.

4) What are the SFPUC and SFFD doing to increase fire protection in the areas of the City that do not have the AWSS?

When the SFPUC took over control of the system, the agency worked with SFFD to complete a review of all existing facilities and a comprehensive Planning Study.

The analysis modeled the hydraulic reliability of the existing AWSS after a major earthquake. In this context of this study, hydraulic reliability is defined as the percentage of the water needed by SFFD to fight fires that would be met by the AWSS and other sources after a 7.8 earthquake on the San Andreas Fault.

Our analysis showed that the 2010 AWSS was 47% reliable, and thus only able to provide about half of the water needed for city-wide firefighting following a 7.8 earthquake. Utilizing this information, the SFPUC, SFFD, and SFPW identified projects that would increase system reliability and could be funded by the 2010 and 2014 Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) Bonds authorized by San Francisco voters. Decisions on which projects to implement utilizing bond funds are based on a given project's ability to improve the reliability score for the Fire Response Area that the given project serves and to increase the likelihood of delivering water after an earthquake.

Bond-funded projects make seismic upgrades to the system and repair, replace, and extend system components to increase the ability to provide adequate water for firefighting. Funding is allocated to repair, replace, and extend system components to improve the ability to provide adequate water for firefighting purposes following a major earthquake and during multiple-alarm fires from other causes. This includes repairs and upgrades to core facilities, pipelines, and tunnels, and construction of new cisterns.

The following projects have been completed utilizing the funds from the 2010 and 2014 bonds:

- Installation of 30 new cisterns (with 15 of these cisterns installed in the Sunset and Richmond districts);
- Reliability upgrades at the three primary source supplies Twin Peaks Reservoir, Ashbury Heights Tank, and Jones Street Tank;
- Added a larger pipe to increase the speed of re-filling the Twin Peaks reservoir from the 11 million gallon Summit Reservoir;
- Replaced the engines and installed remote control capabilities for Seawater pump station #1 to allow for remote operation;
- 6 pipeline and tunnel projects.

The following projects are in construction and/or design phase:

- Connecting the 70 million gallon South Basin of the University Mound Reservoir to AWSS (expected completion in 2018);
- 16 pipeline and tunnel projects;
- Motorizing critical seismically-reliable valves for remote control, and improving the electronic control system of the valves; and
- Structural and seismic upgrades of Seawater pump station #2 (expected completion in 2020);
- Designing the installation of a pump station at Lake Merced to feed into the AWSS in the future if funding is available;
- Preliminary analysis for a Potable AWSS for the Sunset and Richmond Districts. *Additional information on that system can be found in questions* 6-11.

Once fully completed, the projects implemented with the ESER 2010 bond funds will increase the citywide reliability score from 47% to 67%. The full completion of the projects implemented with the ESER 2014 bond funds will increase the citywide reliability score from 67% to 87%. Construction of additional recommended future projects will increase the citywide reliability score to 96%.

5) Who makes decisions about the selection and implementation of AWSS projects? Who reviews the progress and implementation of AWSS capital projects?

Overseeing the selection and implementation of AWSS projects is the Management Oversight Committee consisting of SFPUC General Manager Harlan Kelly, SFFD Chief Joanne Hayes-White, SFPW Director Mohammed Nuru, and SFPUC Assistant General Manager of Water Steve Ritchie.

The San Francisco Capital Planning Committee, consisting of the City Administrator and including the President of the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor's Budget Director, the Controller, the City Planning Director, the Director of Public Works, the Airport Director, the Executive Director of the Municipal Transportation Agency, the General Manager of the Public Utilities System, the General Manager of the Recreation and Parks Department, and the Executive Director of the Port of San Francisco, reviews the progress and implementation of AWSS capital projects. Capital Planning Committee meetings are open to the public. Please find more info at the Committee's webpage.

6) Are the SFPUC and SFFD looking at something called a Potable AWSS for fire suppression on the Westside of San Francisco. What is a Potable AWSS? How does it function? How is it different from the existing AWSS?

The word "potable" is defined as "safe to drink". The Potable AWSS currently under analysis will connect to the 90 million gallon North Basin of the Sunset Reservoir, and will provide a high-pressure firefighting system for the SFFD to fight fires in the Richmond and Sunset Districts. The Potable AWSS will meet the same rigorous standards required by SFFD to fight large fires, and will utilize the same earthquake resistant pipes, seismically-reliable valves, hydrants, and components utilized by the AWSS, and therefore will be designed to function at the high-pressure level required by SFFD. The Potable AWSS project is currently in the planning and analysis phase. The SFPUC will work with SFFD to design the system with operational capabilities and design criteria standards equal to or exceeding the existing AWSS.

The Potable AWSS will also have roughly 5 connections to potable water pipes in the Sunset and Richmond districts. These connections will utilize the same valves as the 30 valves the existing AWSS currently uses to isolate sections of the AWSS to maintain system pressure. Additionally, these 5 valves will be tested at the same schedule as the existing valves to ensure their performance during an incident. During non-fire events, the Potable AWSS pipeline will be one of many pipes supplying drinking water to the Richmond and Sunset districts.

In the event of a major fire, the approximately five isolation valves will be closed automatically, remotely, or manually, which are the same methods that the 30 valves on the existing AWSS utilize. These five isolation valves will be closed so that the Potable AWSS will be disconnected from the City's low-pressure water system and therefore can provide reliable high-pressure water for fire-fighting. If the Potable AWSS is isolated for fire-fighting use, homes and businesses will continue to be served by other redundant low-pressure drinking water distribution pipes, assuming that those low-pressure pipes have not incurred numerous breaks and leaks during the earthquake.

An additional benefit of the Potable AWSS is that it will be designed and constructed to meet required AWSS performance standards, and the system will be rated to meet drinking water standards. This means that after firefighting following an earthquake, the Potable AWSS will be able to provide drinking water to the Sunset and Richmond Districts even if the City's low-pressure drinking water distribution system incurs numerous breaks and leaks.

7) Does the Potable AWSS provide an equivalent amount of fire suppression when compared to the existing AWSS? Does the Potable AWSS provide the water pressure and supply of water needed by SFFD to fight small and large fires?

Yes. The Potable AWSS will be designed to meet all SFFD performance requirements. The SFFD will not reduce or lower their robust performance standards, and therefore the SFPUC must design, construct, maintain, and operate the Potable AWSS system to meet these standards. The SFPUC is currently working in conjunction with SFFD to design a system that will have pressure and performance capabilities equal to or exceeding AWSS.

8) Does the Potable AWSS use the same type of earthquake resistant piping and valves as the AWSS?

Yes. The Potable AWSS will use earthquake resistant piping that is equal or better than the current AWSS piping design standard. Additionally, the Potable AWSS will utilize the same seismically-reliable valves as the 30 existing valves currently utilized by the AWSS to isolate sections of the system to ensure supply reliability in areas with fires. The hydrants utilized will also be the same as the existing AWSS. All of these components will be able to property function at the high-pressure levels required by SFFD.

9) The Potable AWSS relies on automatic valves to boost the water pressure to the level needed to fight big fires. What if the automatic valves fail, will SFFD be without the water they need to fight big fires? Does the existing AWSS rely on these automatic valves to fight fires? Does the Potable AWSS rely on more of these valves than the existing AWSS?

The potable AWSS will be isolated after an earthquake from the remainder of the distribution system by seismically-reliable motorized valves using the same method and equipment as current AWSS valves. All valves, future and existing, have redundant safeguards and a maintenance program that will ensure their performance. The valves can be operated manually if the valve actuators fail, just like the existing AWSS motorized valves. The valves are utilized by the existing AWSS and the future Potable AWSS to isolate sections of pipe to ensure that the systems provide the water supply and pressure needed by SFFD to fight big fires.

The quantity of the motorized valves on the future Potable AWSS will be dependent on the length of the Potable AWSS pipeline constructed, but is anticipated to be approximately 5 valves.

10) Are there other cities that have implemented a Potable AWSS? Or do other cities utilize systems similar to the existing AWSS?

Only one other city in the world, Vancouver, B.C. Canada, has been identified as having an isolated secondary firefighting system similar to the existing AWSS. Vancouver's system is less than 10 miles in length, while ours has over 135 miles.

To our knowledge, all other cities rely on their low-pressure potable water system and hydrants for fire-fighting. In Japan, a country that has similar seismic risk to that of San Francisco, cities utilize a system similar to the proposed Potable AWSS. The Japanese system is designed similar to our proposed Potable AWSS – for fighting a large fire after an earthquake, seismically-reliable water transmission mains and hydrants are isolated from the rest of the distribution system using seismically-reliable valves. This allows the Japanese's seismically reliable mains to be increased in pressure and used for fire-fighting. After the fires are suppressed, the Japanese system is used to provide drinking water to residents and businesses.

Recently a team of Japanese water engineers came to San Francisco to showcase the success of their piping system and their experience using Kubota pipes to SFPUC and SFFD staff. The Japanese team highlighted the success of their system and its piping in its utilization after earthquakes to fight fires.

Japan's successful implementation and use of a system similar to the proposed Potable AWSS showcases that the approach and technology do work in fighting fires after a major earthquake.

11) Is the SFPUC is proposing to fill the Potable AWSS from Sunset Reservoir. How much water is in Sunset Reservoir?

The North and South Basins have a combined capacity of 176 million gallons. The North Basin, with a capacity of 90 million gallons, will be connected to the Potable AWSS. The North Basin recently underwent a \$64 million seismic upgrade, and is designed to withstand a 7.9 San Andreas Fault earthquake. It can be isolated from the South Basin, and therefore all 90 million gallons could be used for firefighting purposes.

12) Can Sunset Reservoir provide enough water for SFFD and civilian use during a fire? How long will the water in Sunset Reservoir last if it the reservoir is unable to be re-filled by the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy Water System, the SFFD is utilizing the Potable AWSS to fight a fire, and civilians are utilizing the reservoir?

If firefighting requires a flow of 14,000 gallons per minute for the Sunset and Richmond districts, the 90 million gallon water supply in the North Basin of Sunset Reservoir will last for 4.5 days. This assumes that no additional water is added from the Hetch Hetchy Water System, which is <u>very</u> unlikely. Please see question #12 for additional info.

During an emergency situation, the South basin of Sunset Reservoir will be isolated from the North Basin, allowing the North Basin to be used solely for firefighting purposes. The 86 million gallon South Basin will still be connected to the City's low-pressure drinking water distribution piping system so that residents and businesses can receive drinking water while fires are being fought. In an Earthquake situation, residents and businesses may not receive continuous drinking water from the South Basin as fires are being fought, if there are breaks and/or leaks in the low-pressure drinking water pipes that connect to the South Basin. After the fires are put out, the Potable AWSS, connected to the North Basin, will be able to provide drinking water to the Sunset and Richmond Districts, even if the City's low-pressure drinking water distribution system incurs numerous breaks and leaks.

13) Will Sunset Reservoir be able to function after an earthquake? How long will it take for the water supplying Sunset Reservoir to arrive to the reservoir if there is a major earthquake?

In 2008, seismic improvements to the North Basin of Sunset Reservoir were completed for \$64 million under the SFPUC's Water System Improvement Program (WSIP). Also under the WSIP, seismic improvements were made on the pipelines leading to Sunset Reservoir. Thus, it is anticipated that the reservoir can be replenished from the Hetch Hetchy Water System within 24 hours of a major seismic event. Therefore, the Hetch Hetchy Water System will be able to re-fill the North Basin of the Sunset Reservoir prior to the Potable AWSS draining it after 4.5 days of use.

The Hetch Hetchy Water System consists of 9 reservoirs, capable of supplying up to 265 million gallons of water per day. The WSIP includes \$4.8 billion in upgrades to the system, increasing its seismic reliability and ability to provide water to the Bay Area after a large earthquake.

14) The Pacific Ocean is right next to the Westside of San Francisco. Why aren't we filling the Potable AWSS from there? Doesn't the AWSS use Bay Water?

The primary water source for the existing AWSS is the 10 million gallon Twin Peaks Reservoir, 0.5 million gallon Ashbury Heights Tank, and 0.75 million gallon Jones Street Tank. As part of the AWSS bond-funded projects, the Summit Reservoir, with its 11 million gallons of storage, can now be better used by the AWSS. This reservoir serves as a back-up, and would only be utilized by the AWSS during a large fire.

If additional water sources are needed, there are 2 seawater pump stations on the east side of San Francisco that can be utilized to supply a back-up water supply to the AWSS. There have been no known uses of these 2 stations during a fire since their installation in the early 1900s.

The Sunset Reservoir North Basin, with its large capacity and seismic reliability, provides an excellent, existing supply that can be used for the proposed Potable AWSS at no additional cost to rate payers. This reservoir is nine times larger than the existing Twin Peaks reservoir, the primary source utilized by the AWSS.

In the future, an existing SFPUC pump station at Lake Merced will be modified to pump Lake Merced water into new AWSS pipelines that will be installed by the Park Merced development project. Eventually, the Park Merced AWSS pipeline could be connected to the existing AWSS pipeline near Ocean Avenue. Current work will connect the 140 million gallon University Mound Reservoir to the existing AWSS.

The SFPUC is also analyzing new seawater pump stations that could be developed along Ocean Beach and by Hunters Point Shipyard, and will provide updates to the public as the analysis is completed. These future pump stations could serve as back-up supplies for the AWSS and Potable AWSS. Please note that the Potable AWSS would have to be converted to an AWSS if seawater was used, which would cause the system to lose the benefit of being a seismically reliable potable water distribution system for the Sunset and Richmond Districts.

15) How long will it take to install the Potable AWSS in the Sunset and Richmond District? I want fire-suppression in the Westside of San Francisco ASAP.

The Potable AWSS is in the planning phase. Pipeline construction could begin in 2019 if the Management Oversite Committee gives direction to proceed with this project. SFPUC is requesting approval for funding of one mile of pipeline per year at \$10 million per mile. Depending on the final length of Potable AWSS pipeline, the construction could be completed in four to eight years. A four-mile pipeline would take four years, while an eight-mile pipeline would take eight years. Each mile of pipeline installed provides significantly greater firefighting protection.

Please note that because the Potable AWSS option provides potable water benefits to the Sunset and Richmond Districts, bond funding **and** SFPUC rate payer funds could be used to pay for its implementation.

The same is not true if a traditional AWSS is deployed in the Sunset and Richmond Districts. Traditional AWSS systems can only utilize bond funding. Due to this distinction, a traditional AWSS would likely have a longer implementation timeline than a Potable AWSS because there is not enough bond funding in place to complete a traditional AWSS at this time. A Potable AWSS project could begin implementation more quickly using SFPUC rate payer funds.

16) How do population growth and new buildings affect firefighting reliability, and will AWSS be expanded to growing areas of San Francisco, such as new development areas in the east and southeast areas of San Francisco?

As new developments and population growth occur in San Francisco, the water required for firefighting to address post-earthquake fires may change. SFPUC is modelling the effects of new developments on AWSS capacity requirements, both within the new developments and in the City as a whole. The SFPUC and SFFD are working together to specify new AWSS piping and hydrants required within the new developments. Additionally, developers are required to contribute financing towards, or construct, AWSS facilities such as pipelines or pump stations, for additional firefighting needs. These requirements are specified in the Development Agreements approved by the Board of Supervisors for new, large development projects.

# Appendix O

	Т	I		l							
Project Name Cisterns	o Planning	o Design	Procurement or Bid/Award	o Construction	Substantial Completion	o Final Completion	o Cancelled	o Postponed	30 Complete	Total 30	SFPW Construction Contract
Physical Plant	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	10	
Ashbury Tank		0	U		0		0		1	10	
Jones Street Tank	1	<del> </del>	<b>-</b>						1		
Lake Merced Pumping Station - conventional AWSS	1		<b></b>						•		
Lake Merced Pumping Station - potable AWSS	1										
Pumping Station 1				1							
Pumping Station 2				1							
Twin Peaks Reservoir									1		
Twin Peaks Reservoir Joint Sealing	$\perp$								1		
Sunset Reservoir Pumping Station - potable AWSS	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ				1			
University Mound Pumping Station - conventional AWSS  Pipelines & Tunnels	1	2	2	3	0	0	5	6	9	28	
4th Street Connection				9	0	U	1	U	9	20	
Clarendon Supply	$\vdash$	l	1								<b>-</b>
Control System	$\vdash$		<u> </u>						1		
Fillmore & Haight								1		_	7
Fort Mason Pier 2 Seawater Manifold								1			
Jones Street Tank Valves									1		
Pipeline Repairs									1		
Planning Study (CS-199)	Ь								1		
Pumping Station 1 Tunnel Seawater Fireboat Manifolds Evaluation	—		<b> </b>					1			
Seawater Fireboat Manifolds Evaluation Seawater Suction Connections	┼	<u> </u>	<b></b>						1		
Street Valve Motorization	┼	<b> </b>	<b>-</b>	-				1	L		
Twin Peaks Reservoir 16" Supply	$\vdash$	<b>-</b>	<b></b>					•	1		
19th Avenue Pipeline	+-	<b>-</b>	1	-							_
Ashbury Bypass Pipeline	$\vdash$	<u> </u>		1							<b>-</b>
Candlestick Point - Carroll Avenue						2.53			1		
Columbus & Green Pipeline									1		<b>V</b>
FWSS - Lake Merced			<u> </u>				1				
FWSS - McLaren Park Tanks	├—	<u> </u>	ļ			7 35	1				
FWSS - Street Crossings FWSS - Sunset Reservoir	┼	<u> </u>					1				
Ingleside Pipeline	-		<u> </u>	_				1			
Irving Street Pipeline	$\vdash$		ļ	1				•			_
Lake Merced Pipeline	$\vdash$	1	l								
Mariposa TFB Pipeline				1				210.0			
TFB Mission Rock - South Pipeline		1									
Westside Potable AWSS Pipeline	1										
University Mound East Pipeline								1	<u> </u>		3.500-00070, 0000-00000-0000-0000-0000-0000
Assessments Ashbury Heights Valve House Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	
Jones Street Tank Generator Foundation Evaluation	-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>						1		
Jones Street Tank Retaining Walls Assessment	$\vdash$								Ħ		
Jones Street Tank Valve House Evaluation	$\vdash$								Hi		
ESER 2014 Project Recommendations									1		
Pipeline Network Surge Analysis									1		
Pumping Station 1 Foundation & Well Evaluation									1		
Pumping Station 1 Tunnel Evaluation (PS1 to bay)	ــــــ		ļ						1		
Pumping Station 2 Discharge Tunnels Evaluation			ļ						1		
Pumping Station 2 Well Evaluation Twin Peaks Reservoir Forebays Evaluation	$\vdash$	<u> </u>	ļ	-					1		
Twin Peaks Reservoir Funnel Evaluation	┼		<b>-</b>						1		
TWITT GARS RESERVOIL TUITIEL EVALUATION	+	$\vdash$	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>					1		
	4	2	2	5	0	0	5	7	55	80	
						Ę					
	Planning	Design	Procurement or Bid/Award	Construction	Substantial Completion	Final Completion	Cancelled	Postponed	Complete		SFPW Construction Contract
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# Appendix P

## Candidate EFWS Projects 5/8/2019

Projects	Project Cost (\$M) (2018 \$)	No. of FRA's Directly Benefited	Hydraulic Power (MW)	Project Cost/MW (\$M)	Scaling Factor to Lowest \$/MW
Pipeline Projects					
1 Conv. AWSS PL - Diamond Street	4	1	0.7	6	1.0
Westside Seawater Supply PL			TBD		
3 Conv. AWSS PL - Lake Merced	4	1	0.1	25	4.2
4 Conv. AWSS PL - College Hill Supply	34	0	0.8	43	7.1
5 PEFWS	195	8	4.1	44	7.3
6 Conv. AWSS PL - Ingleside (Phase 1)	6	1	0.1	53	8.8
7 Conv. AWSS PL - Stanford Heights Supply	18	0	0.3	60	10.1
8 Conv. AWSS PL - University Mound East	23	4	0.4	67	11.2
9 Conv. AWSS PL - Ingleside (Phase 2)	14	1	0.2	78	13.0
10 Conv. AWSS PL - University Mound West	19	2	0.2	112	18.7
Subtotal Pipeline Projects	317		6.8		
Supply Projects					
1 Potable EFWS - Lake Merced PS	40	8	4.6	9	1.3
2 Conv. AWSS Lake Merced PS	10	2	1.5	7	1.0
3 Potable EFWS - Sunset PS	34	8	4.6	7	1.1
4 Conv. AWSS University Mound PS	20	10	2.6	8	1.2
5 Conv. AWSS Manifold - Pier 33-1/2	5	0	0.4	13	1.9
6 PS1 Well	2	0	0.1	13	2.1
7 Westside Seawater PS			TBD	04	0.4
8 Conv. AWSS Manifold - Fort Mason Pier 1 9 Conv. AWSS College Hill Supply PS	8	0	0.4	21	3.1
9 Conv. AWSS College Hill Supply PS 10 Twin Peaks Forebays	25 6	0	0.2	25 26	3.8 3.9
11 Twin Peaks Tunnel	8	0	0.2	34	5.2
12 PS1 Tunnel (Phases 1 and 2)	13	0	0.2	43	6.6
13 Conv. AWSS Stanford Heights Supply PS	26	0	0.6	43	6.6
14 PS2 Discharge Tunnels	5	0	0.0	67	10.3
15 PS2 Well	4	0	0.04	89	13.7
Subtotal Supply Projects	206		16.8		
Infirm Zone Projects					
1 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 7	16	1	0.21	79	1.0
2 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 9	10	1	0.03	320	4.1
3 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 3, 4, 5	33	3	0.05	666	8.5
4 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 1, 2	32	2	0.04	790	10.1
5 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 6	18	1	0.00		
6 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 8	7	1	0.00		
7 Conv. AWSS PLs - Infirm Zone 10	19	1	0.00		
Subtotal Infirm Zone Projects	135		0.3		
Other Projects					
1 Conv. AWSS PL - PIPE - Bryant & 11th	16	0	0.15	104	1
2 Conv. AWSS PL - PIPE - Dolores & 20th	9	0	0.05	197	1.9
3 Conv. AWSS PL - PIPE - Brannan St.	36	0	0.04	953	9.2
4 Conv. AWSS PL - PIPE - Market St.	28	0	0.03	871	8.4
5 Ashbury Valve House	5	0			
6 Jones St Generator Foundation	1	0			
7 Jones St Valve House	5	0	ļ		
8 PS2 Remote Operation and Engine Repl.	12	0			
9 Miscellaneous Repairs	15	0			
10 Conv. AWSS PL - Surge Protection 11 Conv. AWSS PL - Valve Renovation	6	0	<del> </del>		
11 Conv. AWSS PL - Valve Renovation Subtotal Other Projects	136	U	0.3		
Development Projects  1 Potrero PL	14	1			
2 Southern Area Supply Projects	166	5	<del> </del>		
Subtotal Development Projects	180				
Grand Total	974		19		

<sup>1)</sup> MW=Hydraulic power (MW)
(1 MW = 1,341 hp)
2) S=Scaling factor to lowest \$/MW

# Appendix Q

By Jim Castleberry
The night of the Oct. 17 earthquake was not the first time San Francisco the Department had to call on its Portable Water Supply System, but it was by far the most important.

When firefighters responded to a blaze in the Marina District, they were horrified to learn that all the water lines in a 40 sauare block area surrounding the fire were broken and

With no water pressure, firefighters could only watch as the fire raged out of control and threatened to explode into the largest blaze in the city since

But the city had one more card to play - its ace in the hole.

Division Chief Harry Brophy issued the call for the Fireboat Phoenix and the department's Portable Water Supply System (PWSS).

For Assistant Chief Frank Blackburn, who developed the PWSS, and fellow firefighters, it was the test they had been waiting for. The one that would determine once and for all if the PWSS, hailed as ingenious by some and a boondoggle by others, really worked. "I told the guys that this was the Super Bowl," Blackburn said.

Fortunately for the city, the PWSS performed perfectly.

As the Phoenix pumped water from the Bay, firefighters set up portable hydrants on Divisadero Street that allowed them to stretch hoses all the way to the fire at Beach Street.

Within an hour after the system was hooked up, the fire had been brought under control.

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors rewarded Blackburn with a commendation, thanking him not only for the development of the system but his quick work in putting it to use on Oct. 17.

"Without those portable hydrants, along with the fireboat, the city probably would have hurned to the ground,"

Supervisor Terrance Hallinan said. "Blackburn knew where all the hydrants were and as soon as it hit, he rounded them up and set them into operation. It was a key to turning that whole situation around."

The key to the PWSS is the portable hydrant designed by Blackburn from old Gleeson pressure-reducing valves and other spare parts lying around the department's repair shop.

Using the hydrants, firefighters can pump from the Bay, a lake or underground distern and lay a grid of hose covering several blocks.

The portable hydrants not only allow water pressure to be maintained, they also let firefighters hook up pumper trucks or fire hoses along the line so fires in multiple locations can be banfed.

"Say there was a fire on Van Ness Avenue and all the water mains were broken," Blackburn said. "The PWSS would let you pump water from the Bay, all the way up Van Ness. People say it can't work, but it does, proved it on Oct. 17."

Blackburn dídn't working on the portable hydrants and PWSS until 1984. By 1985 a prototype was ready and they were in regular use by 1986.

The PWSS helped put out a five alarm fire at First and Townsend street in 1987 and was also used at Hetch Hetchy later that year to protect buildings threatened by a fire burning in Yosemite National Forest.

"We drafted water from the Tuolumne River for that one," Blackburn said, "It's amazing, All you need is a body of water. "It's something that San Francisco should really by proud of." said Dr. Charles Scawthorn, a researcher who has done extensive study of the risk posed to San Francisco by

fire. In 1987 Scawthorn wrote a report for the insurance industry on the conflagration risk in San Francisco following a major earthquake similar to 1906.

His report foresees widespread destruction with billions of dollars in property losses and dozens of major fires – similar in size to the Marina fire - after a magnitude 8.3 or larger quake.

Everything that happened on Oct. 17 confirmed my findings, he said. "But the PWSS is obviously going to greatly improve the chance of the city surviving 'The Big One.' won't save it entirely but at least we'll be able to limit the losses."

The Portable Water Supply System includes:

- Four hose wagons that earry 4,000 to 5,000 feet of large, five inch diameter hose that connect to the portable hydrants (normal firehose is only three inches in diameter.

-- Underground cisterns located throughout the northern and eastern sections of the city that can be filled with water to supply trucks along the way.

-- Portable hydrants that allow water to flow freely for long distances at a very high pressure. Scuviliarn recommends a large-scale expansion of the PIVSS.

"If there are only four hose wagons, you can only fight fires in four locations," Scawthorn said. "After a big quake there will be fires breaking out all over the city. '

The Fire Commission has indicated its desire to expand the system and cleared the way for building of more cistems in the outer Sunset and Richmond residential neighborhoods.

Plans are also underway to purchase more large-diameter hose, if the money can be found.

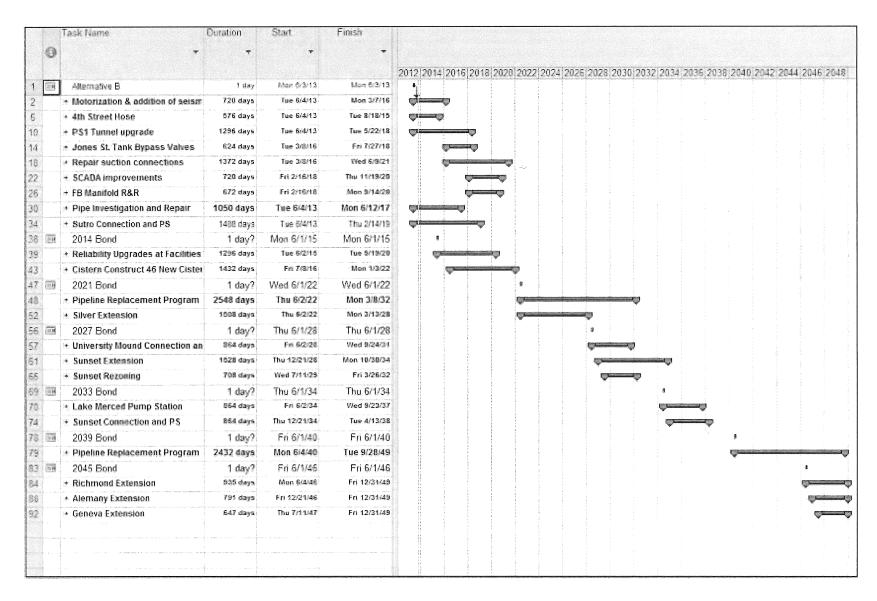
Blackburn calls it the best defense a city like San Francisco can have against fire following an earthquake.

"When a major quake occurs and water mains are broken, the answer is the PWSS." he said. If you don't have it, you won't put the fires out."

1990 article on the Portable Water Supply System, an adjunct to the AWSS, and its use during the post-earthquake fires in October 1989.

# Appendix R

Figure 5-1. Preferred Alternative Planning Level Schedule



#### Carroll, John (BOS)

From:

Carroll, John (BOS)

Sent:

Thursday, July 25, 2019 3:49 PM

To:

**BOS-Supervisors** 

Cc:

BOS-Legislative Aides; 'Calvillo, Angela (angela.calvillo@sfgov.org)'; Somera, Alisa (BOS); Civil Grand Jury; Kittler, Sophia (MYR); Karunaratne, Kanishka (MYR); Power, Andres (MYR); Ma, Sally (MYR); Peacock, Rebecca (MYR); Rosenfield, Ben (CON); Rydstrom, Todd (CON); Stevenson, Peg (CON); Lediju, Tonia (CON); Newman, Debra; Campbell, Severin (BUD); Holober, Reuben (BUD); Millman Tell, Jennifer (BUD); Rasha Harvey; Lori Campbell; Kelly, Naomi (ADM); Khaw, Lynn (ADM); Strong, Brian (ADM); Raphael, Deborah (ENV); Gallotta, Peter (ENV); Sheehan, Charles (ENV); Nicholson, Jeanine (FIR); Ludwig, Theresa (FIR); Nakajo, Stephen (FIR); Conefrey, Maureen (FIR); Kelly, Jr, Harlan (PUC); Ellis, Juliet (PUC); Scarpulla, John; Whitmore, Christopher (PUC); Caen, Ann Moller (PUC); Hood, Donna (PUC);

Mchugh, Eileen (BOS); GIVNER, JON (CAT)

Subject:

2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report - Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and

Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System

Categories:

190786, 190785

Supervisors:

Please find linked below the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury report, entitled: **Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System,** as well as a press release memo from the Civil Grand Jury and an informational memo from the Clerk of the Board.

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System

Civil Grand Jury Press Release - July 17, 2019

Clerk of the Board Memo - July 24, 2019

I invite you to review the entire matter on our <u>Legislative Research Center</u> by following the link below:

Board of Supervisors File No. 190785

Thank you,

John Carroll
Assistant Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-4445



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#### **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**

Date:

July 24, 2019

To:

Honorable Members, Board of Supervisors

From:

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

Subject:

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY REPORT - Act Now Before it is Too Late:

Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency

Firefighting Water System

On July 17, 2019, the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury issued a press release, publicly announcing issuance of their report, entitled:

#### Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System

On July 18, 2019, the Civil Grand Jury issued an updated report, including appendices which we inadvertently omitted from the July 17 public release.

Pursuant to California Penal Code, Sections 933 and 933.05, the Board must:

- 1. Respond to the report within 90 days of receipt, or no later than October 15, 2019; and
- 2. For each finding the Department response shall:
  - agree with the finding; or
  - disagree with the finding, wholly or partially, and explain why.
- 3. For each recommendation the Department shall report that:
  - the recommendation has been implemented, with a summary of how it was implemented;
  - the recommendation has not been, but will be, implemented in the future, with a timeframe for implementation;
  - the recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation of the scope of the analysis and timeframe of no more than six months from the date of release; or
  - the recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation.

Pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code, Section 2.10, in coordination with the Committee Chair, the Clerk will schedule a public hearing before the Government Audit and Oversight Committee to allow the Board the necessary time to review and formally respond to the findings and recommendations.

Civil Grand Jury Report Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System July 23, 2019 Page 2

The Budget and Legislative Analyst will prepare a resolution, outlining the findings and recommendations for the Committee's consideration, to be heard at the same time as the hearing on the report. These matters are anticipated for hearing in Government Audit and Oversight during a regular committee meeting in September 2019.

If you have any questions, please contact John Carroll, Assistant Clerk, at (415) 554 4445.

Attachments:

July 17, 2019 Press Release; and

July 18, 2019 Updated Report: Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water

System

Honorable Garrett L. Wong, Presiding Judge Sophia Kittler, Mayor's Office Kanishka Karunaratne Cheng, Mayor's Office Andres Power, Mayor's Office Sally Ma, Mayor's Office Rebecca Peacock, Mayor's Office Jon Givner, Office of the City Attorney Ben Rosenfield, City Controller Todd Rydstrom, Office of the Controller Peg Stevenson, Office of the Controller Tonia Lediju, Office of the Controller Alisa Somera, Office of the Clerk of the Board Debra Newman, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst Severin Campbell, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst

Reuben Holober, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst

Jennifer Millman Tell, Office of the Budget and Legislative Analyst

Rasha Harvey, 2018-2019 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

Lori Campbell, 2017-2018 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

Naomi M. Kelly, City Administrator, Office of the City Administrator

Lynn Khaw, Office of the City Administrator Brian Strong, Office of the City Administrator Debbie Raphael, Director, Department of the Environment

Peter Gallotta, Department of the Environment Charles Sheehan, Department of the Environment Jeanine Nicholson, Chief, Fire Department Theresa Ludwig, Fire Department Stephen Nakajo, President, Fire Commission Maureen Conefrey, Fire Commission Harlan L. Kelly, Jr., General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Juliet Ellis, San Francisco Public Utilities

Commission

John Scarpulla, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Christopher Whitmore, San Francisco Public **Utilities Commission** 

Ann Moller Caen, President, San Francisco Public **Utilities Commission** 

Donna Hood, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

## CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 2018 - 2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY



#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contacts: Rasha Harvey, Foreperson, 415-716-8258

Stephen Garber, Committee Chairperson, 510-682-4693

\*\*\* PRESS RELEASE \*\*\*

# ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE: AGGRESSIVELY EXPAND AND ENHANCE OUR EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTING WATER SYSTEM

San Francisco, CA, July 17, 2019 – San Francisco is notoriously vulnerable to fires following a major earthquake. Today, the City has a seismically safe high-pressure Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) -- separate and distinct from the low-pressure municipal water supply system -- that provides excellent firefighting protection to parts of the City. However, the Civil Grand Jury found that large parts of the City, such as the outer Richmond, outer Sunset, and Bayview/Hunters Point, among others, do not have a high-pressure AWSS, and would be particularly vulnerable to fire damage when the next major earthquake strikes.

City leaders have known about this deficiency for decades, but have yet to develop concrete plans or a timeline to provide a robust emergency firefighting water supply for all neighborhoods. In 2014, the US Geological Survey estimated that there is a 72 percent chance of a 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake striking the Bay Area by 2043. Plans to develop a seismically safe high-pressure AWSS for the western portion of the City are now moving forward. However, at the City's current pace and funding levels, expansion of AWSS protections to inadequately protected neighborhoods will not be completed for 35 years or more – well after the USGS predicts that one or more major earthquakes will strike. The Civil Grand Jury, therefore, recommends that, by the end of 2020, the City present a detailed plan to extend AWSS protections to all neighborhoods, with an accelerated completion date of no later than 2034.

As an interim measure, the Grand Jury strongly recommends that the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors approve the San Francisco Fire Department's (SFFD) request to replace and expand its portable water supply system (PWSS). Comprised of specially equipped trucks ("hose tenders"), the PWSS can distribute pressurized water from many sources for long distances, and can be built and operational in one to two years. The Grand Jury recommends that these new PWSS hose tenders be strategically placed in Districts 1, 4, 7, and 11 -- neighborhoods lacking in AWSS protections. Although the Mayor's draft budget includes funds for 4 new hose tenders, this is barely sufficient to replace the current inventory of 5 tenders, all of which are past their useful lives.

The Grand Jury also recommends that the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the SFFD jointly develop "best practices" to ensure the proper maintenance of all AWSS assets, and that these agencies adopt and implement annual emergency response exercises, which include simulated earthquake drills using both AWSS and PWSS assets.

#### ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Experts tell us that San Francisco is overdue for another major earthquake like the one that devastated the City in 1906. Nevertheless, City officials have not prioritized plans to expand the high-pressure emergency firefighting water supply to all neighborhoods. This is a problem that threatens the lives and property of over one-third of our City's residents. City officials should make the expansion of emergency firefighting protections to all San Franciscans a matter of high priority, before it is too late.

Civil Grand Jury reports may be viewed online at <a href="http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/report.html">http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/report.html</a>.

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#### 2017-2018 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R# [for F#]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUc, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor . [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4		Mayor [September 15, 2019]			R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]			R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPU, the SFFU, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]			R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]			R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.				R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resillence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1905-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.				R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Mayor [September 15, 2019]		

Act Now Before It Is	r.c	Title of the state	T			_			
Too Late:	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will	Mayor			R4	As interim measure, by no later than June 30,	Mayor	41.401
Aggressively Expand		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts	[September 15, 2019]			[for F6-F7]	2021, the City should purchase the 20 new	[September 15, 2019]	
		one or more major earthquakes will occur)					PWSS hose tenders being requested by the		
and Enhance Our High-Pressure		before the southern parts of the City have a					SFFD, to replace and expand its currently		(
		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe					inadequate inventory.		
Emergency Firefighting Water		emergency firefighting water supply.							
System System						-1			
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will	Mayor			R8	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and	Mayor	
Too Late:		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts	[September 15, 2019]				the Board of Supervisors should analyze	[September 15, 2019]	
Aggressively Expand		one or more major earthquakes will occur)				F11]	whether to propose a separate bond for the	[Jeptember 15, 2015]	
and Enhance Our		before the southern parts of the City have a				, , , , ,	development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,		r Season I
High-Pressure		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe					seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency		emergency firefighting water supply.			•				
Firefighting Water		and a supply				1	those parts of the City that don't currently have		
System							one, with a target date of completing		
[July 17, 2019]							construction by no later than June 30, 2034.		
Act Now Before It Is	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and	Mayor			R8	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and	Mayor	
Too Late:		complete development of a high-pressure,	[September 15, 2019]			[for F5, F6,	the Board of Supervisors should analyze	[September 15, 2019]	
Aggressively Expand		multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency				F11]	whether to propose a separate bond for the		
and Enhance Our		water supply for all parts of the City, including					development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,		
High-Pressure		poor neighborhoods that historically have not					seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency		been as well protected as the downtown					those parts of the City that don't currently have		
Firefighting Water		business district and many richer					one, with a target date of completing		
System		neighborhoods.					construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	'	
[July 17, 2019]							To later than salle 50, 2054.		
Act Now Before It Is	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a	General Manager, San	-		R1	Duna latarathan Danasal and Good of	G IM	
Too Late:		significant risk of widespread damage and	Francisco Public Utilities				By no later than December 31, 2020, the	General Manager, San	
Aggressively Expand		potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Commission			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Francisco Public Utilities	
and Enhance Our		potential loss of the in San Francisco.					Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	Commission	
High-Pressure			[September 15, 2019]				present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed	[September 15, 2019]	
							plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		
Emergency						i	fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Firefighting Water							a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		for the second s
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a	General Manager, San			R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	General Manager, San	
Too Late:		significant risk of widespread damage and	Francisco Public Utilities			[for F1-F6]		Francisco Public Utilities	[
Aggressively Expand		potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Commission				financing sources, for the installation within 15	Commission	
and Enhance Our			[September 15, 2019]				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	[September 15, 2019]	r
High-Pressure			. ,				seismically safe emergency water system for	[September 13, 2013]	
Emergency						1	those parts of the City that don't currently have		
Firefighting Water							one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
System		· ·					one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		r mineral and the second of th
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F2	The manifest of the state of th				_			
Too Late:	ΓZ	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	General Manager, San				By no later than December 31, 2020, the	General Manager, San	
Aggressively Expand		highly vulnerable to damage from a major	Francisco Public Utilities			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Francisco Public Utilities	
		earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Commission				Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	Commission	
and Enhance Our		water supply for firefighting after a major	[September 15, 2019]				present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed	[September 15, 2019]	
High-Pressure		earthquake.				1	plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		
Emergency							fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Firefighting Water							a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]						}			
Act New Deferred	50	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	General Manager, San			R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	General Manager, San	
Act Now Before It Is	F2					[for F1-F6]		Francisco Public Utilities	La de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de
Too Late:	FZ	highly vulnerable to damage from a major	IFrancisco Public Utilities			Irior i T-LOI	provide molauc a uctalicu proposal, iliciuuliig		
	FZ	highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Francisco Public Utilities Commission				financing cources for the installation within the		
Too Late:	FZ	earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Commission				financing sources, for the installation within 15	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our	FZ	earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major					years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure	FZ	earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency	F2	earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water	F2	earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System	F2	earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Commission [September 15, 2019]				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is	F4	earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water	Commission [September 15, 2019]			R1	years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late:		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water	Commission [September 15, 2019]  General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	Commission [September 15, 2019]				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Commission [September 15, 2019]	
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Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area.	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resillence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of	Commission [September 15, 2019] General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	[September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	[September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur)	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	[September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt- water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F9	western part of the City do not include any high-	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt- water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Francisco Public Utilities Commission	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F10]	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]				
Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		business district and many richer neighborhoods.		1-2			
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F12	The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practice" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F13	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F13]	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and in oat eliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	-		The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been added with funds from ESER bonds, but cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water	F3	added with funds from ESER bonds, but	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]  Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]				R1	years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]  Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand	·F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			-	R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.						years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	[september 25, 2025]	-	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]				R5 [for F4]	The SFFD should strategically locate the majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas that at present only have low-pressure hydrants and/or cisterns.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		•		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]				R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]				R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	. 1			R2 [for F1-F6]		Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]		

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Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.  Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	
System [July 17, 2019]			,					
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water [July 17, 2019]	F7	The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) Inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSS hose tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	Ú		R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.  Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding saltwater pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F9 .	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high- pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding saltwater pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			R7 [for F10]	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]					
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F13	In the 2015 MOU between the SFFD and the SFPUC, the two agencies agreed to conduct joint AWSS trainings annually, but there is no formal protocol outlining specific joint AWSS exercises or drills using hypothetical disaster scenarios, such as a major earthquake.	Chief, San Francisco Fire Department [September 15, 2019]			R10 [for F13]	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]						R9 [for F12]	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	

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System   [July 17, 2019]   Act Now Before It Is   F0   Unless the City increases funding levels, it will   City Administrator   (September 15, 2019)   (Septem	
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Emergency been as well protected as the downtown those parts of the City that don't currently have	
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Act Now Before It Is F6 Unless the City increases funding levels, it will Chief Resilience Officer.	
by no later than December 31, 2020, the Chief Resilience Officer,	2
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Resilience and capital Planning should jointly   Administrator	4 4 4
present to the board of Supervisors a detailed [[September 15, 2019]]	The state of the s
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Act Now Before It Is F6 Unless the City increases funding levels, it will Chief Resilience Officer, R2 The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 Chief Resilience Officer,	
Too Late: be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts Office of the City	
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Emergency emergency firefighting water supply.	
Firefighting Water one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	
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Emergency emergency firefighting water supply. those parts of the City that don't currently have	
one, with a target date of completing	
System construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	
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[July 17, 2019]	
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[July 17, 2019]  Act Now Before It is F11 The City does not have a timeline to fund and Chief Resilience Officer, Too Late: Complete development of a high-pressure, Office of the City  Office of the City  Office of the City	
Cluly 17, 2019   Act Now Before It is   F11   The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, Aggressively Expand   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency   Administrator   F111   Multi-sourced	
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Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City Adgressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure High-Pressure Pressure	
Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the City	

Act Now Before It Is						R6	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	Director, San Francisco	
Too Late:						[for F8-F9]	the Environment should study adding salt-	Department of the	·
Aggressively Expand							water pump stations to improve the	Environment	
and Enhance Our							redundancy of water sources, especially on the	[September 15, 2019]	
High-Pressure							west side. Findings and recommendations		
Emergency							from this study should be presented to the		
Firefighting Water							Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30,		
System							2021.		
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will	Budget and Legislative			R3	The Board of Supervisors should direct the	Budget and Legislative	
Too Late:		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts						Analyst Office, Board of	
Aggressively Expand			Supervisors			[[01 12-10]		Supervisors	A # 7 / 1
and Enhance Our			[September 15, 2019]						
High-Pressure		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe	[September 15, 2019]				regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the	[September 15, 2019]	
Emergency									
Firefighting Water		emergency firefighting water supply.					anticipated demand for water to fight fires		
							following a major earthquake similar in		
System						l	magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b)		
[July 17, 2019]							options to address the issue in both the short		-
			,				term and the long term. The Board should		
						1	issue its request by no later than December 31,		
							2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst		
							should complete its report by no later than		
							December 31, 2020.		
Act Now Before It Is	F11		Budget and Legislative						
Too Late:		complete development of a high-pressure,	Analyst Office, Board of						
Aggressively Expand			Supervisors						
and Enhance Our			[September 15, 2019]						1
High-Pressure		poor neighborhoods that historically have not							
Emergency		been as well protected as the downtown	l	l		1			
Firefighting Water		business district and many richer							
System		neighborhoods.							
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F4	The City's high	Board of Supervisors			R1	D lata at la Da a a la 2020 at .	D	
Too Late:	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water					By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Board of Supervisors	A Section 1
Aggressively Expand		,	[October 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	[October 15, 2019]	
		Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large					Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly		
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,					present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed		
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.					plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		the second secon
Emergency		As a result, these districts are not adequately					fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Firefighting Water		protected from fires after a major earthquake.					a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Act Now Before It Is	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water	Board of Supervisors	1		R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	Board of Supervisors	
Too Late:		supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water	[October 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including	[October 15, 2019]	
Aggressively Expand		Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large					financing sources, for the installation within 15		
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,					years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,		
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.					seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency	1	As a result, these districts are not adequately				1	those parts of the City that don't currently have		
Firefighting Water		protected from fires after a major earthquake.					one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
System									m William Control
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water	Board of Supervisors	<del> </del>		R3	The Board of Supervisors should direct the	Board of Supervisors	
	1-4							Board of Supervisors	and the second of
Too Late:		supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water	[October 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through	[October 15, 2019]	
Aggressively Expand	<b>'</b>	Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	1				an equity lens and issue a report to the Board		
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,	1				regarding (a) which areas of the City do not		te a service
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.				1	have sufficient water supplies for the		
Emergency		As a result, these districts are not adequately				1	anticipated demand for water to fight fires		
Firefighting Water		protected from fires after a major earthquake.					following a major earthquake similar in		
System							magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b)		
[July 17, 2019]							options to address the issue in both the short		
							term and the long term. The Board should		
							issue its request by no later than December 31,		
							2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst		
							should complete its report by no later than		
1	1					1	December 31, 2020.		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
		A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe	Board of Supervisors			R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Board of Supervisors	
Act Now Before It Is	F5	A night-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically sale		1			Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	[October 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late:	F5	emergency firefighting water supply will be	[October 15, 2019]		1				
						(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	(	
Too Late:		emergency firefighting water supply will be				(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Too Late: Aggressively Expand		emergency firefighting water supply will be					Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our		emergency firefighting water supply will be				(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight	,	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency		emergency firefighting water supply will be					Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure		emergency firefighting water supply will be			v tyr		Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		emergency firefighting water supply will be					Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.  A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe	[October 15, 2019]		R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  The Board of Supervisors should direct the	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	
ACT NOW BEIDTE IT IS TOO Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	15	A nign-pressure, mutr-sourced, seismically safe mergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Board or Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		K3 [for F1-F6]			
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.			R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	[October 15, 2019]		R3 [for F1-F6]	The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30,	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	

Act Now Before It Is Too Late:			T							
	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will	Board of Supervisors			R8	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and	Board of Supervisors		
		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts	[October 15, 2019]			[for F5, F6,	the Board of Supervisors should analyze	[October 15, 2019]		
Aggressively Expand		one or more major earthquakes will occur)	1	*		F11]	whether to propose a separate bond for the	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1.	
and Enhance Our		before the southern parts of the City have a					development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,			and the second s
High-Pressure		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe								
Emergency		emergency firefighting water supply.					seismically safe emergency water system for			The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
Firefighting Water		emergency mengiting water supply.					those parts of the City that don't currently have			
						1	one, with a target date of completing			
System							construction by no later than June 30, 2034.			
[July 17, 2019]										
Act Now Before It Is	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and	Board of Supervisors							
Too Late:	'	complete development of a high-pressure,				R8	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and			
			[October 15, 2019]			[for F5, F6,	the Board of Supervisors should analyze	[October 15, 2019]		
Aggressively Expand		multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency			· ·	F11]	whether to propose a separate bond for the			
and Enhance Our		water supply for all parts of the City, including					development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,			
High-Pressure		poor neighborhoods that historically have not					seismically safe emergency water system for			
Emergency		been as well protected as the downtown					those parts of the City that don't currently have	· ·		
Firefighting Water		business district and many richer				1	one, with a target date of completing			
System		neighborhoods.				1				
[July 17, 2019]		The Street of th					construction by no later than June 30, 2034.			
Act Now Before It Is						R6	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of	Board of Supervisors		
Too Late:	ļ					Ifor ER-EQ1		[October 15, 2019]	1	
Aggressively Expand						[101 10-13]		[October 15, 2019]	1	
and Enhance Our						1	water pump stations to improve the			
High-Pressure					•		redundancy of water sources, especially on the			
						1	west side. Findings and recommendations			
Emergency		1				1	from this study should be presented to the		1	
Firefighting Water			1				Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30,			
System						1	2021.			
[July 17, 2019]										
	-									
Act Now Before It Is						R7	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to	Board of Supervisors		
Too Late:						[for F10]	complete a more detailed analysis of	[October 15, 2019]	1 1	
Aggressively Expand						(	emergency firefighting water needs (including	[00:000:13, 2015]		
and Enhance Our									1	
High-Pressure							above-the-median needs) by neighborhood,			•
Emergency							and not just by FRA, and (b) present a			
	}		1				completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors		1	Control of the Contro
Firefighting Water		*					by no later than June 30, 2021.			
System										
[July 17, 2019]									1	
Act Now Before It Is	F1	Financial and the second secon								
	11	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a	President, San Francisco			R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the	President, San Francisco		
Too Late:		significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Public Utilities Commission		*
Aggressively Expand		potential loss of life in San Francisco.	[September 15, 2019]				Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	[September 15, 2019]	1	and the second of the second o
and Enhance Our							present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed			
High-Pressure							plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight			
Emergency						1			1	
Firefighting Water							fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of			
System							a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		1	
						1				
[July 17, 2019]						1			1 1	
Act Now Before It Is	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a	President San Francisco				The electron dis December 11 D	D 11 10 m		
Act Now Before It Is	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a	President, San Francisco				The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco		
Too Late:	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			1	should include a detailed proposal, including	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand	F1			-		1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission	-		1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System	F1	significant risk of widespread damage and	Public Utilities Commission			1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is	F1 F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			1	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late:		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late:		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand Ligh-Pressure High-Pressure		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of 5an Francisco in the event of	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of 5an Francisco in the event of	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of 5an Francisco in the event of	Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]			(for F1-F6) R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is		significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late:	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to flight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for earthquake and is not a reliable source for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System Emergency Firefighting Water System Emergency Firefighting Water System	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		
Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water Firefighting Water Firefighting Water	F2	significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.  The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission			R1 [for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4 F4	Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.  The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		[for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should Jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently havione, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency fireflighting water supply.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R2 [for F1-F6]	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently havone, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	е	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding saltwater pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R6 [for F8-F9	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on th west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	

Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Fireflighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.  The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]		R7 [for F10]	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F12	The SFPUC has not developed a number of the routine maintenance plans recommended in a 2014 report (CS-199), and has not adequately defined which AWSS valves are "critical" and therefore require increased attention.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (September 15, 2019)		R9 [for F12]	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC, with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices" for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]					R10 [for F13]	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU between the SFPUC and the SFPD should be amended to include a detailed roadmap for annual emergency response exercises, including simulated disaster and earthquake drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.	President, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R1 [for F1-F6]	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F1	Fires resulting from an earthquake represent a significant risk of widespread damage and potential loss of life in San Francisco.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R2 [for F1-F6	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R1 [for F1-F6	By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System (July 17, 2019)	F2	The municipal water supply system (MWSS) is highly vulnerable to damage from a major earthquake and is not a reliable source for water supply for firefighting after a major earthquake.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R2 [for F1-F6	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		

Act Now Before It Is	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been	President, San Francisco			R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the	President, San Francisco	
Too Late:		added with funds from ESER bonds, but	Fire Commission				Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Fire Commission	
Aggressively Expand		cisterns only have up to about an hour of water	[September 15, 2019]				Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	[September 15, 2019]	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
and Enhance Our High-Pressure		supply and thus do not provide sufficient water for fighting fires following a major earthquake.					present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		
Emergency		To righting files following a major earthquake.					fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		The state of the s
Firefighting Water							a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F3	Approximately 30 cisterns have recently been	President, San Francisco		-	R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco	
Too Late:		added with funds from ESER bonds, but	Fire Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including	Fire Commission	
Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our		cisterns only have up to about an hour of water supply and thus do not provide sufficient water	[September 15, 2019]				financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	[September 15, 2019]	
High-Pressure		for fighting fires following a major earthquake.					seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency							those parts of the City that don't currently have		
Firefighting Water							one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water	President, San Francisco				By no later than December 31, 2020, the	President, San Francisco	
Too Late: Aggressively Expand		supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,	[September 13, 2015]				present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed	[September 13, 2013]	
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.			·		plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight		
Emergency		As a result, these districts are not adequately					fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Firefighting Water		protected from fires after a major earthquake.					a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is Too Late:	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water	President, San Francisco			R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco	
Aggressively Expand		supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]			[101 1-1-16]	should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15	Fire Commission	
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,	[September 15, 2015]				years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced,	[September 15, 2015]	
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.					seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency		As a result, these districts are not adequately					those parts of the City that don't currently have		
Firefighting Water System		protected from fires after a major earthquake.					one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water	Dracidant Can Francisco			R5	The SFFD should strategically locate the	President, San Francisco	
Too Late:	F4	supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water	President, San Francisco Fire Commission		1	[for F4]	majority of the PWSS hose tenders in areas tha		
Aggressively Expand		Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large	[September 15, 2019]				at present only have low-pressure hydrants	[September 15, 2019]	<u> </u>
and Enhance Our		parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11,					and/or cisterns.		
High-Pressure		roughly one-third of the City's developed area.		~					
Emergency Firefighting Water		As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.							
System		protected from fires after a major earthquake.							
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe	President, San Francisco			R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the	President, San Francisco	
Too Late:		emergency firefighting water supply will be	Fire Commission			[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Fire Commission	
Aggressively Expand		costly but is essential to protect the City.	[September 15, 2019]				Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly	[September 15, 2019]	
and Enhance Our High-Pressure							present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed		
Emergency							plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of		
Firefighting Water							a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe				R2	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1	President, San Francisco	
Too Late:		emergency firefighting water supply will be	Fire Commission			[for F1-F6]	should include a detailed proposal, including	Fire Commission	
Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our		costly but is essential to protect the City.	[September 15, 2019]				financing sources, for the installation within 15	[September 15, 2019]	
High-Pressure							years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for		
Emergency							those parts of the City that don't currently have	e	The Figure
Firefighting Water							one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.		
System									
[July 17, 2019]									
Act Now Before It Is	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will	President, San Francisco			R1	By no later than December 31, 2020, the	President, San Francisco	Part Allera, Co
Too Late:		be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts				[for F1-F6]	Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of	Fire Commission	
Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our		one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a	[September 15, 2019]				Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed	[September 15, 2019]	
rand Enhance Our 3				1		i .	IL. TTTLE CO CHE DOGLE OF DEPCTATIONS & GETAILER	1	
High-Pressure							plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight	t	The second of th
High-Pressure Emergency		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.					plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event o		Little of the stat
High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe			Sea Company				
High-Pressure Emergency		high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe			No.		fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event o		

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand	F6	one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]  President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R4	The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.  As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the	ř	
and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]		before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.				SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F7	The existing Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) inventory is inadequate. Investing in more PWSs hose tenders would provide a relatively quick, cost-effective interim means to improve protection of the southern and western parts of the City until a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply can be developed in those areas.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]			As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F8	Redundancy is an important feature of an emergency firefighting water system.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]			The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding saltwater pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1)
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F9	Current plans to extend protections to the western part of the City do not include any high pressure water sources north of Golden Gate Park.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]		R6 [for F8-F9]	The SFPUC, the SFPD and the SF Department of the Environment should study adding salt-water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F10	The "reliability scores" being used by the SFPUC impart an overly optimistic impression of the protection provided.	Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]					
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	President, San Francisco Fire Commission [September 15, 2019]					
Act Now Before it Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]					R9 [for F12]	By no later than December 31, 2020 the SFPUC with the advice and subject to the approval of the SFFD, should (a) implement "best practices for the maintenance of AWSS assets, and (b) redefine which AWSS valves in the system are "critical," and, therefore, require more attention and priority in the SFPUC's maintenance plans.	Fire Commission	

Act Now Before It Is				R10	By no later than June 30, 2020, the 2015 MOU	President, San Francisco		
Too Late:			to the self-	[for F13]	between the SFPUC and the SFFD should be	Fire Commission	19 A MA	
Aggressively Expand				1	amended to include a detailed roadmap for	[September 15, 2019]		
and Enhance Our					annual emergency response exercises,			
High-Pressure		8 G. A. S. S.			including simulated disaster and earthquake			
Emergency	· ·				drills involving the AWSS and the PWSS.			
Firefighting Water				ł				
System		\$78		1				
[July 17, 2019]								

Report Title [Publication Date] Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System	F# F4 F4	Finding (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects)  The Citry's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the Citry's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.  The Citry's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the Citry's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]  Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	Finding Response (Agree/Disagree)	Finding Response Text	R2 [for F1-F6]	Recommendation (text may be duplicated due to spanning and multiple respondent effects) By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFDC, and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.  The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date] Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]  Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
[July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F4	The City's high-pressure emergency water supply system, known as the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS), does not cover large parts of Supervisorial Districts 1, 4, 7 and 11, roughly one-third of the City's developed area. As a result, these districts are not adequately protected from fires after a major earthquake.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]			[for F1-F6]	December 31, 2020. By no later than December 31, 2020, the Mayor, the SFPUC, the SFFD, and the Office of Resillence and Capital Planning should jointly present to the Board of Supervisors a detailed plan to ensure the City is well prepared to fight fires in all parts of San Francisco in the event of a 1906-magnitude (7.8) earthquake.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]				The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F5	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]				The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analys should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System	F5 F6	A high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply will be costly but is essential to protect the City.  Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	[October 15, 2019]	r	R1 [for F1-F6]	the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.  By no later than December 31, 2020, the	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]  Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
[July 17, 2019] Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sources, esismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]			The plan discussed in Recommendation R1 should include a detailed proposal, including financing sources, for the installation within 15 years of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, i.e., by no later than June 30, 2034.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R3 [for F1-F6]	The Board of Supervisors should direct the Budget and Legislative Analyst to study through an equity lens and issue a report to the Board regarding (a) which areas of the City do not have sufficient water supplies for the anticipated demand for water to fight fires following a major earthquake similar in magnitude to the 1906 earthquake, and (b) options to address the issue in both the short term and the long term. The Board should issue its request by no later than December 31, 2019, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst should complete its report by no later than December 31, 2020.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.			R4 [for F6-F7]	As interim measure, by no later than June 30, 2021, the City should purchase the 20 new PWSS hose tenders being requested by the SFFD, to replace and expand its currently inadequate inventory.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F6	Unless the City increases funding levels, it will be several decades (i.e., after the USGS predicts one or more major earthquakes will occur) before the southern parts of the City have a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency firefighting water supply.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	[October 15, 2019]		
Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]	F11	The City does not have a timeline to fund and complete development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for all parts of the City, including poor neighborhoods that historically have not been as well protected as the downtown business district and many richer neighborhoods.	Board of Supervisors [October 15, 2019]		R8 [for F5, F6, F11]	By no later than June 30, 2022, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors should analyze whether to propose a separate bond for the development of a high-pressure, multi-sourced seismically safe emergency water system for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target date of completing construction by no later than June 30, 2034.	[October 15, 2019]	: 1	

Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]			RG [for F8-	The SFPUC, the SFFD and the SF Department or 9) the Environment should study adding salt- water pump stations to improve the redundancy of water sources, especially on the west side. Findings and recommendations from this study should be presented to the Board of Supervisors by no later than June 30, 2021.	[October 15, 2019]	
Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System [July 17, 2019]			R7 (for F1	The SFPUC should (a) continue its efforts to old complete a more detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs (including above-the-median needs) by neighborhood, and not just by FRA, and (b) present a completed analysis to the Board of Supervisoriby no later than June 30, 2021.		



July 15, 2019

Angela Calvillo Clerk of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Ms. Calvillo,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Eate: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

California Penal Code §933(c) requires a response to be submitted to the Presiding Judge no later than October 15, 2019.

California Penal Code §933.05 states that as to each finding, the response must indicate one of the following:

- 1. The respondent agrees with the finding; or
- 2. The respondent disagrees with the finding, wholly or partially, with an explanation.

As to each recommendation, the response must indicate one of the following:

- 1. The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary of the implementation;
- 2. The recommendation has not yet been, but will be implemented in the future, with a timeframe for implementation;
- 3. The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation, scope, and parameters of that analysis, and a timeframe for discussion not more than six months from the publication of the grand jury report; or
- 4. The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation.

Please e-mail your response to Presiding Judge Wong at <u>CGrandJury@sftc.org</u> or mail to 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102-4512.

Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Budget and Legislative Analyst San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Sir or Madam,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Sandra Lee Fewer Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Fewer,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Please e-mail your response to Presiding Judge Wong at <u>CGrandJury@sftc.org</u> or mail to 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102-4512.

Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Catherine Stefani Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Stefani,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Aaron Peskin Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Peskin,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Gordon Mar Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Mar,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Please e-mail your response to Presiding Judge Wong at <u>CGrandJury@sftc.org</u> or mail to 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102-4512.

Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Vallie Brown
Supervisor
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Brown,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Matt Haney Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Haney,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Norman Yee President San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear President Yee,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Please e-mail your response to Presiding Judge Wong at <u>CGrandJury@sftc.org</u> or mail to 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102-4512.

Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Rafael Mandelman Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Mandelman,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

California Penal Code §933(c) requires a response to be submitted to the Presiding Judge no later than October 15, 2019.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Hillary Ronen
Supervisor
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Ronen,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Shamann Walton
Supervisor
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Walton,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Ahsha Safai Supervisor San Francisco Board of Supervisors City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor Safai,

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Naomi M. Kelly City Administrator Office of the City Administrator City Hall, Room 362 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Ms. Kelly,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Brian Strong Chief Resilience Officer Office of the City Administrator City Hall, Room 362 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr. Strong,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Debbie Raphael Director San Francisco Department of the Environment 1455 Market Street, Suite 1200 San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Raphael,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Jeanine Nicholson Fire Chief San Francisco Fire Department 698 Second Street San Francisco, CA 94107

Dear Chief Nicholson,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Stephen Nakajo President San Francisco Fire Commission 1765 Sutter Street San Francisco, CA 94115

Dear President Nakajo,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

The Honorable London Breed Mayor of San Francisco City Hall, Room 200 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mayor Breed,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,



July 15, 2019

Harlan L. Kelly, Jr. General Manager San Francisco Public Utilities Commission 525 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear General Manager Kelly,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Please e-mail your response to Presiding Judge Wong at <u>CGrandJury@sftc.org</u> or mail to 400 McAllister Street, Room 008, San Francisco, CA 94102-4512.

Respectfully,

Rasha Harvey, Foreperson



### CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 2018 - 2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY

July 15, 2019

Ann Moller Caen President San Francisco Public Utilities Commission 525 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear President Caen,

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury will release a report entitled, "Act Now Before It Is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System" to the public on Wednesday, July 17, 2019. Enclosed is an advanced copy. By order of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, Hon. Garrett L. Wong, this report is to be kept confidential until the date of release.

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Respectfully,

Rasha Harvey, Foreperson

#### TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FROM JAMES DALESSANDRO -September 19, 2019: File # #190786

AUTHOR OF "1906" and FILM MAKER OF "THE DAMNEDEST, FINEST RUINS"

DEAR SUPERVISORS: At five o'clock on the afternoon of April 19, 1906 - 36 hours after the catastrophic San Andreas fault rupture - 5 ships of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Squadron arrived at the Golden Gate to face a mountain of flames 1,500 feet high.

Utilizing their ships' massive steam pumps and an unlimited supply of saltwater, they stopped the fire along the entire Embarcadero – crucial to our rebuilding. They stopped the flames from leaping Van Ness Avenue, sparing the scant housing stock of Pacific Heights, the Fillmore, Sunset and Richmond Districts. They evacuated 100,000 desperate people on the waterfront. Over 38 hours, they pumped several hundred MILLION gallons of saltwater to check the fire's spread and save untold numbers of lives.

On October 17, 1989, following the Loma Prieta Earthquake, another naval vessel – our Fireboat Phoenix - pumped salt water onto the Marina fire for 14 hours, delivering 5 ½ MILLION gallons of salt water. It almost certainly prevented a repeat of 1906. Think of that for a moment, please - 5 ½ MILLION GALLONS OF SALT WATER to stop a single fire of only ¼ of a city block. If they had not stopped it there – where and how would they have stopped it?

So where are we today?

Despite 10's of millions of dollars from bond issues, provided overwhelmingly by San Francisco voters over the previous decades, 15 neighborhoods – 400,000 citizens – have no auxiliary, high-pressure water system to save homes, business, or lives. Why? Because the Public Utility Commission, which now controls the Auxiliary Water Supply System, has proposed one preposterous alternative after another to avoid expanding the AWSS. To further exacerbate our jeopardy, they have failed to maintain the EXISTING AWSS to where one seriously doubts its ability to function in an emergency.

Instead of expanding the AWSS, the PUC first proposed to buy 15 miles of cumbersome 12-inch hose. That was to be rolled out by the 24 on duty firefighters in the Sunset and Richmond Districts BEFORE they started fighting fires or rescuing citizens. Supervisor Peskin and others stopped that absurdity.

So now the PUC – instead of expanding the High Pressure SALTWATER SYSTEM with 3 pumping stations along the Bay and Pacific Ocean – is proposing that we comingle the POTABLE DRINKING WATER of the Sunset Reservoir with the brackish, POLLUTED WATER OF LAKE MERCED. The minute the Lake Merced Water enters

the MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM at least 400,000 people will be candidates for a wide variety of water born diseases.

Perhaps members of the PUC could drink unfiltered Lake Merced water for a week or two and let us all know how they fare? Or tell us how they plan to defend the massive lawsuits by our neighbors in the South Bay – who own 2/3rds of Sunset Reservoir's drinking water.

As you sit here today, the massive diesel pumping stations that supply the EXISTING AWSS – one station at Fort Mason, the other directly beneath the office of the Fire Chief on Townsend Street – are without an attendant capable of activating the system to supply salt water to the downtown's EXISTING high pressure hydrants.

The other parts of the EXISTING system, the levers and gates inside Jones Street on Nob Hill, which control nearly 12 million gallons of water from the Twin Peaks and Ashbury Heights Tanks – has not had an attendant on site in more than 20 years.

The PUC allegedly has someone somewhere who will control those massive Jones Street gates and valves and high-pressure water flow by means of a laptop computer. It is unclear what he or she knows about fire fighting, or how he or she would receive information on where that water is needed. It is also unclear if that system can deliver water, since some firefighters have stated the lack of regular flushing and maintenance has left hydrants clogged with sediment.

And now, our Mayor, a former Fire Commissioner, has cut \$100,000 from the NERT budget – Neighborhood Emergency Response Team - curtailing the training of volunteers willing to risk their lives to rescue their neighbors.

I urge the Board of Supervisors to immediately appoint a Blue Ribbon Commission comprised of people who understand the science of fire suppression, and care about what happens to this city and its citizens. A Commission who will challenge the Public Utilities Commission and over ride the unconscionable support from some, but not all senior members of the Fire Department, past and present. The neglect and delays have pushed this city, its citizens and visitors to the brink of catastrophe.

The recent findings of the 2019 Civil Grand Jury, crying ACT NOW, come with an ominous footnote. Their findings echo those of the 2003 Civil Grand Jury. And of bond issues dating back to 1986 and 1908. The neglect of our current system by the PUC, and their preposterous ideas to further endanger us all, must be stopped.

It appears, dear Board, that the task is yours as the last vestige of hope and sanity.

James Dalessandro

From: aeboken

To: Mar, Gordon (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Haneystaff (BOS); Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Somera, Alisa (BOS); Carroll,

John (BOS)

Subject: GAO Meeting 7/16/20 Public Comment Date: Thursday, July 16, 2020 11:25:01 AM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources

TO: GAO Committee members, Clerk of the Board

Please be advised that I was prepared to give public comment during the GAO hearing on the Civil Grand Jury report Act Now Before It's Too Late..

I was viewing the hearing on SFGovTV to see the PowerPoint presentation and hear Supervisor Mar's questions then immediately switched over to the call in line.

By then it appears that it was too late. I was unable to comment on the item.

I then spoke with the Clerk of the Committee to express my displeasure.

He did listen to my feedback. He also stated that the item would come before the GAO again in 6 months. My response was that my comments were time sensitive and the 6 month hearing would be too late.

Below are the Public Comments that I intended to make.

Eileen Boken with SPEAK and CSFN.

Speaking on my own behalf.

First I would correct the SFPUC presentation. Hetch Hetchy is the \*initial\* supply not the \*primary\* supply of the Emergency Firefighting Water System. This information comes directly from a retired firefighter familiar with the system.

Next, expanding the Emergency Firefighting Water System aka AWSS to the Westside already has a shovel-ready project.

This is Phase 2 aka Phase B of the L-Taraval Muni Forward project. This phase goes from Taraval and Sunset to Ulloa and Forestside.

As the L-Taraval project includes the replacement of water and sewer lines, Phase 2 could be amended to include dedicated, high pressure, high volume, non-potable water AWSS.

AWSS on Taraval and Ulloa has the support of SPEAK, the Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods, the Taraval Parkside Merchants aka POPS and the Great

West Portal Neighborhood Association.

Regarding the 10-Year Capital Plan, comments were submitted opposing the 10-Year Capital Plan as currently drafted.

The description for the Emergency Firefighting Water System specifies the potable water option. This appears both in the line item description and in the full description.

This is despite the Board's commitment to exploring other options as well as exploring the potable water option.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

From: Morten

To: Mar, Gordon (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Haney, Matt (BOS); Carroll, John (BOS)

Cc: Elsbernd, Sean (MYR); Nancy Wuerfel; Tom Doudiet; Carroll, Maryellen (DEM); Strong, Brian (ADM); Dick Morten

Subject: Comments on the Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Annual Report

**Date:** Tuesday, July 14, 2020 7:08:16 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

July 14, 2020

TO: Supervisors Mar, Peskin and Haney

FROM: Dick Morten

SUBJECT: Comments on the Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Annual Report

It is a fact the major firefighting tool of the Fire Department is: UNLIMITED WATER.

It is astonishing that for decades the Fire Department has not aggressively pursued unlimited fire fighting water. There are ample incidents (Marina and Loma Prieta fires, Pier 45 and other wharf side fires, Mission Bay and Squat and Gobble fires) where the department has had to use unlimited water supply resources found in the Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS). The department's mission certainly must include obtaining adequate fire fighting water resources. No other city department has that responsibility.

Transfer of AWSS to the SFPUC does not eliminate the obligation for SFFD to demand citywide expansion of multi-resource (domestic, saltwater and lake water) unlimited water supplies for firefighting. The Fire Commission, two Civil Grand Jury reports, Mayor's Office, CAPPS report, voter approved Bonds and numerous other calls to action have been ignored by the Fire Department. Why?

The Report by changing the title of the system to deliver high pressure firefighting water from Auxiliary Water Supply System (AWSS) to Emergency Fire Water System (EFWS) deliberately obfuscates the fact that EFWS *does not* deliver unlimited seismically safe firefighting water supply to neighborhoods citywide.

The Report ignores the Board of Supervisors Resolution identifying "Preparedness" as an integral objective of this Report. Does it really take a year to rattle off a list of projects, yet ignore Preparedness as a report goal?

The Report was to have four department authors. Only SFPUC and SFFD submit the Report. Where ares the response of Department of Emergency

Management and Office of Capital Planning?

The Report does not provide any program to provide unlimited, high pressure fire fighting water to non-AWSS districts. Where is the study for adding a saltwater pump station at Ocean Beach as required by the BOS resolution? Where does the Report discuss a Bayview saltwater pump station or a pump station at Lake Merced (designated by the State as firefighting water without a method to access this resource) to provide unlimited water? When will we become serious about developing unlimited high pressure fire fighting water? Does the Fire Department care?

The Report totally fails to implement the major recommendation of the 2019 Civil Grand Jury:

The City should aggressively develop a high-pressure, multi-sourced, seismically safe emergency water supply for those parts of the City that don't currently have one, with a target completion date of no later than 2034;

The Report does not map the ESER Bond projects, especially any expansion of high pressure firefighting water citywide. It must be a conscious effort to not map Bond projects because it would show the abject failure to implement the three ESER bond measures that promised voters citywide AWSS expansion. Granted, Bond funds have been expended to upgrade the existing AWSS system, but upgrades do not expand the fire protection coverage to the remainder of 13 non-AWSS districts that are without unlimited, high-pressure firefighting water. Where is the Resolution's required "detailed analysis of emergency firefighting water needs by district?"

Don't these districts warrant AWSS coverage?

The Report ignores the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan citation from the City's consultant, Applied Technology Council, who reported on post earthquake firefighting in San Francisco. The Council's citation is included verbatim in the Plan with a critical exception that *dropped* the report's discussion of firefighting water and the recommendation for a third AWSS pump station "to provide additional water supply for post earthquake Firefighting, particularly for the western and southern portions of the City." Why?

Is there a pattern developing of avoidance to address unlimited high pressure water supply from saltwater, domestic and fresh water resources? The answer is yes!

The Report fails to identify any projects for the recently approved ESER Bond. Leaving out specific projects left the voters without any idea what would be built. Instead voters were asked to approve a "Blank Check". This leaves projects to the inept SFPUC and SFFD to conduct needs assessment, establish project priorities, conduct environmental analysis, cost estimation, develop, etc. For years these same departments have stonewalled expansion of AWSS citywide. Now they have Bond monies to do what they want. Where is the evidence that they are to be trusted to deliver on AWSS promises? Will the City continue to deceive the voters

and jeopardize our neighborhoods!

The Report doesn't provide any insight as to why SFPUC and its accomplice, SFFD, slow walk to the point of ignoring decades of Grand Jury and other reports calling for the expansion of AWSS citywide. Why is there such an aversion?

The Report has an over-reliance on the domestic/Hetch Hetchy water supply system. Yes, billions have been spent to seismically strengthen the Hetch Hetchy water system while the domestic system remains prone to major rupture even under normal circumstances today. Imagine the broken domestic pipe system feeding hydrants after a major quake. Scary!

The Report's Hetch Hetchy over-reliance ignores the fact that the SFPUC, through the state Water Code 73500, is required to share our locally stored water in an emergency (e.g., earthquake) from the three Terminal Reservoirs located in the city with our peninsula customers. This means water to fight fires in San Francisco will be seriously compromised by a legal obligation to send water south. Why doesn't the Report address this legal obligation?

Imagine citywide urban conflagrations following a major earthquake. The recent Pier 45 fire was quelled by about half the on duty firefighters utilizing AWSS assets (hose tenders, high pressure saltwater AWSS hydrants, fire boats) that are largely confined to the northeast part of the city. It is likely significantly more damage and potential injury and loss of life could have happened without AWSS. How will the raging earthquake generated fires be contained?

Pier 45 is a microcosm of the earthquake fire borne disaster awaiting San Francisco. Our collective complacency will be noted in any After Action Report. We have been warned time after time with no action.

The Report the mentions the recently adopted 10 Year Capital Plan without any discussion of AWSS expansion. Not including the AWSS expansion means no money for AWSS expansion.

It is dereliction of duty to not have unlimited high pressure firefighting water in a 10 year capital plan which incidentally impacts directly other city preparedness plans.

The Report does not address how the city would deal with concurrent major disasters such as earthquake, pandemic and wildfires that impacts the region and state or other unforeseen incidents. It is a lack of imagination for the Report to fail to consider the responses required for two or more simultaneous major disasters. Using the city's domestic water supply system is folly leaving the city without abundant firefighting water and compromising drinking water supplies. Without an independent citywide AWSS program our worst nightmares could be upon us.

Lastly, the Report is silent on a key 2019 Civil Grand Jury recommendation:

As an interim measure, the City should immediately replace and expand its inventory of Portable Water Supply System (PWSS) hose tenders, which are comparatively cheap, can be acquired much more quickly than the high-pressure AWSS, and were essential in fighting the 1989 Loma Prieta fire, but are now past their useful life;

While the City is coping with a Pandemic budget it should not ignore the necessity of acquisition of PWSS units in the forthcoming budget. Without these PWSS units the city remains extremely vulnerable to dangerous urban conflagration potentially killing and injuring thousands while destroying residential and commercial structures as well as our tax base. San Francisco cannot afford such a destructive event when there are opportunities to mitigate the earthquake's seismic power.

It is time for the Board of Supervisors to seize the initiative from the bureaucracy which has failed citizens for decades. Hold city departments accountable for delivering on Bond promises made to voters and the Civil Grand Jury to expand AWSS citywide. Do it today!

Dick Morten

From: Nancy Wuerfel

To: Carroll, John (BOS)

Subject: Fwd: Comments on "Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual EFWS Report" - GAO committee meeting July 16, 2020

**Date:** Wednesday, July 15, 2020 9:02:45 AM

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#### John Carroll:

I am resending this email since there may have been a problem with the first one. Please let me know if you have any questions.

#### Thanks, Nancy Wuerfel

----Original Message-----

From: Nancy Wuerfel <nancenumber1@aol.com>

To: gordon.mar@sfgov.org <gordon.mar@sfgov.org>; aaron.peskin@sfgov.org

<aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; matt.haney@sfgov.org <matt.haney@sfgov.org>; john.carroll@sfgov.org>

Cc: MayorLondonBreed@sfgov.org <MayorLondonBreed@sfgov.org>

Sent: Tue, Jul 14, 2020 7:04 pm

Subject: Comments on "Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual EFWS Report" - GAO committee meeting July 16,

2020

#### Supervisors:

- 1) The city report reveals the lack of interest by the city departments named to respond to the Board's resolution declaring a "State of Urgency" to preserve the well being and safety of the city's inhabitants by EFWS preparedness to a major earthquake and fire. Please note the subject line of the annual report sent to the Board does not reference "preparedness" in the title, nor is this report "consolidated" with DEM, Office of Resilience and Capital Planning (ORCP), SFFD, and SFPUC. Only the latter two departments are included in the report.
- 2) Six months of planning time have been wasted in doing nothing to address the really important issues outlined by the Board. The resolution summarizes what must be done to respond to our State of Urgency to protect all neighborhoods in the event of a major earthquake and fire that threatens the entire city. The city report demonstrates the departments' unwillingness even to acknowledge the serious jeopardy that San Francisco is in, as stated in the Civil Grand Jury 2019 report, because we are not prepared to fight fires following an earthquake for a lack of unlimited water and the infrastructure to deliver auxiliary water citywide.
- 3) The city report does not show that any planning is underway NOW:
  - a) to develop a plan due on 12/31/21 describing a comprehensive EFWS action plan;
- b) to complete a study due on 6/30/21 for adding an EFWS saltwater pump station on the western side of SF;
  - c) to complete a detailed analysis due on 6/30/21 of emergency firefighting water

needs by neighborhood; and

d) to analyze by 6/30/22 whether to propose a separate bond for development and implementation of EFWS projects.

All four city departments named must make it a top priority to produce the plans, study, and analyses by the deadlines in the BOS resolution.

- 4) Both ORCP and DEM are responsible for addressing the Board's preparation issues. ORCP has already failed to recognize in their revised 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan the possibility of two disasters happening simultaneously and to propose how to handle dual mitigations. We are now in a pandemic and a major earthquake could happen any time, but ORCP has ignored planning for a concurrence of both catastrophes. DEM also has not commented on how they will accommodate all the new homeless victims displaced by fires following an earthquake, along with the existing homeless people, if there is not enough water to suppress the fires burning down the wooden residential buildings. Does DEM have a plan for the increased volume of homeless people while experiencing a pandemic? This level of complex planning takes time, and both ORCP and DEM need to start their work today.
- 5) The existence of the current Covid-19 pandemic is no excuse to exonerate all four city departments from beginning to comply with the Board's resolution to prepare for the State of Urgency. Indeed, city departments agreed back in the fall of 2019 to implement some of the Jury's recommendations and those departments should have already begun their planning to comply with the Jury's report to "Act Now Before It Is Too Late." The clear urgency to prepare for disaster predates the Board's actions and Covid-19.
- 6) The Capital Plan must include prioritizing funds for expanding the independent AWSS and accessing unlimited water. The Mayor should understand that her efforts to address the homeless crisis will need to also include preserving the existing housing that we now have by not allowing it to be consumed by earthquake-ignited fires from broken gas lines and uncontrolled conflagrations. The Mayor should use the G.O. Bond funding slot in the 2024 Capital Plan intended for homelessness to include funding to preserve housing from destruction by fire, as prescribed in the Board's resolution.
- 7) In Board Resolution 422-19 to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court for the Civil Grand Jury, there is a reference to the city's commitment to purchase five PWSS hose tenders. The Board was told there was funding for this equipment in the FY 2019-2020 approved budget. The city report does not even mention that the Mayor cut two hose tenders from the budget, nor is there mention if the order for the first hose tender previously approved has been actually been placed. The PWSS equipment is essential to provide water in the many areas of the city that do not have access to the independent AWSS system.
- 8) The Mayor is essential to resolving our State of Urgency by :
- a) immediately restoring the funds promised through both local and state level actions to purchase of five hose tenders; and
- b) prioritizing funding for expansion of the independent AWSS and accessing unlimited water by building new pump stations as part of the 2024 G.O.Bond now being developed for homelessness, or as part of a separate G.O. Bond issued specifically for preparing to fight fires following an earthquake. If partial funding for fire suppression is achieved locally by the city, then we will be in a position to apply for additional money from state and federal sources.

9) I ask that the Government Audit and Oversight Committee recommend to the full Board of Supervisors that a new resolution be drafted to focus the four city departments on their responsibility to complete the planning they have agreed to perform to the Board in resolution 484-19 and to the Jury's Presiding Judge in resolution 422-19, and to urge them to comply with the requirements for the reports due on 6/30/21.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Nancy Wuerfel

From: <u>Tom Doudiet</u>

To: Mar, Gordon (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Haney, Matt (BOS); Carroll, John (BOS)

Subject: Analysis of 2019-2020 Annual EFWS System Report YES!

**Date:** Tuesday, July 14, 2020 2:34:08 PM

Attachments: Business As Usual 2.0.pdf

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

#### RE: Analysis of 2019-2020 Annual EFWS System Report

#### Dear Supervisors:

The report of June 25, 2020, by the SFFD and the SFPUC, in response to BOS Resolution No. 484-19, which called for "a consolidated annual report to the Board of Supervisors on the state of the City's EFWS preparedness for a major earthquake and fire and planned funding from the ten-year Capital Plan for EFWS...", to be issued jointly by four city agencies, appears to be an attempt to avoid a frank discussion of the concerns raised by the July 2019 Civil Grand Jury Report in regard to the dismal level of the City's preparedness to meet the inevitable demands of fighting post-earthquake conflagrations in the fifteen San Francisco neighborhoods in which no AWSS hydrants currently exist.

**First**, the report comes from only two of the four City agencies identified by the BOS resolution as participants in the reporting process, with the DEM and the Office of Resilience and Capital Planning apparently not participating.

**Second**, the report in no way addresses the most urgent concerns expressed by the CGJ report, Findings F4, F5, F6, and F11, with which the BOS resolution specifically agreed.

**Third**, instead of reporting on any progress having been made toward planning for a comprehensive expansion of the AWSS hydrant system into the currently unprotected neighborhoods, the report merely summarizes current SFPUC mini-projects either planned, under construction or completed, none of which bear on the two most critical issues identified by the CGJ (lack of a citywide high-pressure hydrant system and urgency of completion).

Fourth , the report devotes many pages to chronicling SFFD drills and table-top discussions, including the names and unit numbers of participants, as well as routine maintenance, such as dredging in front of the saltwater intake tunnel for Pump Station #1 and replacing the chains that are attached to hydrant caps. It further details that 5" hose (PWSS) drills are being conducted, presumably with the three or four thirty-year old units that have yet to be replaced, and recounts that the Fireboat *St. Francis* was used at the recent Pier 45 fire. While all of these activities are necessary for the routine functioning of the SFFD, none of these activities is in any way germane to the issue of the expansion of the AWSS into the currently unprotected neighborhoods. One can only assume that devoting the majority of the pages of a nine page report to such non-essential information, when the BOS has requested a serious annual report on the progress toward addressing the concerns raised by the Civil Grand Jury, appears to be a sophomoric attempt to disguise a lack of progress toward a meaningful plan for a comprehensive AWSS expansion.

Fifth, I would be remiss if I did not correct a false statement on the part of the SFPUC and the SFFD. In regard to the source of water for the AWSS hydrants, the statement has been repeatedly made, and is repeated again in the present report, that: "The primary source of water is the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy regional water system, which supplies water to one reservoir and two storage tanks." This is not a factual statement. The fact is that the Hetch Hetchy water is not the primary source of water, but only the initial source of water (some 11.5 million gallons total). After the two saltwater pump stations and the three fireboats (not two fireboats, as the report incorrectly states) are engaged, they can pump a combined 88,000 gallons per minute into the AWSS hydrant system. Therefore, clearly, the primary (main) source of water for the high-pressure hydrant system is NOT Hetch Hetchy water, but saltwater. Such off-handed inaccuracies on the part of the two agencies that should be taking the

findings of the Civil Grand Jury report most seriously is unacceptable.

I have attached a commentary that appeared in several neighborhood newspapers in those districts that are not protected by the high-pressure hydrant system. It was published in January 2020, following the official response by various City agencies to the findings of the Civil Grand Jury report. I include it here because I believe the Board of Supervisors must be aware of the game-plan that the SFPUC is following in regard to avoiding the expeditious completion of the AWSS expansion called for by the CGJ. I believe that it will shed light on the reason that Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual EWFS Report is so lacking in substance.

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

# Business as Usual: City Agencies Will Ignore the Civil Grand Jury's Call for Quick Action to Expand the City's Auxiliary Water Supply System

Frank T. Blackburn, Assistant Chief, SFFD, Retired Thomas W. Doudiet, Assistant Deputy Chief, SFFD, Retired

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", should be given the prompt attention of the various City agencies named as respondents. These include the Mayor, the Fire Commissioners, the Fire Chief, the Public Utilities Commission. 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 SFFD to use to fight the multiple fires 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 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, so the AWSS expansion has to fall in line and wait for occasional funding through the Capital Bond process.

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 better – the PUC will be using our Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response 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 having an inexhaustible supply of water, 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 relegating the AWSS expansion to piecemeal occasional funding, instead of one large dedicated funding source for a comprehensive expansion, will surreptitiously facilitate their agenda. If the "Big One" hits before the piecemeal expansion using drinking water is complete, oh well!

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, completed and put in service in five years, and it is still in service 116 years later. In contrast, the SFPUC has had control of the AWSS for over nine years and no comprehensive expansion plan for the fifteen unprotected neighborhoods has yet to materialize. 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 a hundred 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. 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 can 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 will 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 fifteen currently unprotected western and southern neighborhoods.

If 1% of the City's budget were allocated to the comprehensive expansion of the AWSS each year for the next ten years (a total of \$1.2 billion), the urgent recommendations of the Grand Jury could be accomplished, and the entire City would be protected using the inexhaustible supply of seawater that surrounds us (and is literally 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 a hundred 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 the City agencies are allowed to ignore the recent findings of the Civil Grand Jury.

#### TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FROM JAMES DALESSANDRO -September 19, 2019: File # #190786

AUTHOR OF "1906" and FILM MAKER OF "THE DAMNEDEST, FINEST RUINS"

DEAR SUPERVISORS: At five o'clock on the afternoon of April 19, 1906 - 36 hours after the catastrophic San Andreas fault rupture - 5 ships of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Squadron arrived at the Golden Gate to face a mountain of flames 1,500 feet high.

Utilizing their ships' massive steam pumps and an unlimited supply of saltwater, they stopped the fire along the entire Embarcadero – crucial to our rebuilding. They stopped the flames from leaping Van Ness Avenue, sparing the scant housing stock of Pacific Heights, the Fillmore, Sunset and Richmond Districts. They evacuated 100,000 desperate people on the waterfront. Over 38 hours, they pumped several hundred MILLION gallons of saltwater to check the fire's spread and save untold numbers of lives.

On October 17, 1989, following the Loma Prieta Earthquake, another naval vessel – our Fireboat Phoenix - pumped salt water onto the Marina fire for 14 hours, delivering 5 ½ MILLION gallons of salt water. It almost certainly prevented a repeat of 1906. Think of that for a moment, please - 5 ½ MILLION GALLONS OF SALT WATER to stop a single fire of only ¼ of a city block. If they had not stopped it there – where and how would they have stopped it?

So where are we today?

Despite 10's of millions of dollars from bond issues, provided overwhelmingly by San Francisco voters over the previous decades, 15 neighborhoods – 400,000 citizens – have no auxiliary, high-pressure water system to save homes, business, or lives. Why? Because the Public Utility Commission, which now controls the Auxiliary Water Supply System, has proposed one preposterous alternative after another to avoid expanding the AWSS. To further exacerbate our jeopardy, they have failed to maintain the EXISTING AWSS to where one seriously doubts its ability to function in an emergency.

Instead of expanding the AWSS, the PUC first proposed to buy 15 miles of cumbersome 12-inch hose. That was to be rolled out by the 24 on duty firefighters in the Sunset and Richmond Districts BEFORE they started fighting fires or rescuing citizens. Supervisor Peskin and others stopped that absurdity.

So now the PUC – instead of expanding the High Pressure SALTWATER SYSTEM with 3 pumping stations along the Bay and Pacific Ocean – is proposing that we comingle the POTABLE DRINKING WATER of the Sunset Reservoir with the brackish, POLLUTED WATER OF LAKE MERCED. The minute the Lake Merced Water enters

the MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM at least 400,000 people will be candidates for a wide variety of water born diseases.

Perhaps members of the PUC could drink unfiltered Lake Merced water for a week or two and let us all know how they fare? Or tell us how they plan to defend the massive lawsuits by our neighbors in the South Bay – who own 2/3rds of Sunset Reservoir's drinking water.

As you sit here today, the massive diesel pumping stations that supply the EXISTING AWSS – one station at Fort Mason, the other directly beneath the office of the Fire Chief on Townsend Street – are without an attendant capable of activating the system to supply salt water to the downtown's EXISTING high pressure hydrants.

The other parts of the EXISTING system, the levers and gates inside Jones Street on Nob Hill, which control nearly 12 million gallons of water from the Twin Peaks and Ashbury Heights Tanks – has not had an attendant on site in more than 20 years.

The PUC allegedly has someone somewhere who will control those massive Jones Street gates and valves and high-pressure water flow by means of a laptop computer. It is unclear what he or she knows about fire fighting, or how he or she would receive information on where that water is needed. It is also unclear if that system can deliver water, since some firefighters have stated the lack of regular flushing and maintenance has left hydrants clogged with sediment.

And now, our Mayor, a former Fire Commissioner, has cut \$100,000 from the NERT budget – Neighborhood Emergency Response Team - curtailing the training of volunteers willing to risk their lives to rescue their neighbors.

I urge the Board of Supervisors to immediately appoint a Blue Ribbon Commission comprised of people who understand the science of fire suppression, and care about what happens to this city and its citizens. A Commission who will challenge the Public Utilities Commission and over ride the unconscionable support from some, but not all senior members of the Fire Department, past and present. The neglect and delays have pushed this city, its citizens and visitors to the brink of catastrophe.

The recent findings of the 2019 Civil Grand Jury, crying ACT NOW, come with an ominous footnote. Their findings echo those of the 2003 Civil Grand Jury. And of bond issues dating back to 1986 and 1908. The neglect of our current system by the PUC, and their preposterous ideas to further endanger us all, must be stopped.

It appears, dear Board, that the task is yours as the last vestige of hope and sanity.

James Dalessandro

Print Form

## **Introduction Form**

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	Time stamp or meeting date
1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion, or Charter Amendr	nent)
☐ 2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to 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. Reactivate File No.	
☐ 10. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the follo    Small Business Commission	
☐ Planning Commission ☐ Building Inspection Commiss	sion
ote: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperativ	ve Form.
ponsor(s):	
Clerk of the Board	
ubject:	
Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report - Act Now Before it is Too Late: Aggressively Expand and E Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System	Enhance Our High-
The text is listed below or attached:	
Hearing on the recently-published 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled "Act Now Before Aggressively Expand and Enhance Our High-Pressure Emergency Firefighting Water System."	
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	

For Clerk's Use Only:

190785