File No.	160223	Committee Item No	2
_		Board Item No.	

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee:	Public Safety and Neighborhood Services	Date	March 24, 2016	
	pervisors Meeting	Date .		
Cmte Board	Motion Resolution Ordinance Legislative Digest Budget and Legislative Analyst Report Youth Commission Report Introduction Form Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Rep MOU Grant Information Form Grant Budget Subcontract Budget Contract/Agreement Form 126 – Ethics Commission Award Letter Application Public Correspondence	port		
OTHER	(Use back side if additional space is needed	I)		
	Referral FYI - 03/15/2016 Presidential Action Memo - 03/15/2016			
Completed by: Date March 18, 2016 Date Date				

NOTE:

Ordinance making findings and declaring the existence of a shelter crisis in San Francisco under California Government Code Sections 8698 et seq.

Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.

Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font.

Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italics Times New Roman font.

Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.

Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font.

Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Findings.

[Declaring Existence of a Shelter Crisis]

- (a) A significant number of people in San Francisco cannot obtain adequate or appropriate shelter. According to the San Francisco biennial homeless count taken in January 2015, there were 6,686 individuals without a place to live, a 3.8% increase over the 6,436 people counted in 2013. In addition, there were 853 unaccompanied children and transitional-aged-youth, for a total of 7,539 homeless people. The number of homeless people rose in seven of the 11 supervisorial districts in the city.
- (b) San Francisco's homeless population is aging with deteriorating health, needing more services. According to the 2015 homeless count, 22% of the homeless were between the ages of 51 and 60, up from 14% in 2013, and 8% were 61 or older, up from 3% in 2013.
- (c) The inability to obtain adequate or appropriate shelter threatens the health and safety of those persons. Homelessness is an independent risk factor for a number of illnesses through its association with exposure to harsh weather, high levels of stress, sleep deprivation, general unsanitary surroundings, lack of access to hygiene facilities, and bad

nutrition. Sleep deprivation, for example, impairs cognitive processes and increases the risk of heart disease, heart attack, heart failure, irregular heartbeat, high blood pressure, stroke and diabetes.

- (e) According to the National Health Care for the Homeless Council:
- (1) Homelessness creates new health problems and exacerbates existing ones. Living on the street or in crowded homeless shelters exposes people to communicable disease (e.g., TB, respiratory illnesses, etc.), violence, malnutrition, and harmful weather exposure. Behavioral health issues such as depression or alcoholism often develop or are made worse. Conditions among people who are homeless are frequently co-occurring, with a complex mix of severe physical, psychiatric, substance use, and social problems.
- (2) Common conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and asthma become worse where there is no safe place to store medications or syringes properly. Injuries that result from violence or accidents may not heal properly if bathing, keeping bandages clean, and getting proper rest and recuperation are not possible due to homelessness. And minor issues such as cuts or common colds may easily develop into large problems such as infections or pneumonia. High stress, unhealthy and dangerous environments, and an inability to control food intake often result in visits to emergency rooms and hospitalization which worsen overall health.
- (3) Research among patients using health centers demonstrates that even among largely low-income populations, there are significant disparities when comparing homeless and non-homeless populations. Individuals experiencing homelessness have disproportionately high rates of acute and chronic illness, such as hypertension, diabetes, asthma, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart problems, stroke, liver condition, weak/failing kidneys, cancer, and HIV/AIDS. Each of these conditions is challenging to manage, even for

the general population. Absent stable housing, they may become nearly impossible to control or cure.

- (4) Those experiencing homelessness are three to four times more likely to die prematurely than their housed counterparts, and experience an average life expectancy as low as 41 years.
 - (f) According to studies cited by the American Psychological Association:
- (1) People without homes have higher rates of hospitalizations for physical illnesses, mental illness, and substance abuse than other populations.
- (2) Rates of mental illness among people who are homeless in the United States are twice the rate found for the general population.
- (3) 47% of homeless women meet the criteria for a diagnosis of major depressive disorder—twice the rate of women in general.
- (4) People who are homeless and also suffer from mental illness are more likely to use hospitals than regular outpatient care, which is not only more expensive but results in fragmented service and less attention paid to ongoing mental health needs.

Section 2. Legal Authority.

- (a) California Government Code sections 8698 through 8698.2 authorize the governing body of a political subdivision, including a city and county such as San Francisco, to declare the existence of a shelter crisis upon a finding by the governing body that a significant number of persons within the jurisdiction are without the ability to obtain shelter, and that the situation has resulted in a threat to the health and safety of those persons.
- (b) Upon the declaration of a shelter crisis, the subdivision may allow persons unable to obtain housing to occupy designated public facilities belonging to that subdivision while the crisis lasts.

(c) Under the Government Code, the subdivision would be immune from liability for ordinary negligence when using public facilities for emergency housing in this way. The subdivision also could suspend state or local regulatory law setting housing, health, or safety standards to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis. The subdivision could, in place of such standards, enact its own health and safety standards for the shelters consistent with ensuring basic public health and safety in the facilities. These provisions would apply only to additional public facilities opened to the homeless in response to the shelter crisis.

Section 3. Declaration of Shelter Crisis. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that a significant number of persons within the City are without the ability to obtain shelter, and that the situation has resulted in a threat to the health and safety of those persons. The Board of Supervisors therefore declares the existence of a shelter crisis in the City and County of San Francisco. Any subsequent action taken by the City pursuant to this declaration shall comply with all relevant requirements of the Charter.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By: THOMAS J. OWEN

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Declaring Existence of a Shelter Crisis]

Ordinance making findings and declaring the existence of a shelter crisis in San Francisco under California Government Code Sections 8698 et seq.

Existing Law

California Government Code sections 8698 through 8698.2 authorize the governing body of a political subdivision, including a city and county such as San Francisco, to declare the existence of a shelter crisis upon a finding by the governing body that a significant number of persons within the jurisdiction are without the ability to obtain shelter, and that the situation has resulted in a threat to the health and safety of those persons.

Upon the declaration of a shelter crisis, the subdivision may allow persons unable to obtain housing to occupy designated public facilities belonging to that subdivision while the crisis lasts.

Under the Government Code, the subdivision would be immune from liability for ordinary negligence when using public facilities for emergency housing in this way. The subdivision also could suspend state or local regulatory law setting housing, health, or safety standards to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis. The subdivision could, in place of such standards, enact its own health and safety standards for the shelters consistent with ensuring basic public health and safety in the facilities. These provisions would apply only to additional public facilities opened to the homeless in response to the shelter crisis.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposal is an ordinance that would first make findings that a significant number of persons within the City are without the ability to obtain shelter, and that the situation has resulted in a threat to the health and safety of those persons. The ordinance would then declare the existence of a shelter crisis in the City and County of San Francisco.

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

TO:

Sam Dodge, Director, Housing Opportunity, Partnerships and

Engagement

Theo Miller, Director, HOPE SF

Richard A. Carranza, Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco Unified

School District

Barbara A. Garcia, Director, Department of Public Health Trent Rhorer, Executive Director, Human Services Agency

Nicole Elliott, Mayor's Office

Robert Collins, Acting Executive Director, Rent Board

FROM:

Erica Major, Assistant Committee Clerk, Public Safety and Neighborhood

Services Committee, Board of Supervisors

DATE:

March 15, 2016

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Campos on March 8, 2016:

File No. 160223

Ordinance making findings and declaring the existence of a shelter crisis in San Francisco under California Government Code, Sections 8698, et seq.

If you have any comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

C:

Dee Schexnayder, Housing Opportunity, Partnerships and Engagement Christine Keener, Housing Opportunity, Partnerships and Engagement Barbara Amaro, HOPE SF Chris Armentrout, San Francisco Unified School District Jamila Brooks, San Francisco Unified School District Esther Casco, San Francisco Unified School District Greg Wagner, Department of Public Health Colleen Chawla, Department of Public Health

BOS-11/CO13/Leg DepC. A1 Luckerk, PSNSCKAL

President, District 5
BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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London Breed

	PRESIDENTIA	L ACTION		
Date:				
То:	Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Bo	ard of Supervisors		
Madam Cl Pursuant t	erk, o Board Rules, I am hereby:		⊕ -⊰	
	Waiving 30-Day Rule (Board Rule N	No. 3.23)	R.	
	File No.	(Primary Sponsor)		R THE
157	Title.			S OST
⊠	Transferring (Board Rule No. 3.3) File No. 160223	Campos (Primary Sponsor)		
	Title. Declaring Shelter Crisi		**************************************	
	From: Land Use & Transpor	rtation	Committee	
	To: Public Safety & Neigh	nborhood Services	Committee	
	Assigning Temporary Committee	ee Appointment (Board F	Rule No. 3.1)	
	Supervisor	·		
	Replacing Supervisor			
	For:	(Committee)		_Meeting

London Breed, President Board of Supervisors Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I he	reby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):				
\boxtimes	1. For reference to Committee.				
	An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.				
	2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.				
	3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.				
	4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"				
	5. City Attorney request.				
	6. Call File No. from Committee.				
	7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).				
	8. Substitute Legislation File No.				
	9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).				
	10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.				
	11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on				
Plea	Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:				
	☐ Small Business Commission ☐ Youth Commission ☐ Ethics Commission				
	☐ Planning Commission ☐ Building Inspection Commission				
	For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative				
<u> </u>	sor(s):				
<u> </u>	pos, Kim, Avalos, Mar, Yee, Breed Pescas	1/2/			
Subje					
Decla	aring Existence of a Shelter Crisis				
The	text is listed below or attached:				
Pleas	se see attached ordinance.				
I kindly request that this be sent to the Neighborhood Services and Safety Committee.					
	Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:				
For (Clerk's Use Only:				