

# Debt Programs

Many of San Francisco's capital improvements are funded with voter-approved General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds), General Fund debt called Certificates of Participation (COPs), or revenue bonds.

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For planning purposes department-level allocations have been assigned in this document for planned G.O. Bond and COP programs. These allocations are subject to change and will be refined prior to approval from the Capital Planning Committee based on information from Citywide needs assessments such as the HAZUS analysis and from evolving departmental priorities.

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G.O. Bond Program (Dollars in Millions)		
Election Date	Bond Program	Amount
Nov 2019	Affordable Housing	500
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<b>Total</b>		<b>2,725</b>

## General Obligation Bonds

G.O. Bonds are backed by the City's property tax revenue and are repaid directly out of property taxes through a fund held by the Treasurer's Office.

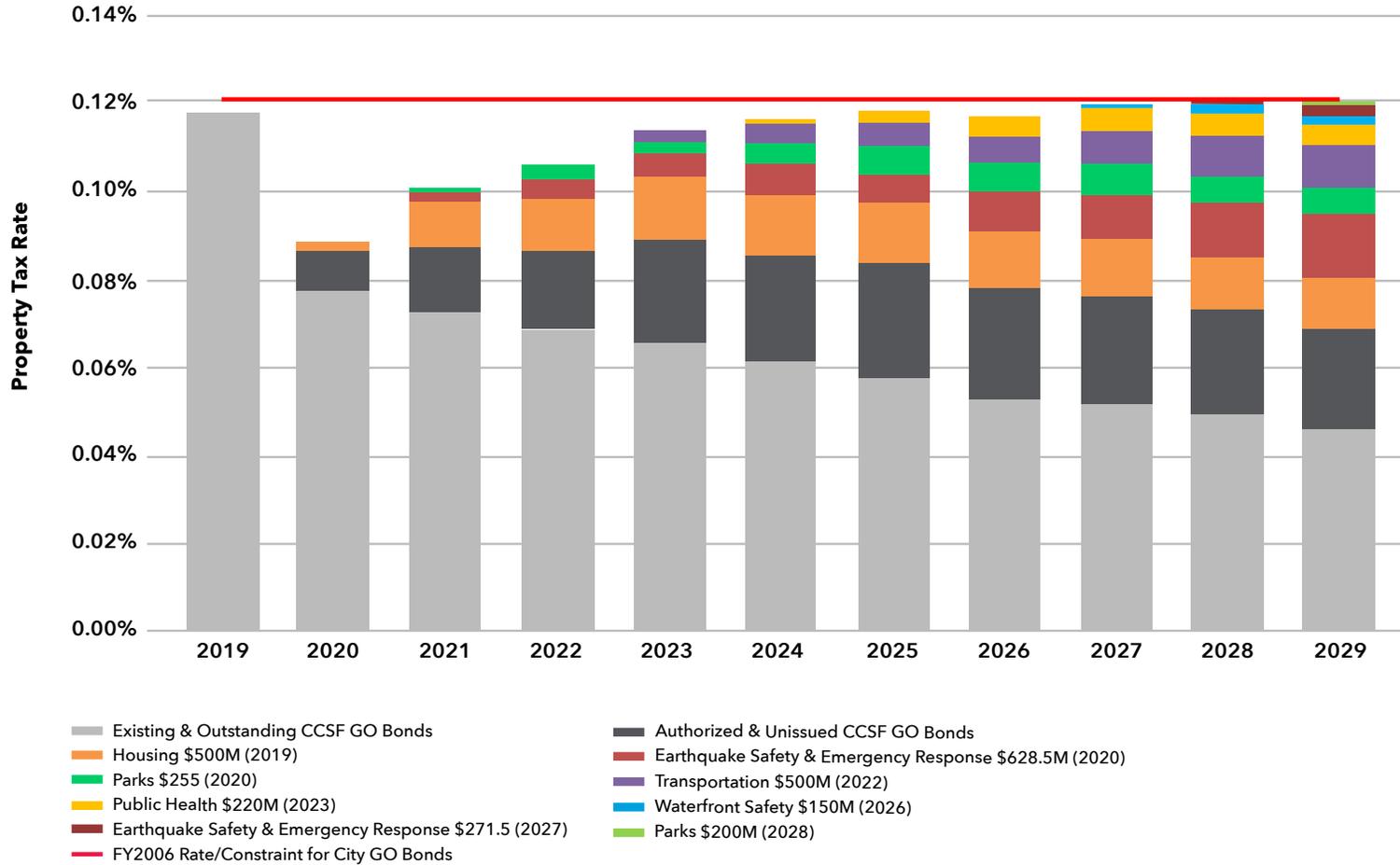
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Priority areas of need for capital improvements include Earthquake Safety & Emergency Response, Parks & Open Space, Transportation, and Public Health; however, the Plan occasionally recommends bonds outside these categories if there is a demonstrated capital need that the City would otherwise not be able to afford. **Table 5.1** lays out the planned G.O. Bond schedule for upcoming elections.

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CHART 5.1

### Capital Plan G.O. Bond Program (Certified AV 8-1-18) FY2020-29



pedestrian facilities; landside and waterside facilities for the existing Treasure Island Sailing Center; an expanded marina; and a new Ferry Terminal.

## Planning Department - Neighborhood Development

The San Francisco Planning Department helps to create a built environment that supports our own growth by providing guidance on land use and zoning policy, urban design, public realm enhancements, and environmental planning. As San Francisco's economy continues to expand, the City has adopted specific Area Plans to channel new development and to provide a framework for adding housing and jobs that move San Francisco forward. These Plan Areas are Balboa Park, Eastern Neighborhoods, Market Octavia, Rincon Hill, Transit Center, and Visitacion Valley. The City recently adopted a new area plan for Central SoMa and is developing another for the Hub. New infrastructure projects planned in these areas include improvements to transportation networks, streetscape enhancements to

create inviting pedestrian corridors, new open spaces, and other quality of life improvements.

## Affordable Housing

The responsibilities of San Francisco's housing agencies have been evolving in recent years. In 2012 staff from the City and the San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA), along with representatives of 72 different community organizations, met over a four-month period to re-envision the roles and responsibilities of SFHA. One of the primary goals of that process was addressing the \$270 million backlog of deferred maintenance needs in the public housing stock. The resulting strategy addressed critical immediate and long-term rehabilitation needs while preserving affordability and improving conditions for very low-income residents.

As part of this strategy, SFHA set out to convert the majority of its public housing units to private, non-profit-led ownership and management to enable the use of tax credits as a funding source for these properties. SFHA will continue to ensure compliance with eligibility and other programmatic requirements

at these sites, but the management of the facilities will no longer be SFHA's responsibility. It is expected that 4,575 housing units, including those at HOPE SF sites, will be converted through this process, leaving approximately 1,460 public housing units along with partnership interests in HOPE VI sites in the SFHA portfolio. SFHA capital is discussed in **Chapter Eight: Health and Human Services**.

The mission of MOHCD is to coordinate the City's housing policy; provide financing for the development, rehabilitation, and purchase of affordable housing in San Francisco; and strengthen the social, physical, and economic infrastructure of San Francisco's low-income neighborhoods and communities in need. MOHCD administers the HOPE SF initiative, and it also manages the funding available through the 2015 Affordable Housing General Obligation Bond and the Housing Trust Fund. Additionally, MOHCD serves as the Successor Housing Agency, responsible for all former San Francisco Redevelopment Agency affordable housing assets.

HOPE SF is an anti-poverty initiative that works to revitalize San Francisco's largest and most distressed public housing sites as mixed-income developments. This effort calls for a wide variety of capital improvements, beginning with horizontal infrastructure improvements that pave the way for new homes, community facilities, and open spaces. The HOPE SF public housing sites are Hunters View, Alice Griffith, Potrero Terrace and Annex, and Sunnydale and Velasco. All of these projects are former San Francisco Housing Authority sites, now being converted to private management.

The real estate and infrastructure component of HOPE SF requires the complete demolition and rebuilding of the four sites along with new streets, parks and open spaces, and community space that will physically reconnect these sites to their surrounding neighborhoods. HOPE SF also includes family-focused community building, neighborhood-based health and wellness supports, integrated neighborhood education supports, targeted early care supports, economic mobility pathways for youth, and community policing.

In total, the City's HOPE SF initiative replaces 1,904 public housing units, adds 1,026 new affordable housing units serving low- and very-low income households, and provides 2,357 workforce units for sale and for rent.

San Francisco needs to build more affordable housing in order to keep our communities stable. In 2015 voters approved a \$310 million Affordable Housing G.O. Bond. This Plan proposes another for \$500 million in November 2019 to address our continuing affordability crisis and the related underlying infrastructure needs. **Should additional G.O. Bond Program capacity be identified in time, the Board of Supervisors has resolved unanimously to support the assignment of that increased capacity to the 2019 Affordable Housing Bond.**

San Francisco's unaffordability crisis is wide-reaching, and vulnerable populations are especially affected. **In particular there is an emerging need of housing stabilization for San Francisco's aging residents due to the fast-growing population of seniors who need a range of affordable housing solutions so that**

**they can continue living in the city they call home.**

Altogether MOHCD's portfolio of affordable housing now includes more than 21,000 units for seniors, families, formerly homeless individuals, and people with disabilities. The affordable housing that MOHCD supports is developed, owned and managed by private non-profit and for-profit entities that leverage City subsidies with state and federal resources to create permanent affordable housing opportunities.



Alice Griffith Construction

Project Name	Description
<b>HSH – New Emergency Shelter</b>	HSH currently operates two emergency shelters, which need to be relocated to sites with longer and more reliable lease terms. Both shelters – one for homeless families that accommodates up to 25-30 families (60 people) located on the ground floor of a church in the Western Addition, and a 110-bed facility for adults experiencing homelessness in ancillary church space in the Bayview – consistently operate at full or near capacity. HSH’s plan is to develop a new 20,000+ square foot facility that can accommodate both families and adults in distinct and separate areas to fulfill program requirements while economizing on development and operating costs. HSH is conducting a site search and feasibility assessments with assistance from the Real Estate Division and Public Works in order to secure a site by early 2019. While planning and scoping of this project has been funded, additional funding will be required to complete this project.
<b>HSH – Shelter and Access for Everyone (SAFE) Centers</b>	Mayor Breed announced in October 2018 that San Francisco would open 1,000 new shelter beds for homeless residents by 2020. This expansion will meet the identified gap in the City’s temporary shelter system portfolio. To meet this goal, HSH plans to open three new SAFE Centers to meet the need for emergency shelter for people living on the streets. SAFE Centers will be 200 to 250-bed facilities that incorporate features from the Navigation Center model, allowing residents to bring their partners and possessions and provide case management services and connection to permanent housing. HSH is working with Public Works and the Department of Real Estate to identify viable sites and begin project scoping for the eventual capital improvements required.
<b>Multiple Departments – Continuum of Care Affordable Senior Housing Site</b>	The City is beginning to develop plans for a Continuum of Care affordable senior housing site that would feature characteristics of a Continuing Care Retirement Community. This facility would offer a continuum of care model ranging from independent living units to assisted living units. It would be made affordable and available to different income levels and include space for a residential care facility for the elderly with at least 30 beds, as well as an adult day care facility and a child care center to serve the greater community and promote intergenerational engagement. This project would realize the assisted living component of the voter-approved Proposition A from 1999, potentially located on the public land next to Laguna Honda Hospital.

## Overview

Neighborhood fire stations, district police stations, County jails, and administrative office space are all important for the public safety operations throughout the city. Space needs for storage, training, and equipment unique to public safety operations are also part of the picture.

### ESER G.O. Bond Program

Since 2010, the voters of San Francisco have enthusiastically supported the Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) General Obligation Bond Program at the ballot box. That program has provided funding for essential public safety projects large and small, from a new public safety headquarters and crime lab to focused scope projects in neighborhood fire and district police stations. The ESER Program is projected to continue in the Plan, with measures planned for elections in 2020 and 2027. The City will aim to prioritize projects that address the greatest seismic and other risks in the publicly owned capital portfolio and those most essential for public safety operations.

One of the major programs in ESER is the Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS), sometimes referred to as the Auxiliary Water Supply System. EFWS is an independent high-pressure water supply system dedicated to fire protection. It was installed in 1913 in response to the Great Earthquake and Fire of 1906 and is owned and operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. The system consists of core facilities, pipelines, tunnels, and

cisterns, which combine to produce the ability to deliver water at extremely high pressures in defense against large multi-alarm fires, specifically those that could occur after a large earthquake when the domestic water system may be impacted.

With previous ESER funds critical reliability upgrades have been made at three primary water sources and two pump stations, the system's pipelines



Fire Station 5, Photo Credit: © Alejandro Velarde

and tunnels have been improved and expanded, and 30 new cisterns have been constructed.

Future ESER funds will focus on improving EFWS capabilities in the city's western neighborhoods. A 2013 SFPUC analysis studied how to maximize the likelihood the EFWS would effectively provide the necessary firefighting capabilities after a major earthquake. In 2018 the SFPUC completed a study analyzing options for high-pressure fire suppression for the Richmond, Seacliff, and Sunset districts. These studies serve as the basis for future EFWS project selection and implementation.

To better cover the west side of the city with pressurized water for emergency firefighting purposes, San Francisco envisions a Potable Emergency Firefighting Water System consisting of over 14 miles of new, seismically resilient high-pressure pipelines. The looping pipeline network would be supplied with four water sources at two strategic locations with delivery expected in two phases. A combination of SFPUC water revenue bonds and ESER 2020 G.O. Bonds are planned to fund Phase 1 and ESER 2027 G.O. Bonds expected to support Phase 2.



Fire Station 8

## Justice Facilities Improvement Program

The Justice Facilities Improvement Program (JFIP) was originally developed in 2008 to initiate the closure of the Hall of Justice (the Hall or HOJ) and the construction of replacement spaces for that facility.

The HOJ stands seven stories tall and was originally built in 1958. It contains

the County courthouse, office space for various justice-related staff, and two County jails. The jails on its two top floors (County Jails #3 and #4) were built on an antiquated model of corrections with linear jails and limited program space. County Jail #3 is closed, but County Jail #4 remains open, with approximately 350 prisoners in the building 24 hours a day. The linear model of this facility creates limited visibility of prisoners, leaving them vulnerable to assault and self-harm. The County Jail #4 kitchen and laundry and some of the building's core subsystems support operations at the nearby County Jails #1 and #2. A major earthquake is likely to generate significant damage to the building and render it unusable.

As San Francisco is responsible for the lives of the persons in custody and the staff who work with them, closing the dangerous HOJ facility has been a top priority of the City's Capital Plan since its inception and remains so.

Since the last Capital Plan, the City has taken several significant steps towards the closure of the Hall. To vacate the building as expediently as possible per

## Renewal Program

Project Name	Description
<b>SFPUC Water – Regional Water Transmission Program</b>	<p>This program will provide upgrades to the Transmission System including pipeline inspection and repairs, valve replacements, metering upgrades, corrosion protection, and pump station and vault upgrades. As part of the pipeline improvement program, funding is included to monitor, strengthen, and replace older pipeline to achieve higher level performance and reliability. Included is funding to replace or slip line up to 10 miles of pipeline in densely populated areas.</p> <p><b>The cost of SFPUC Water’s Regional Water Transmission Program System is approximately \$289.9 million through FY2029.</b></p>
<b>SFPUC Water – Regional Water Treatment Program</b>	<p>This program includes major upgrades to the Sunol Valley and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plants. Projects are identified through condition assessments, operations staff review, level of service and feasibility studies, and alternative analysis at each plant. Projects include upgrades of chemical dosage, flow monitoring, valve and pump replacement, and chemical handling upgrades. New projects include installation of ozone generators and power activate carbine units to address taste and odor issues at the Sunol Valley Plant.</p> <p><b>The cost of SFPUC Water’s Regional Water Treatment Program is approximately \$136.1 million through FY2029.</b></p>
<b>SFPUC Water – Regional Watersheds and Land Management</b>	<p>This program supports projects that improve and/or protect the water quality and/or ecological resources impacted by the siting and operation of SFPUC facilities. Projects include the repair, replacement, maintenance, or construction of roads, fences, or trails, the acquisition of easements and/or fee title of properties, and other ecosystem restoration or public access, recreation, and education projects. The Long-Term Monitoring and Permit Program provides resources to comply with terms and conditions in state and federal permits associated with construction and operation and maintenance of the PUC Water System.</p> <p><b>The cost of SFPUC Water’s Regional Watersheds and Land Management is approximately \$44.6 million through FY2029.</b></p>
<b>SFPUC Water – Emergency Firefighting Water System</b>	<p>The Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) delivers high-pressure water necessary to fight large fires and is being jointly developed by the SFPUC and San Francisco Fire Department. SFPUC funds are planned to support the design and construction of earthquake resistant ductile pipeline <b>to improve fire water and potable water supply reliability in the Sunset and Richmond neighborhoods.</b></p> <p><b>The SFPUC has planned \$53.8 million from Water Revenue Bonds over the next five years to support western EFWS water supply and pipeline projects. The ESER G.O. Bond is the primary source of funding for EFWS. For additional information on EFWS, including the ESER Bond Program and strategic direction about work on the west side, please see the Public Safety chapter of this Plan.</b></p>

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# Enhancement Projects

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<b>DEM – 911 Call Center Renovation</b>	<p>San Francisco's 911 Call Center needs capital improvements to support workstation replacements that will require an expansion of the existing operations floor. The workstations are reaching the end of their useful life and need to be replaced by 2021; the maintenance contract is expiring, and replacement parts are already in short supply. To accommodate the larger footprint of contemporary fire dispatch workstations, the floor will need to be reconfigured. The Call Center also needs an elevated supervisor bridge, which would require ADA work. The expansion will displace DEM's executive offices along with other administrative personnel who will need to be relocated.</p> <p><b>The estimated budget for this renovation project and associated relocations is \$9.2 million, planned for funding in the proposed 2020 ESER G.O. Bond, pending voter approval.</b></p>
<b>FIR &amp; PUC – Emergency Firefighting Water System</b>	<p>The Emergency Firefighting Water System (EFWS) is the City's high-pressure emergency fire protection system. The system includes two pump stations, two storage tanks, one reservoir, and approximately 135 miles of pipes and 150 functional cisterns. Additionally, the system includes 52 suction connections along the northeastern waterfront, which allow fire engines to pump water from San Francisco Bay, and fireboats that supply seawater by pumping into any of the five manifolds connected to pipes. <b>Implementing the expansion of EFWS on the west side will be prioritized for upcoming funding.</b></p> <p><b>Funding for continued improvements to the EFWS primarily comes from the ESER G.O. Bond program; \$102.4 million and \$54.1 million were authorized and issued for the project in the 2010 and 2014 ESER Bonds, respectively. Future funding of \$153.5 million is anticipated in the proposed 2020 ESER Bond, pending voter approval. Of that, \$140 million is planned to deliver west side EFWS improvements. In addition, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission plans to support \$53.8 million in west side EFWS improvements using Water Revenue Bonds; those funds are shown in Chapter 9: Infrastructure and Streets. Future work is expected to be funded through the ESER 2027 G.O. Bond.</b></p>
<b>FIR – Neighborhood Fire Stations</b>	<p>Driven by a comprehensive SFFD Capital Improvement Plan, the Neighborhood Fire Stations program addresses the most urgently needed repairs and improvements to critical firefighting facilities and infrastructure. Projects can be comprehensive, focused, or seismic in scope. Comprehensive renovations correct all deficiencies pertaining to emergency response and health and safety issues and include renovation, renewal, or replacement of major building systems to promote station functionality for at least 15 years. Focused scope projects correct deficiencies of selected building components and promote station functionality for up to 10 years. Seismic improvements bring stations up to current building codes and include a comprehensive remodel. Priority stations include stations 3, 7, 8, and 40.</p> <p><b>This program is funded primarily through the ESER General Obligation Bond program; \$66.9 million and \$80.4 million were authorized in the ESER 2010 and ESER 2014 bonds, respectively, and all bonds have been issued. Future funding of \$125 million is anticipated in the proposed ESER 2020 Bond, pending voter approval.</b></p>
<b>FIR – Treasure Island Fire House Replacement</b>	<p>The Treasure Island fire station is being torn down as part of the Island's greater development plan. Once redevelopment proceeds, a new fire station is planned to be built to meet the needs of the island's occupants and visitors.</p> <p><b>The budget for this project is estimated at \$20 million and will be entirely developer-funded.</b></p>
<b>Multiple Departments – Earthquake Safety Priority Facilities</b>	<p>San Francisco continually reviews and assesses the seismic risks throughout our portfolio of public facilities. Risks at many vulnerable buildings have already been mitigated or funded, but needs persist at some, including ones with important first response functions. Tackling seismic strengthening needs in those public facilities with the worst expected damage and casualty rates from a major earthquake event is an important piece of protecting public safety.</p> <p><b>The budget for this program is \$70 million in the proposed 2020 ESER Bond, pending voter approval.</b></p>

## Public Safety Training Facility Needs

San Francisco's Fire Department currently trains at two facilities, one in the Mission District and one on Treasure Island. With Treasure Island's development now in progress, the Department will need to relocate from that site as early as 2024. The Mission facility is too small to accommodate the full training operation. The Fire Department has conducted a needs assessment and determined that approximately seven acres would be required to house a state-of-the-art training operation. The City is currently exploring options for a location. Once a location is secured, the City will seek to make the highest and best use of that site. SFFD's programming needs will be scoped first. If it is financially and spatially feasible to address other public safety training needs with an integrated project, the City will pursue that option.

## Master Planning

As San Francisco's population quickly grows and density increases, greater demand is placed on the City's public

safety agencies and their facilities. The San Francisco Fire Department, Police Department, and Sheriff's Department have all taken a close look at needs across their respective portfolios, and they have identified significant needs throughout.

Working in partnership with San Francisco Public Works, these public safety agencies have identified repair and renewal needs to keep their existing facilities in a state of good repair and ensure that each agency's operational needs are met. They have also identified some sizable gaps between the current portfolio and their projected operational needs in the years ahead. For both SFFD and SFPD, additional stations are needed if the City is to keep pace with the rapidly growing population in the Southeast.

The Juvenile Probation Department's needs and facilities assessment began with a leading focus on Log Cabin Ranch, which closed in 2018. Given the reduced number of young people requiring detention in San Francisco, the City has embarked on a discussion exploring the broader juvenile detention system and alternatives to incarceration.

# Emerging Projects

Project Name	Description
<b>FIR – Candlestick Development New Fire Station</b>	The new development in the 38-acre site of Candlestick Park will include approximately 10,000 housing units, with one-third designated as affordable housing. The surge in population and the increase of traffic and density will warrant a new fire station in an already-identified community facility parcel. The developer’s infrastructure plan includes horizontal development of the site before turning it over to the City for the construction of the new station.
<b>FIR – Hunters Point New Fire Station</b>	As with the Candlestick Park development, the projected growth at Hunters Point shipyard will warrant the development of a new fire station to meet the needs of surging population, traffic, and density in the area.
<b>JUV – Juvenile Probation Administrative Building Project</b>	The last Capital Plan envisioned a relocation for staff in this seismically challenged building into Laguna Honda Hospital in concert with the DPH relocation of staff to that facility. That project has not advanced, and the plan for relocating this operation is back in development. Built in 1950, the Administrative and Service Buildings for the Juvenile Probation Department house probation and administration functions, as well as kitchen services for the Juvenile Justice Center and heating and power for the entire campus at Woodside Avenue. In addition to seismic deficiencies, the facility has poor accessibility, antiquated plumbing and electrical systems, and a lack of proper programming space. Public Works will work with JUV and DPH to understand the operational needs of the department and clarify project scope.
<b>JUV – Juvenile Probation Department Master Plan Implementation</b>	Reflecting recent trends in juvenile justice policy and longstanding capital needs, the Juvenile Probation Department is assessing its entire portfolio, including Juvenile Hall at 375 Woodside Avenue and Log Cabin Ranch in San Mateo County. The assessment will consider recent reductions in the number of youths requiring detention, criminal justice reforms, and community-based alternatives to incarceration when making recommendations about the potential closure, reuse, or development of new facilities. The results of the assessment may show a significant funding need across facilities. Decisions regarding prioritization of projects and funding levels will be made following the completion of the assessment. There may be some revenue sources available to cover a portion of the costs, such as State funds for construction of local juvenile facilities and working in partnership with neighboring counties to establish a regional facility.
<b>JUV – Transitional Housing for High-Risk Juveniles</b>	Transitional housing managed by trained Juvenile Probation personnel could provide an important and needed resource within the City’s continuum of service to high-risk youth. The proposed housing could be located on the Woodside Avenue campus and help youth removed from their homes to receive treatment in a safe and therapeutic environment so that they can successfully transition back to the community.
<b>POL – Additional District Station</b>	The SFPD is expecting projected 16.5% growth in the ranks of sworn officers over the next 10 years, and San Francisco’s population is growing quickly at the same time. With new developments in the Southeast and already undersized stations, SFPD is anticipating the need for an additional station to meet its operational needs. The ESER G.O. Bond Program could be a source for this project once scoped.
<b>POL – Lake Merced Range</b>	The safety truss and baffling at the Lake Merced Police Range are failing. The range either needs to be replaced or relocated.

individuals, families, and communities for San Francisco residents. HSA is also responsible for three child-care center facilities. HSH strives to make homelessness in San Francisco rare, brief, and one-time through the provision of coordinated, compassionate, and high-quality services. HSH operates three City-owned shelters and a growing portfolio of Navigation Centers that play a critical role in helping vulnerable populations permanently exit the streets. HSH released a five-year strategic framework in 2017, outlining its goals to achieve a significant and sustained reduction in homelessness in San Francisco by 2022.

## Public and Affordable Housing

The responsibilities of San Francisco's housing agencies have been evolving in recent years. The San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA) has converted the majority of its public housing units to private, non-profit management to enable the use of tax credits as a funding for those properties. SFHA will continue to ensure compliance with eligibility and other programmatic requirements at these sites, but the management of the facilities will no longer be SFHA's responsibility.

Housing development at all income levels is changing the face of the city in important ways. Supporting

San Francisco's low- and middle-income residents caught in the Bay Area's housing crisis is top of mind for the City's entire Administration, coordinated through the Mayor's Office of Community Development (MOHCD). **In particular, there is an emerging need for additional long-term housing for people with mental illness, including Board and Care facilities and cooperative living apartments or single family homes that are designed for individuals who have successfully exited substance abuse and/or mental health residential treatment programs.** MOHCD's affordable housing development projects are discussed in the Economic and Neighborhood Development Service Area chapter.

## Coordinated Services Center for San Francisco's Homeless

In 2017 the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development acquired for one dollar a federal surplus property in SoMa to build permanent supportive housing at 1064-1068 Mission Street. The development will provide studio apartments for more than 250 households experiencing chronic homelessness, with 100 of these new units designated for formerly homeless seniors, age 62 or older. It will also include a dedicated Homeless Services Center. The Tom Waddell Urgent Care Clinic, Street Medicine team, DPH Dental Services, and Homeless Outreach Team will all co-locate on the first two floors, improving the integration of DPH and HSH services for homeless persons. The co-developers are Mercy Housing California and Episcopal Community Services, with a long-term ground lease from the City.

## Enhancement Projects

Project Name	Description
<b>REC – Regional Park Improvements</b>	<p>This program renovates and improves park features, including restoration of natural features, recreational assets, and connectivity and access at Golden Gate Park, McLaren Park, and Lake Merced, and facilities such as the Golden Gate Park Senior Center.</p> <p><b>This program will receive funding from the proposed 2020 Parks and Open Space G.O. Bond, pending voter approval.</b></p>
<b>LIB – Main Library Lighting Project</b>	<p>This project will install new lighting system and refurbish existing light fixtures on the Main Library exterior to improve lighting for the public and address safety concerns.</p> <p><b>The estimated cost for this project is \$2 million, to be funded by the Library Preservation Fund in FY2020.</b></p>
<b>LIB – Ocean View Branch Library</b>	<p>The Ocean View Branch Library is the second branch renovation project in the upcoming program, after the Mission branch. Work has already begun, engaging the community to discuss project scope, with additional community meetings planned for January 2019.</p> <p><b>The estimated cost for this project is \$8.4 million, and will be funded by the Library Preservation Fund in FY2020.</b></p>
<b>LIB – Chinatown Branch Library</b>	<p>The Chinatown Branch Library is the final branch renovation project of the upcoming program. This renovation will address the needs of the community and include the latest innovations in delivery of library collections, programs, and learning. The Chinatown Branch has special historical architectural significance, and the restoration of previously lost historical features will also be explored.</p> <p><b>The estimated cost for this project is \$29.4 million, to be funded by the Library Preservation Fund starting in FY2020.</b></p>
<b>LIB – Compact Shelving at 750 Brannan Street</b>	<p>The Library will complete the installation of compact shelving at its leased archival storage facility located at 750 Brannan Street by FY2020. Installation of the last bank of compact shelving will allow the Library to fully vacate the Brooks Hall space it currently uses to store collections and archival materials.</p> <p><b>The remaining portion of this project is estimated to cost \$1.8 million, to be funded by the Library Preservation Fund in FY2020.</b></p>
<b>CCSF – Ocean Campus Utility Infrastructure Replacement</b>	<p>Infrastructure replacement and capital improvements at the Ocean Campus will address systems at risk of catastrophic failure and correct deficiencies that represent significant hazards to students, faculty, staff and the public. The scope of the project will repair, modify, replace, and/or construct the following infrastructure systems: fire suppression systems, potable water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, natural gas and electrical distribution, data and emergency notification, video surveillance, lighting, boilers, and steam distribution.</p> <p><b>The budget for this effort is \$62.2 million and will be funded out of the California Chancellor’s Office Capital Outlay Program.</b></p>
<b>CCSF – 750 Eddy Street Seismic and Code Upgrades</b>	<p>This project will add structural integrity to the building by bringing it into conformance with current building code. Concurrently, upgrades will be made to mechanical, plumbing, electrical, communication, building envelope, interior walls, floors, and ceilings as required by code and to facilitate seismic enhancements. Permitting through the Division of the State Architect is anticipated to occur in the first half of FY2020. Construction procurement is anticipated in the second half of FY2020, and construction is anticipated to take 18 months.</p> <p><b>The revised budget for this project is \$17.6 million, and CCSF is requesting additional funding from the California Chancellor’s Office Capital Outlay Program.</b></p>