

File No

000423

Committee Item No

1

Board Item No.

# COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Committee: Government Audit and Oversight

Date: September 27, 2000

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Order of Business

Motion

Resolution

Ordinance

Legislative Digest

Budget Analyst Report

Legislative Analyst Report

Youth Commission Report

Introduction Form for Hearings

Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report

MOU

Grant information Form

Grant Budget

Subcontract Budget

Contract/Agreement

Form SFEC-126: Notification of Contract Approval

Award Letter

Application

Public Correspondence

OTHER

(Use back side if additional space is needed)

\*

San Francisco Peak Oil Preparedness Task Force Report

Completed by: Alice Samard

Date: September 17, 2000

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_









# Chapter 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Francisco was born at the beginning of the oil age, and the city has flourished during an era in which fossil fuels became the foundation of our economy and society. Petroleum and natural gas heat our homes and light our offices; they fuel the trucks that bring us our food and the cars and buses that move us around; they drive our industries and power the information technologies that marvel the world. Today, the City and its inhabitants

World Oil Supply, 1991 - Present

Source: Oil Market Reports, International Energy Agency, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ro2(vel)d(O)-1( )4(r)34(c)€

## Impacts

Petroleum and natural gas have become essential to existence as we know it; their scarcities threaten to severely



Transportation:

- ! Expand passenger capacity of all mass transit.
- ! Avoid infrastructure investments which are predicated on increased auto use.
- ! Convert City equipment, buses, and trucks to 100% biodiesel from reclaimed lipids, as feasible.



















The following chart indicates the end usage of all energy sources in San Francisco.<sup>3</sup>

SAN FRANCI



## Hetch Hetchy Power

In the pie chart above, "Irrigation Districts" are Modesto and Turlock<sup>15</sup>, DDA (Deferred Delivery Account)











SAN FRANCI

the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 081562, making it City policy to support smart grid technology and protocols for City electric systems urging the Public Utilities Commission to prepare a study to identify the most effective and economic means to implement smart grid technology.<sup>24</sup> This is a step in the right direction.

#### 3.3.3.3 Green Workforce: Develop a green workforce to retrofit buildings for efficiency.

(Corresponds to recommendation 3.4.5) -



3.3.5 Continue to pursue sustainable alternatives to gasoline and petroleum diesel, with the understanding that the first and best option is to expand non-





SAN FRANCI





















SAN FRANCI



SAN FRANCI

#### 4.3.7 Expand and strengthen programs for local small businesses.



SAN FRANCI



## 5.2 VULNERABILITIES

The global food system's susceptibility to fossil fuel price increases poses a major challenge to maintaining food security in San Francisco. As fuel prices rise, they will push food costs upward. At first, this will mean additional stress on families' budgets as City residents are pressed to maintain their food consumption habits. While rising



croplands are lost to sprawling development; one out of seven acres of urban land in the foodshed study has been developed just since 1990. While Peak Oil will likely halt suburban sprawl and force a cutback in long-distance food shipping, it is still important that county and municipal governments take steps to protect agricultural lands. This could take the form of local governments encouraging farmers to put their lands into agricultural conservation easements and providing additional property tax rebates to growers. San Francisco's elected officials should use their influence with policymakers in nearby counties to promote such land use policies.

At the same time, San Francisco could help diversify regional food production by making a commitment to buying locally. The City should commit to buying as much locally grown food as possible for public institutions such as schools, hospitals, prisons, and government agencies. The City should also encourage private companies to purchase locally grown foods for their cafeterias, and to offer employees incentives for joining CSA programs.

But even a well-



There are two main challenges to address: Making vacant and underutilized land available to residents; and funding programs that will give residents the technical skills and physical resources to grow some of their own food.

In an effort to address those challenges, a select group of City staffers and local community leaders involved in the San Francisco food system gathered at the Main Library on May 6, 2008 for a design charette to imagine how to dramatically boost food production within the City's limits.

Currently, demand for gardening space is outstripping supply — most of the City's community gardens have long waiting lists, and when the Garden for the Environment announced its plans to install backyard vegetable gardens, its staff received nearly 200 applications for 15 spots.





















in place a Trolley Expansion Plan to extend trolley lines to the underserved southeast areas of the city. It is past time to implement this plan.

### 6.3.3 Relieve pressure on the system through smart land-use planning.

One of the best methods of easing the burden on San Francisco's transportation system is to minimize the necessity of its use. Clearly, San Francisco should continue to provide comprehensive, robust transportation options to its residents and visitors, but if individuals are able to find their needs in their neighborhoods – jobs, groceries, places of social and cultural value – then they will not need to rely on public transit or take a spot in traffic. Thus, neighborhood-friendly zoning that focuses on mixed use and encourages transit-oriented















## 7.3 GOALS AND STRATEGIES

### 7.3.1 Explore the increased use of water storage to maintain an adequate level of power generation at all times during the year.

This may require stepping up progress in water conservation by San Francisco residential and commercial water users.

### 7.3.2 Create by conversion and/or replacement purchase a vehicle fleet not dependent upon fossil fuels.

The Water Department has sufficient power to pump water. Its Peak Oil & Gas vulnerability is in the maintenance area. The SFPUC should move in concert with all City departments to reduce energy use and fossil fuel use in particular.

## 7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.4.1 Review both the possibility of Raker Act and/or PG&E contract amendments to secure a





SAN FRANCI

SAN FRANCI



## Chapter 10 EMERGENCY SERVICES

### 10.0 INTRODUCTION

Emergency service programs in San Francisco are headed up by an exclusive department, but also include the first responders, i.e., the departments of police, fire, and public health. Transit agencies and other units and/or personnel may be brought into the planning and execution of required services.

Traditionally, the focus of emergency services planning has been that of localized natural and/or physical

SAN FRANCI

### 10.2.1 Emergency services responders rely upon fossil fuels.

For vital communications and other essential backup generators, continuing reliance on fossil-fuel diesel will be a long-term vulnerability. There should be plans for shortages and supply interruptions. In the long term, the ongoing process of Peak Oil & Gas will make fossil fuel use a significant vulnerability. The report notes that the ongoing process of Peak Oil & Gas will make fossil fuel use a significant vulnerability. The report notes that the ongoing process of Peak Oil & Gas will make fossil fuel use a significant vulnerability.

SAN FRANCI

## 10.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.4.1 The Department of Emergency Services should investigate the feasibility of replacing all bfvf feartment osaelnfctivot.

10.4.2 The SFFD should encourage manufacturers to develop alternative fuel vehf0.835 0.9c s sereivg





11.2.2.2 Energy-saving measures are widely assumed to cost more and deliver fewer benefits than they actually do.

Standard cost-benefit analyses of green buildings fail to adequately recognize the benefits of green buildings.



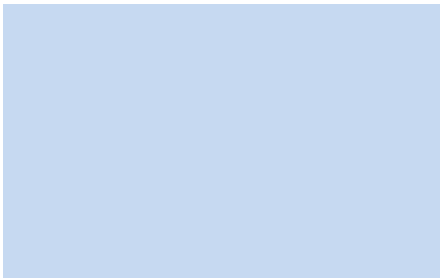


SAN FRANCI

















SAN FRANCI









## 13.2 VULNERABILITIES

### 13.2.1 Economic uncertainty and price volatility may cause anxiety, depression, and crime.

Clearly the first effect that Peak Oil & Gas will have is to move people out of their cars. When prices reached their all-time high in the summer of 2008, there was a significant increase in public transit use in the Bay area. As





SAN FRANCI





# 13.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

## Chapter 14

# VISION OF LOW-CARBON SAN FRANCISCO: THE CITY IN 2050

The Task Force does not have a crystal ball to predict exactly how th

SAN FRANCI









#### 6.4.7 Charge actual market rates for City







# ENDNOTES

## Endnotes – Introduction

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 268-07, establishing the Peak Oil Preparedness Task Force;  
<http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/bdsupvrs/resolutions07/r0268-07.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> British Petroleum Statistical Review, <http://www.bp.com/sectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9023773&contentId=7044469>, and U.S. Department of Energy, Energy information Agency, [http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_pri\\_wco\\_k\\_w.htm](http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_wco_k_w.htm)

<sup>3</sup> US Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency (EIA); International Petroleum Monthly;  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/ipm/supply.htm>.-7(-5(g)8)TjET1 1 1 scn50.64 681.6 19585. 7426 199BT1 1 11689585. 742546 199BT1 1 1 scn/TT3 1 Tf5.28 0







<sup>10</sup> City and County of San Francisco; *Financial Statements*, June 30, 2007;

<http://www.nrdc.org/water/conservation/edrain/edrain.pdf>

12







SAN FRANCI



SAN FRANCI











Benjamin Lowe





## Reports



SAN FRANCI

RECEIVED  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
SAN FRANCISCO

By a member of the Board of Supervisors or its committees

DATE: 7/11/00

I hereby submit the following item for introduction:

- 1. For reference to Committee:  
An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
- 3. Request for Committee hearing on a subject matter.
- 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ inquires \_\_\_\_\_"
- 5. City Attorney request.
- 6. Call file from Committee.
- 7. Substantive Legislation
- 9. Request for Closed Session
- 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.

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

Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the priority agenda), use a different form.

Sponsor(s): Supervisor Mirkarimi

SUBJECT: Hearing re Peak Oil Task Force Report

The text is listed below or attached:

Hearing before Government Audits and Oversight Committee to receive and consider the report and recommendations of the PEAK OIL TASK FORCE.

For Clerk's Use Only: