



Resilient Brotherhood Way

Resilient Action Plan

2017/ 2018

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Section I

Program Overview

A. Vision and Mission Statements

Vision: The Brotherhood Way community takes a leadership role in advancing its resilience by empowering all community members and organizations to identify and collectively achieve their resilience goals with an emphasis on equity, compassion, and trust.

Mission: The Resilient Brotherhood Way Steering Committee will engage all local, regional, and city wide stakeholders in the process of designing and implementing its Resilience Action Plan.

B. 2017/2018 Goals and Objectives

Resilient Bayview Program Goals:

Community

- **Connection:** Ensure that neighborhood stakeholder organizations and their external resilience partners are able to communicate amongst themselves and residents before, during and after a disaster in a culturally-competent way.
- **Capacity:** Increase level of Interoperability between HUB Members and the agencies and organizations that are committed to contributing to their preparedness response and recovery goals.
- **Resources:** Advance the community's ability to identify and secure necessary resources and assets that will contribute to their collective ability to meet the needs of the neighborhood before, during and after times of stress.

Organizational

- **Connection:** Support HUB Member organizations efforts to develop higher levels of interoperability amongst nearby stakeholder organizations and residents.
- **Capacity:** Ensure that HUB Member organizations have updated continuity of operations plans (COOP) in place at all times that are ready to be supported by trained staff through ongoing exercises and drills.
- **Resources:** Provide HUB Member organizations with the technical support to identify and procure essential resources they'll need to implement their continuity of operations plans (COOP).

Individual

- **Connection:** Provide streamlined access to information that supports an individual's ability to make smart decisions regarding mitigation, preparedness and response activities.
- **Capacity:** Increase the capacity of individuals, especially the most vulnerable, to meet their immediate health and safety needs during times of stress.
- **Resources:** Support residents' efforts to make one-time, and ongoing, investments in equipment and supplies that supports their needs during times of stress.

C. Program Background

In 2015, a cohort of organizations along San Francisco's famed Brotherhood Way reached out to Supervisor Norman Yee's office for support in creating a disaster resilience plan for their community. The Supervisor's Office reached out and partnered with the City's Neighborhood Empowerment Network (NEN) to leverage its expertise in supporting communities as they draft and implement culturally competent Resilience Action Plans. By implementing its Empowered Communities Program (ECP), the NEN was able to support Brotherhood Way stakeholders in developing a preliminary community engagement plan. This plan outlined the need to partner with surrounding communities in order to ensure that any plans that are generated accommodate all of the stakeholders along the Brotherhood Way Corridor.

Partner communities include:

- Park Merced
- SF State
- METNA
- The OMI
- The Cayuga

Section II

Program Management

A. Projects

1. Project Plans

- ◇ Neighborhood Support Center Working Group
 - Design and Implement a Neighborhood Support Center Plan
 - Train volunteers in advance to activate the Neighborhood Support Center during times of stress
- ◇ Provide Free Trainings to HUB Member Organizations
 - Red Cross First Aid Training
 - Psychological First Aid
- ◇ HUB Mobilization Working Group
 - Complete HUB Member Candidate Organizational Site Assessments
 - Design and Implement the 2017 HUB Workshop

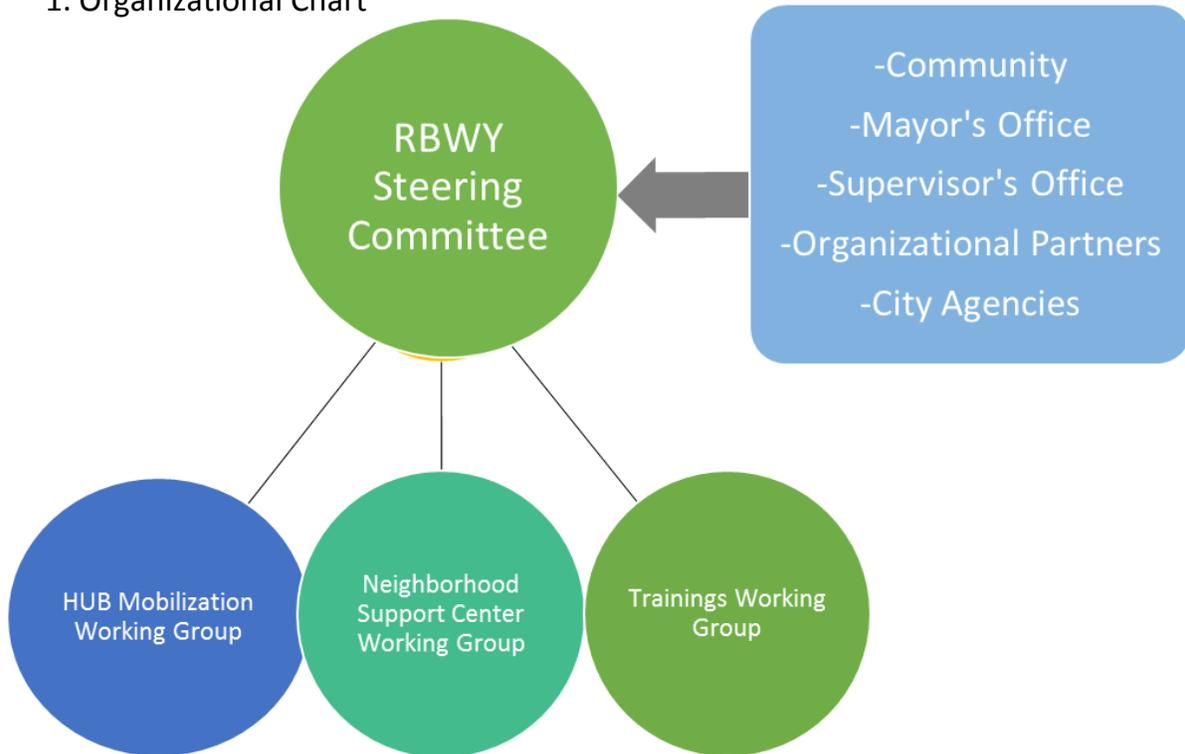
2. Timeline of Activities

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
2017/2018 RAP Development												
					Neighborhood Support Center							
					First Aid and Psychological First Aid Trainings							
					HUB Member Assessments							
					2017 HUB Workshop/Exercise							
											Annual Planning Process	

Program Management

B. Governance

1. Organizational Chart



2. Steering Committee

The Resilient Brotherhood Way Steering Committee is responsible for overseeing the Resilient Bayview initiative and achieving the goals and objects underlined in the Resilient Action Plan.

Members:

- Aaron Isom
- Margaret Shamlan
- Aris Metrakos
- Matt Epstein

3. Working Groups

Each Resilient Brotherhood Way Working Group is responsible for carrying out specific projects listed in the Resilient Action Plan.

Working Groups:

- Neighborhood Support Center Working Group
- HUB Mobilization Working Group
- Trainings Working Group

C. Program Partners

1. HUB Members: NEN HUB Member are a vital part of each community's HUB development. Each member is a member of the community or a partner institution that has shown an interest in the resilience of that community. All partner institutions and HUB members work together to make San Francisco a healthy and resilient place in which to live, work and visit.

- Aaron Isom
- Margaret Shamlian
- Aris Metrakos
- Matt Epstein

2. Community Program Partners

Resilient Brotherhood Way's Community Program Partners offer various forms of support and guidance in the planning and implementation processes of the initiative.

Resilient Brotherhood Way's Community Program Partners are still under development.

3. NEN Member Partners These organizations make up governmental, private sector and nonprofit organizations that provide trainings, information and expertise to Resilient Communities pre and post-disaster.

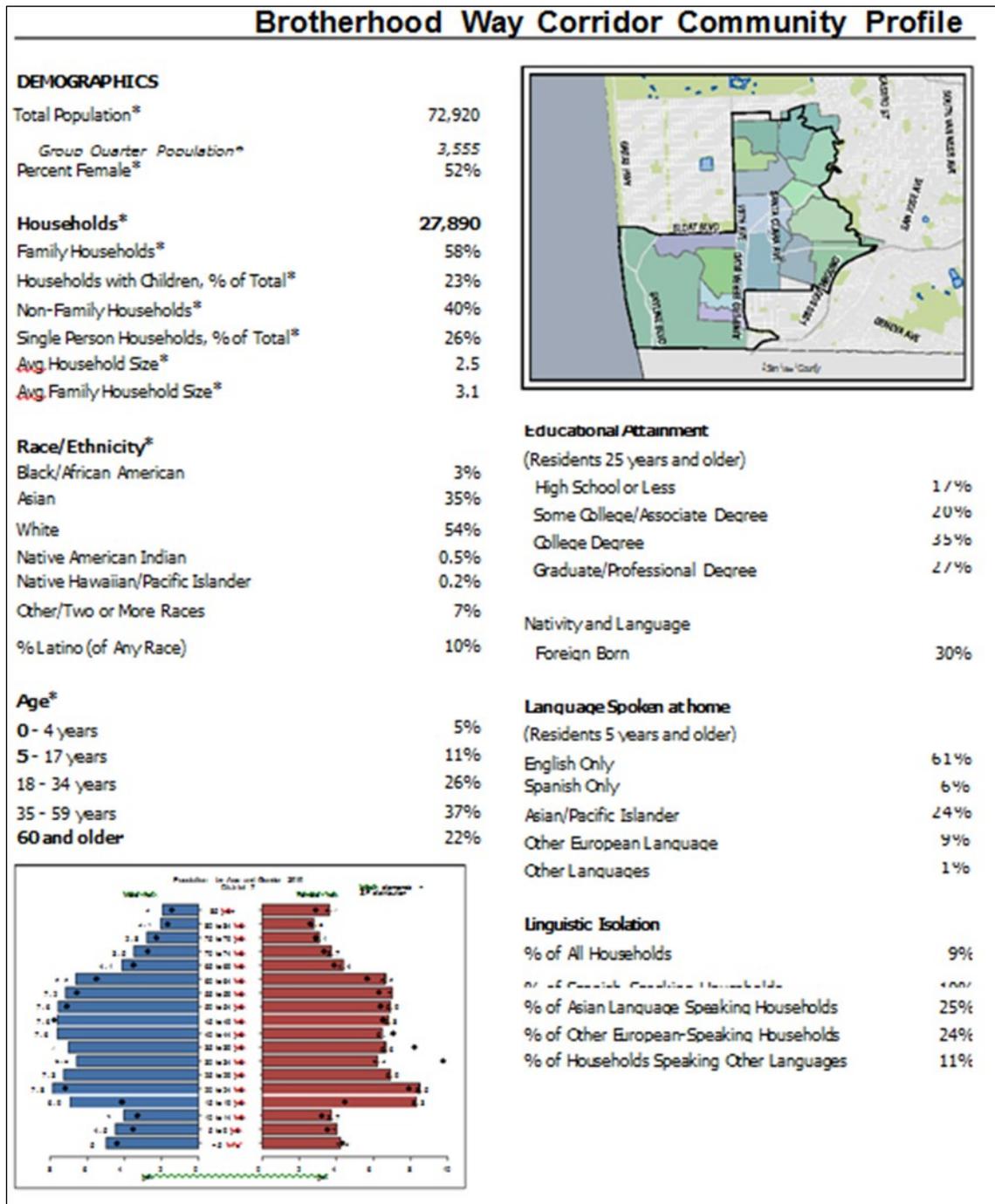
- American Red Cross
- Bank of America
- Casa de Vida Housing Association
- FEMA
- Habitat for Humanity Greater San Francisco
- Healthy Hearts SF
- Institute of Civic & Community Engagement
- Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services
- Meals on Wheels of San Francisco
- Microsoft
- Neighborhood Empowerment Network
- NERT, San Francisco Fire Department
- Nextdoor
- PG&E
- Project F.I.N. (Families in Need)
- Rebuilding Together SF
- Salesfoce
- San Francisco Interfaith Council
- San Francisco Public Library
- San Francisco State University, ICCE
- SF Human Services Agency
- SF Office of Economic Workforce Development
- SF City Administrator's Office
- SF Department of Aging & Adult Services
- SF Department of Emergency Management
- SF Department of Environment
- SF Department of Public Health
- SF Department of Recreation and Parks
- SF CARD
- SF Public Utilities Commission
- SF SAFE
- SF VOAD
- Sterling Bank and Trust
- Team Rubicon
- The San Francisco Foundation
- University of California San Francisco
- US Bank
- US Post Office
- Walter & Elise Haas Foundation
- Warriors
- Young Community Developers

Section III

Supporting Documents

A. Community Profile

Below, information regarding the community has been compiled in order to further inform this Resilient Action Plan regarding the context of the community. The information has been gathered from various sources, including but not limited to the American Community Survey 2005-2009 5 year estimates, U.S. Census data and the San Francisco Planning Department.



Brotherhood Way Corridor Community Profile Continued

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Total Number of Units*	29,620
Units Built During 2010	20
Median Year Structure Built†	1948
Occupied Units*	94%
Owner occupied	61%
Renter occupied	39%
Vacant Units*	6%
For rent	46%
For sale only	8%
Rented or sold, not occupied	6%
For seasonal, recreational, or occ. use	13%
Other vacant	27%
Median Year Moved In to Unit (Own)	1992
Median Year Moved In to Unit (Rent)	2006
Structure Type	
Single Family Housing	66%
2 - 4 Units	10%
5 - 9 Units	3%
10 - 19 Units	4%
20 Units or more	17%
Other	0%
Housing Prices	
Median Rent	\$1,596
Median Home Value Δ	\$905,343
Median Rent as % of Household Income	26%
Vehicles Available	42,050
Homeowners	72%
Renters	28%
Vehicles Per Capita	0.62
Households with no vehicle	2,450
Percent of Homeowning households	5%
Percent of Renting Households	16%

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND JOURNEY TO WORK

Income	
Median Household Income	\$94,121
Median Family Income	\$119,920
Per Capita Income	\$49,435
Percent in Poverty	9%
Employment	
Percent in Labor Force, Female, 22-64 Years	78%
Percent in Labor Force, Female, 65 + Years	13%
Percent in Labor Force, Male, 22-64 Years	85%
Percent in Labor Force, Male, 65 + Years	22%
Unemployment Rate	5%
Employed Residents	37,460
Managerial and Professional Occupations	60%
Service Occupations	12%
Sales and Office Occupations	20%
Construction and Maintenance Occupation	4%
Production and Transportation Occupations	4%
Journey to Work	
Workers 16 years and over	36,500
Car	61%
Drove Alone	51%
Carpooled	11%
Transit	26%
Bike	1%
Walk	4%
Other	1%
Worked at Home	6%

Notes:

* 2010 Census, Summary File 1.

† "1939" represents 1939 or earlier

Δ "\$1,000,000" means "\$1,000

Developed by San Francisco Planning Department

B. Risks, Hazards, Vulnerability Assessment and Maps

Summary

Hazard Assessment for the Brotherhood Way Community

Hazard Assessment – Earthquakes (Very High Risk)

The Lakeshore and Ocean View neighborhoods lie adjacent to the Pacific Ocean only miles from the San Andreas Fault. In the event of an earthquake, proximity to community assets and commercial resources increases in importance if there are gaps in transportation, electricity, water, and other important services.

There are two maps on the next page. The first map is a liquefaction/landslide map. According to the liquefaction/landslide map, much of these neighborhoods have been built on sediment and unstable land predicted to liquefy in an earthquake. Structures built on top of liquefaction or landslide zones are more prone to more severe shaking in an earthquake. Liquefaction and landslide zones are a significant threat to public health. However, liquefaction is just one indicator that may predict the damage caused by an earthquake.

The second map, courtesy of the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) shaking intensity viewer, shows the shaking intensity of a 7.9 magnitude earthquake on the San Andreas Fault. Areas that are 'red' in this map would have a high shaking intensity. In this scenario, much of the Lakeshore and Ocean View neighborhoods would experience severe shaking intensity. Areas with higher shaking intensity are more likely to suffer more damage in an earthquake event. The ABAG viewer can be found at <http://gis.abag.ca.gov/website/Hazards/>.

Both maps only offer some insight into the neighborhoods most likely to be impacted by an earthquake. Although liquefaction and shaking intensity are two established ways to predict the extent of damage, an earthquake's impact may be more or less than described on the following maps.

Hazards Defined

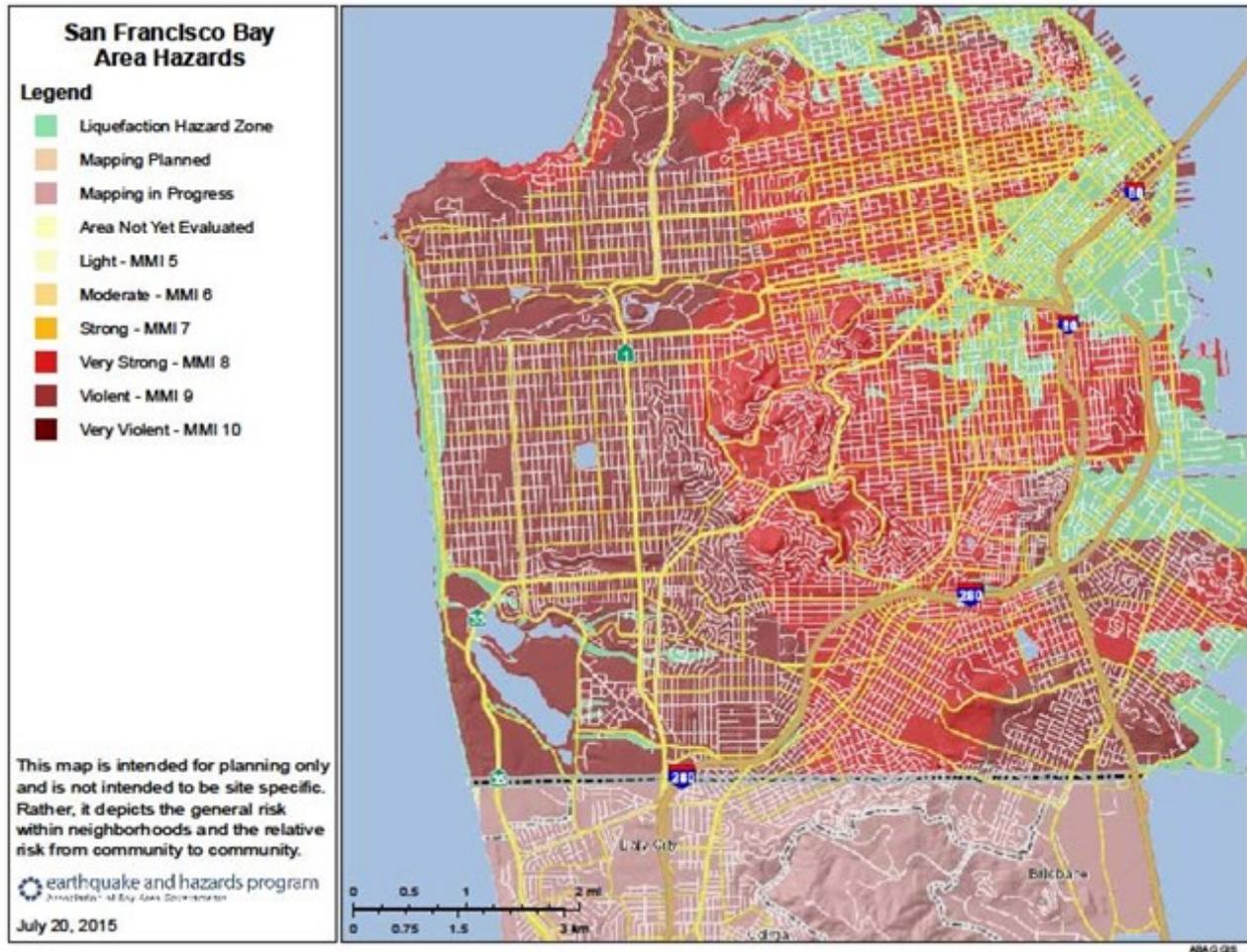
- *Earthquake*: The sudden shaking of the earth due to the shifting of subterranean rock.
- *Epidemic*: A disease outbreak that is larger than expected over a certain period of time that substantially effects the population.
- *Flood*: A large amount of water in one area, due to a number of events and can either develop slowly or suddenly without visible signs of rain. Excessive rainfall after which waterways overflow their banks, a damn or levee failure, or when underground pipes or drains reach their capacity is possible reasons for floods.
- *Hazardous Materials Release*: The release of a substance, often due to an automobile or industrial accident that has any of the following characteristics: flammability, explosives, combustibility, poisonous, or radioactive.
- *Heat Wave*: Extreme heat over an extended length of time. A related term is "urban heat island effect", where urban areas are impacted due to asphalt and concrete storing heat longer and continuing to release heat at night, creating higher nighttime temperatures.
- *Landslide*: Masses of rock, earth, or debris move downslope often following an earthquake, heavy rainfall, fire or by human modification of the land.
- *Liquefaction*: A possible effect of an earthquake, where water-saturated earth temporarily loses strength and stiffness, which results in it behaving more like a liquid.
- *Power Outage*: Also known as a blackout or power failure, is a short or long-term loss of electric power to a particular area. Power outages can be caused by equipment failure or the result of other hazards such as inclement weather, earthquakes, floods or landslides.
- *Structure Fire*: A large fire effecting the built environment that is caused by human activity. These can be residential or industrial and spread beyond one structure.
- *Terrorism*: An act of violence that threatens human life, violates federal or state law, and appears to be intended to either intimidate or coerce a civilian population or the government. It often entails mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.
- *Tsunami*: A series of massive waves that are created by an underwater disturbance (earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption) and when they reach land, can be as high as 100 feet or more.
- *Violence*: Activities between people that can either cause or threaten physical harm. Such activities include, but are not limited to, homicide, physical assault, rape, and sexual assault.

Liquefaction and Landslide Zones



City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health Environmental Health Branch

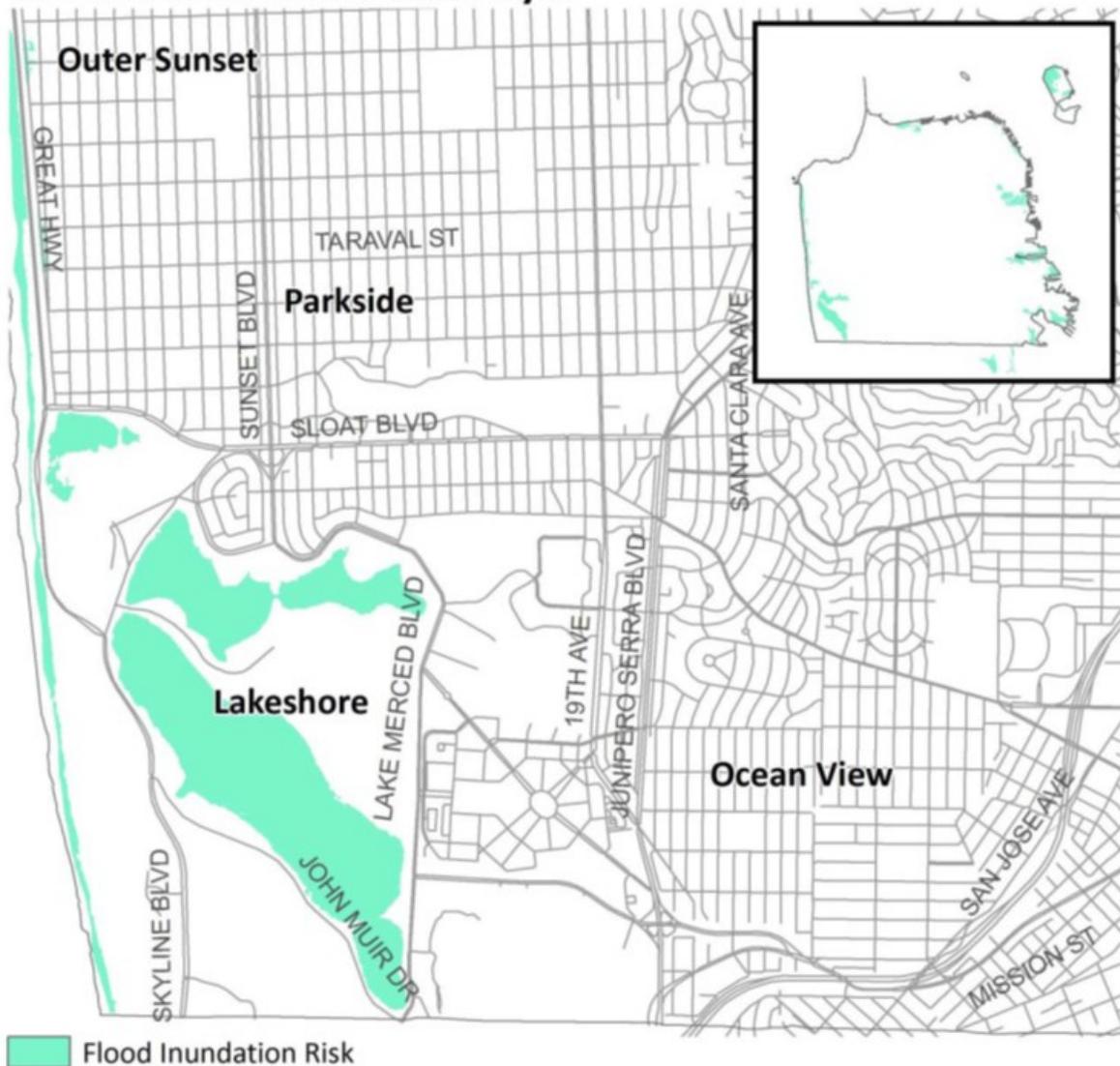
Hazard Assessment—San Francisco Liquefaction and Landslide Risk



Hazard Assessment - Flood Inundation (High Risk)

As climate change accelerates the pace of sea-level rise, and erratic precipitation patterns and pineapple express atmospheric rivers cause extreme storms, flood inundation will become a problem for San Francisco's east and west coastlines. 48-inch flood inundation, a conservative prediction, demonstrates how flooding threaten parts of Ocean Beach, Great Highway, sewage treatment plant, and spillover will affect Lake Merced. In addition, not all flooding during extreme storm events will happen along the coastline. San Francisco is also prone to sewer overflows, downed trees and power-lines, and other inland effects of storms. According to a rough analysis of 311 calls regarding flooding during the most recent extreme storm event, Ocean View was especially vulnerable to sewage overflows.

48inch Flood Inundation Layer

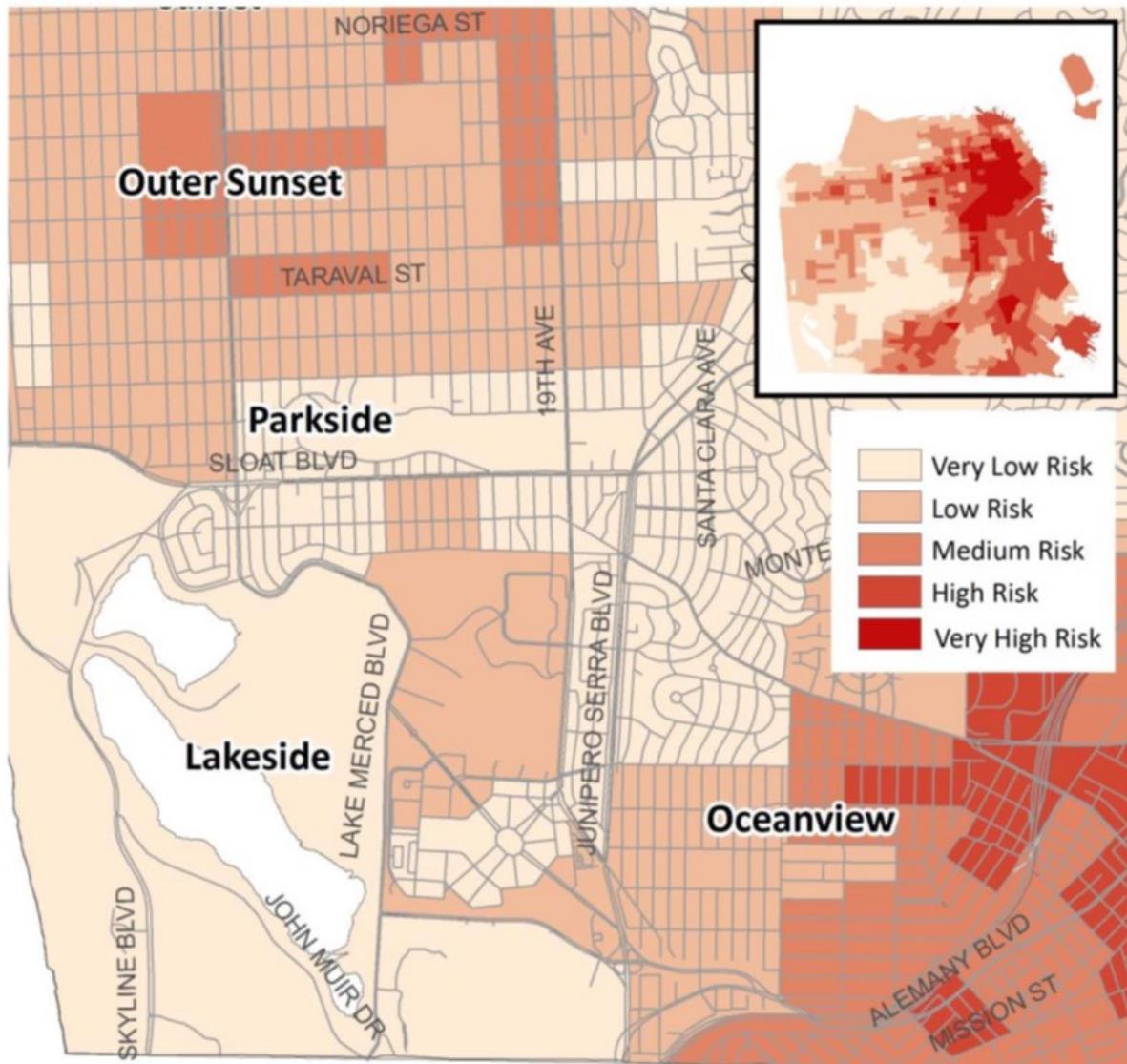


City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health: Environmental Health Branch

Hazard Assessment - Extreme Heat (High Risk)

San Francisco is kept cool by the marine layer. As the marine layer off the Pacific Coast moves over San Francisco in the late afternoon or early evening, the city tends to cool. According to historical weather and mortality data gathered by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, there is an increase in health risk when temperatures ‘spike’ over 85-degrees for two straight days without an adequate drop in nighttime temperature. Those most vulnerable to extreme heat are children, the elderly, people with diabetes and other preexisting conditions, and people with mobility issues. The eastern portion of Ocean View is at risk for extreme heat. This risk is exacerbated by the neighborhood’s higher-than-average elderly population, adults and large population of residents who do not speak English ‘very well’.

Extreme Heat



City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health Environmental Health Branch

Hazard Assessment – Tsunami (Medium Risk)

The coast of the Lakeshore Neighborhood lies in a Tsunami Hazard Zone. A tsunami would occur after a large earthquake off the Pacific Coast. The impact of a tsunami could be devastating to San Francisco coastal communities.

The following map was created by the California Emergency Management Agency, the California Geologic Survey, and the Tsunami Research Center at USC. The map shows communities especially at risk for tsunami inundation. This map combines various inundation scenarios and does not represent inundation from a single scenario event. A tsunami off the Pacific coast may produce more or less flooding than represented on this map.

Tsunami Risk



City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health: Environmental Health Branch

Hazard Assessment - Air Quality (Low Risk)

Winds coming off the Pacific Ocean keep the air quality very good. Most of the air quality risk is concentrated along the freeways that comprise the eastern and southern edges of the Ocean View Neighborhood.

Residents most vulnerable to the respiratory effects of poor air quality include children, the elderly, and those with preexisting conditions such as asthma or allergies.

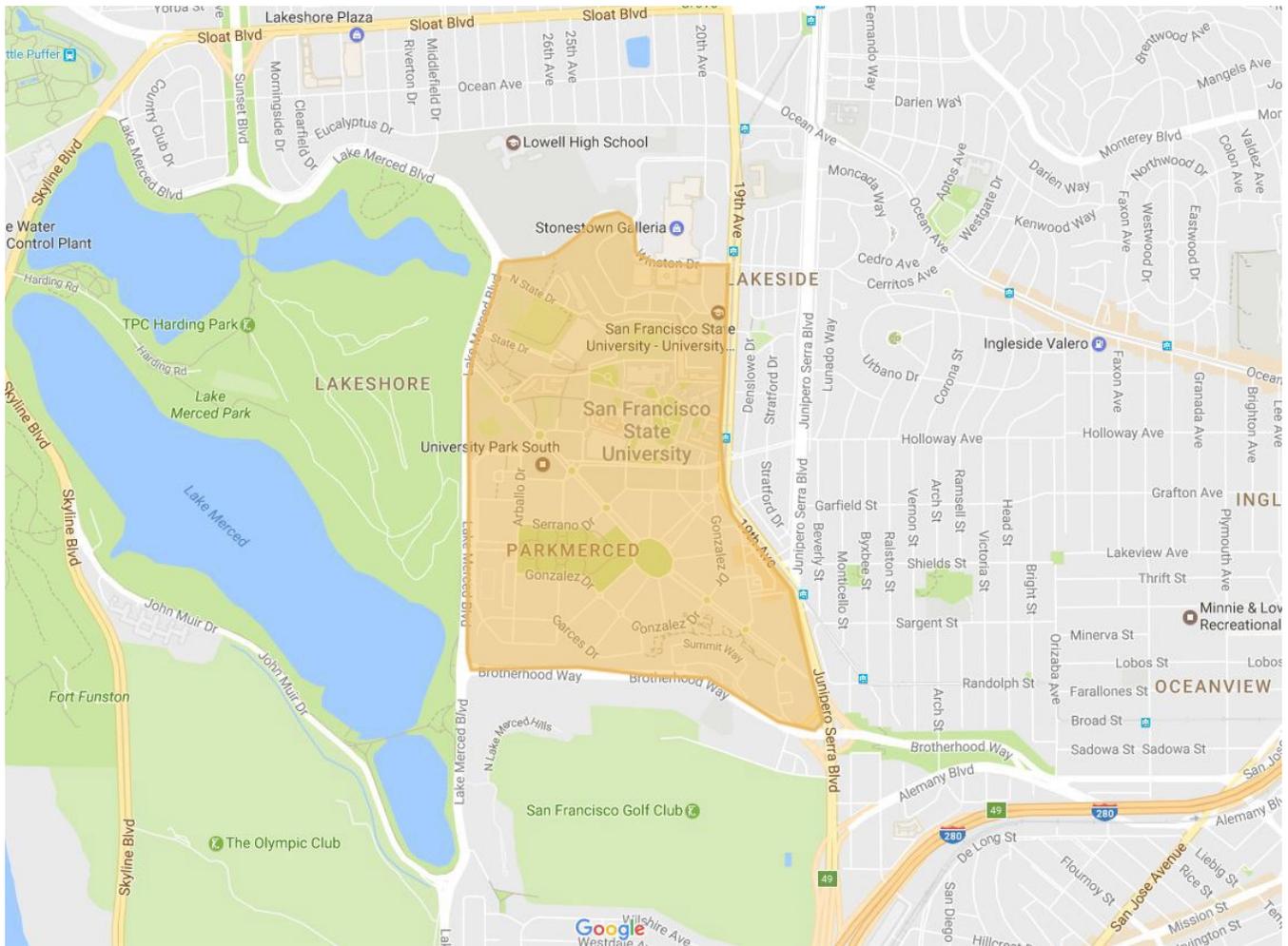
Section IV

Appendices

Appendix A: Brotherhood Way HUB Boundary Map

Appendix B: Brotherhood Way Neighborhood Map with HUB Footprint

Appendix A: Brotherhood Way HUB Boundary Map



Appendix B: Brotherhood Way Neighborhood Map with HUB Footprint

