

CGJ Year	Report Title	Recommendation	Response Required	2014 Responses (implementation)	2014 Response Text
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1a. The City should prepare and adopt a risk assessment in preparation for developing its comprehensive plan regarding the rising sea level issue	Mayor DPW Dept. of Environment Dept. of Emergency Management Planning Department Port of SF SFPUC	Recommendation has not been implemented but is underway	The draft Guidance referenced in the response to Finding 1 provides for comprehensive assessment of the vulnerability of City assets to sea level rise. In addition it provides a framework that can be used in assessing risk associated with development along San Francisco's shoreline and in addressing that risk, thereby providing a road map for preparation of a risk assessment
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1a. The City should prepare and adopt a risk assessment in preparation for developing its comprehensive plan regarding the rising sea level issue	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	As reported by Mayoral staff at the Government Audit and Oversight Committee meeting on December 11, 2014, as follows: On September 22, 2014, the Capital Planning Committee adopted the "Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise Into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability, Risk to Support Adaptation;"
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1b. The City should adopt a citywide comprehensive plan for adaptation to rising sea levels, especially along its shores and its floodplains. Said plan should include the provision that construction projects' approval should take into account the anticipated lifespan of each project and the risks faced as outlined in said plan. Special consideration should be given to those anticipated to survive for more than 30 years. Said plan should include a provision that the plan be reviewed and reassessed every 5 years	Mayor DPW Dept. of Environment Dept. of Emergency Management Planning Department Port of SF SFPUC	Recommendation has not been implemented but is underway	The draft Guidance currently under City-wide review provides a framework for development of a comprehensive plan to address adaptation for City assets to the potential effects of sea level rise and states that the Guidance, the science behind SLR projections, and the approach outlined will need to be revisited periodically as new information becomes available. The Guidance requires consideration of asset life cycle in implementation. In addition, CEQA provides the Planning Department with authority to require that projects be designed to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to sea level rise and takes into account the asset life cycle in its evaluation.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1b. The City should adopt a citywide comprehensive plan for adaptation to rising sea levels, especially along its shores and its floodplains. Said plan should include the provision that construction projects' approval should take into account the anticipated lifespan of each project and the risks faced as outlined in said plan. Special consideration should be given to those anticipated to survive for more than 30 years. Said plan should include a provision that the plan be reviewed and reassessed every 5 years	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	as reported by Mayoral staff at the Government Audit and Oversight Committee meeting on December 11, 2014, as follows: On September 22, 2014, the Capital Planning Committee adopted the "Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise Into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability, Risk to Support Adaptation;"
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1c: The City should build infrastructure systems that are resilient and adaptable to rising sea levels. That the City, through its planning and building departments, require that any construction project vulnerable to future shoreline or floodplain flooding be designed to be resilient to sea level rise at the 2050 projection, e.g., 16 inches if the construction is not expected to last longer than 2050. For construction intended to last longer than 2050, that the City require that the project be designed to address sea level rise projections for the longer term.	Mayor DPW Dept. of Environment Dept. of Emergency Management Planning Department Port of SF SFPUC	Recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable	The City agrees with the statement that it should build infrastructure systems that are resilient and adaptable to rising sea levels. It disagrees, however, with some of the specifics in the recommendation that follow. Requiring any construction project be designed to be resilient to the existing 16 inch rise 2050 projection does not take into account other factors that should influence scenario selection, including exposure to storm surge or wave action, asset lifespan and location, and consequence of failure or a project. The Draft Guidance prepared by the Mayor's Sea Level Rise Committee described under Finding 1 will address this issue. Looking beyond 2050, while it is the case that assets with life cycles extending into the late 21st century must consider longer term SLR projections, it may be unwise and expensive- to require <i>immediate</i> measures to adapt to wide ranging, highly uncertain SLR projections further out in time. Considerations of adaptive management approaches, the adaptive capacity of assets and revisiting of SLR science as the decades unfold are clear component of the draft Guidance that will provide the basis of City policy going forward. Moreover, the Planning Department already evaluates whether proposed projects would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding as a result of future sea level rise as part of the environmental review process required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA provides the City with an effective means to ensure that development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise is designed to address related flood hazards.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1c: The City should build infrastructure systems that are resilient and adaptable to rising sea levels. That the City, through its planning and building departments, require that any construction project vulnerable to future shoreline or floodplain flooding be designed to be resilient to sea level rise at the 2050 projection, e.g., 16 inches if the construction is not expected to last longer than 2050. For construction intended to last longer than 2050, that the City require that the project be designed to address sea level rise projections for the longer term.	Board of Supervisors	will not be implemented	While the Board of Supervisors agrees that the City should build infrastructure that are resilient and adaptable to rising sea levels, requiring that construction projects should be designed to be resilient to the existing 2050 projection does not take into account other factors that should influence projects, including exposure to storm surge or wave action, asset lifespan and location, and consequence of failure for a project; further, the draft comprehensive plan referenced in Finding No. 1 will address this issue
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1d: That City departments that would necessarily be involved in adaptation to rising sea levels, such as Department of Public Works, Public Utilities Commission, Municipal Transportation Agency, the Port, coordinate their projects with each other and with utility companies, such as PG&E, Comcast, and AT&T, to minimize inconvenience to the public, and to businesses, and to further avoid repetition of efforts and inefficient use of funds, labor, and time.	Mayor DPW Dept. of Environment Dept. of Emergency Management Planning Department Port of SF SFPUC	Recommendation has been implemented	Currently, City departments coordinate projects with each other and with various utility companies according to procedures established many years ago. In fact, under the lead of DPW various city departments and utility companies have recently invested in implementing an online mapping system that allow all members to view each other projects and facilitate coordination of all projects within the Right-of-Way.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R1d: That City departments that would necessarily be involved in adaptation to rising sea levels, such as Department of Public Works, Public Utilities Commission, Municipal Transportation Agency, the Port, coordinate their projects with each other and with utility companies, such as PG&E, Comcast, and AT&T, to minimize inconvenience to the public, and to businesses, and to further avoid repetition of efforts and inefficient use of funds, labor, and time.	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	While this recommendation does not directly fall under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors, City departments currently coordinate projects with each other and various utility companies according to procedures established many years ago.

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2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R2a: The Planning Code should be amended to include maps showing the areas in the City that are most at risk from the impacts of sea level rise. The Planning Code should be amended to prohibit development in said at-risk areas unless there is compliance with the provisions of the City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code (if applicable to the project) outlined in Recommendations 3a and 3b. The Planning Code should include a provision that the amended sections of the Code regarding the impact of rising sea levels be reviewed and reassessed every 5 years.	Planning Department	Requires further analysis	The SFPUC and Port have published maps depicting areas along San Francisco's bay and ocean shorelines that are potentially vulnerable to future flooding due to projected sea level rise through 2100. The Planning Department considers these maps in evaluating potential flood hazards for projects located in areas vulnerable to sea level rise under CEQA. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Service is currently preparing a pilot study analyzing future coastal flood risks that account for sea-level rise as part of the California Coastal Analysis and Mapping Project Open Pacific Coast Study. The Planning Department will consider this study in evaluating sea level rise hazards for projects located in affected areas under CEQA. CEQA provides the Planning Departments with sufficient authority to require projects to be designated to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to sea level rise, and because maps of areas that are vulnerable to impacts from sea level rise have already been developed, amendments to the Planning Code to include such maps or to enforce flood resilient building standards for development in the affected areas may not be warranted. However, the City is currently evaluating whether to develop new policies addressing sea level rise. Such policies may include amendment to the Planning Code. As such, the recommended planning code amendments require further analysis.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R2a: The Planning Code should be amended to include maps showing the areas in the City that are most at risk from the impacts of sea level rise. The Planning Code should be amended to prohibit development in said at-risk areas unless there is compliance with the provisions of the City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code (if applicable to the project) outlined in Recommendations 3a and 3b. The Planning Code should include a provision that the amended sections of the Code regarding the impact of rising sea levels be reviewed and reassessed every 5 years.	Board of Supervisors	will not be implemented	The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and Port have published maps depicting areas along San Francisco's bay and ocean shorelines that are potentially vulnerable to future flooding due to sea level rise through 2100. Furthermore, CEQA provides the Planning Department with sufficient authority to require projects to be designed to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to impacts from sea level rise and thus amendments to the Planning Code are not warranted.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R2b: The Planning Code should be amended to discourage permanent development in at risk areas where public safety cannot be protected.	Board of Supervisors	will not be implemented	CEQA provides the Planning Department with the authority to require projects to be designed to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R2b: The Planning Code should be amended to discourage permanent development in at risk areas where public safety cannot be protected.	Planning Department	Requires further analysis	CEQA provides the Planning Department with sufficient authority to require projects to be designed to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to sea level rise. However, as stated above, the City is currently evaluating whether to develop new policies addressing sea level rise. Such policies may include amendment to the Planning Code. As such, the recommended planning code amendments require further analysis.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R3: The City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code should be amended to include:(1) provisions addressing the impacts associated with sea level rise, especially when combined with storm surges and king tides;(2) construction methods that would ensure a project's resistance to and protection from the impacts of rising sea levels, especially when combined with sudden storm surges and king tides; (3) amendments written to protect the most vulnerable systems, including but not necessarily limited to, electrical, telecommunications, and fire protection systems; (4) provisions relating to rising sea levels be reviewed and reassessed every five years.	DBI Planning Department Port of SF	Requires further analysis	Although CEQA provides the City with sufficient authority to require projects to be designed to minimize and mitigate potential hazards related to sea level rise, City departments are working with one another and with regional and state agencies to evaluate and developed consistent guidance and policies to address sea level rise. This includes researching adaptation and resiliency measures implemented by other municipalities, including building and planning code changes; and considering incorporating similar changes to the City's codes. The sea level rise projections will continue to evolve as new science and prediction methods become available. Therefore, any future implementation of new building code provision will require specific, prescriptive changes that account for flexibility. Further analysis and coordination between scientific community and affected agencies must be performed to develop consistent, effective, and practical policies, including possibly building or planning code changes, to address sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R3: The City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code should be amended to include:(1) provisions addressing the impacts associated with sea level rise, especially when combined with storm surges and king tides;(2) construction methods that would ensure a project's resistance to and protection from the impacts of rising sea levels, especially when combined with sudden storm surges and king tides; (3) amendments written to protect the most vulnerable systems, including but not necessarily limited to, electrical, telecommunications, and fire protection systems; (4) provisions relating to rising sea levels be reviewed and reassessed every five years.	Board of Supervisors	requires further analysis	City departments are actively working with one another and with regional and state agencies to evaluate and develop consistent guidance and policies to address sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R4: The City should consult with BCDC at the onset of development plans within BCDC's jurisdiction to ensure equitable and efficient results without necessitating surplus expenditures and time.	Mayor Planning Department Port of SF	Recommendation has been implemented	The City consults with BCDC throughout the planning and environmental review process and projects located within BCDC's regulatory jurisdiction.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R5: The City should consider implementation of recommendations that are most pertinent to the City, as set forth in the Ocean Beach Master Plan of May 2012.	Mayor or Mayor's Designated Agency	Recommendation has been implemented	The City has considered implementation of the most pertinent recommendations set forth in the Ocean Beach Master Plan. SFPUC, MTA, DPW, and the Planning Department are actively working with SPUR, the California Coastal Commission other state and federal agencies and community stakeholders to implement the Ocean Beach Master Plan recommendations concerning coastal erosion hazards at Ocean Beach between Sloat and Skyline Boulevards.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R5: The City should consider implementation of recommendations that are most pertinent to the City, as set forth in the Ocean Beach Master Plan of May 2012.	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	SFPUC, MTA, Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Planning Department are actively working with SPUR, the California Coastal Commission, and other state and federal agencies and community stakeholders to implement the Ocean Beach Master Plan recommendations concerning coastal erosion, and this work is ongoing.

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2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R6: The Public Utilities Commission should build larger sewer pumps, sewer pipes, and sewer transport storage boxes surrounding the city in the near future to accommodate king tides, sudden surges, and sea level rise.	SFPUC	Recommendation has not been implemented but is underway	The SFPUC levels of service incorporate climate change as a requirement for all projects implemented through the \$6.9B Sewer System Improvement Program (SSIP). A comprehensive Climate Change Adaptation Plan is currently being developed as part of the SSIP. Within this planning effort the SFPUC has conducted research of industry best science, has developed Sea Level Rise inundation maps for SF, and is researching what climate science is telling us about future storm intensity. These factors, with conditions unique to the Bayside and Westside, including the impact of King Tides, will inform the planning and design decisions for critical sewer assets.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R7: As an interim measure, the City should retrofit outfalls in the wastewater treatment system with backflow prevention devices to prevent salt water intrusion into the collection systems resulting from high tides, sudden surges, and rising sea level. Local pump stations should also be installed to raise the flow to sewer discharge structures with higher elevations.	SFPUC	Recommendation has been partially implemented and is ongoing	The projects associated with the SFPUC's SSIP include the installation of new backflow prevention devices on Combined Sewage Discharge outfalls on the Bayside that are impacted by high tides, sudden surges and rising sea level. SFPUC is presently piloting an installed device to serve as backflow preventer at one location and continuing design analysis to address all locations. Saltwater backflows do not occur at the Oceanside Plant and are not expected to be an issue in the future. Regarding pump stations, the SFPUC will monitor actual sea level rise and identify adaptation strategies as-needed.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R8: The Southeast Wastewater Treatment Plant should be retrofitted to accommodate future king tides, sudden surges, and sea level rise.	SFPUC	Recommendation has not been implemented but is underway	Over the next 20 years, through proposed projects associated with the SSIP, the SFPUC plans to implement over \$2.5 billion related to improvements to the Southeast Wastewater Treatment Plant. These projects are all informed by predicted sea level rise elevations including King Tides and surges.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R9a: SFO should increase the height of its existing seawalls along its runways to accommodate rising sea levels.	SFO	Recommendation has not been implemented but will be within a set timeframe as provided	A shoreline protection feasibility study is being conducted by Moffatt and Nichol that will provide recommendations to SFO on immediate improvements needed to protect SFO from combined impacts of a 100 years flood and sea level rise. Immediate implementation including environmental review and permitting, design and construction will take place in the next 6-8 years to address a 100 year flood event. SFO is also planning on long term improvements to the entire seawall system to address sea level rise. Long term strategies, with implementation 10-15 years in duration, including upgrading of drainage pump stations to handle larger storm events and building seawalls with robust foundations that will allow future extensions to accommodate additional sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R9b: SFO should continue to improve measures to eliminate standing water on its runways to ensure they remain sufficiently above sea level.	SFO	Recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted	SFO does not have an ongoing problem with standing water in our taxiways or runways. Occasionally, we have had temporary small pockets of standing water on our in-field or turf areas, but it only takes a short time for the pump station to catch up with the rainfall and drain these locations. Over the last ten years, SFO has spent \$26.4 million on pump station and storm drainage improvements, including \$18.8 million spent on our on-going Runway Safety Area program. As part of our on-going capital improvement plan, SFO is planning on investing \$22 million in storm drainage and pump station improvements over the next 5 years. SFO believes the combination of upgrading our storm drain pump stations and fortifying the perimeter seawalls is the best way to protect the runways from sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R9c: The northern section of SFO should be analyzed by airport engineers to determine how best to protect its wastewater treatment plant and other infrastructure in that section from sea level rise.	SFO	Recommendation is being implemented	SFO engineers are analyzing the best ways to protect the north field area, including the wastewater treatment plant and other infrastructure, as part of the feasibility study mentioned above.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R10a: The Port should begin planning and creating a timeline for construction of flood control barriers in the low spots along the edges of the piers to prevent waterfront flooding associated with sea level rise.	Port of SF	Recommendation is being implemented	The Port is currently scoping the level of effort for earthquake retrofit and flood protection improvements to the SF seawall. It is anticipated between 2014 and 2017 an earthquake vulnerability assessment as well as retrofit design concepts will be developed and funding secured. Between 2017 and 2030, individual sections of the retrofit will be designed and constructed.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R10b: To assist with the cost of protective measures to address sea level rise, the Port Commission should establish a reserve fund as part of its leasing policy whereby a surcharge is assessed as part of the rent or as a separate line item in each lease.	Port of SF	Recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted	The Port is currently seeking alternate funding sources from federal and state grant programs as well as including considerations of sea level rise in projects identified in the capital planning process. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is evaluating the SF seawall to determine if there is a federal interest in retrofitting the seawall, which could lead to federal matching funds through the federal Water Resources Development Act. By resolution 0125-13, the BOS adopted "Guidelines for the Establishment and use of an Infrastructure Financing District with Project Areas on Land under the Jurisdiction of San Francisco Port Commission" which state: "Any portion of the City's share of tax increment that the City allocated to the waterfront district from the project area but that is not required to fund eligible project-specific public facilities will be re-allocated to the City's General Fund or to improvements to the City's seawall and other measures to protect the City against sea level rise or other foreseeable risks to the City's waterfront." IFD law generally authorizes certain classes of public facilities to be financed through IFDs. The Legislature has broadened the types of authorized public facilities for waterfront districts to include 1) structural repairs and improvements to piers, seawalls, and wharves, and installations of piles 2) shoreline restoration, and 3) improvements which may be publicly owned, to protect against sea level rise. The Port is in the process of planning and implementing IFDs on Port property at Seawall Lot 337 in Mission Bay and Pier 70, and will likely pursue legislative authorization to form OFDs in other areas of the waterfront
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11a: The City should start a reserve fund for adaptation for rising sea levels, a portion of which could be obtained from a surcharge on development planned for areas vulnerable to said eventuality.	Mayor City Administrator Controller	Recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted	A reserve fund for sea level rise adaptation is unnecessary since the Mayor and the BOS allocate capital funds on an annual basis. If policymakers did want to set aside funds, a reserve fund is not the only way of reserving City resources. Depending on the policy objective, a project, baseline, or Charter requirement could be more appropriate. However, any creation of a new reserve would need to be balanced against the loss of allocation flexibility for both the Mayor and the BOS. Based on the language of the recommendation, it is assumed that the Jury is asking for a surcharge on all development, public or private. It should be noted the Sea Level Rise Committee is in the process of creating guidelines for public development. A surcharge on private development has not been analyzed.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11a: The City should start a reserve fund for adaptation for rising sea levels, a portion of which could be obtained from a surcharge on development planned for areas vulnerable to said eventuality.	Board of Supervisors	will not be implemented	A reserve fund for sea level rise adaptation is unnecessary since the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors allocate capital funds on an annual basis, and the City's 10-year Capital Plan can incorporate efforts to address sea level rise through its annual budgeting process.

CGJ Year	Report Title	Recommendation	Response Required	2014 Responses (implementation)	2014 Response Text
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11b: The City should assess costs of both implementation of adaptation strategies and potential losses from failing to do so.	Mayor City Administrator Controller	Recommendation has been partially implemented	As part of the 2014 San Francisco Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City identified both natural and human-made hazards facing the City. The document formulated a plan to reduce losses from those hazards and established a process for implementing the plan. However, the 2014 HMP is not a comprehensive sea level rise plan, nor was it intended to be. It should be noted that the 2014 HMP includes the cost of several mitigation strategies either directly or closely related to sea level rise. The following are all high-priority mitigation actions that the City intends to implement during the five-year lifespan of the 2014 HMP, assuming funding availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Phase I of the SFPUC's Sewer System Improvement Program (SSIP), including storm water management, flood control, and green infrastructure projects. Funding source: bond financing: \$75,000,000 approved over the next five years. • Continue the Great Highway Long-Term Stabilization program to respond to continuing beach erosion impacts along the Great Highway at Ocean Beach south of Sloat Boulevard. Estimated project timeframe: 4-5 years. Potential funding source: SFMTA and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Estimated cost: \$3,000,000 - \$5,000,000. • Upgrade segments of the San Francisco International Airport (SFO) shoreline protection system. Address gaps in the system that could allow the entry of floodwater; and address openings for storm water drainage that do not have closure devices, which could allow the entry of floodwaters. Upgrade seawalls to address sea level rise. Estimated project timeframe: 5 years. Potential funding source: Capit.'ll Planning/Federal Government. Estimated cost: \$60,000,000. • Upgrade storm drainage outfall pump stations IA, IB, and IC to protect the SFO airfield from 100- year floods and sea level rise. Estimated project timeframe: 1-2 years. Potential funding source: TBD. Estimated cost: \$3,500,000. The 2014 HMP does include a brief hazard profile for sea level rise as part of the HMP's climate change section, but does not contain an analysis of the city's vulnerability to sea level rise. This is because the 2014 HMP was completed before the Sea Level Rise Committee chose sea level rise maps for the City and agreed on the level of sea level rise they believe will impact the City. Future versions of the HMP will incorporate the more recent work of the Sea Level Rise Committee by updating the sea level rise hazard profile and by including a vulnerability analysis for sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11b: The City should assess costs of both implementation of adaptation strategies and potential losses from failing to do so.	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	The City identified both natural and man hazards facing the City as part of the 2014 San Francisco Hazard Mitigation Plan; future versions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will incorporate the more recent work of the Sea Level Rise Committee by updating the sea level rise hazard profile and by including a vulnerability analysis for sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11c: The City should explore applying for grants offered by Congress' Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. Receipt of grants is based upon risk assessments that indicate that potential savings exceed the cost of implementation. The City should explore available matching funds from the Army Corps of Engineers and other federal sources.	Mayor City Administrator Controller	Recommendation has been implemented	The City has taken the necessary steps to qualify for an receive federal funding. Having FEMA approved HMP makes SF eligible for federal hazard and flood mitigation grant funding before and after a Presidentially-declared disaster. Additionally, the Port has explored various opportunities with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In December, 2012, the Port asked the USACE to conduct a study under the River of Harbor Act to determine feasibility of federally-assisted improvements to the SF seawall as a storm and flood protection structure. In May 2014, the Corps kicked off a Federal Interest Determination for a project under the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) Section 103 Shoreline Protection. This funding source is for smaller projects that result in implementation, not study. The federal spending limit is \$3 million and the cost share is 65% Federal and 35% local. In 2010, the Port asked USACE for seawall assistance through the Water Resources and Development Act (WRDA) for maintenance and repair, liquefaction hazard mitigation, and flood protection. While the request has yet to find any success, the Port continues to actively pursue this funding option.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11c: The City should explore applying for grants offered by Congress' Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. Receipt of grants is based upon risk assessments that indicate that potential savings exceed the cost of implementation. The City should explore available matching funds from the Army Corps of Engineers and other federal sources.	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	While this recommendation does not fall directly under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors, the City and its various agencies have taken the necessary steps to qualify for and receive federal funding. Although some efforts have yet to find success, City departments will continue to actively pursue these and other funding options
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11d: The City should request an insurance premium estimate from FEMA and then compare that estimate with the funding it could acquire from FEMA for mitigation and adaptation against future flooding.	Mayor City Administrator Controller	Recommendation will be implemented in the future	Staff is currently pursuing all available opportunities to work with FEMA on sea level rise mitigation measures. A FEMA sea level rise workshop specifically for the City and County of San Francisco will be conducted this September.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R11d: The City should request an insurance premium estimate from FEMA and then compare that estimate with the funding it could acquire from FEMA for mitigation and adaptation against future flooding.	Board of Supervisors	will not be implemented	FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) does not offer flood coverage to municipalities; only to private property owners in jurisdictions that participate in the program
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R12a: The City, through its Mayor and Board of Supervisors, should coordinate its efforts with other cities and organizations in the bay area by establishing a regional working group to address the impact of rising sea levels.	Mayor Planning Department	Recommendation has been partially implemented	The City's Sea Level Rise Committee reached out to a number of other jurisdictions, including those in the bay Area, to assess SLR strategies being pursued in other locations. Committee members are presenting the City's draft Guidance in a number of regional forums and are exploring regional cooperation and collaboration opportunities. SFO in particular has focused on developing regional collaboration and SFO has reached out to stakeholders and neighboring communities to begin a dialog on adaption strategies. SFO jointly applied with San Mateo County for a climate ready grant from the State Coastal Conservancy and successfully won the grant to extend its current feasibility study to include San Bruno and Colma Creeks which empty into the bay immediately north of SFO. A working group including stakeholders from SFO, San Mateo County, BCDC, California State Coastal Conservancy, South San Francisco, San Bruno, Caltrans and SamTrans will begin meeting in August 2014 to address impacts of sea levels on the peninsula.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R12a: The City, through its Mayor and Board of Supervisors, should coordinate its efforts with other cities and organizations in the bay area by establishing a regional working group to address the impact of rising sea levels.	Board of Supervisors	has been implemented	The City's Sea Level Rise Committee reached out to a number of other jurisdictions to assess sea level rise strategies being pursued in other locations; and a working group including the Airport, San Mateo County, Bay Conservation and Development Commission, California Coastal Conservancy, and other stakeholders began meeting in August 2014 to address impacts of sea levels on the peninsula and will continue to do so.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R12b: The City should create a local working group of community citizens and stakeholders to feed into the regional group.	Mayor Planning Department	Requires further analysis	We agree that community and stakeholder involvement in the process of adapting to sea level rise is essential. City agencies to date have spent the bulk of their time focused on technical issues such as what we know about sea level rise science, the state of the art in planning infrastructure resilience, and other technical subjects. As we get up to speed, we will turn our attention to greater involvement from communities, the private sector, and stakeholders as adaptation planning moving forward. The exact nature of the outreach and involvement has not yet been determined.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	R12b: The City should create a local working group of community citizens and stakeholders to feed into the regional group.	Board of Supervisors	will be implemented in the future	The proposed work program for developing a comprehensive citywide sea level rise adaptation plan would provide for robust outreach to and collaboration with local and regional community members and stakeholders.

CGJ Year	Report Title	Finding	Response Required	2014 Responses (agree/disagree)	2014 Response Text
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 1: The City does not have a citywide comprehensive plan that addresses the rising sea level issue.	Mayor DPW Dept. of Environment Dept. of Emergency Management Planning Department Port of SF SFPUC	Agree	The City has a draft comprehensive plan for addressing sea level rise for City assets. At the direction of the Mayor in the summer of 2013, a Sea Level Rise (SLR) Committee made up of representatives from seven City departments and two consulting firms, (Moffatt & Nichol and AECOM) produced draft "Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise Into Capital Planning in SF: Assessing Vulnerability, Task and Adaptation." This draft Guidance was presented to the City Administrator, Department heads, and the Capital Planning Committee on May 12 and is currently undergoing review by City agencies. The draft Guidance includes finding on the state of the science, expected and possible sea level rise through 2100, and assessment of storm surge and wave action effecting water levels. It further provides a comprehensive approach for department to follow to ensure City assets and capital improvement programs are resilient to the anticipated effects of sea level rise.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 1: The City does not have a citywide comprehensive plan that addresses the rising sea level issue.	Board of Supervisors	partially disagrees	The City formed in 2013 a Sea Level Rise Committee which addressed sea level rise. A draft plan was presented to the City Administrator, department heads and the Capital Planning Committee in May 2014 and is currently going through review by City agencies.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 2: The City's Planning Code has no provisions addressing the impacts associated with rising sea levels. Without appropriate provisions within the City's Planning Code, there are no effective means to insure sustainable development on land vulnerable to rising sea levels.	Planning Department	Disagree in part	The City agrees with the statements that the Planning Code does not include provisions addressing impacts associated with sea level rise. However, the Planning Department evaluates whether proposed projects would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding as a result of future sea level rise as part of the environmental review process required under CEQA. CEQA provides the City with an effective means to ensure that development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise is designed to address related flood hazards. As such, we disagree with the conclusion that without provisions in the Planning Code addressing sea level rise there are no effective means to insure sustainable development on land vulnerable to rising sea levels.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 3: The City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code have no provisions addressing the impacts associated with rising sea levels. Without appropriate provisions within the city's Building Code and the Port's Building Code, there are no effective means to control construction methods that would insure a project's resistance to the impacts of rising sea levels.	DBI Planning Department Port of SF	Disagree in part	The City agrees with the statements that the City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code do not include provisions addressing impacts associated with sea level rise. However, the Planning Department evaluates whether proposed projects would expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding as a result of sea level rise as part of the environmental review process required under CEQA. CEQA provides the City with an effective means to ensure that development in areas vulnerable to sea level rise is designed to address related flood hazards. As such, we disagree with the conclusion that without provisions in the City's and Port's Building Codes addressing sea level rise there are no effective means to insure sustainable development on land vulnerable to rising sea levels.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 3: The City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code have no provisions addressing the impacts associated with rising sea levels. Without appropriate provisions within the city's Building Code and the Port's Building Code, there are no effective means to control construction methods that would insure a project's resistance to the impacts of rising sea levels.	Board of Supervisors	partially disagrees	While the Board of Supervisors does not have jurisdiction, the Board agrees that the City's Building Code and the Port's Building Code do not include provisions addressing impacts associated with sea level rise, the Planning Department does evaluate whether proposed projects would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding as a result of future sea level rise as part of the environmental review process required under CEQA.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 4: BCDC has the final say on any permit within its jurisdiction.	Mayor Planning Department Port of SF	Disagree in part	BCDC does not have the final say on any permit within its jurisdiction. BCDC has jurisdiction over the land lying between the Mean High Water Line of the Bay shoreline and a line drawn parallel to and 100 feet from the Bay shoreline. BCDC permits the following activities within its jurisdiction: 1) Placement of solid material, building or repairing docks, pile-supported or cantilevered structure, disposing of material or mooring of a vessel for a long period in SF Bay or in certain tributaries that floe onto the Bay; 2) Dredging or extracting material from the Bay bottom; Substantially changing the use of any structure or area; 4) Constructing, remodeling or repairing a structure; or 5) Subdividing property or grading land.

CGJ Year	Report Title	Finding	Response Required	2014 Responses (agree/disagree)	2014 Response Text
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 5: A comprehensive risk assessment of Ocean Beach, with mitigation recommendations made to the City regarding rising sea levels, was completed by SPUR, with City, State of California and U.S Corps of Engineers involvement, resulting in the Ocean Beach Master Plan, dated May, 2012	Mayor or Mayor's Designated Agency	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 5: A comprehensive risk assessment of Ocean Beach, with mitigation recommendations made to the City regarding rising sea levels, was completed by SPUR, with City, State of California and U.S Corps of Engineers involvement, resulting in the Ocean Beach Master Plan, dated May, 2012	Board of Supervisors	Agree	
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 6: A number of measures can be taken now by the Public Utilities Commission to minimize the impact of sea level rise, especially when combined with future king tides and sudden surges.	SFPUC	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 7: Salt water backflows have already infiltrated the City's wastewater treatment plants, both in the Bayside and Oceanside plants. Salt water kills organisms in the system that clean wastewater. Salt water also damages wastewater treatment equipment. As a result of sea level rise, bay and ocean saltwater backflow into the wastewater treatment systems will dramatically increase, causing serious problems for the wastewater treatment processes.	SFPUC	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 8: The Southeast Wastewater Treatment Plant, built in 1952, is aging and needs restoration.	SFPUC	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 9: The San Francisco airport (SFO) is located slightly above sea level and therefore vulnerable to flooding from heavy rainfall, king tides, and rising sea levels. A number of measures can be taken now by SFO to minimize the impact of sea level rise, especially when combined with future king tides and sudden surges.	SFO	Disagree in part	SFO agrees that this is minimally vulnerable to flooding from future heavy rainfall and king tides. Currently, the Airport has a system of seawalls which protects Airport property from daily tidal fluctuations, including the highest tides of the year called King Tides; and seawalls also protect the property against regular storm events. There are some known minor deficiencies in the seawall system that we are addressing which could pose some risk during extreme storm events. In addition to the seawalls, the Airport has an internal drainage and pump station system to evacuate any rain or ground water which accumulates on the Airfield. The entire airfield operation system of runways, taxiways, lighting system and navigational aids is constructed with the understanding of operations occurring outdoors during inclement and wet weather. Therefore, SFO is not unduly vulnerable to today's heavy rainfalls and king tides. SFO is currently taking measures to review and develop a plan to mitigate any outstanding deficiencies in the seawall system related to long-term sea level rise.

CGJ Year	Report Title	Finding	Response Required	2014 Responses (agree/disagree)	2014 Response Text
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 10: The Port of San Francisco is built on landfill, and its seawall lies beneath many buildings along the bay. Many piers are in poor condition. A number of measures can be taken now by the Port to minimize the impact of sea level rise, especially when combined with future king tides and sudden surges.	Port of SF	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 11: The City has not set aside funds for the cost of adaptation to sea level rise.	Mayor City Administrator Controller	Agree	While the City has not specifically set aside funds for the cost of adaptation to sea level rise, that does not restrict the ability of the City to spend funds in the future. On an annual basis, the Mayor and the BOS have the ability to allocate funds towards sea level rise if they wish to do so. It should be noted that the City has been very strategic in planning and funding capital improvement projects. The Capital Planning Program regularly develops a ten-year capital expenditure plan for city-owned facilities and infrastructure and the draft Guidance referred to above will address SLR in the development of this Capital Plan, The Capital Plan allows the City to take a long-range view of all needed infrastructure improvements and prioritize funding for the most critical projects. The Mayor and the BOS allocate funding for the City's capital plan on an annual basis.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 11: The City has not set aside funds for the cost of adaptation to sea level rise.	Board of Supervisors	Agree	While the Board of Supervisors have not specifically set aside funds for addressing adaptation to sea level rise, it is being addressed through the draft comprehensive plan that will be addressed when working with the Capitol Planning Committee on future budget allocations on an annual basis
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 12: Rising sea levels is a regional problem. What one community does to protect its shorelines may have a negative impact on a neighboring community. This has been successfully accomplished by four counties on the east coast of Florida, as an example.	Mayor Planning Department	Agree	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED.
2013-14	Rising Sea Levels...At Our Doorstep	Finding 12: Rising sea levels is a regional problem. What one community does to protect its shorelines may have a negative impact on a neighboring community. This has been successfully accomplished by four counties on the east coast of Florida, as an example.	Board of Supervisors	Agree	